

# Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2013

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OSCE Secretariat  
Transnational Threats Department  
Strategic Police Matters Unit  
Wallnerstrasse 6,  
1010 Vienna, Austria

Tel: +43-1 514 36 6942  
Fax: +43-1 514 36 6266  
E-mail: [spmu@osce.org](mailto:spmu@osce.org)  
<http://www.osce.org/spmu>  
<http://www.osce.org/what/policing>  
<http://polis.osce.org>

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABA ROLI	American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AECT	Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team
AEM	Agency for Emergency Management
AEPC	Association of European Police Colleges
AN	Ammonium Nitrate fertilizers
ANQA	National Centre for Professional Education Quality Assurance
AoR	Area of Responsibilities
AP	Action Plan
APEM	Annual Police Experts Meeting
APWG	Anti-Phishing Working Group
ATC	Anti-Terrorism Centre
ATG	Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme
ASC	Administration for Security and Counterintelligence
ASP	Albanian State Police
BCP	Border Crossing Point
BCSP	Belgrade Centre for Security Policy
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BKA	Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Police Office)
BMP	Albanian Border and Migration Police
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College
BPTC	Basic Police Training Centre
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept
CAG	Citizens' Advisory Group
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre
CBM	Confidence-Building Measure
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
CCC	Common Contact Centre
CCME	The Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe
CCOSC	Centre for Combating Organized and Serious Crime
CDHRF	Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms
CEDEM	Centre for Democracy and Human Rights
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre
CEPOL	European Police College
CiB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek
CiO	Chairmanship-in-Office
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIS ATC	Anti-Terrorist Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CJSR	Criminal Justice System Reform
CLO	Community Liaison Officers
CoE	Council of Europe
CP	Community Policing
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CPO	Community Police Officer
CPRSI	Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues
CPS	Community Policing Strategy
CPTC	Community Policing Training Centre
CSAT	Community Safety Action Teams

CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CSCO	Community Safety Coordination Office
CSI	Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CSWG	Community Safety Working Group
CTHB	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
CTPU	Counter Terrorism and Police Unit
DCA	Drug Control Agency
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DGU/HDD	Democratic Governance Unit of the Human Dimension Department
DHRC SMS	Department for Human Rights and Communities' Security Monitoring Section
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety
EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
EC	European Commission
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EC SANCO	European Commission (EC) Directorate General for Health and Consumers
ECTS	European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System
EC3	European Cybercrime Centre
ENA	Equality, Non-discrimination and Anti-trafficking Section
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUPOL	European Police Mission in Afghanistan
EUROJUST	European Union's Judicial Co-operation Unit
EUROPOL	European Police Office
ExB	Extra Budgetary Funding
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIUs	Financial Intelligence Units
FO	Field Operation
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
FSC/SS	Forum for Security Co-operation Support Section
FTO	Field Training Officer
GCTF	Global Counter Terrorism Forum
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoAML	Go Against Money Laundering
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
HCNM	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
HD	Human Dimension
HDIM	Human Dimension Implementation Meeting
HRD	Human Rights Department
HRGS	Human Rights Gender and Security
HQ	Headquarters

IACIS	International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists
ICAO PKD	International Civil Aviation Organization Public Key Directory
ICITAP	US International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICMEC	International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	Internal Control Service
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDEC	International Drug Enforcement Conference
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILP	Intelligence-led policing
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INTERPA	International Association of Police Academies
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IOE	International Organization of Employers
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPI	International Peace Institute
ISGCAC	Specialists Group on Crimes against Children
IT	Information Technology
ITC	International Training Centre
ITMC	Intelligent Traffic Management Centre
ITMCFM	International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
ITUC	International Trade Union Conference
JBCMs	Joint Border Coordination Meetings
JDI	Juvenile Delinquency Inspector
JTC	Judicial Training Centre
KAF	Kosovo Agency on Forensic
KAPS	Kosovo Academy for Public Safety
KBP	Kosovo Border Police
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development
KFA	Kosovo Forensics Agency
KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO-led)
KJI	Kosovo Judicial Institute
KP	Kosovo Police
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
KRCT	Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims
KWPA	Kyrgyz Women Police Association
LAS	League of Arab States
LCP	Law on Criminal Procedure
LCPC	Local Crime Prevention Centres
LED	Law Enforcement Department
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender
LoIA	Law on Internal Affairs
LPC	Local Prevention Council
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
MC/DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MNS	Ministry of National Security

MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPR	Mobile Police Reception
MU	Monitoring Unit
NA	Needs Assessment
NAP	National Action Plan
NAR	Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic
NASK	Research and Academic Computer Network
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCB	National Central Bureau
NCDC	National Center of Drug Control
NFP	OSCE National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NI	Neighbourhood Inspectors
NICO	Northern Ireland Overseas Cooperation
NM	Neighbourhood Management
NMP	Neighbourhood Management Programme
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities
OCPO	Serbian Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFA	Ohrid Framework Agreement
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHMR	Office for Human and Minority Rights
OiB	OSCE Office in Baku
OiT	OSCE Office in Tajikistan
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OMON	Special Purpose Mobile Unit
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OSCAD	Observatory for Security Against Discriminatory Acts
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
PA	Police Administration
PA	Police Affairs
PA	Police Academy
PAARF	Post Administrative Arrest Redistribution Facilities
PAF	Police Affairs Programme
PAM	Public Assembly Management
PCC SEE	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe
PC/DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
PD	Police Directorate
PDD	Police Development Department



PDU	Police Development Unit
PiA	OSCE Presence in Albania
PICUM	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo
PKD	Public Key Directory
PMD	Policy and Mediation Division
PMSCs	Private Military and Security Companies
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
PPI	Press and Public Information
PPIS	Press and Public Information Section
PPO	Public Procurement Office
PPP	Police-Public Partnership
PRP	Police Reform Programme
PRSG	Police Reform Steering Group
RA	Republic of Armenia
RCBAs	Regional Centres for Border Affairs
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
RNC	Roma National Center
RoLHR	Rule of Law and Human Rights
RoLHRD	Rule of Law and Human Rights Department
RPAPs	Regional Prevention Action Plans
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SBU	Security Service of Ukraine
SCAHRM	Sector for Common Affairs and Human Resources Management
SCD	Security Co-operation Department
SCFWCA	State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs
SCNS	State Committee of National Security
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SECPA	Southeast Europe Police Chief Association
SEE	South-Eastern Europe
SEESAC	South Eastern Europe Small Arms Control
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SIA	Sectors for Internal Affairs
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIT	Special Investigation Techniques
SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
SOCTA	Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SOU	Special Operations Unit
SPCP	Swiss Regional Police Cooperation Programme in the Western Balkans
SR	Special Representative
SR/CTHB	Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSRC	Social Science Research Council
SWEDINT	Swedish Armed Forces International Centre
SWISSINT	Swiss Armed Forces International Command
TADOC	Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime
TAHCLE	Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument
TCMs	Technical Coordination Meetings
TEG	The Emergence Group

THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TNP	Turkish National Police
TNPA	Turkish National Police Academy
TNT	Transnational Threats
TNTD	Transnational Threats Department
TNTD/ATU	Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit
TNTD/BSMU	Transnational Threats Department/Border Security and Management Unit
TNTD/CC	Transnational Threats Department/Co-ordination Cell
TNTD/SPMU	Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRIP	Traveller Identification Strategy
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNCTED	United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Child Education Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Institute for Crime and Justice Research
UN-INSTRAW	UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UN OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventative Diplomacy for Central Asia
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US ICITAP	United States International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
WB	World Bank
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WLC	Women's Law Center
ZIF	Centre for International Peace Operations

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2013, submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, provides an overview of the police-related programmes and projects, implemented by the OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units in the Secretariat, the institutions and the field operations, during 2013.

### General Overview of Police-related Activities

The topics that continued to dominate OSCE's policing agenda were the promotion of the principles of democratic policing and the fight against transnational threats, including those emanating from organized crime and terrorism.

With a total number of some 1,200 activities, 2013 witnessed a notable increase in the absolute number of activities compared to 2012.<sup>1</sup> As the OSCE does not have either the mandate or the means for conducting operational policing activities, the main focus of police assistance was devoted to three areas of support: legislative and strategic support, support in training and capacity building, and the facilitation of study tours and conference participation of host State representatives abroad. Training and capacity building continued to receive most attention, with more than four-fifths of all activities concentrating on this field of assistance. While legislative and strategic support activities along with training and capacity building projects received slightly more attention in comparison with 2012, the number of activities in facilitating study tours and the participation of national stakeholder at conferences abroad remained almost the same, thus proportionally decreasing in comparison to the other areas of assistance.

More than two-thirds of all police-related activities were dedicated to addressing general police development and reform, with an approximate 50-percent increase from 2012. Meanwhile, the amount of anti-organized crime activities implemented in 2013 stayed at the same level.

In the field of general police development and reform, activities devoted to enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnership projects were still most common among the executive structures (almost one-third of all activities), particularly in South-Eastern Europe, as well as in Kyrgyzstan and Armenia. The number of community policing activities even grew by more than 50 percent compared to the year 2012. It is also worth mentioning that the OSCE field operations in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Kyrgyzstan continued co-locating some 30 community police experts to project sites who conducted intensive mentoring of their national counterparts at a daily basis. Efforts in enhancing police accountability, assistance in strategic planning of police reform, and activities addressing domestic violence were the other three areas that received most attention by the executive structures upon request of their host States. Training development, police-media relations, border and customs activities as well as public order management also received notable attention.<sup>2</sup>

With regard to the fight against organized crime, activities related to the fight against trafficking in human beings (THB) remained the most prominent field of work, with one-third

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<sup>1</sup> In 2012, there had been some 900 activities. The number of 1,200 does not mean that 1,200 different events were conducted in 2013. The number means that events - which were co-organized and/or attended by two or more executive structures, or by representatives of host States whose participation had been facilitated by the executive structures - were all counted as single activities of these structures, as all of them devoted time, personnel and financial resources to these activities.

<sup>2</sup> A graphic overview of the types of assistance provided by the various executive structures in the different fields of police development and reform is given in Appendix 3 to this report.

of all project activities devoted to this topic. These projects were particularly in the focus of the field operations in Eastern Europe. The fight against illicit drugs and chemical precursors received the second greatest attention with an increase of some 40 percent, outnumbering activities on counter-terrorism. Cyber security/cybercrime as well as criminal analysis and investigations also received notable attention, followed by activities that addressed anti-corruption, forensics and financial investigations. A number of activities were also devoted to travel document security.<sup>3</sup>

#### Activities of the OSCE Secretariat

The Co-ordination Cell (CC) of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) facilitated effective co-ordination among the OSCE executive structures. Additionally, the unit contributed to the development of an *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*, which were adopted by PC Decision No.1106 and subsequently by the Ministerial Council in December 2013. The TNTD/CC continued enhancing the POLIS online information system, organized on-line forums and video conferences, and promoted co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations.

The TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit continued providing police-related support to the OSCE Secretary General and the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office. The Unit provided assistance to the participating States and the field operations in the area of police reform and development, including assessments of police reform programmes, and the development of operational guidelines on *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. A significant amount of attention was also devoted to addressing THB, cybercrime, illicit drugs and chemical precursors.

The TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit continued with capacity building on counter-terrorism and anti-organized crime-related police work. The Unit promoted the international legal framework and co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism through a number of roundtables, workshops and conferences, and devoted a notable amount of attention to events on travel document security as well as countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), the latter resulting in the development of operational guidelines on the role of police-public partnerships as part of a comprehensive and human-rights-compliant approach to preventing terrorism.

The TNTD/Borders Security and Management Unit continued to provide support to the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe. The Unit also facilitated application of community policing principles at borders, and conducted activities addressing border delimitation and demarcation issues, THB, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, drug trafficking, corruption and other border security-related crimes.

The Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General provided assistance to the TNTD and the field operations in promoting a gender perspective in police-related activities through facilitating projects on domestic violence and the integration of women in police services. The Gender Section also continued developing the roster for female experts in the first dimension.

Police-related activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities included initiatives addressing the issues of terrorist financing, money laundering and corruption. The Office promoted mechanisms and standards to combat these crimes.

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<sup>3</sup> A graphic overview of the types of assistance provided by the various executive structures in the different fields of the fight against organized crime is given in Appendix 4 to this report.

The Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) focused on fostering the exchange of experience among criminal justice institutions on the prosecution of trafficking offenders as well as the investigation of sexual crimes. Additionally, the Office continued to organize capacity building events for prosecutors, law enforcement officers, military personnel and border guards. The OSR/CTHB advanced co-operation with the TNDT in the area of combating human trafficking and enhanced co-operation within the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons.

### Activities of ODIHR

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) continued to promote the inclusion of human rights into the teaching and training curricula of police-related institutions. ODIHR also organized training events, campaigns and seminars to endorse mechanisms for fighting gender-based violence and gender discrimination in policing, hate crime, human trafficking and terrorism as well as to ensure further improvement of Roma-police relationships and freedom of peaceful assembly.

### Activities of Field Operations

The field operations in South-Eastern Europe concentrated a great deal of attention on the areas of community policing/police-public partnerships, strategic planning of police reform, training development and border management. Three-fourths of all their activities conducted in 2013 focused on police development and reform. Due to the adoption of new Criminal Procedure Codes in the countries of the region that introduced prosecutor-led investigations in criminal proceedings, field operations devoted more time to enhancing the collaboration of law enforcement and judicial authorities in criminal proceedings. While the number of activities on the advancement of police accountability, public order management and the development of police-media relations decreased notably, events aiming to address hate crime and domestic violence received twice as much attention as during the previous year. In the field of organized crime, the fight against THB received most attention, followed by criminal analysis and investigations and the fight against illicit drugs and precursors. In general, the number of activities related to legislative and strategic support increased by 50 percent compared to the previous year, while training and capacity building activities as well as efforts to facilitate study tours and the participation of national stakeholders at conferences abroad were implemented almost as often as in 2012.

In 2013, the field operations in Eastern Europe more than doubled their number of activities related to police development and reform, mostly focusing on the areas of police accountability, police-media relations and domestic violence. In general, activities addressing the fight against THB remained the most dominant area of police assistance. The number of training and capacity building activities tripled, while legislative support and the facilitation of study tours and conference participation of national stakeholders abroad remained at the same level compared to the previous year.

In the South Caucasus, significant differences remained with regard to the attention devoted to community policing. Whereas the Office in Baku was not involved in community policing anymore, the Office in Yerevan further increased its activities in this field of police development, expanding the project to more community policing project sites across the host country. Furthermore, the Office in Yerevan devoted much attention to the modernization of the police educational system. Public order management remained a topic of interest in both field operations with an increasing number of activities implemented by the Office in Baku. The fight against THB also remained a priority area of activities in both field operations, with the numbers of their activities slightly increasing in Armenia and decreasing in Azerbaijan. In addition, the fight against cybercrime received significantly more attention by both field operations. While the field operations' activities related to the facilitation of study tours and

conference participation significantly decreased, legislative and strategic support and assistance in training and capacity building were provided with nearly the same frequency as before.

In Central Asia, support in strategic planning of police reform and in enhancing accountability increased in a number of field operations. Community policing remained high on the agenda in Kyrgyzstan and started to receive more attention from the Office in Tajikistan, while border security and management activities further increased in most of the field operations. The fight against illicit drugs and THB also continued to receive a great deal of attention by the field operations. Two field operations also continued to provide capacity building support in counter-terrorism. While support increased in all three areas of police assistance, training and capacity building accounted for the bulk of activities.

### Co-operation with International, Regional and National Partner Organizations

Close consultation, co-ordination and co-operation of the OSCE executive structures with other international stakeholders involved in police assistance in the OSCE participating States is crucial in order to develop coherent, holistic and complementary reform goals and strategies, deliver coherent and joint statements of goals and expectations to the national counterparts, build synergies, delegate and divide tasks, and avoid duplication of activities. In 2013, the OSCE executive structures, on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security of 1999, continued to co-operate with the United Nations, its structures, and other relevant international and regional organizations on police-related activities.

In the field of general police development and reform main international, regional and national partner organizations included, *inter alia*: the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC); the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP); the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA); the European Police College (CEPOL); the Council of Europe (CoE); the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); the European Commission (EC); the European Union (EU); the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI); the European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL); the European Police Office (EUROPOL); the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX); the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); the International Training Centre (ICT); the International Association of Police Academies (INTERPA); the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL); the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the International Peace Institute (IPI); the Intelligent Traffic Management Centre (ITMC); the Kosovo Force (KFOR); the Polish Helsinki Federation for Human Rights; the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC); the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC); the Southeast Europe Police Chief Association (SEPCA); the South Eastern Europe Small Arms Control (SEESAC); the Swiss Regional Police Cooperation Programme in the Western Balkans (SPCP); the Swiss Armed Forces International Command (SWISSINT); the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO); the United Nations Habitat; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW); the United Nations Women; the United States International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (US ICITAP); the Women Police Officers Network in Southeast Europe; the World Food Programme (WFP); and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The preparation and implementation of activities related to organized crime in general, and THB, trafficking in drugs, and cybercrime in particular, entailed co-ordination and co-operation with various international, regional and national partner organizations, including,

*inter alia*: the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI); Amnesty International (AI); the Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG); the Basel Institute on Governance; the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC); the Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms (CDHRF); the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP); the Centre for Combating Organized and Serious Crime (CCOSC); the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO); the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS); the Council of Europe; the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG); the EC; the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3); the EC Directorate General for Health and Consumers (EC SANCO); the Egmont Group; ENFSI; the EU; the European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM); the European Union's Judicial Co-operation Unit (EUROJUST); the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX); EUROPOL; the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); DCAF; the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF); the Global Network for Public Interest Law; the International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists (IACIS); the International Civil Aviation Organization Public Key Directory (ICAO PKD); the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC); the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the IOM; the IPI; the INTERPOL Specialists Group on Crimes against Children (ISGCAC); the International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring (ITMCFM); the International Telecommunications Union (ITU); KFOR; the League of Arab States (LAS); the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); the RCC; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); SELEC; SECPA; the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); the UK Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA); the Social Science Research Council (SSRC); the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC); the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument (TAIEX); the University College Dublin (UCD); the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (UNCTED); UNDP; UNDPKO; the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); UNHCR; the United Nations International Child Education Fund (UNICEF); the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA); the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the US ICITAP; the World Bank (WB); the World Customs Organization (WCO); the WHO; and the Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF).

Finally, it is worth mentioning the close and trusting collaboration with the hosting authorities in the OSCE participating States and with numerous implementing partners from civil society.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures are based on a comprehensive list of mandates and tasks, which have been provided by various Ministerial Council and Permanent Council Decisions since 1998. The latest comprehensive set of mandates was adopted in 2012, with the Dublin Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/12 on *OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats*, which endorsed four decisions that had been adopted in 2012 by the Permanent Council, addressing the *Development of Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies* (PC Decision No. 1039); the *OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC Decision No. 1048); the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* (PC Decision No. 1049); as well as the *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC Decision No. 1063). In 2013, the participating States also adopted an *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*.<sup>4</sup>

With the adoption of the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* in 2012, the participating States reaffirmed their acknowledgement of the key role that OSCE police-related activities play in the Organization's efforts to address threats to security and stability in the OSCE region posed by criminal activity emanating from organized crime, including terrorism and trafficking in drugs and human beings, as well as in the areas of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Furthermore, the participating States acknowledged the added value of the OSCE's police-related activities in the international context, and reaffirmed the priority areas of OSCE engagement that they had defined in the past decade, and which had already been addressed by the OSCE executive structures throughout the previous years.

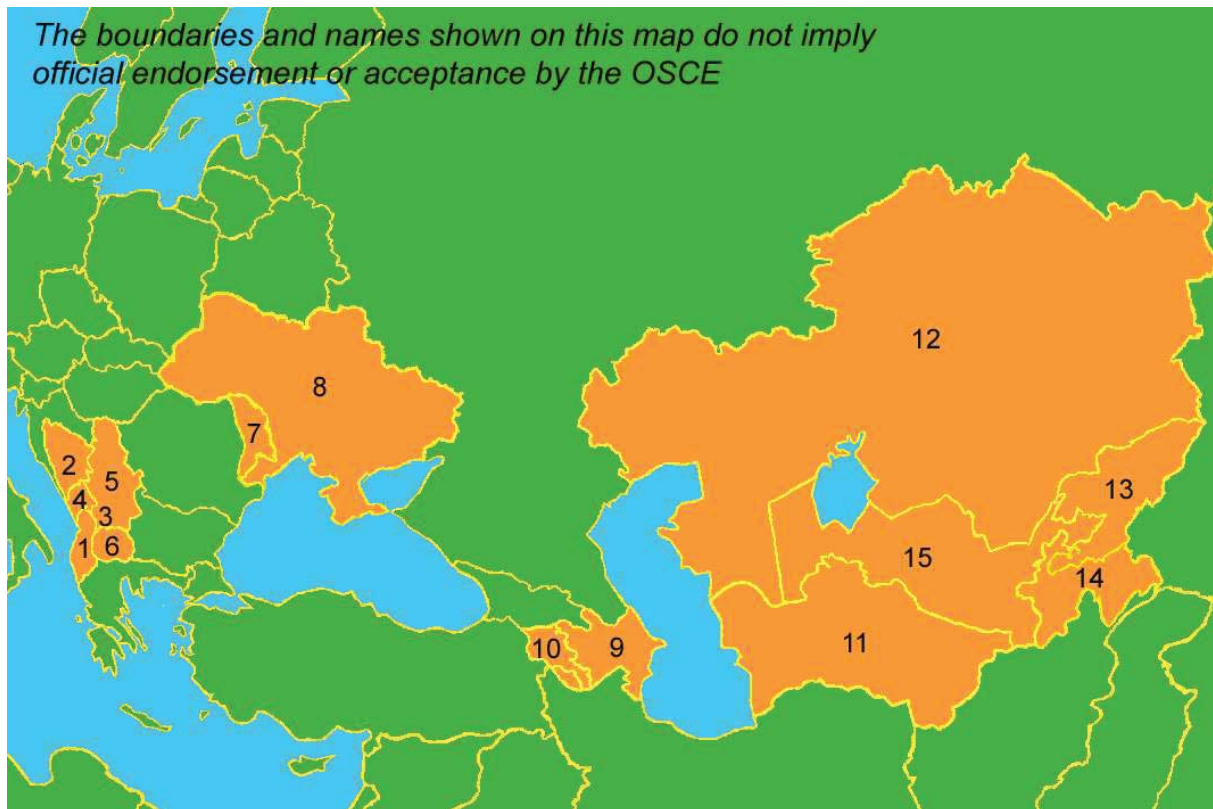
Since the OSCE promotes a comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach to the concept of security, interconnecting the rule of law and economic development and stability, police-related activities continued receiving a significant amount of attention from various OSCE executive structures. That is, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the field operations, as well as several thematic units of the OSCE Secretariat, including the Co-ordination Cell of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/CC), the TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit, the TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU), the TNTD/Borders Security and Management Unit, the Gender Section, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), and the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB). All of these executive structures focused on specific police-related aspects and issues in their respective programmes in line with their mandates.

The Following map provides an overview of OSCE field operations that undertook police-related activities in 2013.

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<sup>4</sup> For a comprehensive overview of the Decisions, see Appendix 2 to this report.





*Legend:*

<p><b>South-Eastern Europe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Presence in Albania</li> <li>2) Mission to Bosnia Herzegovina</li> <li>3) Mission in Kosovo</li> <li>4) Mission to Montenegro</li> <li>5) Mission to Serbia</li> <li>6) Mission to Skopje</li> </ul> <p><b>Eastern Europe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Mission to Moldova</li> <li>8) Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine</li> </ul>	<p><b>Southern Caucasus</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Office in Baku</li> <li>10) Office in Yerevan</li> </ul> <p><b>Central Asia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11) Centre in Ashgabat,</li> <li>12) Centre in Astana</li> <li>13) Centre in Bishkek</li> <li>14) Office in Tajikistan</li> <li>15) Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan</li> </ul>
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The priority areas of police-assistance that were defined by the participating States in the past decade and continued to be addressed by the OSCE executive structures in 2013 were the promotion of the principles of democratic policing as the basis of the OSCE’s police reform and development activities; and the fight against transnational threats, including those emanating from organized crime and terrorism. In 2013, the main focus of police reform assistance programmes was directed towards enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnerships, enhancing police accountability and the strategic planning of police reform, as well as fighting against domestic violence. OSCE’s anti-organized crime activities were mostly related to trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking and abuse, terrorism, and cybercrime.<sup>5</sup> In all of the police-related activities, the promotion of human rights and gender mainstreaming remained an integral element.

<sup>5</sup> An overview of different areas of police-related activities is provided in Appendix 3 and 4 to this report.

Furthermore, the police reform activities of the OSCE executive structures were increasingly complementing reform projects that addressed capacity building of other key players of the criminal justice system, including prosecutors and judges. Such kind of assistance included mainly the provision of joint training courses for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges. In order to promote a coherent OSCE methodology for implementing such a holistic reform approach, the TNTD/SPMU, in close consultations with criminal justice practitioners, policy makers and researchers from OSCE participating States, OSCE executive structures, international partner organizations, research institutions and non-governmental organizations, developed an operational guidance document on *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. This guidebook addresses the connecting points between the relevant actors of the criminal justice system and provides some concrete examples of practical measures on how to improve collaboration between the various actors in order to enhance the entire criminal justice process and to make police reform achievements more sustainable. A number of field operations started translating the guidebook into the official languages of their host States and planned to publish these books in 2014 in the framework of national and regional workshops.

This is the twelfth report submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001, on 'Police-Related Activities'. It describes the police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures in compliance with the Ministerial and Permanent Council Decisions and Action Plans, listed in Appendix 2. The report provides information about the police-related activities of the TNTD, other thematic units in the Secretariat, and the OSCE field operations. The Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2013 by ODIHR is attached to this report in Appendix 1.

A list of contact details of the OSCE executive structures that dealt with policing issues in 2013 is attached in Appendix 5 to this report.

**2. ACTIVITIES OF THE TRANSNATIONAL THREATS DEPARTMENT**

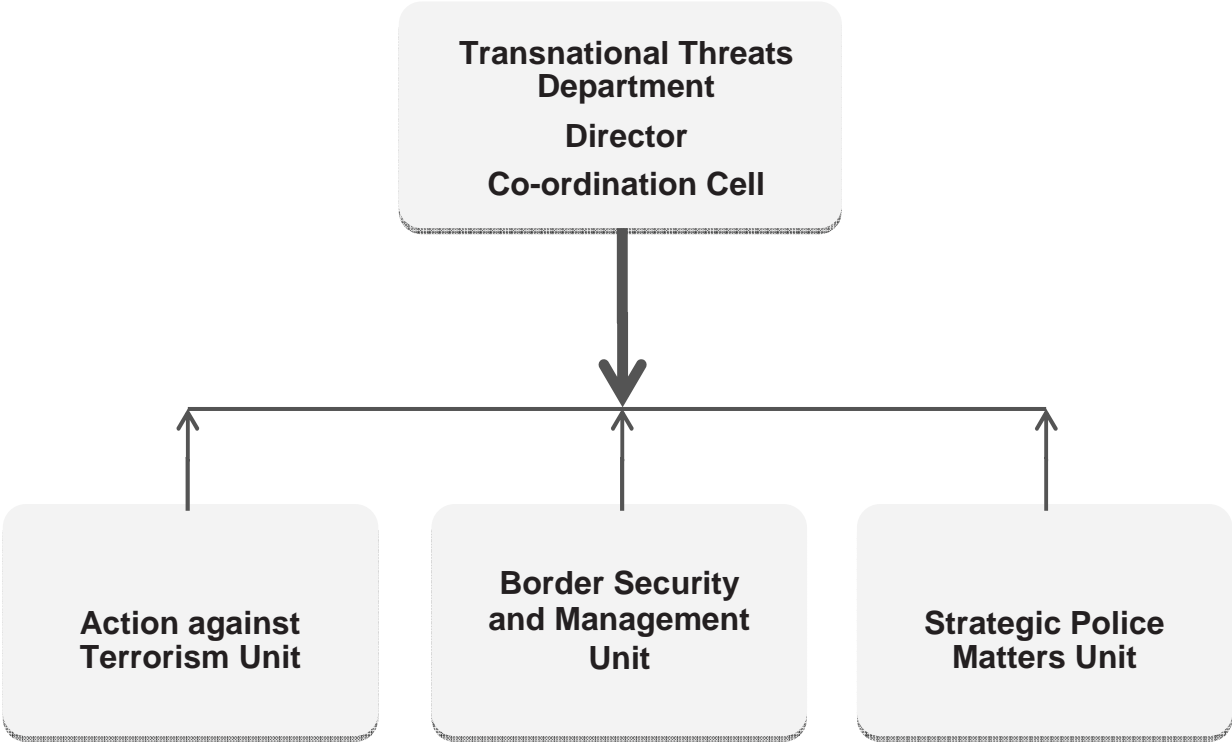
Background

Following up on the Athens Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09 and the 2010 Report by the OSCE Secretary General on the Implementation of MC.DEC/2/09 on *Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability*, the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 9/11 on *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats*.

The decision welcomed “the proposals by the Secretary General included in the 2012 Unified Budget Proposal for the creation of a department to address transnational threats, consistent with the OSCE’s mandates and within available resources, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination, strengthened coherence and more efficient use of the OSCE’s resources in addressing transnational threats”<sup>6</sup>.

The Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) became operational on 1 January 2012 to optimize the support provided to the Secretary General, the Chairmanship-in-Office and the participating States on TNT matters including anti-terrorism, border management and security, cyber security as well as police-related activities. The role of the TNTD is to support the Secretary General as a focal point for Organization-wide programmatic activities that relate to countering transnational threats, and to ensure co-ordination and coherence of action across all three OSCE dimensions, among all OSCE executive structures, while respecting their mandates.

The TNTD is led by a Co-ordinator and comprised of the following units: the Co-ordination Cell (CC), the Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU), the Border Security and Management Unit (BSMU) and the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU).



<sup>6</sup> OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/11, *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats*, Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Vilnius, 7 December 2011, p. 2.

## 2.1 TNTD/Co-ordination Cell

### Background

The Transnational Threats Department Co-ordination Cell (TNTD/CC) was established to support the process of co-ordinating TNT-related activities across all three OSCE dimensions and among all OSCE executive structures, along within the TNTD. Furthermore, the TNTD/CC comprises staff members working on horizontal issues which are relevant for all TNTD units, such as cyber/ICT security and the POLIS Online Information System.

### Co-ordination of TNT Activities

In addition to establishing effective co-ordination mechanisms with the OSCE executive structures and Institutions and within the TNTD, the Co-ordination Cell focused its efforts throughout 2013 on the implementation of the TNT-related Decisions adopted by the OSCE Ministerial Council in Dublin in 2012 on *OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats* (MC.DEC/4/12) and on the preparation of the *Report by the OSCE Secretary General on the Implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No 4/12 on OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats* (SEC.GAL/193/13/Rev.1, 29 November 2013), bringing to light key findings and strategic recommendations to be utilized as an important tool for future activities of the Organization, also on the path towards "Helsinki +40".

### Cyber/ICT Security

Throughout 2013, the TNTD/CC actively supported development of an *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies* which was subsequently adopted by PC Decision No.1106 and then by the Ministerial Council in December 2013. The TNTD/CC was also closely following international developments related to cyber/ICT security, focusing in particular on how pertinent discussions in other international forums might be relevant to discussions on the OSCE cyber/ICT CBMs.

Following the adoption of the aforementioned decision, The TNTD/CC has been assisting the Chair of the Informal Working Group pursuant to PC Decision No. 1039 as well as the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office and senior OSCE management with promoting the implementation of the first set of CBMs as well as with identifying new CBMs in this field.

The TNTD/CC also established a cyber task force in 2013 to enhance co-ordination and coherent departmental output related to efforts that tackle various cyber/ICT-related threats including cybercrime.

### POLIS Online Information System

In 2013, the TNTD/CC continued to extend and enhance online and information system support through the online information management platform POLIS to all TNTD units and other relevant actors in the OSCE, in planning, co-ordinating and implementing activities related to addressing TNTs.

The exchange and sharing of relevant and up-to-date TNT-related information and the mobilization and transfer of know-how and lessons learned through the use of contemporary learning and communication methods, including e-learning, online discussions and video conferencing, was one of the main priorities in further improving the services the system offers.

The TNTD/CC continued to promote co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations with a view to creating added value, avoiding duplication of efforts and further enriching the content available through POLIS.

Throughout 2013, the POLIS team successfully employed online video conferencing to communicate with the POLIS focal points in the field operations, which allowed for a cost-effective way to identify and collect relevant materials for uploading to POLIS.

The TNTD/CC designed and developed two introductory e-learning modules, as part of the TNTD/SPMU project on combating child sexual abuse online.

Furthermore, the TNTD/CC created and maintained online forums to facilitate drafting guidebooks on: *Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: a Community-Policing Approach* (jointly with ODIHR); *Good Practices Guide on Non-nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection from Terrorist Attacks Focusing on Threats Emanating from Cyberspace*; and *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform* (see also chapters 2.2, 2.3 and Appendix 1).

POLIS online forums were also a collaboration platform for preparing the report on the implementation of the MC Decision 4/12, and ongoing support through the online forum for the network of National Focal Points of the Border Security and Management Unit.

TNTD/CC POLIS team, on request of the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, revised the introductory module on cybercrime and delivered it to the students of two courses during 2013.

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## **2.2 TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit**

### Background

The primary role of the TNTD/SPMU is to provide police-related support to the OSCE Secretary General, the Chairmanship-in-Office, and upon their request, to the OSCE participating States. The TNTD/SPMU's mission is to support police-related activities in all OSCE participating States as part of the rule of law and fundamental democratic principles and, through assessment and expert advice, to contribute to the development of accountable police agencies that protect and serve the public. The TNTD/SPMU's long-term goals aim to provide a democratic vision of policing for the entire OSCE region and put that vision to work by assisting OSCE participating States in police capacity and institution-building and improving police performance within the broader objective of strengthening national criminal justice systems. The vision guides capacity building aimed at creating competence to tackle transnational threats, including those emanating from organized crime and terrorism.

The TNTD/SPMU explores every opportunity to also include participants from Partners for Co-operation, in particular from Afghanistan, in its capacity building events.

Throughout the year, the Head of the Unit and his staff held high-level meetings with the Ministers of Interior and their Deputies, Directors of Departments; and the Heads/Directors of the Police and Police Academies of numerous participating States, in order to discuss

OSCE's assistance to police reform and development as well as the fight against organized transnational crime.

The TNTD/SPMU strived for maximum programmatic co-ordination of its activities among the OSCE executive structures and with international and regional organizations and NGOs in order to avoid duplications and to provide added value. The Unit co-operated with other partners in organizing a number of needs assessments, workshops, conferences, meetings and training events, described in this document.

On 22-23 May, the Unit organized a meeting with the Heads of Law Enforcement Departments and Programmes (field operations) to address issues of common interest. Other thematic units from the Secretariat as well as representatives from ODIHR and the HCNM also participated in the meeting in order to enhance the exchange of information between various executive structures involved in police-related activities. In addition, Delegations of the participating States were also invited to the meeting to give them the opportunity to meet the field operations' representatives in person and to receive insight from the field.

On 24-25 October, the TNTD/SPMU held the 2013 "OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting" (APEM) in Vienna, devoted to the topic of 'Improving the Role of the OSCE in Police-related Activities - Experiences and Lessons Learned'. The main objective of the APEM was to create a platform for participating States and international partner organizations to exchange experiences and good practices in implementing community policing in the context of police reform with the aim to strengthen safety and security in participating States. The plenary sessions focussed on the exchange of experiences and good practices in strategic planning and implementation of community policing and crime prevention at the legislative, strategic, procedural, organizational and training level. This compilation of good practices was expected to guide participating States in improving their crime prevention efforts.

In line with its task to share information on police-related activities, and in accordance with the 2001 Ministerial Council Decision MC(9).DEC/9 'on police-related activities', the Unit released the *Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2012* [SEC.DOC/1/13] on 2 August. The report provides a comprehensive overview of police-related programmes and projects, implemented by all OSCE executive structures during 2012. In the field of general police development and reform, activities devoted to enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnership projects were still most common (almost one-third of all activities), particularly in South-Eastern Europe and certain States of Central Asia and the South Caucasus. Support in strategic planning of police reform, development of national police training capacity as well as measures for enhancing police accountability were the other three areas receiving most attention by the executive structures upon request of their host States. Police-media relations, border and customs activities, domestic violence and public order management also received notable attention. With regard to the fight against organized crime, THB related activities remained the most prominent field of work, with one-third of all project activities devoted to this topic. These projects were particularly in the focus of field operations in Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and within the Secretariat. As in 2011, the fight against counter-terrorism received the second greatest attention, closely followed by activities addressing cyber security/cybercrime and the fight against illicit drugs and precursors. Criminal investigations, as well as financial investigations, anti-money laundering and corruption also received prominent attention, while somewhat less attention was given to forensics and travel document security.

The Unit also continued assisting the field operations and participating States in developing police training and in organizing study tours for law enforcement representatives from participating States to other countries and institutions where they could observe and learn about good practices and standards in various fields of policing.

### International Policing/Police Peacekeeping

On 19-20 March, the TNTD/SPMU participated in Kyiv at a conference on the development of a *UN Strategic Police Peacekeeping Framework*, addressing democratic policing principles and criminal justice reform activities to enhance the effectiveness of UN policing through creating consistency and standardization in approaches in the areas of police reform, public safety and support of national police authorities during peacekeeping missions. The TNTD/SPMU presented OSCE activities in this area based on the wide level of experience in police development, criminal justice reform and capacity building.

On 1-2 October, upon invitation of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the TNTD/SPMU gave a lecture on OSCE's approach to police reform at the master class course "Senior Strategic Advisor's Master Class on Police Reform in an International and Security Sector Reform Context", held at the Swiss Armed Forces International Command (SWISSINT) facilities in Stans, Switzerland. The course was organized by police training institutions from Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the UK and brought together some 20 high-ranking police officials from eight countries to prepare them for senior Police Adviser positions in international police missions.

On 14-17 October, upon invitation of the UN DPKO Police Division, the TNTD/SPMU participated at the "Meeting of the Global Policy Community to Review the Strategic Framework for International Police Peacekeeping" at Cumberland Lodge, United Kingdom. The strategic framework is designed to assist police components of international field operations in furthering the rule of law and the provision of public safety and ensuring security of police officers deployed in such field operations. The meeting brought together police chiefs from different continents, academia from world leading universities and representatives of international organizations such as the EU, INTERPOL, the OSCE, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

### Confidence-Building Activities in the Transdnistria Conflict

From 29-31 October, the TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation of the OSCE Mission to Moldova, participated in high-level consultations between the Government of Moldova and the de-facto Government of Transdnistria, in Landshut, Germany. The TNTD/SPMU moderated and led negotiations in the respective working group on law-enforcement which discussed new models and opportunities of law-enforcement co-operation within the security zone in Moldova. The TNTD/SPMU's engagement in the working group was a continuation of efforts made since 2011.

### Assessment of Police-Related Projects

In August and October, the TNTD/SPMU, in close co-operation with the host State government and the OSCE Mission to Serbia, conducted two OSCE internal assessment visits to Serbia to take stock of the achievements made by the Law Enforcement Development Programme of the OSCE Mission to Serbia since 2001, to analyse the lessons learned during the programme implementation, as well as to provide evidence-based input for adjusting the Mission's law enforcement development programme to any changing needs of the host country. In the course of the two visits, some 60 representatives of the Ministry of Interior, the police, municipal authorities, NGOs, international partner organizations as well as representatives from the OSCE Mission to Serbia were interviewed. While some preliminary recommendations of the assessment were shared with the LED in November 2013, a detailed report of this comprehensive assessment was planned to be finalized in 2014.

From 14-26 November, the TNTD/SPMU, jointly with the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC),

upon request of a number of participating States and in close co-operation with the host State and the Centre in Bishkek (CiB), conducted the third joint mid-term assessment of the OSCE Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan (CSI) to take stock of achievements made since the last mid-term assessment in June 2012 as well as to provide evidence based input for the review of CSI's activities in line with its mandate and the needs of Kyrgyzstan. During the visit, the assessment team interviewed some 180 individuals from a wide cross-section of those involved in or addressed by the CSI. These individuals ranged from senior representatives of the Presidential Administration; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Provincial Police Commanders; Station Police Commanders, Neighbourhood Inspectors and other police officers in all of the police districts in the south of Kyrgyzstan in which the CSI is located; Community Leaders and members of the public in those same districts; NGOs; representatives of the international community; as well as staff from the CiB and CSI. A report of key findings and recommendations of the assessment was to be published in January 2014.

### *Development of Baseline Police Capacities*

In its efforts to assist the participating States in developing baseline police capacities that comply with the requirements and obligations accepted by them by ratifying fundamental international legal instruments, the TNTD/SPMU continued disseminating and promoting its key publications on democratic policing and operationalizing them in the framework of high-level regional workshops on democratic policing. In co-operation with other international and national partner organizations, the Unit also continued promoting a holistic approach to criminal justice system reform in the OSCE region.

On 8 March, the TNTD/SPMU participated in an ODIHR "Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE ) in South-Eastern Europe", taking place in Vienna. TAHCLE was launched in 2011. In 2013, it was implemented in Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo,<sup>7</sup> Poland and Ukraine (see also Appendix 1).

On 2 April, upon invitation of DCAF, the TNTD/SPMU participated in a meeting with a delegation of the Mongolian Government on "Security Sector Oversight" in Geneva. The aim was to familiarize the Mongolian delegation with the framework for security sector oversight in democratic societies, including respect for human rights and co-operation by intelligence and law-enforcement agencies. The TNTD/SPMU presented OSCE activities in the field of policing and chaired the discussions on the envisaged police reform in Mongolia and the potential contribution of the OSCE to this process.

On 5 April, the TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation of the Police Academy of Romania, participated in an "International Conference on Promoting Human Rights" in Bucharest. The event marked the successful establishment of the Centre for Promoting Human Rights within Institutions for Public Order and Safety under the Police Academy. The conference provided an excellent opportunity to promote TNTD activities in democratic policing and in enhancing police services capacities, including OSCE's activities in the field of human rights education for law enforcement officers. The TNTD/SPMU discussed with the Deputy Director of the Police Academy potential joint co-operation in enhancing police training.

On 10-11 April, the TNTD/SPMU participated in a meeting in Brussels organized by the Centre on Global Counterterrorism Co-operation and the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism in The Hague to support the curriculum development for the International Institute of Justice and the Rule of Law in Tunisia. There were participants from over 70 countries and international and regional organizations, including, the European Commission (EC), the European Union (EU), INTERPOL, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human

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<sup>7</sup> All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.



Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the European Police College (CEPOL) along with members of academia. The TNTD/SPMU shared with participants the OSCE experience in training needs analysis and curriculum development.

On 14-15 May, upon request of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on police-ethics at a seminar organized by the OSCE Mission at Vlasic Mountain in BiH. Participants included representatives of the Ministry of Security, as well as the Directorate for Co-ordination of Police Bodies and the Ministries of Interior of the Federation of BiH and the Republika Srpska. The presentation focused on the *OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security* and its provisions on ethics and accountability in the police services in line with democratic policing principles.

On 16 May, the TNTD/SPMU, in the framework of a week-long training course on “International Standards for Democratic Policing” organized by DCAF and the Serbian Ministry of Interior, and supported by the OSCE Mission to Serbia, gave a presentation on ‘OSCE’s approach in developing and promoting democratic policing standards in the OSCE region’. The main part of the presentation was dedicated to the introduction of the new TNTD/SPMU Guidebook on *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. Following the TNTD presentation, participants discussed the need to improve co-operation between police and other actors of the criminal justice system, including prosecutors and judges, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the entire criminal justice process.

From 27 May to 1 June, the TNTD/SPMU participated in a “CiO Rapporteur Mission to Mongolia”. Meetings were held with the Chairperson of the Parliament and the Foreign Minister. In the margins of the mission, the TNTD/SPMU discussed possible OSCE engagement with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, the Border Guards and the National Security Service. The Mongolian side was very interested in the OSCE approach to police reform and in further discussions of a possible future support. The discussions of the TNTD/SPMU with the Mongolian counterparts were a follow-up to the high-level meeting in Geneva on 2 April 2013.

On 1-2 July, the TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with ODIHR, organized a roundtable discussion on “Policing Assemblies in Compliance with OSCE Commitments” in Vienna, at which some 30 police practitioners, academics and civil society representatives from ten participating States took part. Participants discussed findings and recommendations of the ODIHR report *Monitoring of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Selected OSCE Participating States (May 2011– June 2012)* and shared views and experiences on how to improve policing of assemblies based on lessons learned and good practices. The findings of the roundtable were going to be incorporated into the third edition of the *Guidelines of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly* to be published by ODIHR and the Council of Europe’s European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) in 2014, as well as into a new *Human Rights Training Guide to Policing Assemblies* and a related *Training Manual* currently being developed by ODIHR with TNTD. Experts identified new issues related to the use of social media and discussed the balance of privacy concerns versus public safety information needs.

On 3 July, the TNTD/SPMU, during a conference visit to Tajikistan, used the occasion to discuss the envisaged Phase II of the Police Reform Programme in Tajikistan with the Tajik Minister of Interior, and visited the Police Academy in Dushanbe where training curricula as well as material needs were discussed with the Academy’s Director.

On 26 July, the TNTD/SPMU published the new guidebook on *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. The TNTD/SPMU, in close co-operation with

criminal justice experts from the OSCE executive structures, participating States, international organizations and think tanks had developed this new guidebook, which provides good practices in a holistic approach to police reform that complements relevant reform activities in other sectors of the Criminal Justice System to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the entire criminal justice process. The Russian translation of the guidebook was published in December 2013.

On 26 July, the TNTD/SPMU also published the *OSCE Resource Police Training Guide: Trafficking in Human Beings*. The *Training Guide* provides a minimum set of standards for law enforcement training in the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation States. It aims to strengthen law enforcement capacities for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, and to facilitate the identification of emerging trends and new forms of human trafficking. The *Training Guide* introduces case studies illustrating good practices in investigating human trafficking cases and victim identification. The Russian translation of the *Training Guide* was published in November 2013.

On 8-13 August, upon invitation of the OSCE Office in Yerevan, the TNTD/SPMU visited the Republic of Armenia with the aim to discuss the Police Assistance Programme with the Office staff and the host country's authorities. During the visit, the TNTD/SPMU met the National Police Director, the Director of the Police Academy, the National INTERPOL Bureau and the Yerevan Police Chief. In addition, a Community Policing pilot site was visited in Yerevan and a meeting with OSCE implementing partners was used to discuss the involvement of civil society in the police reform in the country. During the discussions with the host authorities remarkable achievements were noted in the implementation of community policing principles and the reform of the police educational system. Next steps of the implementation of police reform in the country were also agreed with the OSCE Office management during a cross-dimensional meeting in the Mission. The TNTD/SPMU, upon request of the OSCE Office in Yerevan planned to support an international conference on police reform to be held in Yerevan in November 2013.

From 29-30 August, upon request of the International Department at Kripas in Norway, the TNTD/SPMU organized a study trip for a group of Norwegian Police College students. The study trip programme included presentations by the TNTD/ATU, TNTD/CC, TNTD/BSMU, and TNTD/SPMU, focusing on different aspects of criminal justice system reform in the OSCE participating States. The TNTD/SPMU also facilitated a meeting of the Norwegian students with colleagues from UNODC.

On 24-27 September, the TNTD/SPMU participated in the "Western Balkan 'Treptower Group' Network Meeting" in Ljubljana, presenting police-related activities of the OSCE in the Western Balkan region. The meeting offered an opportunity for the TNTD to network with other actors on police assistance in the Western Balkan region and to co-ordinate donor activities. The TNTD/SPMU used the opportunity to exchange information about international donor activities with major actors to avoid duplications of activities while providing police assistance.

On 4-5 October, the TNTD/SPMU participated at the "International Donor Co-ordination Meeting" in Tbilisi. The meeting was jointly organized by the Georgian Ministry of Interior and the Police Academy of Georgia. About 50 participants from national authorities and international organizations discussed achievements in police and criminal justice reform since November 2012, as well as further needs to be addressed. The TNTD/SPMU recalled OSCE's intensive involvement in Georgia's police reform until 2008 and its on-going co-operation with the Georgian Police since the closure of the mission, and encouraged the participation of Georgian police officers in OSCE events taking place outside Georgia. The TNTD/SPMU met the Deputy Director of the Reform and Development Agency and discussed Georgia's contribution to the upcoming OSCE "Annual Police Experts Meeting".

On 21-22 November, the TNTD/SPMU participated in the workshop “Integrating Gender into Security Sector Oversight: Experiences from the OSCE and Beyond”, jointly organized by ODIHR, DCAF and the OSCE Secretariat Gender Section in Vienna. The workshop contributed to the envisaged re-design of the TNTD-Gender Section Fact Sheet *Integrating a Gender Approach into Police-Public Partnerships*.

In a follow-up to their meeting in August 2013, the TNTD/SPMU, together with the OSCE Office in Yerevan, hosted an “International Conference on Police Reform” in Yerevan on 26-27 November. The on-going police reform in the country was presented to a wider audience, including civil society, mass media and the international community. The conference provided a forum for exploring the experiences of other countries with similar backgrounds; discussing their achievements and challenges during police reforms; as well as exchanging ideas for further improvements in the field of policing.

On 29 November, the TNTD/SPMU, together with ODIHR, published the jointly developed *Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations Manual* in Vienna. The manual adopts an operational approach to examine different phases of counter-terrorism investigations and their potential impact on human rights. At the launching event, the new publication was presented in detail and discussions were held on the main human rights issues arising in the course of counter-terrorism investigations as well as on the ways to develop and deliver training on the protection of human rights in counter-terrorism investigations. The manual builds on the joint expertise of the TNTD and ODIHR on democratic policing and human rights respectively.

Throughout the year, the TNTD/SPMU supported the TNTD/ATU and ODIHR in drafting a guidebook on *Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A Community Policing Approach*. The guidebook was planned to be published in 2014 (see also chapter 2.3).

### Organized Crime in General

Since organized crime is a multi-dimensional phenomenon of a transnational nature, the OSCE has developed a wide network of co-operation with institutions being involved in anti-organized crime activities. In 2013, the TNTD/SPMU continued its efforts in supporting and assisting specialized organizations such as UNODC in their anti-organized crime work. The Unit supported the implementation of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNTOC) and its three Protocols. UNTOC is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime, and the TNTD/SPMU’s Adviser on Organized Crime is a member of the UNTOC Steering Committee and the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance. During the seven years that the TNTD/SPMU has supported the ratification and implementation of the UNTOC, 19 OSCE participating States ratified the convention, bringing the total number of ratifying and acceding States among the participating States to 57. The latest ratification took place on 24 September 2013.<sup>8</sup> Moreover, nine out of the ten Partners for Co-operation have ratified the UNTOC as of December 2013.

On 22-24 January, the TNTD/SPMU participated at a conference at EUROPOL Headquarters in the Hague, organized by EUROPOL, the European Commission and the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument (TAIEX), managed by the European Commission’s Directorate-General on Enlargement. The conference examined the structures of Western Balkans’ organized crime. The event targeted law enforcement and judicial practitioners, investigators and prosecutors actively dealing with serious crime investigations linked to criminals and groups originating from Albania, Bosnia and

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<sup>8</sup> For an update of the UNTOC ratification status see: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/signatures.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/signatures.html)

Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo<sup>9</sup>, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. Presentations of the organized crime situation in the region were made and three workshops were held addressing 'the present structure of organized crime', 'the two way process (co-operation)'; and 'financial investigations'. The EU tool of joint investigation teams, to be introduced in South-Eastern Europe, was discussed and co-operation gaps for these countries were identified. The main outcome of the conference was the shared commitment by participants to improve co-operation and the exchange of information within the region.

On 30 January, the TNTD/SPMU's transnational organized crime expertise was requested at an expert roundtable organized by the International Peace Institute (IPI) to discuss the draft of a forthcoming IPI report, which was part of an ongoing "Peace without Crime" project: 'The Elephant in the Room: How Can Peace Operations Deal with Organized Crime?' IPI has been examining the impact of organized crime on peace operations and crime-related mandates. Organized crime has been determined as a threat to peace and development in almost every environment where the United Nations has been operating peace operations. The report contains a number of recommendations on how the international community may more effectively deal with the threat to stability and security posed by transnational organized crime.

On 19-20 February, the TNTD/SPMU attended the UNODC "Law Enforcement Advisors Meeting" in Vienna, where law enforcement advisers from several UNODC regions, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and a number of national donors of UNODC programmes were present. The purpose of the meeting was to explore synergies needed to enable UNODC to effectively deliver its technical assistance programmes. In addition, the meeting served to brainstorm on issues such as the UNODC approach to law enforcement capacity building assistance; how UNODC works to establish common standards; and how UNODC could work in partnership in programme implementation to spread uniformity in standards and practice. Conclusions from the discussions pointed to the need for having common data bases for project-related information; uniformed standard programmes; possible joint fund raising initiatives; as well as the need for the development of joint action plans, and regular monthly co-ordination meetings between the OSCE and UNODC in Vienna.

On 11-12 April, the TNTD/SPMU participated in the "Annual Regional SEE Ministerial Conference on Combating Organized Crime and Corruption and Enhancing Judicial Cooperation in the SEE Region" in Belgrade. The Unit also facilitated the contribution of an expert speaker. Taking into account the growing trend in the South-Eastern European region to build on cross-border co-operation to tackle serious organized crime by police and prosecutors, topics such as anti-corruption, financial investigations and cross-border co-operation between prosecution and police were discussed. Draft recommendations addressed mutual legal assistance, the development of a regional convention for cross-border recognition of judicial conclusions, and the enforcement of civil and commercial decisions.

On 15 May, the TNTD/SPMU held a co-ordination meeting with the Organized Crime Branch of UNODC. Discussions focused mainly on the preparations for the up-coming OSCE Conference on Illicit Drugs. In a further meeting, the TNTD discussed with staff of UNODC's Laboratory & Scientific Section, Research and Trend Analysis Branch, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, a possible joint training for forensic experts from Central Asia to be delivered in the UNODC laboratory.

On 3-4 November, the TNTD/SPMU participated in an international expert seminar on

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<sup>9</sup> All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

“Countering Organized Crime through Peace Operations: Tools of the Trade” in Berlin. The seminar was organized by IPI and the Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF). The TNTD/SPMU presented OSCE’s capacity building activities in addressing organized crime, as well as OSCE’s efforts in promoting the implementation of the UNTOC. Furthermore, the TNTD/SPMU, together with representatives from other international organizations, explored areas and tools for further international collaboration in this field of policing.

On 6 December, the TNTD/SPMU presented OSCE activities related to combating organized crime at the specialized training course “Organized Crime as a Spoiler for Lasting Peace” organized by the IPI, jointly with the Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR), as part of the IPI’s project “Peace without Crime”.

On 12-13 December, the TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE as an observer in the reconvened “22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)” in Vienna. Meetings were held by the CCPCJ jointly with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in order to consider strategic management, as well as budgetary and administrative questions. In a separate meeting, the CCPCJ adopted a resolution on the budget for the biennium 2014-2015 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund related to the transition to the new funding model. Furthermore, the list of topics to be addressed during the 23<sup>rd</sup> Session on “International Cooperation in Criminal Matters” was drawn up.

### Cyber Security/Cybercrime

On 11 January, the TNTD/SPMU participated in the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) launching ceremony that took place at EUROPOL Headquarters, The Hague. The opening of the EC3 marked a significant shift in the EU’s response to cybercrime. This initiative was expected to enhance international co-ordination in prevention and operational activities. The centre was going to focus on criminal groups or networks that steal people’s money, information or identity; and on people who engage in the online abuse of children.

On 2–3 July, the TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, organized the “Dushanbe Cybercrime Conference” in Tajikistan. The conference convened speakers from the Turkish police, Russian IT security companies as well as EUROPOL (EC3). Topics ranged from disruption of computer systems; traditional crimes incorporating online elements, such as THB and trafficking in narcotic drugs; online fraud; and online sexual abuse of children. The event was attended by representatives of Tajik law enforcement agencies, Tajik digital service providers and operators, and foreign embassies located in Dushanbe. The conference was opened by the Tajik Minister of Interior. TNTD’s support to the conference was highly appreciated by the Minister and the Acting Head of the OSCE Office in Tajikistan.

On 18-19 September, the TNTD/SPMU participated in the “7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Keeping Children and Young People Safe Online”, organized by the Polish and German Safer Internet Centers (Nobody’s Children Foundation, NASK and Klicksafe). Participants were representatives of governments, law enforcement agencies, the education sector, NGOs, and the private sector.

On 23-25 September, the TNTD/SPMU participated in an UNODC expert group meeting to revise a *Draft Study on the Effects of New Information and Communication Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children*. In preparation for the seminar, UNODC circulated a *Training and Technical Assistance Needs Assessment Survey* to map law enforcement capacities in investigating and prosecuting this type of crime.

On 18 October, the TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE Secretariat at the conference

“Exploring the Links between the Internet and Trafficking in Human Beings: Cyberspace for Prevention, not Recruitment”, organized by the Lithuanian EU Presidency and the European Commission on the occasion of the “7<sup>th</sup> EU Anti-Trafficking Day” in Vilnius. The conference was attended by EU Member States’ experts working in areas linking trafficking in human beings with the Internet, in particular law enforcement and prosecution, civil society, international organizations, academia and other stakeholders. As a follow-up, the TNTD/SPMU and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan planned to organize a training seminar on the use of the Internet and other modern technologies to commit crimes, such as human trafficking, for Uzbek law enforcement representatives in Tashkent in December 2013.

On 28-31 October, upon invitation of INTERPOL, the TNTD/SPMU, for the first time, participated in the “Annual Meeting” of the INTERPOL Specialists Group on Crimes against Children (ISGCAC), held at the INTERPOL General Secretariat’s Headquarters in Lyon, France. Law enforcement agencies as well as customs and immigration services from INTERPOL member countries took part in the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information on latest research, best practices, lessons learned, case studies as well as practical experience, and to continue developing co-operation between member countries by identifying common areas of concern in the fight against child exploitation.

On 10-12 December, the TNTD/SPMU, jointly with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, organized a seminar on “Trafficking in Human Beings – A Crime Facilitated by the Use of Internet and New Digital Technologies” in Tashkent. The TNTD/SPMU highlighted the opportunities that new technologies provide to the sex industry and individual users in finding, marketing and delivering services. Lectures were also given by experts from EUROPOL, INTERPOL and the United Kingdom. Participants discussed the specific characteristics of these new opportunities in the context of transnational crimes also including the laundering of criminal earnings.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

On 29-31 January, the TNTD/SPMU, in close co-operation with OSR/CTHB, organized an expert seminar in Vienna to review the draft *OSCE Police Training Resource Guide on Combating Human Trafficking* (see guidebook section above).

On 16-17 April, the TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the Anti-Trafficking Section of the Governance in the Economic and Environmental Issues Department of the OSCE Presence in Albania, organized a seminar on “Seizure of Criminal Assets Arising from Trafficking in Persons” in Tirana. The seminar was a follow-up to a similar seminar the TNTD/SPMU had organized in July 2012, in which the Director of the Anti-Trafficking Department within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Albania had participated. Upon the TNTD/SPMU’s recommendations, the Ministry requested the OSCE Presence in Albania to replicate this seminar and focus on local police, prosecutors and judges and to include members of the Financial Intelligence Unit.

On 21-22 May, the TNTD/SPMU participated in an international roundtable on “Building National Referral Mechanisms: Gaps, Analysis and Good Practices”, organized by ODIHR in Istanbul, Turkey. The roundtable gathered representatives of government institutions and NGOs as well as international experts to share experiences and identify possible gaps in the development of National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) for victims of trafficking. NRMs are co-operative frameworks through which states fulfil their obligations to protect and promote human rights of trafficked persons, co-ordinating their efforts in a strategic partnership with civil society. The two-day event was part of a three-year project called ‘Protection for Trafficked Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Central Asia’, launched in July 2012. The roundtable covered legislative aspects, as well as the role that social institutions, law-enforcement agencies and NGOs play in NRMs. The TNTD/SPMU addressed the role of

NRMs in the investigation and prosecution of THB, including trafficking for forced labour exploitation. The TNTD/SPMU used the occasion to establish closer contacts with Central Asian anti-trafficking stakeholders in law enforcement and civil society and discussed with them and OSCE field operations in Central Asia standardized criminal justice training courses. Participants from Central Asia expressed their interest in a regional workshop on criminal justice training based on the THB guidebook facilitated by the TNTD/SPMU.

On 25-28 June, the TNTD/SPMU participated at the “Anti-Trafficking Alliance” and “Anti-Trafficking Focal Point Conference” in Vienna. During the Anti-Trafficking Alliance meeting, the OSR/CTHB presented current developments in THB. The TNTD/SPMU informed representatives from field operations during the Anti-Trafficking Focal Point meeting on completed TNTD activities on THB, such as the new *Resource Police Training Guide: Human Trafficking*, and jointly planned activities, such as the upcoming “Law Enforcement Victim Interview Training” in Turkmenistan. The TNTD/SPMU used both events to strengthen co-operation with focal points from field operations and to network with other international organizations active in the field of THB.

On 24-25 July, the TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, organized a two-day training course for police officers on “Interviewing Victims of Human Trafficking” in Ashgabat. This event was prepared as a follow-up to a training course organized by the Centre in Ashgabat together with ODIHR in December 2012. The TNTD/SPMU identified three trainers for the course (the Deputy Director of the Moldovan Anti-Trafficking Centre; the Head of the Austrian Police Department for Combating Smuggling and THB; and an ODIHR Anti-trafficking Adviser) and prepared the agenda for the training course. The TNTD/SPMU delivered an opening speech and gave a presentation on victim identification. 25 members of Turkmen security forces attended the training course. Among participants there was also a defence lawyer working with victims of THB in Turkmenistan. Participants showed profound knowledge of the national legislation regulating the area of combating THB and actively contributed to the content of the course.

On 26 July, the TNTD/SPMU published the *OSCE Resource Police Training Guide: Trafficking in Human Beings* that serves as a minimum standard for the development and delivery of human trafficking police-related training activities facilitated by the OSCE field operations (see guidebook section above).

On 26 July, the TNTD/SPMU chaired a co-ordination meeting of the OSCE, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNODC on the preparation of the joint project “Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situations”. The meeting focused on the preparation of the launch of the project. Funding for the project had been secured and the three organizations were planning to launch the project by organizing a mapping conference in late October 2013 (see below). Following the initial co-ordination meeting in July, the TNTD/SPMU continued chairing these meetings at a monthly basis throughout the rest of 2013.

On 30-31 October, the joint OSCE, IOM and UNODC project “Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situations” was officially launched at a mapping seminar in Vienna. The event aimed at identifying general trends in irregular migration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking along the East Mediterranean Route (originating from conflict areas as far away as Afghanistan, connecting through the Eastern Mediterranean region and targeting Central and Western Europe). Experts representing migration and criminal justice authorities from OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation and relevant international organizations were brought together to identify gaps and challenges in criminal justice and migration responses to threats posed by transnational migration-related crimes and to facilitate an informal information sharing network between countries of origin, transit and destination along a

specified migration route. The second phase of the project was planned to be implemented in 2014, including a desk research focusing on migration and criminal justice responses in three selected countries (one country of origin, one transit and one destination country) along the specified route.

On 11-13 November, the TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE as an observer in the second session of the UNODC Working Group on Smuggling Migrants in Vienna. The Working Group adopted recommendations on general issues, and on good practices in special investigative techniques, the establishment of multi-agency centres and informal cross-border co-operation and information-sharing.

On 14-15 November, the TNTD/SPMU was invited to participate in the “2nd INTERPOL Global Trafficking in Human Beings Conference” in Lyon, France. The gathering aimed to enhance international police co-operation, support member countries in examining new trends within THB, contribute to the development of new and existing methods of investigating THB as well as develop a victim-centred approach. The main target group of the conference was senior law enforcement personnel directly involved in anti-trafficking activities, including investigators, prosecutors and communicators, but also international organizations and NGOs. The topics ‘trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal’ and ‘investigating THB on the Internet’ were discussed.

From 2-6 December, the TNTD/SPMU facilitated a study trip for Ukrainian law enforcement representatives to Sweden to learn about Sweden’s good practice in establishing and maintaining functional criminal justice inter-agency co-operation in the area of combating human trafficking. The study visit was co-ordinated through the Swedish delegation. The project was funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and also included the development of a handbook on the enhancement of criminal justice response to trafficking in persons in Ukraine with the assistance of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, to be finalized in 2014.

### Drug Trafficking

On 23-24 April, the TNTD/SPMU gave a key-note speech at the UNODC Seminar “Challenges in Addressing Illicit Drug Problems in the Central Asian Region in the Context of Withdrawal of the International Forces from Afghanistan in 2014” in Dushanbe. The main discussions were devoted to security and geopolitical dynamics in the region before and after 2014, including trends in illicit drug production and trafficking and the economic implications.

On 5-7 June, the TNTD/SPMU participated in the “30<sup>th</sup> International Drug Enforcement Conference” in Moscow, organized jointly by the Russian Federal Drug Control Agency and the US Drug Enforcement Administration. The purpose of this conference was to discuss the development of new, efficient mechanisms to combat the complex threats caused by illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs. The International Anti-Drug Forum addressed the critical issues in combating transnational drug crime, as well as initiatives aimed at neutralizing global centres of production and the transit of drugs. Participants presented and discussed mechanisms of effective co-operation between police and drug enforcement agencies in the area of combating illicit drugs. The TNTD/SPMU presented the OSCE counter-drug activities.

On 20-21 June and 19-20 November, the TNTD/SPMU organized bilateral meetings of Afghan Law Enforcement officials with their counterparts in Tashkent and Dushanbe on the topic of ‘Combating Illicit Drugs’. Participants shared operational practices on drug enforcement tactics inside the country; learned about the practical use of new tools, mechanisms and realistic case-management for the implementation processes, and identified new ways of co-operation.



On 25-26 July, the OSCE Ukrainian Chairmanship, in close co-operation with the TNTD/SPMU, UNODC and other international organizations active in the field of combating illicit drugs, organized the OSCE-wide conference “Prevention of Illicit Drug Trade on the Internet”. The conference focused on illicit drug supply facilitated by modern technologies and communication systems; bringing drug producers and dealers to justice; and facilitating regional and international co-operation among law enforcement agencies.

On 13-14 November, the TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe (CoE), participated in the “2013 Annual Meeting of the Precursor Network”, which brought together 52 participants representing drug enforcement agencies of CoE member states and members of international organizations active in the field of combating illicit drugs. The TNTD/SPMU presented OSCE’s initiatives on the prevention of diversion of illicit chemicals into illicit trade and promoted further co-operation with the Precursor Network of the Pompidou Group.

On 15 November, the TNTD/SPMU took part in the “Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum’s Meeting” on the ‘Impact of the Drugs Trade and International Crime: The European Experience’ in Brussels. The forum was organized by the the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), a US-based independent non-profit organization dedicated to advancing research in the social sciences and related disciplines. 21 participants from international organizations and research institutes discussed drug policies in Europe and the impact of drugs and international crime on governance and stability in the region. High-level experts assessed the illicit drugs situation in Europe and elaborated recommendations to amend drug-related strategies in the EU.

From 25-29 November, the TNTD/SPMU, in close co-operation with the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation, organized a Forensics Training on “Drug Purity Determination and Product Characterization Profiles” for two leading forensics officers from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in Moscow. Forensic drug profiling combined with law enforcement intelligence is an effective method of enhancing capacity to contribute to a reduction in drug supply. Therefore, the training aimed at enhancing the strategic reporting by laboratories in the region on drug seizures and the provision of improved information to law enforcement agencies for an adequate response.

On 12-13 December, the TNTD/SPMU participated in the Inter-Agency Meeting “Networking the Networks, an Inter-regional Drug Control Approach to Stem Drug Trafficking” for international and regional organizations active in the area of combating illicit drugs. The meeting was organized by UNODC. The network includes, for instance, EUROPOL, SELEC, OSCE and UNODC. The aim of the “Networking the Networks” initiative was to establish focal points within each organization, at both executive and operational levels on combating illicit drugs. The TNTD/SPMU presented its activities in these matters.

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## 2.3 TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit

### Background

The TNTD/ATU, established in 2002, is the OSCE's focal point, information resource and implementation partner on counter-terrorism activities. The Unit's work is guided by the *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC.DEC/1063) adopted in December 2012. The Decision outlines strategic focus areas for counter-terrorism activities of the Organization and is an important roadmap for further action to be taken in this regard.

Importantly, the *Consolidated Framework* stipulates that the OSCE will further co-ordinate its efforts internally and co-operate externally with relevant regional and international organizations. The Secretary General will continue to ensure co-ordinated efforts among thematic structures within the Secretariat and other executive structures in the pursuit of activities related or relevant to counter-terrorism, in order to maximize the use of resources and available expertise. Furthermore, the *Consolidated Framework* mandates the OSCE Secretariat to continue ensuring the facilitation and cross-dimensional and cross-institutional co-ordination of all OSCE counter-terrorism activities, without prejudice to the mandates of other OSCE executive structures. To this end, other OSCE executive structures are tasked to proactively inform the Secretariat about planned and ongoing activities as they relate to anti-terrorism.

Terrorism is a serious crime and has to be dealt with determination and effectiveness, within a framework based on the rule of law and human rights. Police and law enforcement play an important role in preventing and countering terrorism and the work of the TNTD/ATU complements the work of the TNTD/SPMU in relation to the role of law enforcement in countering terrorism.

The TNTD/ATU has been contributing to the efforts of the TNTD aimed at ensuring strengthened coherence, better co-ordination and efficient collaboration in addressing transnational threats. Internally, the working relationship with ODIHR has been further enhanced, resulting in the pursuit of many joint programmatic activities and projects. TNTD/ATU has also been supporting the work of OSCE field operations and is maintaining regular working contacts, also circulating the annual update of the *Consolidated Reference for OSCE Counter-Terrorism Efforts*.

Externally, the TNTD/ATU has been collaborating closely with different UN structures and other relevant international and regional entities in the area of preventing and countering terrorism, actively contributing to the implementation of the *UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*. Similarly, the TNTD/ATU has continued to involve the private sector as much as possible in its anti-terrorism activities, actively seeking collaboration with the private sector (business community and industry) as well as civil society and the media.

Representatives from police and law enforcement were, among other participants, the target group of the following TNTD/ATU activities in 2013.

### Counter-Terrorism in General

On 10-11 October, the TNTD/ATU supported the organization of a conference in Kyiv by the Ukrainian Chairmanship on "Priority Issues for International Co-operation in the Fight against Terrorism". The event brought together some 100 participants from more than 30 participating States and Partners for Co-operation to discuss latest concerns and effective measures in some of the strategic focus areas of OSCE's counter-terrorism activities, as identified by the *OSCE Consolidated Framework for Fight against Terrorism*, namely:

countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism; encouraging public private partnerships; promoting law enforcement co-operation; and protecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law in the context of measures to prevent and counter terrorism. Participants also exchanged views on the implementation of the *Consolidated Framework*.

### *Promoting the International Legal Framework and Co-operation in Criminal Matters related to Terrorism*

On 1 March, the TNTD/ATU and the OSCE CiB, supported by the Anti-Terrorism Centre (ATC) of Kyrgyzstan's State Committee of National Security (SCNS) and UNODC, organized a one-day roundtable on "Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention." 35 representatives from the government and business community as well as international experts discussed ways to enhance co-operation between public and private entities to improve the control of explosive substances and its precursors and to prevent terrorists' access. The roundtable provided information about initiatives aimed at strengthening the control of those substances. Participants agreed that there was much room for improvement in this field. As a follow-up, the ATC was going to put forward proposals and recommendations stemming from this roundtable to be analysed by an inter-ministerial working group, which would be supported by the OSCE upon request.

On 13 March, the TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, with support of UNODC, organized a one-day roundtable on "Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention" in Pristina. 28 experts from legislative bodies, law enforcement, the agriculture, trade, industry and mining sector as well as representatives of international organizations (UNODC and UNDP) participated. Discussions focused on the implementation of the *Law on Civil Use of Explosives* which had recently been adopted with the support of the international Kosovo Force (KFOR). Participants recognized that implementation of relevant regulations requires enhanced co-ordination and information sharing among and between official institutions and the private industry.

On 8-9 May, upon invitation of the authorities of Montenegro, OSCE (TNTD/ATU, OCEEA) and UNODC conducted the second mission to Podgorica to finalize drafting the new *Action Plan (2013-2014)* for the *Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing*. The team met with experts from the Police Directorate, the Ministry of Interior, the Agency for National Security, the High Court, the Ministry of Defence and the Administration for Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism and discussed capacity building for better implementation of the new *Action Plan*.

On 14-15 May, the TNTD/ATU organized an international conference on the "Use of Special Investigation Techniques (SIT) to Combat Terrorism and Other Forms of Serious Crime." The conference took place in Strasbourg and was co-organized by the OSCE, the CoE, the United Nations Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UN CTED) and the League of Arab States (LAS). The objective of the conference was to discuss new challenges related to the use of SIT, tentatively with the purpose of updating the *Recommendation 10 (2005)* of the CoE Committee of Ministers (SIT in Relation to Serious Crimes Including Acts of Terrorism). 114 experts from 46 countries, eight international and regional organizations, civil society, academia and the business community participated in the conference.<sup>10</sup>

On 5 June, the TNTD/ATU and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), with the support of the OSCE Mission to BiH, and in co-operation with UNODC, organized a roundtable in Sarajevo on "Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive

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<sup>10</sup> The conclusions of the conference were published on the CoE website at: [http://www.coe.int/t/dlapil/codexter/sitconference\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dlapil/codexter/sitconference_en.asp).

Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention”. The objective was to raise awareness of the need to enhance the implementation of the captioned counter-terrorism *Convention*. More than 30 experts from different public institutions and the private sector participated in the event. The meeting was opened by the Deputy Minister of Security and the Deputy Head of the OSCE Mission to BiH. Among other issues, the need to invest more resources to enhance security of explosives of industrial use – particularly in warehouses – was discussed. In relation to chemicals of common use in industries, which may be used as ingredients to prepare homemade explosives, participants learned about the risk posed by the current low level of control of these substances. It was generally agreed that minefields represented the most significant threat to BiH in relation to explosive substances to be controlled/secured as well as military-type ammunition and many stored explosives waiting to be destroyed (18 years after the end of the war). Finally, it was suggested that the relevant department in the Ministry of Security would continue assessing the existing and potential threats, in order to enable the corresponding legal initiatives to face them appropriately.

On 17-18 September, the TNTD/ATU, jointly with UNODC and in close co-operation with the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, organized a regional expert workshop on the “Implementation of the Universal Legal Instruments against Terrorism as a Way to Enhance Counter-Terrorism Cooperation in the Mediterranean Basin” in Malaga, Spain. 78 experts (prosecutors, judges and law enforcement) from 17 countries (including six OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation) and six international and regional organizations participated in the event. The experts shared their expertise and practices on legal and operational issues during pre-investigation, investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases. They discussed the state of play, gaps and challenges for an effective and timely exchange of operational information on terrorists and terrorist networks, and on ways to use operational intelligence to support evidences in trial, with due respect for human rights and the rule of law. Experts also shared initiatives on how to better build trust among and between the judiciary and law enforcement practitioners in the region. They acknowledged that some legal vacuums existed to effectively prosecute ‘individual terrorists’, which should be urgently addressed. Many presentations underscored the trend to create ‘fusion centres’ (national co-ordination centres), bringing together all counter-terrorism actors of a country.

On 1 October, the TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, in co-operation with UNODC, organized a roundtable in Dushanbe on “Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention”. 30 experts from relevant ministries and agencies and the private industry participated in the event. The roundtable aimed at raising awareness of the need to implement the preventive measures of the *Terrorist Bombings Convention* by addressing the control of explosive substances of legal use, and other chemical substances of common use (such as Ammonium Nitrate fertilizers). The meeting provided a platform for discussing this threat important to the region also taking into account the frequent use of these substances for terrorist purposes in Afghanistan. Experts reviewed and discussed relevant existing laws in Tajikistan and were informed that the practical implementation of the respective laws constituted a challenge.

On 15 October, the TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Office in Yerevan organized a roundtable on “Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention” in Yerevan. The event, which was organized in co-operation with the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, was attended by 25 participants from relevant ministries and agencies of the Armenian Government, as well as private companies and international experts from Belgium, Spain and the United Kingdom. The need for raising awareness with regard to control of AN-Fertilizers and other chemical explosive precursors was discussed. Participants acknowledged the importance of the roundtable and agreed that the National Security Service, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Armenian Police were going to follow up on the discussions.

On 29 November, the TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with the Mongolian National Counter-terrorism Coordination Council, organized a roundtable in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on “Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention”. The event brought together 38 experts, from Mongolian state institutions and the private sector, and experts from Spain and the United Kingdom. It also included an online presentation by an UNODC expert. Participants acknowledged that some follow-up should be done to further implement the new legislation adopted in 2013. The effective operationalization of an integrated database with information on transport and trade of explosives and explosive precursors could be considered; as well as an improved system of co-ordination among the relevant stakeholders and reporting mechanisms from companies to the authorities. To this end, meetings like this one, organized regularly among public institutions and business community, were recommended.

From 10-12 December, the TNTD participated in a regional workshop on “Sharing Practices in International Cooperation for the Purpose of Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Terrorism Related Cases”, co-organized by the OSCE and UNODC in Dushanbe. The meeting convened 35 participants, including representatives from the General Prosecutor’s Offices, financial monitoring systems, national investigation departments of ministries of internal affairs and national security committees as well as judges of municipal and supreme courts from the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Discussions focused on direct law enforcement co-operation; international legal frameworks; initiatives and tools for practitioners; and extradition.

#### *Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism*

On 6-7 March, the TNTD (ATU and SPMU) and ODIHR held an expert peer-review meeting in Warsaw for the joint Guidebook on *Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: a Community Policing Approach*. The meeting facilitated a focused, technical drafting discussion among eleven external experts and OSCE staff to review a first consolidated draft. From 21 May to 3 June, the TNTD/ATU and ODIHR submitted to peer review the second draft of the Guidebook. A broad number of governmental and non-governmental experts specialised in policing, counter-terrorism and human rights provided feedback.

On 18-19 June, the TNTD/ATU and the Office in Tajikistan co-organized a seminar on “Women and Terrorist Radicalization” in Dushanbe, bringing together over 50 national and international experts to discuss gender perspectives in preventing terrorism, in particular the roles and empowerment of women in countering VERLT. Participants included 26 civil society representatives from throughout Tajikistan, including 16 women, as well as experts from the Women and Family Affairs Committee, the Religious Affairs Committee, the Youth Affairs Committee, the State Committee for National Security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Council of the Republic of Tajikistan. Discussions elaborated in particular on the following issues: the potential early warning and first responder role of women in their families and communities; the need to improve women’s access to religious education and to other sources of information for them to be able to identify extremist narratives and seek support; the need to identify, network and amplify existing grassroots civil society initiatives focused on youth, conflict resolution and women empowerment; and the need to actively challenge extremist narratives that are antagonistic with tolerance, freedom of beliefs, freedom of expression and gender equality.

On 4-5 September, the TNTD/ATU jointly with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, organized a seminar on “Community Policing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT)” in Pristina. The seminar facilitated a discussion among experts, public authorities and civil society stakeholders on promoting a multi-dimensional understanding of the threat of VERLT, recognizing its interlinked security and human rights dimensions. In addition, the seminar discussed effective policies and measures to counter

VERLT. In this context, the seminar explored how a Public-Private Partnerships and a community policing approach can contribute to countering VERLT as part of an effective, comprehensive approach to preventing and combating terrorism.

From 6-8 December, the TNTD/ATU convened and moderated a panel session on 'Women's Roles in Countering Violent Extremism Radicalization that lead to Terrorism' during the "5<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime" organized by the Turkish National Police Academy in Antalya, Turkey.

Travel Document Security

From 21-23 May, the TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Yerevan, organized a seminar promoting Armenia's participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization Public Key Directory (ICAO PKD). The event gathered 20 Armenian representatives from passport, border and police authorities to learn how the ICAO PKD functions as a multilateral technical platform to validate the authenticity of electronic Passports (ePassports). The seminar highlighted the inseparable link between ePassports and the ICAO PKD and their joint implementation as a best practice to technologically upgrade travel documents and border control. This seminar was timely as Armenia started to issue biometric passports in June 2012. The seminar took into account the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision on *Travel Document Security – ICAO Public Key Directory* (MC.DEC/11/09) and was designed to provide Armenian officials with the necessary information to support their participation in the ICAO PKD. On the margins of the seminar, the TNTD/ATU conducted bilateral meetings with Armenian counterparts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Security Service/Border Troops, the Ministry of Interior, Police, the INTERPOL NCB and Customs Service. TNTD/ATU activities on Travel Document Security including joining ICAO PKD were discussed as well as prospects for future activities.

On 26-27 November, the TNTD/ATU and ODIHR co-organized a roundtable in Warsaw on "Addressing the Link between Travel Document Security and Population Registration/Civil Registration Documents and Processes". The roundtable gathered a selected group of 20 Travel Document Security and Civil Registry experts to explore the practices criminals and terrorists employ to obtain genuine travel documents (including electronic Passports) under a fake identity. One key objective of the roundtable was to identify potential contributions by the TNTD/ATU and ODIHR to address disconnects between travel document issuance systems and civil registry systems which are increasingly being abused by criminals. Among other suggestions, experts highlighted the need for the OSCE to look at Travel Document Security in a more holistic manner, and to adapt to and further complement relevant work by ICAO on identification management. Specifically, experts pointed to the newly adopted *ICAO Traveller Identification Strategy* (TRIP), which focuses not only on the security of travel documents, but also on related issuance processes and their inter-linkages to modernized civil registries. The Strategy also looks at the use of travel documents as part of comprehensive and integrated border solutions to facilitate fast and secure trans-border movement. A list of recommendations on how TNTD/ATU and ODIHR can contribute to strengthening the link between travel document issuance systems and civil registry identity management systems was planned to be shared with delegations in 2014.

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## 2.4 TNTD/Borders Security and Management Unit

### Background

The TNTD/BSMU is the primary point of contact in the Secretariat for all border security and management related issues. The TNTD/BSMU is responsible for co-ordinating the OSCE's response to requests from participating States on this subject and maintaining the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (NFP) Network.

In 2013, five permanent staff of the TNTD/BSMU were involved in activities to address cross-border crime-related issues, directly focusing on capacity building activities concerned with trafficking in drugs, human beings and goods, licensing and control of exported small arms and light weapons (SALW), and other major cross-border crimes relevant to border security and management of OSCE participating States. In addition, the Unit undertook efforts to support co-ordination of OSCE activities in the field of cross-border co-operation and countering organized crime.

### Border Management Staff College

Throughout 2013, the TNTD/BSMU consistently supported diverse capacity building training events within the Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe by providing thematic input and serving as instructors. Three four-week staff courses, addressing mid-level and senior management from border security and management agencies, had priority and were successfully delivered. Additional 21 courses were conducted for border officials on a range of border security and management related issues such as drug trafficking and all the other forms of trafficking; anti-corruption; cross-border interdiction; drug precursor identification; customs controls through risk management; and non-intrusive inspection technologies. During 2013, a total of 502 attendees, including officials from participating States and Partners for Co-operation, were hosted by the BMSC.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

The issue of combating THB at borders was addressed at the 2013 Annual NFP Network Meeting working group. The Annual NFP Network Meeting was held from 8-10 April and covered, *inter alia*, relevant issues such as confidence building for co-operation. NFPs and invited national and international experts had an opportunity to discuss, identify gaps and brainstorm on possible solutions for improved co-operation to counter all forms of crime.

Several aspects of combating human trafficking were discussed at the joint OSCE-IOM-UNODC workshop on "Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situations", organized on 30-31 October (see also chapter 2.2).

### Application of Community Policing Principles at the Border

The 2013 Annual NFP Network Meeting also provided an opportunity to address community outreach in border security and management. Participants were invited to review existing mechanisms and share best practices of co-operation and partnership with the local communities; determine the role of those partnerships in contributing to confidence building; and define how major tasks assigned to their agencies depended, in part, upon the level of confidence between those agencies and the local communities. A brainstorming session

focused on how to integrate the community policing principles, promoted by the OSCE, into border security and management policies and procedures.

### Drug Trafficking

In accordance with the commitments of MC.DEC/4/11 on *Strengthening the OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan*, the TNTD/BSMU continued to promote cross-border co-operation at the regional level on countering illicit drugs trafficking. OSCE has been providing support in enhancing the existing border management systems between neighbouring states and enhancing information exchange capacities of the relevant border security and management agencies to combat drug trafficking activities.

Several events that contributed to the capacity of the relevant OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to counter drug trafficking in the region were supported by the BSMU, included BSMC training activities, as well as a workshop on “Promoting Bilateral and Regional Co-operation on Border Security and Management”. The workshop was held in Vienna from 11-15 March. It convened border security and management officials from Afghanistan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. In addition to discussing the ways to counter drug trafficking in the region, participants reviewed issues relating to data exchange, customs data exchange, joint trainings for customs and border guards, and the development of cross-border protocols.

### Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

On 23-24 May, the TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the Forum for Security Co-operation Support Section (FSC/SS) in the OSCE Secretariat, delivered a regional workshop focusing on “Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the OSCE Area”. The event brought together the NFPs, relevant national experts, and representatives of organizations such as INTERPOL and UNODC.

### Anti-Corruption

Since June 2012, the TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) to Moldova and Ukraine, has been providing assistance to border security and management services, and other law enforcement agencies of Moldova and Ukraine in developing a national specialized anti-corruption training curriculum. The curriculum was completed in 2013.

### Other

In 2013, the TNTD/BSMU continued to support the OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OiT) in implementing the “Patrol Programming and Leadership” project for Tajik Border Troops on leadership and management; green border surveillance; winter patrolling; field medical procedures; and orienteering. 160 Afghan and 175 Tajik border security and management services officials improved their knowledge and expertise under the project from 2012-2013, thus strengthening capacity of their respective border services to combat trans-border criminal activities, including illicit drugs trafficking, as well as trafficking in human beings, and weapons. A short video of the project activities is available on the OiT website.

A NFP Network workshop on “Use of Technologies in Border Security and Management” was conducted in October in Lisbon, Portugal. Participants had the opportunity to learn and exchange best practices in using modern IT and technological solutions in border security and management procedures to enhance the relevant national services’ capacity to counteract all forms of cross-border crime.



The TNTD/BSMU developed a workshop on “Women in Border Security and Management - Leaders of Today and Tomorrow” that was delivered in partnership with the BMSC in Dushanbe in September. It reviewed subjects such as promoting border security and management in the OSCE area; border security and management models; elements of border controls and co-operation; economic and environmental and human aspects of border security and management; as well as organizational management and leadership - all with an emphasis on gender balance and gender mainstreaming in the border services. More than 25 female border security and management officials from across the OSCE region attended. The course was well received and the BMSC decided to designate one four-week Staff Course in 2014 for female participants only.

Specific to the Central Asian region, a seminar to promote dialogue and foster co-operation in border delimitation and demarcation between states was held in July in Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan. The event also provided an opportunity for Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (in particular) to discuss ongoing challenges with respect to their own border areas and to address regional challenges.

In September, the TNTD/BSMU published the *OSCE Self-Assessment Tool to Increase Preparedness for Cross-Border Implications of Crises*. This self-assessment tool, developed in close co-operation with participating States and other organizations (the EC Directorate General for Health and Consumers (EC SANCO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), UNDP, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), the WCO, and the World Health Organization (WHO)). The *Self-Assessment Tool* was designed to assist participating States in conducting an internal review of national legislation and procedures to identify potential gaps or ambiguities that would require action. Such preparedness is an important step in developing sufficient capacity to address transnational threats that can emerge in the aftermath of natural or man-made crises on either side of a border (<http://www.osce.org/borders/104490>).

### 3. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF OTHER THEMATIC UNITS

#### 3.1 Gender Section

##### Background

In 2013, the Gender Section continued its efforts to gender mainstream policing, to ensure that security is accessible to all segments of society and to raise awareness that men and women are affected by violence and discrimination differently. Addressing gender issues in policing is requested by a number of international and regional commitments related to security and gender, such as the 2004 *OSCE Gender Action Plan* or *United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*. Including gender into police matters also helps improving efficiency and effectiveness of police-related activities and police organizations. During 2013, the Section continued to support OSCE staff working in the first dimension to take gender aspects into account by offering capacity building to field operations, as well as technical assistance and tools.

##### Activities

The latest edition of the *Secretary General's Annual Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*, published in November 2013, shows that there is limited progress in recruiting women within the first dimension. The report also outlines that the politico-military dimension has the highest percentage among the three dimensions for participatory projects and the lowest for targeted action which means that a majority of the gender mainstreamed projects mainly focus on the participation of women but do not look at how the project as a whole affects both men and women. In order to assist the field operations, Secretariat departments and Institutions to include gender aspects in their programming and activities, the Gender Section continued to offer on-site customized capacity building sessions on gender mainstreaming and/or on gender and security sector reform. In 2013, a number of field operations benefited from this training (Centre in Bishkek/Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan, Centre in Ashgabat, Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, OSCE Presence in Albania).

In 2013, the Gender Section provided support to the TNTD/SPMU on the design and implementation of a project on 'Enhancing the Knowledge of and Response to Domestic Violence in Belarus'. Belarusian police officers were trained in better understanding domestic violence and how to proceed with processing cases of domestic violence (see also chapter 2.2).

In 2013, the GenderBase, a roster created to promote female experts in the first dimension, has been successfully merged with the TNTD/POLIS database in order to improve outreach and accessibility.

Moreover, a guidance note on *Integrating Gender into Internal Police Oversight*, was jointly developed by DCAF, the OSCE Gender Section and ODIHR, designed as a practical resource for police services and a complement to the DCAF, UN-INSTRAW, ODIHR Toolkit on *Police Reform and Gender*.

On 11-12 November, the Gender Section, together with UN Women and the Kazakh Foreign Ministry, organized a high-level conference in Almaty, Kazakhstan, where the practical enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions was discussed, including how to translate these international commitments into concrete national

policy actions, such as strategies on how to better integrate gender in police and armed forces.

In order to raise awareness among OSCE participating States and OSCE staff, the Section organized several side events during formal OSCE meetings. In the margins of the 'OSCE Security Day' on Afghanistan, the Gender Section organized a discussion on the challenges of integrating women in the security agenda in Afghanistan, including how to reduce security risks for Afghan female police officers. Another Gender Section side event focused on the topic of 'Small Arms and Light Weapons', its impact on gender-based violence, and why it is important to address gender in the context of arms control.

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### **3.2 Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities**

#### Background

In 2013, staff members of the Economic Governance Unit of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) continued to be involved in police-related activities, addressing good governance, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing. The Office co-operated closely with relevant thematic units, OSCE field operations and partner organizations, such as the Council of Europe, the Egmont Group, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG), the Financial Action Task Force, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNODC and the World Bank.

#### Counter-Terrorism

On 8-9 May, at the invitation of the authorities of Montenegro, the OSCE (TNTD/ATU and OCEEA) and UNODC finalized a series of needs assessment missions to Podgorica to advise the authorities in charge of drafting Montenegro's *2013-2015 Action Plan* for the implementation of its *2010-2014 Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing* (adopted in September 2010). The needs assessment missions included a series of working meetings with representatives of the Police Directorate, the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration, the National Security Agency, the High Court in Podgorica, the Ministry of Defence and the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing. Participants identified ways the OSCE and UNODC could support the implementation of the *Strategy*, including through national capacity building initiatives.

On 7-8 October, the OCEEA and UNODC organized a workshop on "International Conventions and Standards in Counter-Terrorism" for the national authorities of Montenegro in Podgorica. The OCEEA spoke during several sessions and participants included the captain of Montenegro's Counter-Terrorism Task Force within the Ministry of Interior.

#### Financial Investigations and Money Laundering

On 12-14 March, the OCEEA and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) played a leading role in the organization of a large international training on the revised

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) *International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism & Proliferation* in Tashkent. The training was organized together with substantive and financial contributions from the Russian Federation, the EAG, the International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring (ITMCFM), and the Government of Uzbekistan. The International Monetary Fund, ITMCFM, the World Bank, and OCEEA provided expert facilitators for the technical training sessions. The training gathered 70 participants from the financial intelligence units (FIUs), law enforcement authorities and Central Banks of Belarus, China, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan. An additional 40 participants represented Uzbekistan's Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, State Customs Committee, Prosecutor General's Office, Administration of the President and other state agencies.

On 28-30 May, the OCEEA and the World Bank held the last in a series of workshops for the Kyrgyz Republic's Money Laundering National Risk Assessment in Bishkek. The workshop gathered representatives of government agencies, including the Interior Ministry and other law enforcement agencies, to review and lend political support to the findings of the money laundering national risk assessment produced using a World Bank methodology.

On 18-19 November, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat and the OCEEA organized a workshop on "Mechanisms to Prevent Money Laundering" in Ashgabat. The workshop featured speakers from the OSCE, Serbia and Poland, and gathered more than 25 representatives of Turkmen banks and government agencies, including the FIU, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior.

### Corruption

On 29-30 April, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat and the OCEEA organized a workshop on "Mechanisms to Increase Integrity in Public Service and Prevent Corruption and the Laundering of its Proceeds" in Ashgabat. The workshop featured speakers from the OSCE, UNODC, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Latvia and Serbia and gathered more than 25 representatives of Turkmen banks and government agencies, including the FIU, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior.

On 9-10 October, the OCEEA, the OSCE Presence in Albania and the FIU of Albania organized a regional gathering of the heads of FIUs in Durrës, Albania. The focus of the meeting was on the use of anti-money laundering tools that can be used to prevent and identify corruption. A number of government agencies, including ministries of interior, participated.

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### 3.3 Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

#### Background

The OSCE commitments to combat human trafficking adopted at the Ministerial level between 2000-2011 comprise the political framework for actions to be taken nationally.<sup>11</sup> These Decisions also contain tasks for the OSCE structures to assist the participating States in the implementation of anti-trafficking commitments and recommendations of the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)* which was endorsed in 2003 by the MC Decision No.2/03. In 2005, the Action Plan was further developed with a view to address the special needs of child victims of human trafficking. On 6 December 2013, with Decision no. 1107, the Action Plan was amended with the *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later*.

The OSCE has developed the operational framework to address the threat of THB. In 2004, OSCE anti-trafficking Mechanism was established on the basis of the Maastricht Ministerial Decision under the aegis of the Permanent Council, consisting of a Special Representative, appointed by the Chairman-in-Office, and a special unit in the Secretariat. The Brussels Ministerial Decision of 2006 led to the combination of the two, currently known as the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB), in order to further assist the participating States in the implementation of their commitments and to raise the political profile of the fight against modern-day slavery.

THB is a cross-dimensional issue that cuts across all three dimensions of the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security. In line with this approach and its mandate, the OSR/CTHB continued to work closely and strengthen co-ordination with all entities within the OSCE dealing with THB or related issues. In practice, this involves liaising and working with ODIHR, field operations (and especially their anti-trafficking Focal Points) and the Secretariat units, including OCEEA, TNTD (SPMU, ATU, BSMU), the Gender Section, External Co-operation, and PPIS.

The hidden and illegal practice of trafficking in human beings relies on smuggling routes and infrastructure already established by organized crime. Transnational organized criminal groups and terrorists thrive on the proceeds of trafficking, and illicit profits are used to corrupt government officials. Thus the costs and challenges to law enforcement agencies are greatly increased. Therefore, efforts to counter human trafficking should be considered as bringing dividends in preventing and countering terrorism and organized crime as such. This link clearly justifies THB as an integral part of transnational threats and challenges.

#### Capacity Building Activities

The OSCE structures continued implementing projects also in the politico-military dimension, including training for law enforcement agencies and police - such as the TNTD/SPMU projects - aimed at the successful prosecution of trafficking cases without relying on the

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<sup>11</sup> Key reference documents of the United Nations, Council of Europe and the OSCE include: The 2000 *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)* and its *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, and its *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*; the OSCE Vienna Ministerial Decision (2000); the OSCE Bucharest Ministerial Decision (2001); the OSCE Porto Ministerial Declaration on THB (2002); the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings* (2003), the Maastricht Ministerial Decision (2003), the Sofia Ministerial Decision (2004), the Ljubljana Ministerial Decisions, including the Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan (2005), the Brussels Ministerial Decisions (2006), the Madrid Ministerial Decision (2007), the Helsinki Ministerial Decision (2008); the Vilnius Ministerial Declaration on Combating All Forms of Human Trafficking (2011); the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (where appropriate) and others; and the *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later*.

testimony of victims alone; as well as experts' workshop on practices and techniques for investigating sexual crimes and other topics related to organized crime.

Investigators, prosecutors and judges have had an opportunity to exchange experience with renowned international experts, benefiting from current knowledge of types, trends and the extent of the measures required to successfully obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute offenders. The SR/CTHB promoted increased access to justice for victims of trafficking and exploited persons. Furthermore, the SR/CTHB engaged with the judiciary and prosecution services via training and awareness-raising to promote an interpretation of the definition of human trafficking in line with the evolving international jurisprudence. To this end, the SR/CTHB addressed an EU judicial training seminar in Krakow, Poland in March, and the Office co-organized an international judicial training seminar in Haifa, Israel in August 2013, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The OSR/CTHB also contributed to capacity building through various trainings for professionals (e.g., border guards, judiciary, law enforcement, military personnel, and prosecutors), organized in the participating States. This included training for the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara and the specialized training courses for FRONTEX.

In Addition, the OSR/CTHB co-ordinated with the TNTD on a number of innovative extra-budgetary (ExB) projects such as "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: New Challenges and Threats" in Belarus; "Strengthening understanding of the link between irregular migration and transnational crimes impacting migrants in irregular situations" covering some selected OSCE participating States and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation; and "Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in organs, tissues and cells – review of legislative framework and practices in the OSCE participating States".

In 2013, the SR/CTHB and the Office continued external co-operation with important partners in the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, including with regional and international organizations, as well as with civil society organizations. With more than 30 international organizations and NGOs, the Alliance is a valuable platform for co-operation, providing OSCE participating States with easy access to their expertise, most recent research and best practices. The OSR intended to continue and strengthen this work particularly within the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons and the Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team (AECT)<sup>12</sup>. These partnerships are critical for information sharing, strategic networking and joint actions in the OSCE region and contribute significantly to better co-operation and co-ordination among international organizations and with civil society. The Alliance is an excellent example of the implementation of the OSCE's Platform for Co-operative Security.

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<sup>12</sup> AECT includes representatives from OSCE executive structures and Institutions (OSR/CTHB, TNTD/SPMU, OCEEA, Senior Adviser on Gender Issues, ODIHR), Amnesty International, Anti-Slavery International, Bureau of the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Caritas, The Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (CCME), Council of Europe, Council of Baltic Sea States, European Commission, EC Expert Group, ECPAT, EUROPOL, Human Rights Watch, International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Labour Organization (ILO), INTERPOL, International Organization of Employers (IOE), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Federation of Terre des Hommes, International Trade Union Conference (ITUC), La Strada International, Nexus Institute, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), Save the Children, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF Innocenti Research Center, UNODC, UN WOMEN, and World Vision International.

## 4. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF FIELD OPERATIONS

### SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

#### 4.1 Presence in Albania

##### Background

Based on its mandate, the OSCE Presence in Albania (PiA) assists the Albanian State Police (ASP) with a notable focus on the Border and Migration Police (BMP). In 2013, the PiA supported the police through its Security Co-operation Department (SCD) staffed with three internationals and four 4 nationals.

Assistance was provided through a broad range of activities within a co-ordinated framework with other international actors. The PiA actively participated in the International Consortium, the main forum gathering international and national organizations for co-ordinating criminal justice and police assistance. The PiA provided various training courses and technical support on the development of relevant legislation and official strategies.

##### Training and other Capacity Building Activities

One of the most important reform activities during the past few years was related to the improvement of police training. However, the Internal Control Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), as well as the ASP and BMP, still required assistance in some areas. In 2013, activities therefore included:

- The continuation of a Professional Development Programme, in co-operation with the Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany. Training given in this area included leadership and management training for 73 1st line and middle managers; equality and diversity training; the continuing development of a Master's scholarship programme for young managers, in co-operation with Ruhr-Universität Bochum; Camouflage Surveillance training for Police Special Forces; and training for Police prior to the National Elections taking place.
- A strategic assessment of the State Police Education system;
- A strategic assessment of the Police Media Strategy;
- Various activities connected with the continued development of the integrated border management process, the exchange of information between neighbouring countries and the development of Joint Information Exchange Centres; and
- A national workshop for the Anti-Trafficking Police, Prosecution Offices and Judges on the Investigation and Prosecution of the Human Trafficking Offences.

In total 18 training courses were delivered to the ASP.

##### Border and Migration Police

The PiA continued providing sustained capacity building assistance to the Albanian BMP, aimed at improving cross-border co-operation between Albania and neighbouring countries. This included a comprehensive set of activities – from training of BMP officials to supporting the joint exchange of information with fellow border police bodies and, in general, operational

synergies that further border security co-operation and contribute to tackling transnational crime.

The PiA, for instance, facilitated and participated in bi-monthly joint meetings between the Albanian Border Police and fellow police bodies from neighbouring countries – mainly the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. Such meetings helped to expand the exchange of information and identify training needs.

In May-June, the PiA organized a joint training between border police officers from Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as between Albania and Kosovo. The training focused on the newly established Common Police Cooperation Centres which were the first of this kind in the region. The training was conceived in two days, with one theoretical and one practical part. Trainees were familiarized with the Agreements of the Centres, the working protocol and regulation, as well as with the forms and procedures to be used during their daily routine. Best practices from similar European Centres were brought and shared with the trainees.

During 2013, the PiA concluded two rounds of “Leadership and Management Training” for 50 1<sup>st</sup> line managers operating as station commanders and shift leaders, as part of the greater Leadership programme being implemented by the PiA. At the same time, three rounds of one-week training on and the evaluation of the implementation of international border control procedures, were undertaken. Implemented by Albanian experts/evaluators, who were accompanied by a German expert, hired by the PiA, participants visited several pre-selected Border Crossing Points to assess the implementation of border control procedures, identify shortcomings and propose concrete recommendations.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

Throughout 2013, the PiA supported policy-making, capacity building and awareness-raising in the field of anti-trafficking in Albania and pioneered new anti-trafficking approaches. Preventing forced labour through strengthened co-ordination and capacity building has been a priority of the Presence’s activities since 2011 when the work of migration authorities and NGOs pointed towards cases of foreign nationals potentially exploited into forced labour in Albania. The PiA held country-wide training for labour inspectors on the identification of trafficking for labour exploitation and worked with the State Labour Inspectorate to adopt guidelines for the identification of trafficking for labour exploitation.

On 17 April, the PiA, in co-operation with the TNTD/SPMU, organized an experts’ seminar in Tirana on financial investigation and seizure of criminal assets related to different forms of human trafficking for Albanian police, prosecutors, judges and financial investigators. The ground-breaking seminar served as a platform for the development of recommendations to enable financial investigations in human trafficking cases.

To improve the legislation and policy framework in the field of anti-trafficking, the PiA provided comments to the anti-trafficking provisions amending the Albanian *Criminal Code* and launched the development of the *Guidelines for the Protection of Children in Street Situations*. The PiA also participated in a working group on the analysis of human trafficking cases, established by the MoIA. The working group’s recommendations and the amended *Criminal Code* provisions were introduced at a national workshop for anti-trafficking police, judges and prosecutors.

### Drug Trafficking

The PiA, in partnership with other international actors, has long been involved in the improvement of the ASP’s capacities to fight drug trafficking (in particular cannabis), a



fundamental problem in Albania and the broader region. This has included, for instance, the improvement of border controls and provision of relevant training to police, against a backdrop of institutional weaknesses in terms of intelligence management, training deficiencies and procedural problems. In 2013 alone, the PiA contributed significantly to the State Police's achievements through the delivery of specialised "Camouflage Surveillance Training" to eight officers from the Surveillance Unit attached to the Police Special Forces. This training was delivered by experts from Northern Ireland and was later accredited for the first time, by the Institute of Leadership and Management in the UK. The PiA continued working with the ASP and other partners to overcome identified weaknesses – e.g. intelligence-gathering on operations against organized crime.

### Criminal Investigations

In 2013, the PiA supported the ASP with several training and capacity building activities which dealt with investigation skills development. Follow-up activities and projects were envisaged to ensure the sustainability of these initiatives.

### Counter-Terrorism

The PiA worked to address capacity shortcomings in areas such as intelligence gathering and training weaknesses. Improving cross-border co-operation was another issue of importance. The appointment of a new adviser in 2013, tasked to focus on serious organized crime and terrorism was expected to be of great assistance to the ASP.

### Corruption

During 2013, the PiA continued its work with the MoIA's Internal Control Service to reduce instances of police corruption. As part of this process, training and developmental opportunities were provided for ten agents involved in covert operations (by experts from Italy).

### Investigation Interviewing

Ten agents received training on investigative interviewing of witnesses and suspects, assisted by experts from the UK.

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## 4.2 Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Background

The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Mission) has concentrated its efforts on non-policing areas of politico-military assistance as the explicit mandate for policing efforts was held initially by IPTF, mandated by Annex 11 of the Dayton Peace Agreement, and later by EUPM. Currently, the EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is the leading international organization supporting BiH law enforcement agencies, including border police.

Although the Mission does not have a dedicated law enforcement unit, it does provide support to law enforcement bodies in BiH through its core programmatic work carried out by the Department of Security Co-operation in the politico-military sphere, and by the Human Dimension Department's thematic programme sections. It endeavours to include support for law enforcement related issues within the framework of its mandate and with a view to efficient and effective use of the resources available to the Mission, ensuring that it is not duplicating the efforts of other international support being provided, while at the same time working to reinforce OSCE principles in security sector governance.

### Promoting OSCE Principles in Police Institutions

As part of its efforts to disseminate knowledge on the *OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security* and with the aim to foster professionalism and higher standards in police affairs in BiH, the Mission, on 14-15 May, organized a specialized seminar on the *Code of Conduct* for 20 representatives of police education institutions throughout BiH, held on Vlasica mountain. The primary objective was to promote the *Code of Conduct* and its principles among police educators and to explore with them how training on this important OSCE document may be included in the standard curriculum of training and education of police.

### Training Police on BiH Security Policy

Through its engagement over several years in co-organizing the State programme of education on the national security policy, the Mission supported training for law enforcement agency personnel on security policy in general, and on specialized security topics. In 2013, emphasis was placed on educating officials across various institutions in proper handling of classified information. On 23-24 April, the Mission supported a training course for 50 members of the BiH Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies and INTERPOL BiH in Banja Luka. Proper handling of classified information by all those who have access to it is a requirement for implementation of bilateral security agreements.

### Weapons Management

In 2013, the Mission continued supporting the establishment of an initiative to conduct a nationwide campaign for collection of illegally held weapons, led by the UNDP together with the ministries of interior of the entities and cantonal and Brčko District Police. Amnesty legislation required to carry out the campaign was already in place in the Republika Srpska (RS) and in five cantons of the Federation of BiH (FBiH), and so the campaign was begun in most of the country. The Mission was involved in advocacy for the adoption of amnesty legislation at the FBiH entity level, which was achieved in December 2013, allowing the remaining five cantons without amnesty legislation to join the campaign in 2014. The work of the police is at the forefront for raising awareness of the initiative and for carrying out the

actual collection work and proper processing of weapons collected through registration or destruction.

In addition to this, on 29-30 October, the Mission gathered in Konjic a ten-member team that included representatives of the Brčko District Police and entity Ministries of Interior to prepare a draft law on *Marking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Ammunition*. The aim was to bring legislation in line with the recommendations of the *OSCE Document on SALW* and the *UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trade of Firearms*, and improve procedures for marking of weapons produced in or traded through the country. Consultations with the relevant Ministries and industry on the draft were to be conducted, and by-laws necessitated by this proposed legislation to be identified.

### Border Control

On 22-23 April, a BiH Council of Ministers Working Group drafting session for amendments to the *Law on Border Control* of BiH was held, with support of the Mission. The 11-member team, which included representatives of the Border Police, drafted amendments with the aim of harmonizing the BiH border management system with EU standards and the OSCE Border Security Concept, for a whole-of-government approach to border security issues. These amendments to the *Law on Border Control* were then forwarded into parliamentary procedure with adoption expected in 2014.

### Counter-Terrorism

The Mission monitored progress on the implementation of the country's counter-terrorism strategy through its observer status on the BiH Council of Ministers Monitoring Body on the Implementation of the *Strategy for the Prevention of and Fight Against Terrorism*. Agencies in the country involved in countering terrorism include the State Investigation and Protection Agency, Border Police, State Intelligence-Security Agency, Armed Forces of BiH, the two entities' Ministries of Interior and Brčko District Police. These agencies have developed *Action Plans* for their operations aimed at implementing the *Strategy*. The term of validity of the current *Strategy* (2010-2013) expired at the end of 2013. Therefore, the development of an updated national strategy was an urgent task that the Mission was going to participate in, if requested by the BiH authorities. The new strategy was expected to have a component for prevention activities, to include addressing violent extremism.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

Through its justice sector monitoring programme, the Mission monitored all trafficking trials in BiH and the provision of assistance to victims by key service providers. As a result of the Mission's continued advocacy, authorities adopted amendments to THB-related provisions in the RS and Brčko District criminal codes in line with international standards. Once amendments currently in Parliamentary procedure are enacted in the FBiH, the BiH Parliament is then expected to pass similar legislation at the State level. Concurrent to its work on legislative amendments, the Mission's advocacy resulted in the Government's commitment to re-instate local referral mechanisms. The Mission continued providing technical and logistical support through its field offices to the four Regional Monitoring Teams, which were formed to more effectively co-ordinate the provision of local level assistance.

The Mission was engaged in capacity building of criminal justice actors on the novelties in criminal legislation and their application, the implementation of the comprehensive *BiH Strategy and Action Plan 2013 - 2015*, providing on-going support to the State Co-ordinator

and Section for Combating THB as well as to the Ministry of Security in drafting a new *Rulebook on Protection of Foreign Victims of Trafficking*.

### Hate Crimes

Since 2008, the Mission has, as part of its justice sector and reform programme, monitored the occurrence of bias-motivated and hate-related incidents and responses to such by law enforcement officials, judicial authorities and government authorities at both local and State levels. In the past, the Mission has been engaged in the training of police and law enforcement officials through ODIHR's 'Law Enforcement Officer's Programme' (LEOP). Through it, 22 police officials from both the RS and the FBiH attended a five-day training on how to identify and investigate hate crimes. A Memorandum of Agreement containing important commitments regarding the strengthening of law enforcement officers' efforts and training in responding to hate crimes was also signed during this period between the BiH Ministry of Security and ODIHR. As a follow-up to the above, a working group was established in 2010 with the purpose of facilitating the incorporation of specialized training modules on hate crimes within the curricula of both entities' Police Academies in BiH. The working group was to be led by the National Point of Contact on Hate Crimes. In 2013, the FBiH Police Academy adopted a training curriculum on hate crimes which was going to be implemented in co-operation with the Mission in 2014.

The Mission has also supported the strengthening of the domestic legal framework in relation to the hate-related provisions in the entities' *Criminal Codes*. In addition to the Mission's advocacy efforts in 2010 to amend the RS and Brčko *Criminal Codes*, the Mission was also pleased to see the recent adoption of its comments to the RS *Criminal Code* in relation to the hate crime provisions, by the RSNA. At the end of 2013, the Mission worked to assess recent developments in the FBiH Parliament in order to take the appropriate advocacy measures.

The Mission closely co-operated with a local NGO in implementing a training course for police on hate crimes and organized an event on the prosecution of hate crimes in which police and other competent authorities took part. At both events, the Mission presented the concept of hate crimes and the legal framework applicable across BiH. The Mission's *Tackling Hate Crimes* report and *Understanding Hate Crimes* booklet were distributed to participants for information and future reference. Other preparatory activities for including hate crimes into police training for cadets and in-service police were conducted by the Mission in 2013. In November and December 2013, the Mission met with the entity Police Academy Directors, who both agreed, in principle, to co-operate in efforts to ensure that hate crimes training is included.

### War Crimes Investigations

To address the estimated backlog of 1,200 war crimes cases in BiH, as part of the War Crimes Processing extra-budgetary project, the Mission developed an investigation manual for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide in BiH. The manual will be a sustainable tool for training BiH police inspectors in war crimes investigations. The training programme for police has not previously included war crimes specific components and the 300 page manual was expected to fill a critical void in this area. The manual was developed in partnership with the FBiH and RS police academies, and follow-up trainings were planned to be held in partnership with the academies. The training was to target all police inspectors assigned to war crimes investigations and police academy trainers with the aim of developing a self-sustainable training programme independently run by the police academies as part of basic training.

### Police Holding Facilities

In response to a request of the Director of the RS Police, the Mission carried out an assessment of pre-trial detention facilities at police stations in ten locations throughout the RS and provided recommendations for improvement of conditions to meet minimum international standards.

BiH ratified the *Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (OPCAT) on 24 October 2008, which provides specifically for the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) to ensure that no torture takes place in any holding facilities, including detention centres and prisons. In 2009, the Mission took the lead in mobilizing relevant BiH institutions to put this mechanism into place by organizing a conference for competent domestic institutions with experts from the UN SPT and APT. In 2010, as per the request for assistance addressed by the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR), the Mission engaged an expert to make a needs assessment of the required human, technical and financial resources required to establish an NPM in BiH, in line with OPCAT requirements. In 2011, the Mission organized a follow-up meeting again engaging the SPT. In 2012, the Mission advised the MHRR to adopt the “Ombudsmen plus” (NPM to be established as a part of the BiH Ombudsman office) model as most cost effective, basing its advice on a 2010 needs assessment. This proposal was accepted by the MHRR who created a working group to draft the necessary legal framework for establishing an NPM in BiH. The Mission appointed a representative to the working group to provide expert advice. In 2013, this working group met three times. One meeting was financially supported by the Mission to include engagement of an SPT expert again. The draft law was sent to necessary procedure involving competent governmental committees and ministries in September 2013; however it failed to be supported. The key reason for lack of support was that the envisaged legal framework foresees yet another piece of State level legislation, which the RS has opposed. The other issue was budgeting for its implementation. Therefore, the MHRR drafted amendments to the *Law on BiH Ombudsman* to provide legal grounds for the creation of an NPM which were expected to be approved by the BiH Council of Ministers in 2014. Furthermore amendments to the *BiH Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions* were prepared to enable the NPM, once established, to conduct visits to holding facilities at the State level. The MHRR has taken full lead in the process and the Mission remained available to assist upon request.

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### 4.3 Mission in Kosovo

#### Background

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMiK), the largest OSCE field operation, forms a distinct component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo<sup>13</sup>. It is mandated with institution and democracy-building and promoting human rights and the rule of law. In 1999, the OSCE was mandated with training the new police service that was to uphold human rights and democratic policing principles. To do so, the Mission's Department of Police Education and Development (DPED) created an institution – the Kosovo Police Service School – that in 2006 evolved into the Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development (KCPSD) and in 2011 into the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (KAPS). In order to better reflect the broader context of its programmes with justice, safety and security sector development, the DPED itself became the Department for Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in 2006.

In 2013 the DSPS comprised of 14 international and 28 national staff members. It utilized its internal resources to continue conducting many training courses, and to advise and mentor its counterparts from the Kosovo Police (KP) and other public safety institutions. In 2013 DSPS implemented over 80 activities financed by the unified budget and an additional 30 through an extra budgetary project. Most of these activities were training courses, mainly focusing on building the capacities of the KP and other public safety institutions to combat organized crime, as well as to provide advanced and specialized training, and courses on community policing. The DSPS continued to focus on training-of-trainers (ToT) activities and planned to do so in the future. The DSPS also contributed to the drafting and reviewing of several regulations, as well as strategies and action plans that aim to enhance the security sector.

The Department of Human Rights and Communities' Security Monitoring Section (DHRC SMS) is mandated to monitor law enforcement agencies' compliance with human rights. It focuses on the development of an independent and effective police service that applies human rights standards. The strategy to fulfil this mandate includes: pro-active monitoring of the Kosovo Police (KP); addressing the institutional and legal gaps through confidential reporting; advising police authorities on remedial and/or corrective actions; and human rights capacity building within the KP.

In 2013, DHRC SMS had a total of 17 staff members, six international and 11 local. Five staff members were based in the headquarters, while the others were deployed to all OMiK Regional Centres. DHRC SMS field teams covered all seven police regions (Ferizaj/Uroševac, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Pejë/Peć, Prishtinë/Priština, and Prizren) and provided the information that was analysed and channelled to the KP Management.

#### Organized Crime in General

The DSPS participated in the meetings of the working group for reviewing the implementation progress of the two approved strategies and respective action plans; the one against Organized Crime (2013-2017) which was held on 16 May, and the other against Narcotics (2013-2017), held on 21 May. Both strategies were considered of paramount importance for the safety of all Kosovo residents.

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<sup>13</sup> All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

At a later stage the DSPS organized three consecutive workshops for the first annual review and amendment of the 2012-2017 strategies and action plans against organized crime, narcotics and terrorism, which were drafted and approved with the active participation and substantial contributions from the DSPS. The goal of these workshops was to assess the practical implementation of the objectives, parameters and actions foreseen in the respective action plans for the first year (2012-2013), and the preparation of the report with recommendations for further actions. These workshops, held between 25 and 30 November gathered representatives of internal and foreign affairs, justice, health and education ministries, judicial and prosecutorial councils, KP, Customs and other relevant stakeholders in the capacity of implementing institutions of the action plans. Considering the findings, the implementation of the three respective strategies and action plans for the first year was jointly considered as satisfactory.

On 28 May, the DSPS, in co-operation with the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency, KP and the Municipality of Prishtinë/Priština, organized a roundtable on preventing, investigating and countering environmental crime. Apart from the organizers, representatives from the prosecution, judiciary, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Assembly Committee on Environment and the Ombudsperson's Office discussed and jointly concluded that an analysis of the legal framework should be conducted to address the legal gaps on preventing and combatting environmental crime. Furthermore, a closer inter-institutional co-operation was urged, with respectively trained staff.

On 5 June, the DSPS marked the World Environment Day through a campaign with the same stakeholders, where it organized an exhibition on "Environmental Crime" and a concert themed "Rock against Environmental Crime", both of which took place at Prishtinë/Priština main square. The Deputy Head of Mission opened the exhibition and called on all people to report potential environmental crimes and assist the police and other institutions in preserving the environment. In addition, the DSPS supported the production of a video and audio spot designed to educate the public on environmental crime and inform people where such crimes should be reported. The video spot was launched during the concert, while both, video and audio spots in Albanian and Serbian languages were broadcasted in the electronic local media for a period of three weeks.

Finally, concluding the assistance in the establishment of the KP Environmental Crime Unit and its work over the last two years, the DSPS further supported this Unit with printing 5,000 leaflets to increase the public's awareness on the most frequent environmental crimes occurring in Kosovo, as well as to encourage the public to report and contribute in preventing such crimes.

From 1-4 July, the DSPS accompanied the Deputy Minister of the MoIA and the KP Head of Border Police to the Border Management and Technologies Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey. The Summit was attended by many representatives of various public and private sector agencies. Trends in biometrics; the future of border management; integrated and multi-dimensional approaches to address chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives threats on EU borders; as well as the latest border management techniques were the main topics discussed during this Summit. In addition, the Kosovo delegation also benefitted from a vibrant exhibition showcasing the latest border security technologies.

Supported and accompanied by the DSPS, eight KP investigators attended a five day enhanced Hate Crime field training programme which took place from 21-25 October in London, United Kingdom. The training was provided by the Metropolitan Police Service and the London Borough of Lambeth. In addition to numerous presentations provided, a number of cases were reviewed, and the actions taken by various safety partners to protect victims of crime were analysed.

### Criminal Investigations/Criminal Intelligence

From 18-22 March, the DSPS held an in-house training course aimed at instructing senior KP officers in their role as senior investigators in major cases. 15 middle ranking officers from KP and a prosecutor were trained on issues such as intelligence; risk management; leadership; investigation and decision making. This training incorporated a two-day scenario-based exercise where trainees were able to demonstrate what they had learned.

From 20-24 May, the DSPS organized a training on “Countering Smuggling of Tobacco, Alcohol and Weapons”. The training enrolled 16 mid-level police and customs officers whose primary responsibility involves investigating organized crime activities related to smuggling of these commodities. The aim of this course was to enhance proactive and investigative capacities within KP and Customs to effectively carry out organized crime investigations and operational duties to combat such illegal activities.

From 17-21 June, the DSPS delivered training on “Risks, Motives and Psychological Support for Informants” to 14 officers from various directorates of KP. The course further enhanced the capacities of KP officers to effectively handle informants in a legitimate and ethical way of enforcing the law. Participants were also trained on minimising the risks associated with utilizing a gang member as an informant, and they learned how to approach, establish rapport, recruit, handle, control, motivate and reward the informant. Particular attention was paid to ethics, human rights perspective, as well as to the physical safety of the informant and his/her family during investigations.

On 17 June, the DSPS organized a one-day “Major Incident Management” exercise for 20 KP officers covering the ranks of lieutenant colonel, captain, lieutenant and sergeant. The exercise was based on a policing operation scenario where the focus was placed on the full understanding of the officers’ role, responsibilities and the priorities of the operation, whilst taking into account the needs of other stakeholders.

On 19 June, the DSPS organized a tabletop exercise on “Combating Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights in Kosovo”, which was a follow-up to a roundtable held in November 2012. The activity gathered the representatives of all relevant law enforcement institutions, the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the Pharmaceutical Company SANOFI. The exercise involved a scenario where a large consignment of counterfeit goods entered Kosovo and participants were asked to initiate investigation and intelligence gathering that should lead to seizures and arrests. It also identified public health issues that the participants addressed effectively, and tested the implementation of the existing legislation, inter-agency co-operation and information sharing. The exercise concluded with a number of findings and recommendations to address gaps and shortcomings.

On 3 July, the DSPS facilitated another tabletop exercise on “Threats to Life” for 14 KP officers covering the ranks of lieutenant and above. This practical exercise was based on a real life scenario aimed at enhancing the responding capacities of KP in relation to emergency events with immediate threats to life. As the intelligence was received, participants had to discuss, agree on and implement a joint response to the event containing threats to life.

The successful implementation of the Intelligence-led policing<sup>14</sup> (ILP) concept is regarded as one of the highest priorities within the OMiK, EULEX, the EU Office in Kosovo, the MoIA and KP. In order to bridge the criminal intelligence and community safety aspects of preventing and fighting crimes, the DSPS participated and contributed in the workshop for finalizing the

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<sup>14</sup> Intelligence-led policing is a policing model which is “a strategic, future-oriented and targeted approach to crime control, focusing upon the identification, analysis and management of persisting and developing problems or risks”.



new *ILP Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2017*, which was held from 28-31 January. In total, 22 senior participants from OMiK, KP, EULEX, the US International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and UNDP contributed to the workshop. The new strategy and action plan was approved by the KP General Director in February 2013.

From 3-14 June, the DSPS delivered the first phase of the advanced training programme on “Criminal Intelligence Analysis and Design IBase<sup>15</sup> for Criminal Intelligence Analysis” to 15 officers and analysts of the KP Directorate for Intelligence and Analysis. Participants gained experience on the application of the appropriate techniques to gather, sort and collate relevant raw data and information. Through practical demonstrations, they were also shown how to evaluate and analyse data to produce intelligence reports using various techniques, instruments and software programmes. In addition, participants were also taught how to create and manage databases.

During the second phase of the programme, which took place from 4-15 November, the officers/analysts were further instructed on the many useful applications of this data management application. Participants learned about advanced data types, the creation of analytical database and data entry, the advanced IBase and Analyst Notebook applications, and how to write operational analysis reports. Furthermore, participants learned how to capture, store, manipulate, analyse and present all types of geographical data with Geographic Information Systems and social media analysis to find relevant patterns and information. These training courses were delivered in accordance with the needs identified in the ILP Strategy.

From 25-26 July, the DSPS accompanied two senior KP officers from the Intelligence and Analysis and the Drug Trafficking Investigations Directorates to the Conference on Prevention of Illicit Drug Trade on the Internet, held in Vienna (see also chapter 2.2).

From 26-30 August, the DSPS delivered a five-day training course on “Criminal Intelligence and Ethics” to 15 KP officers. The main goal of this event was to enhance the capacities of the law enforcement officers in providing criminal intelligence for protecting the members of public against threats and crimes in compliance with ethical and democratic standards. Furthermore, the training aimed at promoting the awareness of the importance of ethical attitudes and perspectives during all stages of intelligence and decision making process. Participants learned about institutional and individual shortcomings and biases during the process of information gathering, analysing, and disseminating the intelligence product. Democratic control of intelligence; the role of media; and related challenges were also parts of the course to raise awareness of participants on complying with requirements of effectiveness and the legitimacy of procedures.

In line with the jointly identified needs to enhance the effective management of taskings and co-ordinating meetings at both, the strategic and tactical levels within KP, the DSPS provided training on this subject matter to 18 KP middle ranking officers and analysts. The course was held from 30 September to 4 October. As the training pertained to the ILP philosophy that is part of the KP strategy for tackling crime and ensuring safety, it mainly focused on providing participants with insight on strategic and tactical assessments.

From 18-29 November, 18 police officers and analysts attended a course on “Strategic Assessment” organized by the DSPS. The course aimed to enhance the officers’ capacities and to drive the business of the KP Strategic Tasking and Coordinating Group further. The course enhanced the trainees’ skills and enabled them to provide an assessment of the current, emerging and long-term issues affecting the KP. In addition, the trainees acquired

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<sup>15</sup> IBase is an intuitive intelligence data management application that enables collaborative teams of analysts to capture, control and analyse multisource data in security-rich workgroup environments. It addresses the analyst’s daily challenge of discovering and uncovering networks, patterns and trends in today’s increasing volumes of complex structured and unstructured data.

knowledge on how to think critically, broadly, analytically, and wisely in strategic intelligence gathering and assessments.

On 16-20 December, the DSPS organized on-the-job-training on combating local drug markets and the business of street drug dealers through undercover operations in Istanbul and Bursa, Turkey. Eight police officers were taught about the general drug types, smuggling routes, legal justification for undercover operations. They also practised the usage of technical devices for surveillance and designed a second life story as undercover agents. The group was also briefed about the development of police investigation tactics, including special techniques such as wiretapping, physical surveillance, use of undercover operations and agents, as well as about the processes in recruiting, training and developing skills of agents. Real case operations in combating trafficking in human beings, drugs, arms, and antiques were largely explained by the undercover agents, and scenarios involving real agents acting as drug dealers, were demonstrated.

### Cybercrime

Continuing to support KP in fighting cybercrime, from 15-26 April, the DSPS organized a two-week training course on "Network Forensics" for 15 investigators from different departments of KP. The course was in line with the existing forensic and cybercrime investigative procedures, using the same fundamental methodology to investigate, recover and analyse evidence from network-based devices and Internet communications. The course enhanced the capacities of investigators to effectively investigate organized crime and terrorist groups who use the Internet for their communication and illegal activities. At the end of the course, participants were expected to be able to follow cyber footprints of attackers and criminals/targets, and analyse evidence from the network environment.

### Financial Investigations/Money-laundering

On 18-22 November, the DSPS delivered an advanced money laundering training course to investigators of KP. By providing them with an update of Kosovo's legislation and new financial investigation techniques, the goal of this training was to enhance the officers' capabilities to tackle issues of such nature, thus armouring them with the necessary skills to tackle serious organized crime and terrorist activities. Furthermore, the training focused on developing a strategic action plan; analysing and drafting reports involving financial transactions; as well as preparing court orders for the prosecutor.

### Corruption

On 16-20 September, the DSPS assisted the OSCE BMSC in delivering a training programme that focused on tackling corruption. The course which was held in Vienna was part of the BMSC's syllabus to enhance the knowledge of senior border security and management representatives, in an effort to promote greater co-operation and information sharing. In total, 29 officers from 19 countries learned about corruption, the various types to be considered and the motivating factors surrounding the subject. To tackle these issues, preventative strategies and investigative procedures were presented, supported by case studies.

From 9-13 December, the DSPS delivered an "Advanced Anti-Corruption Course" to 18 specialist investigators of KP, Customs and the Anti-Corruption Agency. The goal of the course was to enhance the capabilities of investigators by providing them with the latest investigation techniques concerning corruption and misconduct. These new skills were expected to allow the police supervisors and the agencies' officers to focus on strategies and tactics that would impact on organized crime. Course modules included anti-corruption policies and practices; bribery in the private and public sector; participation of society; co-

operation with law enforcement authorities; joint investigations; special investigative techniques; and financial investigations.

### Drug Trafficking

From 20-31 May, the DSPS facilitated a two-week training on “Pro-active Investigation Methods of Criminal Networks Involved in Drug Trafficking” for 18 investigators from the KP Directorate for Investigation of Drug Trafficking. The training was conducted in co-operation with KP and the Prosecutor’s Office. The training targeted the current status of drugs trafficking at the national and international level; intelligence; operational planning; drug trafficking methods; forensics; surveillance methods; financial investigations; case preparation and legal authorities. As in the previous courses, participants had an opportunity to visit the Forensic Laboratory and observe the scientific processes used in drugs investigation.

### Counter-Terrorism

In close co-operation with the TNTD/ATU and UNODC, the DSPS organized a roundtable on good practices to enhance implementation of preventive measures of the terrorist bombings convention. The event was held on 13 March in Prishtinë/Priština, and gathered 28 representatives from the legislative, government and judiciary pillars, the trade and business community, as well as international experts from the OSCE, UNDP and UNODC. Its purpose was to identify potential gaps in the legislative framework of Kosovo in relation to the *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*, as well as to enhance the co-operation between institutions and the business community in Kosovo in controlling the production, transport, trade and use of industrial explosives and explosive precursors.

On 4-5 September, the TNTD/ATU and the DSPS organized a seminar on VERLT in Prishtinë/Priština. The seminar facilitated a discussion among experts from the government, assembly and judiciary, representatives from the Kosovo Islamic Council and Serbian Orthodox Church, as well as the representatives of the OSCE, NGOs, foreign experts and students, on promoting a multi-dimensional understanding of the threat of VERLT. Effective policies and measures to counter VERLT, thus recognizing its interlinked security and human rights dimensions were also largely discussed. Some 120 participants attended the seminar widely covered by the local media outlets.

### Community Safety Development

In 2013, the DSPS continued to contribute to a sustainable and effective multi-level community safety infrastructure in Kosovo in order to enhance community policing and improve inter-ethnic relations by supporting community safety initiatives at the local level throughout Kosovo. In this context particular focus was directed on Kosovo Serb and other non-Albanian communities.

### Community Policing

In support of the continued implementation of the *Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016* (CPS&AP 2012-2016) and in agreement with KP, the DSPS designed the format, materials and delivery methods for use in ten Regional Awareness Programme Workshops for KP. Between mid-April and the end of October, the DSPS followed through on the work initiated in 2012 with KP, by facilitating and supporting these workshops. The workshops were designed to raise senior KP managers’ awareness levels on the implementation of their CPS&AP 2012-2016. A total of 281 participants attended these workshops, including KP officers from the rank of Captain to Colonel, and representing all KP

departments. In addition to raising their levels of awareness, the workshops acted as a forum where the officers could raise their concerns about the implementation process in the regions to their senior main headquarters managers.

In June and December, the DSPS enabled KP to conduct their bi-annual reviews of the implementation process of the CPS&AP 2012-2016. These workshops highlighted the current shortcomings, obstructions or difficulties in the implementation of the CPS&AP 2012-2016 and provided recommendations for the ongoing implementation of the strategy and action plan during 2013.

In September, the DSPS supported a study visit to Northern Ireland for 11 KP middle ranking and senior managers. In early October, upon their return to Kosovo the DSPS supported the participants of the study tour in conducting a post-study tour evaluation workshop. The one-day event provided an opportunity for the study tour participants to brief senior managers, including the two KP Deputy General Directors, on their observations and recommendations for possible “best practice” procedures and protocols in the area of community policing delivery, to be considered for possible future implementation by the KP.

### Local Public Safety Committees

In order to support the implementation of the *Kosovo Community Safety and Community Policing Strategies*, as well as to ensure sustainability, continuity and further development of its activities related to community safety and security, the DSPS provided comprehensive support to the establishment of the Community Safety Coordination Office (CSCO<sup>16</sup>) under the auspices of the MoIA.

Initially, the DSPS provided the CSCO with technical equipment, and in co-operation with ICITAP, delivered the initial two-day intensive training course to its staff on their tasks and responsibilities. The training was held from 14-15 May and familiarized the CSCO staff with the 2013 capacity building programme for the community safety forums, including Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC), Community Safety Action Teams (CSAT) and Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC), as well as with the community policing component of KP. Following this training, the CSCO staff began to observe the practical application of the capacity building packages during the implementation of the entire programme within the next two years, after which they were expected to take over all capacity building and co-ordination activities for the community safety mechanisms in Kosovo.

In order to ensure regular communication between LPSCs throughout Kosovo, the DSPS continued facilitating two additional LPSC Executive Council meetings, which took place on 5 June and 20 December. The first Executive Council meeting aimed at informing participants about the official opening of the CSCO at the KAPS premises, the progress on implementation of the CPS&AP 2012-2016 and the revised Regulation on MCSCs.

The second Executive Council meeting specifically focused on the achievements of the first phase of a joint OSCE-Norwegian project aimed at addressing community safety concerns. In the frame of the project some 31 LPSC initiatives had been implemented to help improve safety and inter-ethnic relations in local communities. Out of the 31 initiatives, 22 were construction related, whereas others were related to capacity building and awareness raising, the provision of technical assistance, and the organization of a youth camp. These initiatives also intended to enhance the visibility of respective LPSCs and contribute to the establishment of partnerships between LPSCs, respective municipalities and other actors working in the area of community safety. Some 100 participants, including the Head of OMiK,

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<sup>16</sup> CSCO serves as a single umbrella for the co-ordination and support of all future community safety forum activities, including the establishment and revitalization of training requirements, project action planning, executive councils, archives, membership validation, and all other associated activities that require the co-ordination and support of the MoIA.

representatives of the Norwegian Embassy, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, the Deputy General Director of KP, and representatives of the Office of the Prime Minister, international organizations, different NGOs and the members of all existing 38 LPSCs attended the second Executive Council meeting. Participants were familiarized with the LPSC initiatives and shared best practices. In addition, the partner institutions and organizations presented their achievements, suggestions and future plans for the improvement of safety, security and quality of life across Kosovo.

To support the implementation of the *Community Policing Strategy* and ensure sustainability, continuity and further development of its activities related to community safety and security, the DSPS continued facilitating the establishment of LPSCs in ethnically mixed and non-Albanian areas. In October-November, around 34 members of five newly established LPSCs were equipped with knowledge and skills on Community Policing through the LPSC capacity building programme, bringing the total number of LPSCs to 38. A high level of Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian community representation in the new LPSCs clearly demonstrated the increase of trust towards the police and the willingness of non-majority communities to be involved in community safety initiatives in rural areas throughout Kosovo. As part of the capacity building programme, all trained LPSCs organized community meetings with their respective communities in order to enhance their visibility and establish communication links between the LPSCs, the respective municipalities and other actors working in the area of community safety.

To strengthen the partnership and problem-solving skills in the LPSC communities, as well as to promote the community policing philosophy and support community safety projects and activities throughout Kosovo, the DSPS further trained 15 selected LPSC members as community safety trainers by the end of November (with 20% of them from non-majority communities including 5 females). These newly trained community safety trainers were added to the trainers database created within the CSCO. They were going to become an integral part of the future DSPS and CSCO-led capacity building training courses for the community safety forums.

In December, the DSPS supported the CSCO in organizing a workshop aimed at reviewing its achievements in 2013. During the workshop, CSCO staff reported on the progress achieved in 2013, identified gaps and made plans for improvements. In addition, the *Action Plan of the Community Safety Coordination Office for 2014* (covering the capacity building support for community safety forums) was thoroughly elaborated by the CSCO staff, representatives of the MoIA, KP, the DSPS and ICITAP.

#### Municipal Community Safety Councils

The DSPS continued building institutional capacity of the municipal and grassroots level community safety forums by ensuring that communication between the MCSCs, LPSCs and KP was enhanced in the municipalities where LPSCs have been established. For this purpose, the DSPS organized nine seminars called “Enhancing Communication among MCSCs, LPSCs and KP”, where the Mayors/MCSC chairpersons, LPSC leaders, MCSC co-ordinators, KP station commanders and sector leaders, representatives from the MoIA and KP main headquarters discussed pitfalls in communication, and ways of better co-operation among each other. Among the nine municipalities selected, three communication seminars were organized in mostly Kosovo Serb inhabited municipalities. During these seminars, the main problems and factors identified in hindering the effective communication between these community safety forums and KP were the lack of guidelines on communication and reporting, as well as the lack of a proper information flow. All stakeholders were given a chance to raise their concerns and propose ways for warranting better functionality of the community safety forums at the municipal and local levels.

In 2013, the DSPS also commenced contributing to the improvement of the legislation related to a better functionality of MCSCs. As a follow up to an efficient implementation of the *MCSC Regulation*, the DSPS facilitated the establishment of the working group for drafting the *Guide for Developing the MCSC Annual Working Plans* under the Steering Group for the Implementation of the *Community Safety Strategy & Action Plan 2011-2016* (CSS&AP 2011-2016). Following the development of the first draft, the Steering Group collected comments from the MCSCs regarding this document in the first half of May 2013. On 30 May, the DSPS facilitated a one-day workshop for the Steering Group, where the revised draft of this Guide was finalized. In general, this document clarifies the process of dealing with annual working plans. This information is primarily relevant for the MCSCs, but also for LPSCs, CSATs and KP station commanders/sector leaders in view of their roles and responsibilities in ensuring that the MCSC annual working plan is strategically used and implemented. This document was intended to serve as an explanatory addition to the *MCSC Regulation*, requesting from MCSCs to draft annual working plans. It was expected to ensure that all members of MCSC, including the leader of LPSC, KP Station Commander and representatives of non-majority communities would have a chance to propose the community safety initiatives/projects in a timely and standardized manner.

The DSPS observed active interest of the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the CSS&AP 2011-2016 in making the MCSCs more functional. The Steering Group, including the DSPS's representatives, initiated and organized visits to all Mayors/MCSC Chairpersons in April-May 2013, which aimed to analyse the implementation of the reviewed *MCSC Regulation*. After the visits, the Steering Group drafted a report where the considerably improved functionality of the MCSCs was presented.

On 28 June, the DSPS supported the facilitation of a Conference for all MCSC Chairpersons/Mayors, where the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the CSS&AP 2011-2016 presented the *Guide for Developing the MCSC Annual Working Plans* and the report on the aforementioned visits to the MCSC Chairpersons on functionality of the MCSCs. During the conference, the MCSC Chairpersons acknowledged the importance of the reviewed *MCSC Regulation* and the Guide, clarifying the standardized way of dealing with MCSC annual working plans.

The DSPS continued supporting the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the CSS&AP 2011-2016 in drafting the *Programme/Action Plan on Public Awareness for Community Safety Forums*. The document aims to co-ordinate and harmonize all the activities of different stakeholders that increase public awareness about community safety in general and community safety forums (MCSCs, LPSCs and CSATs) in particular. The working group for drafting the document, of which the DSPS was also a member, drafted the *Programme/Action Plan* and sent it to all municipal and KP regional spokespersons for review.

In October the DSPS supported a special workshop for the municipal and KP regional spokespersons, where the members of the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the CSS&AP 2011-2016 presented the draft of the aforementioned document. Participants of the workshop commented on the draft and made valuable recommendations on its efficient ways of implementation within the municipalities. The *Programme/Action Plan* sets specific steps for the stakeholders in community safety in order to raise public awareness about community safety forums. The role of the MCSCs was clarified with regard to ensuring that all communities were more aware about initiatives, aiming at solving their safety and security concerns. Moreover, the local-level community safety forums, namely the LPSCs and CSATs were to be enabled to contribute to public awareness about community safety and community safety forums as members of the MCSCs. The document was formally approved and the DSPS was going to support its publication and dissemination to the respective stakeholders Kosovo-wide in January and February 2014.

In order to increase public awareness about community safety forums, the DSPS supported the publishing of the *Kosovo Community Safety Related Legislation* booklet, which consists of all community safety related legal documents in the Albanian, Serbian and English languages. The dissemination of the booklet was launched in November at a press conference led by the Deputy Minister of MoIA/National Coordinator of the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the CSS&AP 2011-2016 and the OMiK Head of Mission. In close co-operation with the Department for Human Rights and Communities, the DSPS was going to distribute the booklet to all members of MCSCs, LPSCs, CSATs, municipal authorities and other relevant stakeholders in the following months.

### Training Development

From 11-15 March, the DSPS monitored and evaluated the “Investigative Interviewing Training” organized and conducted by KP. In line with the DSPS’s approach to ensure sustainability in training capacities, KP started running its in-service investigative interviewing courses through utilizing the trainers previously trained by the DSPS and the comprehensive and tailored curriculum, which the DSPS had handed over to KP in 2012. This approach was also expected to ensure sustainable long-term impact onto the competency, knowledge, qualification and operational skills of the officers assigned to investigative duties. During this exercise, the DSPS’s in-house experts were pleased with the performance of the KP instructors in transferring the training content to their peers.

The DSPS organized a study visit of six representatives from the Kosovo Agency on Forensic (KAF) to the Turkish National Police Department of Criminal Research and Technical Investigation, which took place from 26-29 March in Ankara. The visit aimed at familiarizing the managing staff of KAF with the accreditation process of the Forensic Laboratory in Kosovo. During the visit, the senior staff of KAF gained knowledge and understanding of the criteria for appropriate assessment and accreditation of laboratories providing forensic services in line with international standards. In addition, KAF representatives participated in the “4<sup>th</sup> International Forensic Science, Cyber Security and Surveillance Technologies Conference & Exhibition”, organized by EuroForensics in Istanbul.

The DSPS continued to provide capacity building support to the KAF and KP through various training courses. In co-operation with the Turkish National Police (TNP), the DSPS organized on-the-job-training on “DNA Analysis” for three KAF experts, which was delivered by an expert from TNP Forensic Department from 15-19 April in Ankara. Throughout the training, participants were able to apply their newly gained skills on real cases and evidence based on learning-by-doing techniques. This training came as a follow-up activity of the “DNA Extraction” and “Forensic Genetic Statics” trainings, conducted by the DSPS in 2010.

From 6-10 May, the DSPS organized an on-the-job training on “Questioned Document and Hand Writing Analysis” for three experts of KAF, which was delivered by the Forensic Department of the TNP in Ankara. This training was a follow-up activity to the course on “Questioned Document Analysis, Printing Techniques and Ink Analysis” delivered by the DSPS in 2009, and covered topics such as: techniques of analysing questioned documents; handwriting analysis methods; features of handwriting; writing evidential reports and presentation in courts. Afterwards, the DSPS continued to closely monitor the performance of KAF staff at their workplace in order to assess and evaluate the sustainability and efficiency of its previous training activities involving the questioned document analysis. According to this assessment, the forensic experts examined number of materials according to the procedures and information provided to them in the previous trainings, with successful results.

From 11-15 November, the DSPS delivered a training on “Blood Spatter Analysis and Reconstruction of Events” providing 12 crime scene police officers and five forensic scientists a unique opportunity to acquire first-hand knowledge of the blood spatter analysis through

practical laboratory exercises. Participants learned about the underlying scientific principles related to blood spatter analysis and their application to actual casework, as well as about the development, history and advancement of bloodstain pattern analysis and its inherent limitations. Furthermore, the principles related to blood spatter analysis and measuring techniques for bloodstains were illustrated, which were then reinforced in the practical crime scene investigation exercises. At the end of the training, participants understood how the bloodstain pattern analysis interrelates to other forensic disciplines and information, to recognize, document, collect, examine and interpret bloodstain pattern evidence.

On 19 April, the DSPS concluded the first phase of a five-day “Latent Fingerprint Development” ToT course, during which it provided 17 participants of KP and KAF with various methods and practical tools for developing latent finger print elements. By organizing and overseeing the event, as well as focusing on its sustainability, the DSPS ensured that quality training took place while simultaneously preparing the ground for KP and KAF trainers to conduct this training in the future independently. The practical exercises organized throughout the course enabled participants to use the new methods and improved their knowledge on case preparation for court proceedings and court presentation.

From 15-19 December the DSPS monitored and evaluated how the trainers of the KP delivered the first “Latent Fingerprint Development” training to 17 officers on their own. Two KP police instructors who had been extensively trained by the DSPS on this subject, delivered topics on obtaining samples from the field by using chemicals and UV light; methods for developing latent fingerprint and its elements; case preparation; and presentation skills for court proceedings to their fellow officers. DSPS’s feedback, alongside its developed comprehensive curriculum adopted for this activity, was expected to provide the KP with necessary tools in ensuring long-term sustainability and operational skills of the officers assigned to deal with latent fingerprint development in the future.

Between 15-19 April, the DSPS delivered an advanced training on “Serial Number Restoration Techniques on Stolen Vehicle” for eight KAF participants. The training was a follow-up to the previous year’s activity and its aim was to enhance the knowledge and skills of KAF staff in this forensic theme at an advanced level, by using the techniques in line with the new developments in the respective areas. Through the practical exercises on several real cases, the trainees learned about identifying the stolen vehicle number; odometer reading; engine compartment data for signs of tampering or alteration; vehicle titles for accuracy and authenticity as well as evidence of alteration. Moreover, participants enhanced their knowledge of the Motor Vehicle Enforcement programme, and in writing proper vehicle identification examination reports for courts.

From 22-26 April, the DSPS conducted a ToT on “Stolen Vehicle Identification” for the officers of KP and KAF at the KAPS facilities. The purpose of the training was to equip the KP and KAF trainers with knowledge and skills in delivering training on stolen vehicles and to provide them with contemporary techniques of lecturing based on adult learning principles. The materials and skills provided to the trainers were supposed to enable them to further cascade the training to KAF and the KP Training Department. The training consisted of topics such as the general overview on stolen vehicle cases; types and methods of investigation of stolen vehicles; the preservation of evidence; and elements of stolen vehicles. It also included a practical exercises carried out at the police compound.

From 9-12 December, the DSPS monitored and evaluated the delivery of the first “Vehicle Identification Number Inspection” training conducted by its trained trainers of the KP. The training was divided into three main parts and covered the aspects of auto-theft; international co-operation on combating auto-theft and forensic inspection, which were delivered by the KP and KAF experts. Moreover, through the use of the comprehensive curriculum model adopted by the DSPS, a sustainable long-term impact onto the competency, knowledge,



qualification and operational skills of the officers assigned to deal with auto-theft investigations was expected.

From 3-14 June, five KAF experts received a two-week on-the-job training on “Audio Voice Analysis” conducted by the DSPS at the KAF premises. The purpose of this training was to provide the KAF experts with the knowledge, techniques and methods on how to use the tools for the acoustic analysis of speech and to perform voice identification. This specialized training was a follow-up to the “Speech and Voice Analysis Training” delivered by the DSPS in 2010.

In co-operation with the Turkish National Criminal Laboratory, the DSPS organized an on-the-job training for forensic and police officers on audio voice and visual forensic analysis, which was held from 2-6 September in Ankara. This training aimed at equipping the officers with a better understanding and the required skills on computerized evidence analysis. The officers were trained in the areas of video and audio analysis; evidence enhancement techniques; as well as legal methods and contemporary practices of computerized analysis. Finally, the training provided the officers with an opportunity to work alongside their Turkish counterparts on evidence examination and in preparing the reports for real cases examined.

Following this activity, the DSPS organized an additional on-the-job training for three forensic officers on trace evidence analysis, which was held from 23-27 September in Ankara. This one-week training provided KAF officers with the legal methods and up-to-date practices of trace evidence analysis and evidence enhancement techniques.

From 1-5 July, the DSPS conducted a training course in “IT Forensic Analysis” for five KAF officers at their laboratory. The purpose of this course was to train the participants on thorough examination of digital media, and on clearly documenting, controlling, preparing and presenting examination results. At the same time, the training particularly concentrated on the practical identification of where and how data is stored, as well as on recovering and interpreting the data

From 10-14 June, the DSPS provided a ToT course on “Robbery Investigation Techniques” to the potential trainers of the various investigation units in KP. 12 representatives of KP attended the five day training which covered innovative methods in conducting successful robbery investigations; advanced techniques on witness interviews; crime scene processing; evidence evaluation and case tracking.

From 14-21 April, the DSPS organized a study visit to Turkey for ten commanders of the KP Special Operation Unit (SOU) to monitor operations on crowd control management. The KP SOU representatives were provided with an opportunity to learn about the TNP concept on crowd control and obtain practical information on this subject from their Turkish counterparts. By observing all phases of police operations using crowd control tactics in improvised demonstrations, the KP SOU commanders were able to compare the crowd control management concept employed in Kosovo to that of Turkey, and to identify areas for improvement. In addition, the KP SOU commanders also took part in the planning and implementation of a sports event safety operational plan, which took place during a Turkish super league football match.

From 22-26 April, 20 managers of the KP SOU and its support teams attended a five-day training course on “Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)” delivered by the DSPS. The purpose of the training was to familiarize KP managers with the concept of CISM, and contained topics ranging from the definition of stress, signs and symptoms of critical incident stress, effects of stress on men and women, effective methods for managing stress and the use of force. A special focus was placed on providing the participants with the knowledge on the effects of stress on law enforcement officers and their actions during police operations. In

addition, participants were taught on the methods and techniques of applying actions after a critical incident and the importance therein.

Attaching importance to educational quality assurance, the DSPS conducted a training course for eight KP officers on “Workplace Assessment and Evaluation”, held from 13-24 May. The training aimed at providing the participants with the knowledge and skills in the process of assessing personnel in the workplace environment. It also covered a wide range of workplace assessment related topics, as well as the methods of gathering data.

From 2-13 December, the DSPS organized and conducted another training for eight KP officers on “Workplace Assessment and Evaluation”. As a result of the training, participants gained knowledge about the planning and the principles of assessments, assessment rubrics and methods of gathering data, as well as how to perform formative and summative assessments.

In its efforts to develop an accountable, democratic and community-oriented police force, the DSPS, for the first time, facilitated a training on “Professional Standards”. This training provided 20 investigators of the KP Professional Standards Directorate with insight on internal administrative investigations; as well as managing citizen complaints and discipline of police employees. The training took place from 27-31 May and included both, theoretical and practical lessons on this subject. It covered the legal aspects of the disciplinary procedures; distinction between minor and major offences; methods of internal investigation activities and best police ethics practices. In addition, at the request of the managing officers, the training also covered general investigative interviewing techniques.

The DSPS, in co-operation with the OMiK Department for Human Rights and Communities, delivered a series of training sessions on “Protection of Religious and Heritage Sites in Kosovo”. Nine 1-day training sessions were conducted in four regions of Kosovo, targeting around 180 police officers of the newly created Unit for the Protection of Religious and Heritage Sites within KP. The training provided police officers with the knowledge and skills to effectively protect such sites, particularly from vandalism and theft. In addition, the Mission donated equipment to this unit, which consisted of shelves for storing and maintaining long weapons, generators, chairs, computers, and printers.

In order to assist the public safety agencies, namely the KP, KAPS, AEM and Customs, in establishing a sustainable system of curriculum development, the DSPS conducted two in-house training courses on “Curriculum Design”. The first training was held from 24 June to 5 July and the second one from 2-13 September. In both courses, the audience comprised of officers employed as trainers in their agencies’ respective units throughout Kosovo. The purpose of these courses was to enhance the capacities of the named agencies in curriculum design to support their respective training programmes. The practical training provided the audience with knowledge on analysing performance problems within the organization; training needs analysis; learning goals and objectives; outlining the training content and developing lesson plans. During both courses, each participant individually developed a lesson for a subject area within his/her respective unit, where further training may be required.

On 25 July, the DSPS facilitated a one-day workshop on “Training Needs Assessment” (TNA) for 12 high-ranking KP officers, who act as co-ordinators for the training needs in their respective training units. The content of the workshop was designed to assist in the development of the training strategy and covered the elements of the strategy, incorporating TNA findings into the strategy; co-ordination of the training activities; and quality assurance.

From 23-27 September, the DSPS delivered a training course on “Management and Security of Criminal Evidence Rooms” to managers and officers of KP. Particular focus was given to providing participants with a general overview of the process of managing and securing

criminal evidence rooms in a legal, efficient and professional manner. Real cases of insecure criminal evidence rooms were discussed and the reasons of failure were identified and addressed jointly with the participants.

From 7-11 October, the DSPS trained 22 KP officers in the area of victim support and protection during investigations. In general, this five-day course was designed to enhance law enforcement services to the victims of crime, as well as the protection of victims during and after the investigation processes. The training largely focused on practical aspects, where participating investigative officers discussed and worked on a number of real cases, benefitting from the new democratic policing approaches in victims support.

With the support of the DSPS and its efforts to ensure sustainable training capacities in the Special Operations Unit (SOU) of KP, the unit received its own certified trainers in the area of arrest and control techniques in difficult situations. This was the result of the training on "Arrest and Control Techniques in High Risk Situations", which followed many courses organized and delivered by the DSPS for this unit in the past. The training was held from 21 October to 1 November and included both, a theoretical part focusing on human rights and professional police behaviour; as well as a practical part which covered arrest techniques; and the use of police equipment for arrest and control purposes and vehicle search.

From 11-15 November, 29 KP close protection officers assigned to conduct extradition operations were trained by the DSPS on extradition procedures at the SOU base. The training provided participants with insight on domestic and international legislation concerning the extradition of wanted persons; search techniques and contraband; transfer procedures in ground and air transport; risk assessment; and handling incidents during operations. Particular focus was given to the use of force (restraint techniques) and its related legislation.

From 25-28 November, the DSPS organized a workshop for finalising the *Kosovo Police Training Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2018*. Aiming to serve as a structural training guide for the next four years, the strategy mainly focuses on enhancing the current capacities, developing capacities in new training areas, and on advancing co-operation with local and international organizations. The DSPS's contribution to the development of this strategy from its first stages up to the finalisation, where the OSCE was seen as the main partner of the KP in the area of specialized and advanced training, was highly appreciated by the police officials.

On 2-6 December, the DSPS delivered a ToT on "Arson Investigation Techniques" for 15 investigators and potential trainers from different units of KP, to provide them with first-hand knowledge on this specialized policing area, including the fundamental understanding of the principles related to arson investigations and their application to actual casework; as well as investigation techniques that can assist them in their daily duty performance. Moreover, the course equipped participants with knowledge of different types of arson; fire patterns; arson physical evidence; wild fire investigation; and report writing on arson cases for court proceedings.

### Security and Safety Education

The DSPS continued to assist the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (KAPS) and its affiliated agencies, KP, Police Inspectorate of Kosovo, Customs, Agency for Emergency Management, Fire Fighters, Correctional and Probation Services, to become part of the European Higher Education area with the aim to making the training and educational system more transparent, comparable and compatible through the use of European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) and common degree structures. At the same time, in close co-operation with the EU Office in Kosovo, the DSPS assisted KAPS with advice and

expertise on fulfilling the required standards for accreditation of the newly established Faculty of Public Safety.

With the approval of the regulation on the Board of KAPS<sup>17</sup>, which was supported by the DSPS, the Board - consisting of general directors of the public safety agencies - was successfully constituted and commenced tackling relevant issues. At the request of the MoIA, the DSPS took part in six meetings of the Board throughout the year, and contributed with its advice towards a better utilization of this institution.

The Board established a working group for reviewing the Occupational Standards and Basic Training for all law enforcement agencies operating within Kosovo: The DSPS supported the working group by promoting best European practices and common components of formats used in the neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the Academy Board members agreed on quotas for students, a public safety degree programme, and on co-operation agreements between public safety agencies regarding the employment of short-term lecturers.

With regards to legislative and policy development, the DSPS continued to help KAPS become a unique entity in the region, which delivers training and education result-based programmes. It supported a workshop for finalizing the draft Regulation “for the Functioning of Higher Education at the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety”, drafted jointly by KAPS and its EU twinning project partners. A workshop held in Albania from 20-23 April, gathered a working group (WG) of senior legal and managing representatives of the government, public safety agencies and advisors of the DSPS and ICITAP, to regulate the work of the Faculty of Public Safety and its academic public safety programmes. During this workshop all articles were thoroughly scrutinized and necessary revisions were made in agreement with all WG members. In addition, the WG also completed the revision of the draft Regulation “for Payments of Training and Teaching Personnel and Functional Fields Experts”. Both of these regulations were subsequently approved by the government.

As a strategic partner to the EU Office in Kosovo and its twinning project “Improved Education in Public Safety and Security Sector in Kosovo”, the DSPS contributed with its expertise throughout the drafting stage of the legislation for higher education. In this regard, the DSPS facilitated a workshop to support KAPS in finalizing the regulations on *Election, Appointment, Dismissal and Rectification of Deans, Pro-Deans and Heads of Units in the Faculty*, on *Criteria and Procedures for Students Admission and Enrolment*, on *Procedures for Compiling and Defending Diploma Thesis*, on *Employment Contract for Academic Staff*, and on *Violation, Disciplinary Measures and Disciplinary Procedures for Students in KAPS*. With the first academic year set to commence on September 2014, the finalized draft regulations were expected to be approved by the Faculty Council, which is the highest academic body of the Academy, in due time.

The DSPS also continued to give its expertise as a member of the EU Steering Committee initiated in 2012 by the EU and twinning project countries, Finland & Estonia. In support of this initiative, the DSPS, in 2013, participated in five Steering Committee meetings, contributing with its recommendations in the areas of internal quality assurance; study degrees; and student and academic selection procedures. The DSPS also took part in the working group for finalizing the curricula for bachelor degree related to security sciences domain, approved at a later stage by the Steering Committee members. In addition, after the approval by the Board, the members of this Committee agreed on the structure and content of the KAPS internal self-evaluation report, which together with the curricula was submitted to the Kosovo Accreditation Agency for accreditation of the newly established Faculty of Public Safety.

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<sup>17</sup> Regulation No. 06/2013 for the *Board of Kosovo Academy for Public Safety*, approved by the Government on 13 February 2013, and signed by the Prime Minister on 6 March 2013.

The DSPS continued its commitment to develop and build trust and co-operation between all communities in Kosovo and law enforcement. In this regard, on 15-16 June, the DSPS supported KAPS in hosting the Mini Olympics for People with Disabilities, which was organized by the Parents Organization of Children with Disabilities of Kosovo and the Kosovo Paralympics Committee. Around 550 people with disabilities and their family members from different communities participated in various sport disciplines, including wheelchair race, basketball, handball, goal-ball, darts, targetting, table tennis, special drawing and chess competitions. The event aimed at promoting the integration of people with disabilities and to increase their trust and co-operation with the police and other public safety providers.

On 23-24 September, the DSPS supported KAPS and KP in hosting the third Balkan Countries Police Training Conference, which was held in Prishtinë/Pristina. This two-day conference managed to strengthen the co-operation and communication network of the regional police academies with KAPS and KP in the field of police training and education. Practitioners and academics from the regional police academies alongside the senior officials from KAPS and KP mainly discussed about international co-operation in the field of police training and education, faculty (teaching staff) development in police academies and collaborations between higher education institutions and the police service.

Lastly, together with the EU Office and governmental representatives, the DSPS contributed to the drafting of the *KAPS Strategy and Development Plan 2014-2018*, which sets out the mission and the vision of the Faculty of Public Safety. Furthermore, as a part of the working group for the *KAPS Annual Training Plan 2014*, the DSPS had the opportunity to harmonise its activities with all national and international training providers, by ensuring that there was no overlap in planning and implementation of its training activities for 2014.

### Public Safety Awareness

In support of its guiding principle that public confidence is a key element to ensure a transparent security sector, the DSPS continued with implementing activities that lead to the progress of KP's performance in awareness raising and enhancement of co-operation and interaction between KP and the people of Kosovo.

Commencing from 11-28 March, the DSPS provided a series of training courses for over 120 dispatchers of KP and the Agency for Emergency Management (AEM), whose responsibility involves processing emergency calls. Designed and delivered by the DSPS in co-operation with KP, the series of training delivered in all six Kosovo regions, aimed at enhancing the dispatchers' professional capacities. The content of the training consisted of a mixture of theoretical and practical lessons, involving audio and video case studies. It covered a range of topics including how to receive and prioritize incoming telephone calls regarding crimes in progress; how to show empathy and determine response requirements in accordance with established procedures; emergency intervention and co-operation with other institutions; as well as incomplete calls and communication with children through the emergency lines with a focus on calls related to domestic violence.

According to an evaluation conducted jointly with KP, AEM and KAPS two months after the course, participants were already applying the gained skills, although the lack of equipment remained a major problem in all regions. To tackle this issue, the DSPS, jointly with ICITAP, visited the regional centres and police stations to evaluate the capacities of KP On-Call Centres for performing their duties. In co-operation with KP, the team mainly checked the number of staff assigned to On-Call Centres, training they had received and the equipment they were working with. The evaluation report concluded that besides the lack of equipment there was a need for additional training (first aid and job specific); On-Call Centre staff was working with very old computers without internet connections; and that there was a lack of

telephones to register all calls; and a lack of headphones and electronic maps. In addition, the report noted a lack of adequate space for On-Call Centres.

Conscious of the fact that professional and resourceful communication between KP and the media would be of benefit to the people of Kosovo, who are ultimately informed about the work and achievements of the police, the DSPS delivered two specifically designed media relation workshops for around 100 lieutenants of KP. Through a number of job specific scenarios, these one-day workshops mainly covered issues that relate to the importance of strategic communication with the media; media issues in general; as well as media laws and regulations.

From 19-21 September, the DSPS, in co-operation with KP, hosted a conference on "Enhanced Information of the People about Security Related Issues through the Media". The conference was specifically designed to facilitate a discussion among the representatives of KP, PIK, KAPS and the members of print, electronic and Internet-based media, on the current status of their relations. The importance of police-media communication was addressed by the senior representatives of KP, the Journalists Union and the DSPS. Discussions on topics related to the media coverage of criminal cases; domestic violence; issues involving minors; as well as pre-trial investigation cases were largely discussed. In addition, participants explored ways through which timely and accurate communication between them could be reached to the benefit of all communities.

From 4-6 December, the DSPS in co-operation with KP Press and Public Information Office, organized a "Regional Conference for Police Press and Public Information Officers". The conference hosted more than 30 guests from Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, and Montenegro. The conference focused on the importance of co-operation and the exchange of information among press and public information offices of the regional police forces, as well as among Ministries of Internal Affairs of the respective countries. Discussions addressed areas of co-operation and obstacles that hindered it, as well as bilateral agreements to be reached in 2014. An added value of the conference was the presence and contributions of the representatives of OSCE missions from the region, who shared their readiness to support future relevant initiatives.

The DSPS worked very closely with KP and United Nations Women on the *Communication Strategy* of the recently established Association of Kosovo Police Women, whose objective is to support the gender equality within KP. The Mission of the Association is the empowerment of the role and position of women in KP, which shall be reached by raising the awareness of issues affecting female police officers, promoting gender equality, their professional development and the international promotion of the association and KP women. Moreover, the DSPS supported the Association in designing leaflets to be distributed to the attendees of the launching event organized on 1 October.

#### Department of Human Rights and Communities

A key facet of the work of the Department of Human Rights and Communities' Security Monitoring Section (DHRC SMS) is carrying out monitoring programmes aimed at identifying reasons why the police failed to comply with the applicable law and international human rights standards and, as a result, failed to adequately protect the rights of Kosovo's population. These monitoring activities result in thematic reports and ad hoc reports. The reports are non-public and directed to the police only. This approach enables DHRC SMS to regularly raise concerns over an issue before it becomes more problematic, trying to encourage remedial action from KP at an early stage. The DHRC SMS follows up on the recommendations of the reports and on other issues through a variety of measures, for instance, arranging meetings with KP officials, and organizing roundtables or workshops in

the regions and on central level to discuss findings of the reports and how to remedy shortcomings or trainings on identified human rights issues.

In 2013, the DHRC SMS carried out monitoring programmes and advised the police on issues such as freedom of expression, security of non-majority communities, rights of arrested persons, use of force and hate crimes. Following a number of requests from police officers for clarifications over the changes to the *Criminal Procedure Code* and their practical implications for their work, the DHRC SMS with support of the DHRC Legislative Review Section also organized two rounds of roundtables for police officers in all police regions to discuss changes to the *Criminal Procedure Code* of Kosovo.

DHRC SMS has been implementing a comprehensive programme in the area of combating hate crimes, continuing its focus on the KP as first responder to hate crimes. On 25-27 March, DHRC SMS organized a three-day ToT course for 26 KP officers from all police regions who specialised in working with students. Participants learned how to teach students aged 14-17 about bias, harassment and hate crimes. The DHRC SMS also organized two one-day training courses for community policing officers on 28 and 29 March. Each group, consisting of 25 participants, was trained on how to identify, investigate and properly respond to hate crimes.

Since the DHRC SMS began its programme on combating hate crimes, it has trained over 600 police officers. Following the DHRC SMS's extensive advocacy efforts, KP decided to include a module on combating hate crimes into the advanced training for KP officers at the KAPS starting in 2014. In 2012, combating hate crimes training was included in the basic training curriculum for the KP.

The DHRC SMS also engaged in advocacy and capacity building activities to improve compliance of KP in the area of use of force. In 2013, DHRC SMS was approached by the KP Training Department in order to provide training for the Special Operations Unit (SOU) on Police Ethics and Human Rights due to concerns about the excessive use of force and violations of human rights standards during SOU operations. From 22-26 April, DHRC SMS, with the support of DSPS, organized five one-day workshops for a total of 119 KP SOU officers including 19 commanding staff. The officers refreshed their knowledge of human rights, paying special attention to human rights standards related to the prohibition of torture; inhuman and degrading treatment; freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. Participants discussed the relationship between human rights standards, police ethics and public order tactics. They also learned how to use a human rights-based approach in all of their activities, from planning, tactical decisions and communication to debriefing. Following the training, the St. Vitus Day celebrations and a major protest by an opposition party in June passed without any major incident with KP (including SOU teams) monitoring the protest with professionalism and adhering to human rights standards. KP, and in particular the SOU were praised for their handling of the events by Kosovo institutions, international organizations and the general public.

Between 23 and 27 September, DHRC SMS organized additional training courses on human rights and police ethics issues for SOU officers. On 23-24 September, 20 SOU commanding officers attended a two-day training on advanced human rights and police ethics. The officers learned how to incorporate and address human rights issues in managing critical incidents. Special emphasis was put on the relationship between the police and the community affected by incidents and restoring trust of the affected community in the police. On 25-27 September, the DHRC SMS organized three one-day workshops on basic human rights and police ethics for 99 SOU police officers.

The DHRC SMS continued supporting the establishment of a local detention monitoring mechanism with a view to the long-term perspective of completely handing over the detention monitoring to local stakeholders. Such a mechanism would borrow from the

*Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT)*. One of the main provisions of the OPCAT is the establishment of National Preventive Mechanisms (NPM), specifically to “set up, designate or maintain at the domestic level one or several visiting bodies for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”

In 2011, DHRC SMS advocacy efforts had resulted in the signing of a co-operation agreement on detention monitoring between the Kosovo Ombudsperson Institution and two local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims (KRCT) and the Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms (CDHRF). In 2013, DHRC SMS organized capacity building training courses for the detention monitoring task force, including a three-day training on “Prevention of Torture” for 17 participants on 3-5 April; and a two-day training on “Monitoring of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly” for 15 participants on 10-11 October.

On 8 May, the DHRC and the DSPS organized a “Workshop on Identification of Training Needs for Judges and Prosecutors”, in conjunction with the Kosovo Judicial Institute (KJI). Court presidents and chief prosecutors from throughout Kosovo – as well as representatives from the KP Training Department, EULEX and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) –, were brought together to discuss the training needs of their staff with regard to serious and organized crimes. The workshop resulted in the identification of a specific list of training needs for prosecutors and judges related to the substantive law, the procedural aspects of serious and organized crime cases – specifically as they relate to a shift towards ILP by KP –, as well as basic skills and knowledge of policing methodologies, economics and accounting.

From October to November, the DHRC Equality, Non-discrimination and Anti-trafficking Section (ENA) conducted two three-day training sessions on the newly adopted *Standard Operating Procedures* for dealing with Victims of Trafficking in Gjilan/Gnjilane and Ferizaj/Uroševac municipalities. The training courses targeted the main anti-trafficking stakeholders and service providers, amongst which were also the representatives of the KP Anti-trafficking Section. Further, in June DHRC ENA, jointly with the EU, organized a four-day ToT course on the newly adopted SOPs for 15 representatives of the main anti-trafficking stakeholders and service providers, amongst them a representative of KP (Chief of Central Investigation Section, Directorate for Investigation of Trafficking in Human Beings).

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## 4.4 Mission to Montenegro

### Background

The OSCE Mission to Montenegro supports the Montenegrin authorities in the ongoing police reform process aimed at transforming the Montenegrin Police into a professional, democratic police service, trusted and respected by the society. In 2013, the Police Affairs Programme (PAF) within the Mission consisted of three international and four national staff members involved in a variety of police-related activities defined as priorities within the comprehensive police reform process.

At the strategic level, the Mission and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) signed a new extended MoU in August 2013. It defines the scope of future joint co-operation for an unlimited period, until the Mission concludes its mandate. In addition to policing matters, it also addresses assistance in public administration and the non-governmental sector.

Legislation to enable the implementation of *the Law on Internal Affairs* was adopted. Re-organization of the MoI and Police, including staff recruitment, which began in 2012 continued. As a result of this process, the Police Directorate, which had functioned independently since 2005, was returned under the supervision of the MoI.

On the issue of gender equality, the Mission continued to promote increased representation of women in the police service. This included organizing gender sensitive training for senior police managers. The aim was to increase their knowledge of gender equality concepts for increasing participation of women in police operations and in decision making positions.

Regarding police accountability, the report *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms and Accountability of Police Officers in Montenegro* was the product of a research project, supported by the Mission and implemented by the NGO Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM). The project aimed at collecting and analyzing information regarding key achievements and challenges in the implementation of anti-corruption and control mechanisms for the police. Besides, independent and transparent oversight of the police, a fair recruitment policy and a strong complaints' mechanism remained to be established.

In general, police reform was at an advanced phase in many areas and the Mission was going to continue to assist this positive trend. In this regard recommendations in the Mission's in-depth assessment report *Police Reform in Montenegro 2006-2011*, published in 2012, which set out areas needing further assistance, continued to be highly relevant. Main challenges ahead were to support the implementation of new legislation for the strategically based re-organization of the Ministry of Interior/Police Directorate. The Mission planned to implement a police-media project and a communication strategy. Further assistance was necessary to develop effective police investigations and to enhance police and prosecutor co-operation in the pre-investigation phase of criminal proceedings.

### Strategic Planning and Development

On 3-4 September, the Mission supported the first workshop of the regional project "Enhancing Capacities for Strategic Analysis in Serbia, Montenegro and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", held in Belgrade. The project's objective was to develop co-operation amongst the MoIs of the three countries. The Mission's adviser on organized crime and three representatives of the MoI participated, providing data and contributing to the discussions. The workshop was organized by the Mission to Serbia as part of a project funded by the Swiss Advisory Group on Security and implemented by DCAF.

### Police Education and Development

In 2012, the Government had decided to transfer the Police Academy in Danilovgrad from the jurisdiction of the MoI to the Ministry of Education. Shortcomings in the rotation of the Academy's staff caused the postponement of the development and adaptation of the *Strategy on Police Education for the Police Academy for 2013-2017* and the new *Police Handbook*. Despite these challenges, the Mission successfully maintained excellent working relations with the Academy. In 2013, these excellent relations resulted in the organization of courses in "Police Trainer Development"; "Field Training Officers" (FTO); "Training on Traffic Accident Scene Investigation" for Traffic Police Officers and Training for Dispatchers in Police On-Call centers.

Pursuant to activities conducted in 2012, and upon request of the Police Directorate, the Mission organized two cycles of "On-Call Centre Dispatchers" courses for some 40 members of existing dispatch units. The programme, which was conducted by Slovenian police experts, focused on the rules, aims and types of communication; elements of successful communication; listening and receiving feedback; and strategies for successful conflict resolution. Participants gained valuable knowledge about new operating methodologies of On-Call Centres; combating trafficking in human beings; skills in identifying victims and traffickers; risk analyses; drug search and detection, as well as skills necessary for rendering the in-service training and establishing necessary foundations for changes in the Montenegrin police system. The knowledge and skills gained were planned to be cascaded to other officers through the in-service training courses.

The OSCE also organized a study visit for six senior managers from the Montenegrin On-Call Centre to the Slovenian Police Dispatch Unit. The visit allowed the officers to exchange best practices and receive first-hand information on the Slovenian on-call system.

The Mission also organized a four-day training on "Traffic Accident Scene Investigation". The aim of this training was to raise the operational capacities of the traffic officers responding to traffic accidents and to minimise the duration of the accident investigation. Croatian experts demonstrated the latest methods and practices in investigating accidents techniques and modules. The target group for the training were 25 members of Traffic Police Sector. The training was organized at the Police Academy in co-operation with Croatian Police.

Although there were a significant number of female officers in the police, the Mission still noted the need for greater amount of willingness or commitment of senior managers to promote female officers to managerial level positions, and to deploy more female officers on the streets. To change the approach of senior management level the Mission facilitated a three-day training on "Gender Sensitive Policing" for middle and senior managers.

While the Police Academy has been transferred under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, it directly reports to the Government. There has been no link or mechanism that would provide direct co-operation or co-ordination between the Police Academy and the Police Directorate and this caused problems in mutual planning and strategic development. As a result of this, the Academy has the monopoly in Police training. The Mission noted that attention should be given to establishing self-sustainable in-service training capacity for the police departments by organizing more Trainer Development and specialized courses.

In 2013, the Mission organized three workshops for developing a new Curriculum. The first workshop defined the steps to be taken in 2013. The Police Academy decided to invite experts from the National Turkish Police to undertake the needs assessment for the police curriculum. As a result of a meeting with a Turkish expert, it was agreed to design, in a first phase, a questionnaire with relevant actors for three generations of cadets already employed (100 police officers). Colleagues from the Police Academy in Serbia would facilitate the

preparation and design of the questionnaire. In the second phase, cadets and their superiors would be interviewed and receive feedback information.

From 8 March to 10 May, Police College instructors conducted a four-week “Trainer Development Course” under the supervision of the Police Training Centre. The aim of this course was to enhance capacities of various police departments to enable them to perform in-service trainings on their own as well as to establish in-service capacity for police units.

Between October and December, two cycles of three-week “Field Training Officer” (FTO) courses were organized for some 28 new Police Academy students and staff to serve as Mentors. The first group of 14 participants attended the course organized from 28 October to 15 November, while a second group of 14 participants attended the course organized from 18 November to 6 December. The course addressed subjects such as an introduction to the Educational Programme for Police Officers; Adult Learning, Teaching Methods, Facilitation of Training; Experiential Learning-cycle and Evaluation; Police Work and Authority; Crime; Traffic Safety; Criminal Procedure and Misdemeanour Law; Monitoring the State Border; Preparation of Scenarios and Case Studies on Given Topics; Criteria for the Assessment and Monitoring of Students while Conducting Practical Work in Police Stations; Monitoring Programme of the Participants with the Application of Appropriate Criteria; and an Evaluation Course. The Mission provided board and lodging for the participants as well as transport costs.

On 16 December, the Acting Director of the Police College signed a bilateral agreement on police education with the Istanbul Police Academy in Istanbul.

### Community Policing

At the end of 2012, the Mission had handed over responsibility to the Police Directorate and Border Police for implementing the *National Strategy on Community Led Policing*. The project, which had been initiated by the Mission and established throughout Montenegro, was one of the most successful contributions to the process of democratic policing. In 2013, the Mission continued to monitor the implementation of the *National Strategy*.

From 18-22 February, the Mission, at the request of the Police Directorate’s Office for Crime Prevention and Community Policing, organized training on the methodology of community policing for 14 new community police officers and one manager. The purpose of the training was to prepare the officers for their new posts as community police officers in various parts of the country and was conducted by experts from the Mission and the Police Directorate. Amongst the topics presented were models of problem solving; crime prevention; communication; social psychology and reporting.

On 9-10 May, the Mission, together with the Ministry of Interior/Police Directorate’s Office for Crime Prevention and Community Policing organized a seminar addressing the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, which has been increasing in Montenegro’s schools over the past two years. Emphasis was placed on the role of families, teachers, the police, the Ministries of Education, Interior, Social Welfare as well as psychiatrists, counsellors, medical institutions, UNICEF and the civil sector in addressing the phenomenon. The aim was to bring these relevant parties together and establish a network among institutions and the civil sector dealing with youth. All 44 participants agreed that the seminar was an excellent opportunity to meet and identify together the problems faced in their daily work. The conclusions were that inter-agency co-operation had to be improved through the legal and operational framework for a comprehensive approach to the prevention of juvenile delinquency and public awareness about juvenile delinquency should be further increased. The primary purpose of this project was to develop a delinquency prevention programme that would be

based on the theory of social development models and include principles found to be effective in other programmes.

### Organized Crime in General

In 2013, the Mission organized training courses and workshops on Intelligence-led Policing (ILP) and other areas in combating organized crime together with EUROPOL, NICO project and other international partners. Efforts aimed to increase capacities that are corresponding to EUROPOL standards; to reach the standards related to the Action Plan on the implementation of Chapter 24 on Justice and Home Affairs of the EU *acquis communautaire*; and to play a valuable role in assisting the MoI and Police Administration in developing a sustainable strategy and action plans to fight organized crime. The Mission also promoted a regional approach to combating organized crime and helped to strengthen the capacities of the Montenegrin police to collect and process criminal intelligence through various methods.

On 18 June, the Mission and the MoI organized the first roundtable meeting in Podgorica on "Intelligence Co-operation and Sharing of Information among Police Services in the West Balkans Countries". The meeting focused on enhancing current methods in sharing information and identifying possible models of co-operation in ILP. In this regard the Nordic model of co-operation was presented. Each of the participating countries was represented by three senior police officers responsible for intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination. The Mission, MoI and participants assessed the event as highly valuable in developing a network of intelligence police officers from countries who speak similar languages. Moreover they noted that it was essential to continue this initiative with the possibility of involving other OSCE field operations.

As part of the re-organization of the Police Directorate and MoI that was scheduled to be completed by May 2014, the Mission continued to help build the effectiveness of Montenegro's ILP. From 25-29 November, the Mission organized a four-day working visit for three senior police managers to the Swedish National Police in Stockholm. The delegation met with Sweden's Police Criminal Investigation Section, National Intelligence Centre and Operational Analyses Unit, which allowed them to gain valuable information on Swedish methods of ILP and the way that it could be applied at the national, regional and local level.

From 18-22 November, the Mission organized training in Budva on the topic of "Informant Recruitment and Handling" for 11 crime police investigators from eight police stations. The training was led by two police officers, assisted by a police expert from the Mission. The Mission assessed that as informant handling was a key aspect of crime policing, additional assistance was necessary to develop the capacity of police trainers in this area, as well as to define job descriptions of crime police officers responsible for handling police informants.

In 2013, the Mission also continued building capacity of analysts in the National Criminal Intelligence Service. The Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the OSCE Mission to Skopje therefore implemented a two-year project on enhancing capacities for strategic analysis and assessments in the Criminal Investigation Directorates of the Ministries of Interior of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. This project was implemented in co-operation with EUROPOL and DCAF.

### Counter-Terrorism

On 1-5 April, the Mission organized a four-day workshop on the *National Action Plan 2013-2014*, led by a Slovenian expert. The workshop addressed measures for the prevention of and the fight against terrorism. Participants were representatives of the Ministry of Defence, Mol, Police Directorate, Agency for Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Agency for National Security and the Special Anti-terrorist Unit. The draft *Action Plan* discussed includes new measures in line with international standards, which should provide for more effective action in preventing and fighting terrorism. At the event, participants also identified relevant indicators to be used in a Terrorism Threat Assessment in Montenegro.

### Financial Investigations

As part of its on-going support to the Judicial Training Centre (JTC) in implementing the Governmental Anti-Corruption Training Programme for the Judiciary, the Mission, UNDP and the JTC together with the Mission's Rule of Law and Human Resources Programme co-organized two training seminars. The sessions were attended by judges, prosecutors from the department of the Supreme State Prosecutor for Corruption and Organized Crime, the police and representatives of state authorities dealing with the fight against corruption. The first seminar, held from 21-22 March, focused on the third pillar of the Programme – Investigating Corruption Offences and Related Issues – and enabled participants to exchange experiences and knowledge on financial investigation and confiscation of illegally achieved assets. The second seminar, held from 26-27 March, focused on the first pillar of the Training Programme – Personal and Institutional Integrity – and allowed the exchange of experiences and knowledge on personal and professional integrity of persons working in the judiciary and state authorities, and to identify differences between non-ethical behaviour, nepotism and other types of corruptive activities.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

The situation in the area of THB had not changed significantly since 2012, with Montenegro mainly being a transit country. In 2013, the Mission supported the Office of National Co-ordinator for the Fight against THB in fulfilling the measures of the *Action Plan* for implementation of the *National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2018*.

The Mission, in co-operation with Montenegrin Office for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, organized an event to promote the *National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2018*. The Mission's assistance also included facilitating the entire process of drafting and printing the *Strategy* and *Action Plan* for its implementation.

On 25-28 March, the Mission, together with the Police Directorate, organized a four-day training programme on "Investigating Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration". 20 participants from the Border and Crime Police, Customs Administration and the National Coordinator's Office against Trafficking in Human beings attended the programme. The training equipped participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively carry out criminal investigations in human trafficking and illegal immigration. Participants became aware of common human smuggling and trafficking methods, trends, routes, and the role and importance of border controls. They also learned to prepare risk assessment maps of human smuggling and trafficking routes into, out of, or transit through their country and to prepare risk profiles based on comprehensive risk assessments of the means and methods used by smugglers and traffickers. The programme also focused on counterfeiting, which often accompanies these types of crimes. The trainers were two experts from the Turkish National Police. At a panel discussion on the final day with senior police managers and prosecutors, it was agreed that while co-operation between state agencies involved in anti-trafficking is good, there was still room for improvement. The identification of potential victims and

traffickers was emphasized as the weakest point. In view of the fact that Montenegro has been receiving many irregular migrants, who were using Montenegro mainly as a transit country to reach Europe, it was considered vital for Montenegrin officials to establish a direct contact with their Turkish counterparts, in order to have a better co-operation and communication between the agencies.

In 2013, the Mission also assisted the NCO in preparing, and publishing indicators for identifying victims of human trafficking. This assistance improved existing mechanisms and helped authorities to identify victims more effectively. The Mission facilitated and participated in the ceremony for the signing of the revised Agreement on Co-operation of State Institutions and NGOs to combat THB.

### Drug Trafficking

During 2013, in support of the Government's efforts to raise awareness amongst young people regarding abuse and trafficking of drugs, the Mission supported the printing and distribution of 20,000 leaflets on the consequences of drug abuse. The information project, undertaken jointly with the Police Directorate and the NGO Preporod, also entailed the Mission's co-operation with civil society representatives and police investigators dealing with drug crimes, in delivering ten lectures on this topic at secondary schools and universities. The activity was a follow-up to a seminar organized by the Mission on latest psycho-active substances in September 2012.

### Border Policing

In 2013, the Mission, in line with the *OSCE Border Security and Management Concept*, continued to support the development of regional cross border co-operation through organizing regional cross-border co-operation meetings of the Montenegrin authorities with the border police services of Albanian, BiH, and Serbia.

The Mission assisted the Montenegrin authorities in organizing two two-day regional training courses for police officers working at the border crossing points and as members of joint patrols. The training courses were tailored to the Border Police's needs at the both side of the borders and the main topic concerned was irregular migrations. Some 20 police officers participated in each of the courses.

On 17 January, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, facilitated a cross-border co-ordination meeting between respective delegations of Montenegrin and Albanian border police services in Skodra, Albania. Delegations discussed the implementation of existing agreements between Albania and Montenegro; an analysis of joint patrols and operations in 2012; the functioning of the joint border crossing point Muriqan-Sukobin; as well as the issue of managing the influx of people in the winter holiday season. The two delegations agreed that joint patrols should be more result-oriented, that planning had to be based on risk management and that regular and direct meetings were having a positive impact on enhancing border security.

On 23 January, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, organized a meeting between delegations of Montenegrin and Albanian border police services at the central headquarters levels. During the meeting, held in Skodra, Albania, both delegations discussed legislation aimed at establishing a joint border police centre for exchanging information.

On 8 May, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, facilitated a cross-border co-ordination meeting between delegations of Montenegrin and Albanian border police services, in Ulcinj, Montenegro. Topics discussed included an assessment of current

achievements and future efforts. The meeting concluded to: complete preparations for the touristic season on both sides of the border; improve the efficiency and increase the number of joint border patrols; facilitate monthly meetings of shift leaders at border crossings; and to revise the draft *Agreement on the Joint Information Exchange Centre* at the joint border crossing of Sukobin – Muricani between southern Montenegro and northern Albania.

On 6 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, facilitated a working meeting between delegations of the Montenegrin and Albanian border police services in Podgorica. The meeting focused on the draft *Agreement on the Joint Information Exchange Centre* at the joint border crossing point Sukobin–Muricani between southern Montenegro and northern Albania. Legal experts from both delegations reviewed the draft articles and prepared the final version, which was to be presented to the respective Ministers of Interior of both countries for final revision and signature.

On 6 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the Mol, facilitated the annual regional meeting between delegations of Montenegro's and Serbia's border police services, in Pljevlja. The aim was to assess the joint police and customs control measures to be implemented during the tourist season, as well as to evaluate the implementation of the *Protocol on Joint Patrols* between the two countries in the first half of the year. Police officers from both delegations presented results of the joint patrols and identified challenges for the forthcoming period.

On 5 and 13 November, the Mission organized separate regional meetings between the border police services from BiH and Montenegro in Trebinje, BiH, as well as the border police services of Albania and Montenegro in Shkoder, Albania. The latter was organized in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania. Discussions at the meeting in Trebinje were based upon the *Agreement on Cross-Border Co-operation* and the *Protocol on Joint Patrols* between the two countries. The two border police services agreed that an assessment should be made of alternative road crossings along the Montenegrin and BiH border. Discussions at the meeting in Shkoder led to an agreement for operational meetings to improve effectiveness and efficiency of joint patrols and to develop measures for suppressing irregular migration.

On 17 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the Police Directorate, organized a meeting between delegations of the border police services of BiH and Montenegro. The meeting, held in Pluzine, Montenegro, focused on the implementation of existing border agreements between BiH and Montenegro; improving bilateral co-operation; the possible establishment of joint border crossing points; patrols and incident investigations; and strengthening cross border communication in emergency situations. Attention was also given to making the passage of people and goods more efficient during the summer season; co-operation on irregular migrants and returnees – specifically proper identification and handling –, and other border management issues.

In December, the Mission supported the development of an Annex to the document *Limitations of Secondary Road Directions which Trespass over the Mutual State Border of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro Suitable for Illegal Crossing of Motor Vehicles*, which proposes the opening of border crossing points for border traffic. The report provides information on additional spots along the border suitable for opening border check points.

Moreover, the Mission supported the printing and distribution of 2,500 copies of guidance for police officers to conduct interviews with assumed irregular migrants and 5,000 copies of a map of Montenegro with listed border crossings and an environmental protection message in the Albanian, English and Montenegrin languages for tourists coming to Montenegro. The documents were distributed to border police officers at the border crossings.

### Improving Cross-border Co-operation in Forensic Science

On 31 October and 1 November, the Mission, jointly with the MoI, organized a regional conference on the “Implementation of Quality Standard ISO/IEC 17025 in Forensic Science“, at the Forensic Centre in Danilovgrad. The objective was to improve cross border police co-operation to fight crime more effectively through the increased use of forensic evidence. Experts from the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) in Warsaw presented best practices in the accreditation process and discussed aspects of criminal forensics with representatives of forensic institutes from eight Ministries of Interior. Participants agreed to continue developing institutional resources to accredit their institutions, using EU quality requirements in line with ISO/IEC 17025.

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## **4.5 Mission to Serbia**

### Background

The OSCE Mission to Serbia (hereafter the Mission) and its Law Enforcement Department (LED) assist Serbia in the reform of the police service in order to strengthen effective and democratic policing. As Serbia further integrates into European structures, the police service has continued to advance, increasing its level of professionalism and accountability.

Co-operation with Serbia’s Government is based on the strategic framework document, a MoU, signed between the Mission and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in 2009. The MoU defines the following priority areas: Police Accountability, Police Training and Education; Fight against Organized Crime, Community Policing, and Public Relations and Communication. The 2009 MoU also defines Border Police and Strategic Planning and Development, which were closed in 2009 and 2012, respectively in agreement with the MoI.

In 2013, key areas of the Mission’s activities were in-line with the main MoI strategic areas defined in the overall *MoI Development Strategy 2011-2016*. Furthermore, the Mission assisted in the development of the *Community Policing Strategy*, as well as the implementation of the Ministry’s *Communication Strategy*, the *National Strategy for the Fight against Organized Crime* and the *National Strategy for the Fight against Drugs*.

In 2013, the LED was comprised of 11 international and 18 national staff.

The Mission conducted a self-evaluation exercise and the decision was made to close the Mission’s Public Relations and Communication Programme while mainstreaming its main components to the Community Policing Programme at the end of 2013. According to the self-evaluation, the Mission’s efforts in developing the Ministry’s capacities for public relations and communication in the last five years had allowed the Ministry to move forward on its own, within the overall framework of public administration reform in Serbia.

The Mission also supported the TNTD/SPMU in conducting an assessment of the LED’s efforts in supporting the police reform process in Serbia between 2001 and 2013 (see also chapter 2.2) At the end of 2013, preliminary findings and recommendations of the assessment were taken into consideration for developing a new MoU with the MoI, defining priority areas of co-operation, to be signed in 2014.



### Public Relations and Communication

In late 2012, the MoI had implemented its first *Communication Strategy*. Recognising its importance for accountability and transparency, the Mission advised the MoI to revise this document to build on progress made in communication with citizens. The MoI decided to prolong duration of the strategy to align it with the duration of the overall MoI *Development Strategy 2011-2016*. Notably, the Mission's focus was on integrating lessons learned into several reform areas, primarily in community policing.

On 27 March and 10 April, the Mission organized roundtables for police, prosecutors and media representative in Belgrade and in Novi Sad, with the aim of enhancing capacities of the relevant Ministry and Prosecution staff for their efficient communication with the public in the context of criminal investigations. Representatives of the MoI, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, a Dutch Prosecutor seconded to the Serbian Republic Public Prosecutor Office, representative of the Office of the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance, representatives of the Ombudsman's Office and journalists' associations took part in the event. These events were part of the Mission's ExB project "Enhancing Capacities of the Serbian Police Spokespersons and Prosecutors to Communicate with the Media in the Course of Criminal Investigations", funded by the Netherlands, with the aim to advance the existing communication practices and procedures between police spokespersons and prosecutors, and determine responsibilities in the context of criminal investigations. The project was jointly implemented by the LED and the Mission's Rule of Law and Human Rights Department (RoLHRD).

Following the roundtables, the Mission, in close co-operation with the Public Prosecutor's Office and the MoI, organized training courses in Kovilovo (6-7 June), Belgrade (19 June) and Kovacica (23-24 October). The training sessions focused on the development of basic communication skills and competences for approximately 30 prosecutors and deputy prosecutors to improve their media relations skills for providing reliable and accurate information to media and the public without jeopardizing the success of a criminal investigation. With support from national experts, participants were trained on communication techniques and tactics; the use of electronic equipment for communication purposes; the drafting of press releases; and crises communication. Participants also discussed establishing better co-ordination between police and prosecutors' offices to ensure a more efficient and joint approach in communicating to the public the broad range of positive measures being undertaken in the fight against crime.

On 20 November, the Mission organized the third and final seminar for police spokespersons and prosecutors from the Belgrade jurisdiction on the practical application of procedures for communication with the media and public during crime investigations. More than 33 participants actively examined the recommendations and provided feedback in order to finalise the *Guidelines for Communication with the Public* under the auspices of the revised Criminal Procedure Code (CPC). This seminar was also an opportunity to present basic novelties and principal changes envisaged by the revised CPC and to foster networking and co-operation between representatives of the MoI and the Serbian prosecution authorities that will lead towards a more efficient, professional and joint approach taken in the fight against crime.

With the introduction of new legislation the prosecution and police spokespersons agreed that they would provide information to the media and public in Serbia in accordance with standards that define confidentiality of the investigation, presumption of innocence, protection of the identity of minors, protection of the identity of witnesses and injured parties and other legal and professional standards.

As a part of the assistance provided to the MoI in realizing the *Action Plan* for the implementation of the *Communication Strategy*, the Mission supported printing and dissemination of promotion material addressing problems of drug abuse. The objective of this

campaign was in line with the implementation of modern procedures and tools to facilitate transparency and effectiveness in the Ministry's communication with external actors. On 5 February, the material was distributed to the Mol's Bureau for Cooperation with Media, which organized public events for children in primary schools throughout Serbia. Serbian athletes, including Olympic medal winners, actively participated in the campaign.

From 11-12 April (Novi Sad) and 18-19 April (Zlatibor), the Mission organized two sessions of media and communication skills training for the Uniformed Police (i.e. Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)). The aim of this activity was to develop effective communication skills for 60 CLOs who are working on community policing matters throughout Serbia. They were divided into three groups of 20. The training aimed to improve the CLOs' communication with different target groups, and to improve their appearance in the media. They were also provided with guidelines for organizing efficient meetings with community representatives.

Effective communication is a useful tool for CLOs' operational work as it can be utilized to improve co-ordination of local community stakeholders as well as for better promotion of local community policing activities. Some of the topics that were covered by the training included: means of communication; communication softeners; non-verbal communication; reflection and active listening; media interviews; public speaking; techniques of transferring the message; and ways of handling different questions from journalists. The course was delivered through an interactive approach and involved group work and exercises, including training for on-camera appearances, examples of best practices and case studies. As the training was delivered to the same target group of CLOs trained in action plan development by the Mission in 2012, it was expected that it would further consolidate their knowledge and skills for the future.

On 12 July, the Mission supported the presentation of three policy studies on police reform prepared by civil society organizations in Serbia. The policy studies, published under the title *The Eighth Issue of the Collection of Policy Papers on the Police Reform in Serbia*, analysed the implementation of community policing in Serbia; the role of police in protecting human rights and vulnerable groups; and similarities and differences in the attitudes of citizens and police officers towards corruption in the police service. The Mission supported the studies with the aim of providing neutral research and quality recommendations to the Mol on police reform topics important to all citizens. The topics were agreed upon with the Mol. This exercise also helped build the capacity of the CSOs to develop concise policy recommendations and follow police reform processes in Serbia. The policy studies, prepared by researchers from the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy and the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, were also made available to the public.

On 25-26 October, the Mission organized training on media crisis handling and crisis management to a group of 12 Mol officials dealing with communication and public relations in Babe, near Belgrade. The aim of the seminar was to enhance capacities of relevant Mol staff to efficiently communicate during crisis situations such as disasters, emergencies or other major events. The focus of the training was on the Mol staff's ability to respond effectively to these events with clear communication strategies and media messages that would help instil confidence in the Ministry and their ability to deal with major events. Therefore, the training sessions focused on media crisis strategies; media crisis handling; and effective communication skills, which were tailored to their needs. The training was delivered by an international expert.

From 9-11 December, the Mission organized a study visit for four representatives of the Mol's Bureau for Cooperation with Media to their counterparts in the Swedish Police Service, to exchange experiences and best practices regarding the police-media communication. The delegation of the Serbian Police visited the Communication Centre at the Stockholm County Police (district level) as well as the Communication Centre at the Swedish National Police Board (central level). Participants discussed various aspects of internal and external

communication policies; and tools and mechanisms for better engagement with citizens and media.

This aspect of the visit complemented the joint effort of the Mission's LED and RoLHRD with Serbia's Prosecution Office. The LED has been supporting the Mol to improve its communication with the media; police co-operation with the prosecution during criminal investigations; crisis management; as well as visual identity and media presence of the police.

### Police Training and Education

While building on progress made in training reforms, the Mission assisted in the creation of a centrally managed, cost-efficient and modern police training system. The focus was on specialised police training, with a goal of making the system more efficient. The Mission's support to improve the Ministry of Interior's e-learning capabilities had further contributed to this aim.

Between 13 November 2012 and 10 January 2013, the Mol, with the support of the Mission, launched the first online English language course for 60 selected mid-level managers from different organizational units of the Ministry. The training content was jointly developed and delivered by a language school and the Ministry's language teachers who were previously trained to use the online platform Moodle with the support of the Mission. The six-week online language course provided instruction in all aspects of English including listening, speaking, reading, writing and grammar. The course content was at the intermediate level and focused on conducting presentations, negotiations and meetings in English, and included police and public administration vocabulary. To ensure sustainability of training efforts this initiative included coaching of the selected English language teaching staff from the Mol in developing and delivering language courses on the Moodle platform. This course ensured smooth transition from traditional to on-line language learning in the Ministry. Such an approach was expected to lead to the wider exposure of Ministry personnel to English language training and thus ensure sustainability.

This e-learning platform was the first initiative in the police service that allowed officers to access online professional development courses. It allowed participants to overcome geographical and economic circumstances that could limit participation in professional development initiatives. Accordingly, this activity constituted a significant achievement by the Mol to modernize the police training and education system in Serbia.

On 22 January, the Mission and the Mol organized a presentation for 40 senior managers to promote the benefits of online professional development courses for police officers. During the event, the European Police College (CEPOL) presented the external evaluation of quality and efficiency of two pilot e-courses delivered in the Ministry in 2012. The presentation was part of joint efforts by the Mission and the Ministry to enhance Serbian police training system and improve its capacities. The e-learning platform allowed police officers from across Serbia to take part in online training courses and improve their theoretical knowledge, as well as practical skills in everyday policing.

In the period from 2-5 July, the Mission supported the Directorate for Police Education in organizing the campaign for promoting on-line learning in the Mol. During the reporting period joint teams visited Police Districts' Headquarters in Sombor, Kraljevo, Nis and Belgrade and presented the benefits of the e-learning platform, previously developed with the support of the Mission. These initiatives were organized with the aim to raise awareness and ensure wider acceptance of online training as an efficient and accessible form of training, which contributes to further supporting professionalism and democratic policing in Serbia. Following the promotion campaign, the selected police districts were going to be involved in designing, developing and implementing e-learning courses.

On 16-17 October, the Mission facilitated the visit of the Training Division from the OSCE Mission to Skopje to the Serbian MoI with the aim to support regional co-operation and to assist the OSCE Mission to Skopje's intention to introduce a project on e-learning in the police training system in the police service of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2014 and 2015. Members of the Training Division from the Mission to Skopje were hosted by the BPTC and the Mission to Serbia. Participants met relevant representatives in charge of the e-learning project and exchanged experiences and ideas.

On 25-26 October, the Mission supported the participation of two representatives of the Directorate for Police Education at the "3rd Western Balkan Moodle Moot Conference" in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was organized by the Croatian Society for Open Systems and Internet and the Moodle community of Serbia. The focus of the conference was on distance learning and education.

From 18-20 November, the Mission organized the first cycle of a workshop on e-learning as part of in-service training in Sremska Kamenica. The event was organized as part of the Mission's efforts to support the MoI in developing a training system for police officers, and supporting the introduction of e-learning as an efficient and cost-effective training solution. The purpose of the workshop was to explore possibilities of converting training material from a traditional to an e-learning format in the context of in-service training and to develop one in-service training course in the e-learning format. Participants came from Sombor, Kraljevo and Nis Police Districts, as well as from the Police Brigade, the Police Station Palilula from Belgrade, the BPTC and the Uniformed Police Directorate. A follow-up workshop was planned for December 2013 where the focus would be on converting several existing in-service training courses into e-learning format.

Between 20 and 25 June, the Mission organized a series of staff development seminars to develop leadership skills for police supervisors. The first seminar on "The art of making meetings effective – how to make meetings your ally", focusing on effective meeting and briefing skills, was held in Belgrade for 20 police supervisors from across the MoI. The complexity of tasks that the Ministry performs in Serbia's ongoing reform process and in view of European accession negotiations requires its personnel to be able to communicate effectively and productively in meetings and similar events. The seminar focused on communicating prior, during and after meetings, how to set and use the time in the most effective way, how to design the items of the agenda, ability to deal with atypical participants at meeting, overcome conflicting situation aimed at making meetings more productive and efficient. The second seminar of this type was held on 25 June, targeting 20 police supervisors from across the MoI.

On 26-27 November, the Mission organized two one-day staff development seminars for police supervisors on "How to recognize and cope with stress". The group of 40 police supervisors from the MoI's Uniformed, Criminal Investigation, Traffic, Border and Police Education Directorates attended the seminar in Belgrade. The seminars' purpose was to familiarize participants with methods for stress management and provide them with practical and easy-to-use techniques. The overall goal of these seminars was to support the Ministry staff in enhancing leadership and management skills, and developing a management training system in the police service.

On 31 July and 1 August, the Mission organized two workshops on "Training Cycle Management" for representatives of 27 Police Districts in Serbia, as well as the Ministry's Education Directorate. The workshops were a continuation of similar events that took place in 2012. The main goal of these activities was to support the MoI in setting up an effective management of the police training system. Specifically, these two workshops focused on the planning phase of the training cycle. Tools and instruments for conducting the training needs analysis (TNA) were presented to the participants.

With regard to Mission's efforts to contribute to development of a representative police service, from 17-21 February, the Mission, in co-operation with the Basic Police Training Centre (BPTC) in Sremska Kamenica, organized outreach sessions in the municipalities of Bujanovac, Vranje, Vladicin Han and Surdulica in south Serbia. The sessions provided youth from national minority communities with information about careers in the police service and guidance on the enrolment process of the BPTC. The Head of Vranje Police District welcomed the representatives of the Roma ethnic minority in Vranje and urged them to apply once the Call for Applications was announced. More than 60 participants interested in joining the police service took part in this event.

From 4-20 June, the Mission together with the BPTC, organized an outreach session for interested members of national minority community applicants in the municipalities of Sremska Mitrovica, Sombor, Subotica, Kikinda, Zrenjanin, Pancevo and Bor. The session gathered more than 700 high school graduates who, for the first time, were granted the opportunity to attend a presentation given by the BPTC, local police officers and police cadets. The session was welcomed by the Mayor of Zrenjanin, the Deputy Mayor of Pancevo, and other local municipal representatives from Sombor, Subotica, Sremska Mitrovica and Bor. The main purpose of the outreach session was to present the BPTC programme as well as the selection process and criteria to minority applicants willing to apply for the next open call.

From 27-29 May, the Mission, in co-operation with the BPTC, organized a regional conference to discuss and present best practices on minorities' integration into the police services. The event gathered 22 representatives from police schools, training centres and police academies from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Germany, Montenegro and Romania. Participants exchanged information about minority integration in their respective countries: discussing strategies and actions to increase the number of ethnic minorities interested in joining police services. The Head of Mission opened the event alongside the State Secretary of the MoI, a representative of the German Embassy and the BPTC Director. BPTC representatives shared positive results from project activities supported by the Mission. The Mission intended to continue supporting regional co-operation among police professionals in 2014 with the wider participation of civil society and national minority representatives.

From 25 to 27 November, the Mission and the MoI organized a study visit for a group of MoI representatives and civil society to Budapest. The visit aimed at sharing best practices on minority protection and integration into state institutions. The group, consisting of the Head of the Department for Organization, Prevention and Community Policing, two representatives of the BPTC and one representative of the MoI's Bureau for International Cooperation visited the Hungarian Police Academy and Budapest Metropolitan Police. The delegation also met the Fraternal Association of European Roma Law Enforcement Officers. The group was introduced to the Hungarian system for inclusion of Roma into the police service and gained better understanding of their recruitment procedures. Additionally, they exchanged best practices in the matters of minority and Roma inclusion with their Hungarian colleagues and had an opportunity to discuss obstacles Roma applicants faced when applying for positions in the police service. The Serbian police representatives expressed interest in becoming members of the Fraternal Association, while representatives of civil society established closer links with Roma associations in Hungary.

### Accountability

Based on its self-evaluation, the Mission decided to make accountability a cross-cutting issue for all Mission units, working with the MoI and to mainstream accountability in their MoI projects. The accountability programme as such was closed at the end of 2012, acknowledging that the MoI had established an Internal Affairs Division enabling sufficient

internal investigation functions. However, ensuring the culture of accountability through other areas of the Mission's involvement remained an important task, as accountability enhances transparency and builds public confidence and trust in the police.

On 18 February, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoI's Internal Affairs Division and the Uniformed Police Directorate, organized the official launch of the *Instructions on Handling of Persons in Police Custody and Detainees*. The event gathered representatives of the Police Service, the Ombudsman's Office, civil society, the international community and the media. The State Secretary of the MoI and the Deputy Head of the Mission addressed participants at the opening of the event. The custody instructions manual was developed in co-operation with the MoI, outlining the policies and procedures for the safe handling and custody of pre-trial detainees, thus contributing to the protection of human rights and a safer environment for officers assigned to this duty. It was the first manual of this kind in the region. The Mission funded the printing of 4,000 copies of the document in both English and Serbian (Latin and Cyrillic alphabet) which were distributed to participants and to police officers throughout Serbia. It was foreseen that the Mission would print the manual also in minority languages and monitor its implementation.

From 15-17 October, the Mission supported the organization of a ToT workshop on "Custody Management" to promote the use of the *Instructions on Handling of Persons in Police Custody and Detainees* by police officers across Serbia. The workshop was held in Sremska Kamenica for a group of 12 senior officers who would, at a later stage, train a wider group of trainers - about 200 in total - across the police service. Expertise of two custody experts from Slovenia was used during the workshop, at the request of the Serbian side, because the trainers needed a perspective on custody procedures applied in a country from the region that has undergone European integration process. Furthermore, the Mission facilitated a presentation of the Serbian Deputy Ombudsman on the role and work of the Ombudsman's Office with regard to handling of persons in police custody. Workshop participants found his insights particularly beneficial. The presentation was followed by a fruitful discussion on the challenges police custody officers face in Serbia due to yet unaligned legal regulations and the application of the recently adopted *Instructions* manual. They also discussed possible solutions to overcome this identified gap. The Mission planned to continue supporting the Serbian police to develop their capacities in this regard.

From 13-20 November, the Mission supported the continuation of cascading of the ToT courses for police custody officers. Two new groups of trainers representing seven regional police districts were trained in Belgrade. There were 36 trainees in total. They were going to be responsible for training other colleagues in their uniform police departments who deal with detainees in their daily work. The last ToT courses for police custody officers took place from 2-4 and 5-7 December in Mitrovo Polje.

Since 2010, the Mission has been actively assisting the MoI in developing a handbook on police ethics and to incorporate ethics training into the MoI's in-service training programme. On 12 March, the Mission supported the MoI in organizing the first mock training on "Police Ethics". The event gathered seven participants who delivered lessons and presented lesson plans to test the practicality and relevance of the content of the ethics handbook. Once the feedback was collected and the draft finalized, the handbook was approved by the Minister of Interior in September.

On 18 November, the MoI with the Mission's support officially presented the handbook *Police Ethics – for preserving personal and professional integrity* in Belgrade. The event gathered police managers from the 27 police districts, managers from the Ministry's headquarters and media representatives in order to promote and announce the ethics handbook as a key tool that was going to be used in ethics training from 2014 onwards. The event was used to stress the importance of internal organizational support and commitment to upholding high ethical standards across the police service.

Ethics training has been designed for all police officers and MoI employees. It was expected to be delivered country-wide in the course of the annual in-service programme, but the handbook was also to be used as a resource material in basic police training and specialized training. The Mission planned to continue supporting this initiative by delivering some of the lessons and monitoring training course once the implementation phase started. In December the first ToT course took place in order to prepare trainers to deliver the ethics training in 2014. The Handbook was to be used in interactive and experience-based training. In addition to providing expert advice and consultancy to the Ministry on the development of the curriculum and training program, the Mission also supported the promotion as well as printing of 200 copies of the Handbook which were distributed to police managers and media representatives at the promotional event.

On 17 May, the MoI's Department for Organization, Prevention and Community Policing was awarded with the 2013 "Rainbow" award for their contribution to the fight against homophobia and transphobia, and the protection and promotion of human rights of LGBT people in Serbia. The winner of the award is announced every year on the International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia. The jury recognized the overall improvement in the police services' co-operation with the LGBT community, active communication and co-operation with LGBT organizations on cases of violence and discrimination, and a great interest in improving LGBT rights and improving their own work which was, among other things, evident in their participation at numerous conferences and seminars on these topics. The Mission was actively supporting the police service's interaction with diverse groups through the implementation of the community policing concept. Mission members were also present at the award ceremony.

### Hate Crimes

On 8 March, Mission representatives attended the ODIHR "Hate Crimes Co-ordination Meeting" in Vienna. Following the increased interest by the OSCE participating States in ODIHR's tools to combat hate crimes, ODIHR organized this co-ordination meeting with OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe. The objective of the meeting was to present ODIHR's Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme and discuss current needs, capacity and resources of the field operations in 2013. The meeting also explored possibilities for conducting the training in Serbia, bearing in mind the recent interest expressed by the Serbian MoI. In general, the meeting contributed to improving co-operation between ODIHR and the field Operations in supporting participating States to tackle hate crimes.

On 25-26 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the Government's Office for Human and Minority Rights (OHMR), organized the first co-ordination meeting between representatives of state authorities (MoI, Ministry of Justice and Public Administration, and Public Prosecutor's Office), independent state bodies (Commissioner for Protection of Equality), special training institutions (BPTC and Judicial Academy) and CSOs on combatting hate crimes in Serbia. Participants presented on-going activities and discussed challenges in the implementation of the hate crime provisions adopted into Serbian legislation in January 2013. With the aim of enhancing regional co-operation on this issue, the Mission invited a representative of the OSCE Mission to BiH to give an overview of hate crime legislation in BiH. This meeting was expected to serve as a starting point in developing comprehensive state mechanisms for preventing, monitoring and responding to hate crimes. Participants agreed to organize a follow-up meeting to discuss concrete steps to proceed and to include representatives of the Ministry of Education, Judges' Association and scientific institutions such as the Criminology Research Institute.

### Victim Support

From 28 to 30 August, the Mission supported a visit by Mol representatives to Gothenburg, Sweden to develop a risk assessment tool for victims of domestic violence and to support the implementation of its *Special Protocol for Police Officers' Actions in Cases of Violence against Women in Family and Close Partnership Relations*, adopted in March 2013. During the visit, the Serbian Mol representatives met Swedish victim support specialists of the police, including those for dealing with child victims of domestic violence. The objective of the visit was to improve the *Special Protocol's* authors' knowledge (members of the Serbian Mol who will also be delivering training on its implementation) on the risk assessment list and system mechanism; duties of the uniformed police and criminal investigators in relation to domestic violence; as well as the co-ordination and role of the police in relation to victim protection and safe houses.

From 12-21 November, and 25 November to 6 December, the Mission facilitated training to key local police staff – some 25 police officers per police district – in Zajecar, Bor, Leskovac, Vranje, Nis, Pirot, Prokuplje, Pozarevac, Smederevo, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Kursumlija, Kraljevo and Jagodina on how to act in cases of violence against women. The Mission supported this activity to support the Mol's on-going outreach to all 27 police districts with regard to the implementation of the *Special Protocol for Police Officers' Actions in Cases of Violence against Women in Family and Close Partnership Relations*. The training specifically targeted officers from duty/dispatch service, patrol officers/first responding officers and criminal investigation officers who are dealing with victims of domestic violence as part of their daily duties.

These efforts represented an important step forward in standardizing police work with regard to dealing with victims of crime, in particular victims of domestic violence. The training was expected to facilitate enhanced performance of police officers in meeting the needs of victims primarily through support, protection, and safety. It also covered presentations on the current legal framework; the psychological aspect of victims; the circle of violence; as well as practical experience from the Belgrade Metropolitan Police as the largest police district with most experience in this field.

Furthermore, the Mol appointed two co-ordinators in each of the 27 district police directorates – one from the uniformed police and one from the criminal investigations structure – who were going to be tasked to co-ordinate assistance to victims with healthcare, social services and prosecutors, through regular weekly meetings with representatives of the afore-mentioned institutions.

In addition to providing expertise, the Mission assisted the police in implementing these initiatives by designing and printing of 2,700 copies of the *Special Protocol* which were distributed throughout all 27 police districts in Serbia; as well as 1,500 copies of students' handbook for training on the implementation of the *Special Protocol*. The Mission's support also focused on organizing and delivering the training, as well as monitoring the training delivery in several selected police districts.

### Gender Mainstreaming

On 17 April, the Mission hosted an informal "Coordination Meeting on Gender and Security Sector Reform", gathering representatives of UNWOMEN, UNDP/SEESAC, the Swedish National Police Board, the Swedish Embassy, the Norwegian Embassy and DCAF. Participants provided updates on their security sector reform activities that contain a gender component, with particular emphasis on bilateral and trilateral activities that stemmed from previous co-ordination meetings. Furthermore, the representatives of UN agencies that were running regional projects stated that these meetings represent a good practice in the region in this subject area.



On 2 October, the Mission's LED and Democratisation Department jointly hosted the next informal "Coordination Meeting on Gender and Security Sector Reform". On this occasion, the meeting gathered representatives of UNWOMEN, UNDP/SEESAC and the Norwegian Embassy. Participants shared updates on their activities in the reform of the security sector that had a gender component, particularly mentioning bilateral activities. Furthermore, participants shared information as regards challenges that Serbia faces in implementing the *National Action Plan for the UN SC Resolution 1325*. In this regard, they agreed that possibilities for joint statements would be explored to advocate for invigorating the process.

From 26-30 August, a delegation from the Armenian police visited the Mol in Belgrade to familiarise themselves with Serbia's police reform, especially its gender mainstreaming approach. The OSCE Mission to Serbia, in collaboration with the OSCE Office in Yerevan, organized this initiative. Four senior representatives of the Armenian police discussed with their Serbian counterparts lessons learned and best practices on the recruitment of women to the police service. A series of meetings were held between the visiting delegation and representatives of the BPTC, the Human Resources Department of the Mol, as well as the Police Education and Uniformed Police Directorates. Separate talks took also place with representatives of the Academy for Criminology and Police Studies, civil society organizations and international stakeholders active in gender mainstreaming within Security Sector Reform.

### Community Policing

In April 2013, the Mol adopted the *Community Policing Strategy*, following years of preparation and continuous support by the Mission. The Mission also provided support in developing the accompanying *Action Plan*, which, however, was not published by the end of 2013.

In 2013, the Mission also supported the implementation of 14 micro projects in 14 police districts of Serbia. The initiatives aimed to enhance community policing efforts and are tailor-made to address specific challenges identified at the municipal level.

On 5 February, the Mission and the Belgrade City Police organized a public event in a Roma settlement in Cukarica Municipality in Belgrade, inviting residents to register and obtain personal identification documents. The event was part of the Mission-supported project entitled "I am Roma and I exist", implemented by the Belgrade Police. The project aimed to raise awareness among the Roma population on the importance of being registered and having legal identification. The police distributed leaflets in both Serbian and Roma languages explaining the procedures for obtaining IDs and passports and the importance of registering to properly exercise citizenship and other rights in Serbia. Approximately 50 residents of the settlement attended the event.

On 29 May, the Mission supported the theatre play "Never Heroin" in Uzice to raise awareness of the dangers of drug abuse on wider population and to mark the end of the project "Life has no price – Drugs never!" in Užice Police District. The project was implemented in co-operation with a number of local institutions and organizations. The project raised awareness among secondary school students in Užice and their parents on the detrimental effects of drug abuse. Among other activities, the project consisted of a media campaign through TV and radio clips, an Internet forum, and radio talk shows.

On 30 May, the Mission supported a street event in Zrenjanin, which involved the distribution of promotional materials (leaflets and T-shirts) with educational messages and useful telephone numbers to report domestic violence. The event was followed by a public discussion in one of the secondary schools and a final public debate on the subject, to which Zrenjanin residents had been invited. The final debate took place in the town's Cultural Centre. The project "No to Domestic Violence" aimed to educate and raise public awareness

on issues of domestic violence in Zrenjanin with a special focus on prevention. Various types of activities were implemented during the project, including educational sessions for the citizens and secondary school children, as well as radio and TV shows on the topic.

On 1 June, the final event of the “Child Safety Olympics”, promoting child safety among primary school children and their parents, took place in Kragujevac. The Mission supported the police of the Kragujevac District in organizing an athletics competition for primary school children, aged 9-10, at which it promoted child safety awareness. The project was implemented in partnership with other city organizations/institutions dealing with citizens’ safety, such as the ambulance service, the fire brigade and the Serbian Red Cross. The project helped create a safer and more secure environment for children in the community.

On 1 June, the Mission co-operated with the Pirot Police District in organizing a football match between the schoolchildren from four schools in Pirot that participated in the project “Stop Violence in Schools”. The project’s main objective was to raise awareness of the problem of delinquent behaviour in primary schools, with special focus on peer violence (bullying). This was achieved through organizing educational sessions for primary school pupils, their parents and teachers in four primary schools in Pirot municipality during April and May 2013. While marking the closure of the project, the activity still aimed to build trust between students and police officers.

On 7 June, the Mission supported the first workshop for Roma children in the Roma Cultural Center in Niš as part of the micro project “Safe Streets - Safe City”. The project was implemented by the Niš Police District and addressed Roma children residing in the city. Through a number of activities with children, such as workshops, educational panels, discussions with parents, the project aimed to develop a safety culture among the Roma children, aged 9-15, and to inform them about safety issues in the local community, their rights, obligations and responsibilities. The overall goal of the project was to create a safer and more secure environment for Niš citizens in general.

On 11 June, the Mission supported the Kikinda Police District in organizing a community awareness event on the prevention of theft of raw materials during the National Day of Public Services. Kikinda Police District officers reached out to the local community by distributing pamphlets to citizens. The material was printed in Serbian and national minorities’ languages (e.g. Hungarian, Roma). The theft of the so-called secondary raw materials (e.g. copper wire, steel) is an increasing problem in Serbia. Companies as well their customers have incurred significant financial losses as a result of this activity. The theft of materials often leads to frequent interruptions of railway transport, telephone service, electrical supply, etc. The objective of the local action plan was to raise awareness among citizens and the offenders themselves about the negative impact of such thefts on the community. Members of the Kikinda police service also reached out to representatives of public companies, municipal government, NGOs and conducted a media campaign to raise awareness and encourage citizens to report these crimes.

On 27 June, the Mission supported the Niš Police District in organizing the final activity for its “Safe Street – Safe Town” local action plan in Niš. Roma children performed a theatre play for Niš police officers to express their appreciation of the work of the police in their community. The play was attended by many local police officers. Following the theatre play, which depicted scenes from everyday Roma life, the local Roma and police teams played a football match. As a result of the project, police statistics indicated that following the launch of the local action plan, the number of safety incidents involving Roma children was reduced by 80% and the police improved relations with the Roma community. Several events were conducted throughout the campaign to include Roma children, featuring educational panels and discussions with parents. The local action plan aimed to develop a safety culture for children aged 9-15 in the Roma community in Niš.

On 12 August, a final event was also held in the Aqua Park in Jagodina, concluding the project "Safe and Secure Summer". The Mission funded this project implemented by the Jagodina Police Directorate. Some 1,000 visitors of the Aqua Park received informative leaflets and brochures from the police and had the opportunity to talk to officers about their daily safety issues and concerns. The overall goal of the project was to raise awareness among the citizens of property and personal belongings protection. Ultimately, the entire project aimed at strengthening the level of communication between the police and citizens.

In September the Mission supported the promotion of safety for schoolchildren through a campaign initiated by the Niš Police Directorate. The main event of the campaign was held on September 13 in Niš City Center. More than 3,500 copies of the brochure *Welcome First-Graders*, specifically designed for the pupils of elementary schools, were distributed by traffic and school police officers across schools in the Niš Region. The campaign aimed to improve the safety of children within schools and foster trust of schoolchildren in the police.

On 5 October, the Mission supported the final event of the local action plan implemented by Sombor police district – a basketball tournament. The event brought together basketball teams from all the primary school in the Apatin and Somobor municipalities. Some 200 spectators attended the event. The aim of the local action plan was to promote a drug-free lifestyle through a series of educational panel discussions at schools conducted by the police. The panels focused on promoting healthy lifestyle, raising awareness among young people and the society, decreasing the number of new drug users and mobilising the community to prevent this problem. The target group were pupils in the 7th and 8th grades of primary schools in Apatin and surrounding areas, as their age makes them most vulnerable to trying and consuming psychoactive substances.

All the efforts within the above projects were part of the Mission's continuing efforts to develop, train and assist Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) in further incorporating crime prevention practices in their everyday activities and to build better partnership between the Mol and the citizens throughout Serbia.

Another capacity-building activity for CLOs was a study visit to Slovenia, organized by the Mission, in co-operation with the Mol, for CLOs from 14 police districts of Serbia. The study visit took place from 20-25 May. Participants had an opportunity to observe community policing practices in Slovenia, exchange experiences and discuss best practices with members of the Slovenian Mol. The Serbian delegation was briefed on crime prevention practices and community policing in Slovenia – including evaluating and measuring crime prevention efforts –, and discussed EU requirements with respect to police reform. The study visit enhanced co-operation between the Serbian and Slovenian Mols and fostered the implementation of the community policing programme in Serbia's police districts. The Mission remained committed to supporting the development of CLOs, who are on the frontline of the Mol's community policing efforts throughout Serbia.

From 24-25 October, the Mission also facilitated the participation of two members of the Mol at the OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting in Vienna, organized by the TNTD/SPMU. The purpose of the meeting was to gather experiences and good practices from the participating states and international partner organisations in implementing community policing in the context of police reform (see also chapter 2.2). The Head of the Serbian Mol's Department for Organization, Prevention and Community Policing shared experiences about the development of the community policing model in Serbia, complemented by a presentation by the Mission on experiences and lessons learned from the police reform process in Serbia.

Finally, from 28-30 October, the Mission and the Mol organized a lessons learned roundtable. All CLOs and staff from the Uniformed Police Directorate had the opportunity to discuss implementation of the 14 projects throughout 2013. CLOs from Čačak, Jagodina, Kikinda, Kraljevo, Leskovac, Niš, Pančevo, Piroć, Požarevac, Sombor, Užice, Subotica,

Zaječar and Zrenjanin presented their experiences and shared views on how they can enhance their community policing and crime prevention practices. They also discussed whether risks were properly factored in the planning process, and evaluated their achievements together with their colleagues. The Mission experts provided advice primarily paying attention to sustainability aspects of the CLO's approach.

### Organized Crime in General

In the fight against organized crime, the Mission focused on assisting and advising the MoI in addressing challenges posed by the implementation of the revised Criminal Procedure Code (CPC). The Mission's LED and RoLHRD co-ordinated their activities on police and prosecution matters. The Mission also assisted the Ministry to improve approaches to investigative interviewing, specifically on how to deal with victims of crime while carrying out criminal investigations in line with human rights standards and the new requirements of the CPC. With regard to regional co-operation in the fight against trans-national crime, the Mission continued supporting the exchange of experiences between police services in the region and internationally.

On 5 April, the Mission, in partnership with the Serbian Judicial Academy and the US Department of Justice's Resident Legal Advisor, resumed the training for judges, prosecutors and police on the revised CPC. The Mission originally started the trainings on the CPC in April 2012 but they were suspended when the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) decided to re-write the CPC in the second half of 2012. As a consequence, the CPC did not enter into force for courts of general criminal jurisdiction in January 2013 as originally intended. The Mission resumed its training programme when the Government approved four changes to the CPC and had the legislation into force in October 2013. The ToT course gathered 52 judges, prosecutors and police officers. The curriculum was adjusted to reflect the amendments to the CPC. Following the completion of the courses in April 2013, the trainers started training their peers throughout Serbia through Judicial Academy courses supported by the Mission and the US Department of Justice. From 10 May to 28 June, 42 Serbia-wide training sessions were held with 4-8 trainings taking place simultaneously every Friday in 12 cities in the northern and central parts of Serbia. The total number of participants attending the trainings was 1231. Most of them were judges and prosecutors - from basic, high and appellate courts- and a limited number of police officers. The trainings were designed to familiarize the practitioners with all the stages of proceedings and procedural mechanisms of the revised CPC, and guide them through the main novelties introduced by the CPC.

The courses were expected to lead to the permanent inclusion of CPC training via the Judicial Academy, whereby judges, police and prosecutors throughout Serbia would be better informed on the application of the revised CPC.

From 24-25 June, the Mission organized a visit for representatives of the Serbian Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office (OCPO) to EUROJUST in The Hague to prepare the OCPO for migration to a new IT system for intelligence analyses and data/case management used by EUROJUST. The OCPO representatives learned about various technical and organizational aspects of the new data and case management system, including the set-up of internal networks, and a secure environment for accessing the database and protection of data. The visit also helped the OCPO establish and improve bilateral co-operation with representatives of some EU countries in EUROJUST, such as Slovenia and Spain.

From 2-6 December, the Mission organized training for a group of 12 police officers from the Criminal Investigation Directorate on investigative interviewing techniques in line with the PEACE model. The training aimed to equip participants with skills necessary to successfully plan, structure and conduct investigative interviews. The trainee group consisted of investigators from several departments of the Criminal Investigations Directorate, such as Homicide, Drug Abuse Suppression, Crimes against Property and Economic Crime Departments. The course was delivered by two OSCE certified trainers from the MoI's

Criminal Investigation Directorate. This was the third cycle of the Training on the PEACE model of Investigative Interviewing Techniques. The curricula was expected to be revised and amended early in 2014 based on the inputs and comments given by participants and the trainers of all three pilot courses to fit the attributes of the current legal framework and police procedures on interviewing in Serbia. This revised curriculum was to be presented to the Minister of Interior for his formal approval after which it would be incorporated into the in-service professional development programme of the Ministry, ensuring sustainability of the Mission's efforts.

On 16 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Skopje and police services of Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, facilitated a preparatory meeting in Skopje to prepare a cross-border law enforcement co-operation exercise between the two neighbouring countries in special investigative measures, to be conducted in September. The objective of the simulation exercise was to test the deployment of covert surveillance teams and equipment in a cross-border setting and to test cross-border police co-operation. The exercise also aimed to foster mutual trust between law enforcement officials of Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, since both services are signatories to the *Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)*. The Mission also used the visit to Skopje to pave the way for developing another regional project on "*Enhancing Capacities for Strategic Analysis and Strategic Assessments in the Criminal Investigation Directorates of the Serbian, Macedonian and Montenegrin Ministries of Interior*", which was preliminary approved to be funded from the Swiss Regional Police Cooperation Programme in the Western Balkans (SPCP).

On 3-4 September, the Mission organized a workshop for police professionals from Serbia, Montenegro and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in Belgrade to agree on objectives of the future regional project that would enhance capacities of the criminal police to develop strategic threat assessments in line with Europol standards. The workshop was also used to share information among the representatives of the three countries in terms of strategic analysis of operational intelligence; production of strategic threat assessment reports; and the current level of expertise.

Following-up to the preparatory meeting in July, the Police Affairs Department of the Mission to Skopje and the Mission's LED co-organized the live simulation exercise from 25 to 27 September for law enforcement agencies from Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The objective of the exercise was to test the deployment of covert surveillance teams and equipment in a cross border setting with the aim to enhance the cross-border co-operation of law enforcement officers using a real life exercise. The exercise also contributed to the implementation of the *PCC SEE*, by introducing European best practices, exchange of expertise and harmonisation of practices in the identified priority areas of co-operation, including cross-border surveillance and hot pursuit, undercover investigations, exchange of information on forged and fake travel documents etc.

On 17 December, the Mission facilitated the meeting of representatives of Operational Analytics Departments from the Mols of Serbia, Montenegro and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The objective of the meeting was to present the findings of the Project Manager's visit to EUROPOL, which acts in advisory capacity to the project, and to agree on concrete further steps of project preparations. It was agreed that at a follow-up meeting in January 2014, focal points would give presentations on current intelligence gathering processes within their respective ministries. This would serve as a baseline for future capacity building to enable the three police services to produce a strategic analysis report on emerging and changing trends in transnational organized crime, i.e. regional SOCTA (Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment).

## Corruption

According to the Mission's assessment, there was a strong continuing need to support MoJ units that combat economic crime and corruption. During 2013, the main focus was on strengthening capacities to investigate crime with elements of corruption and enhancing oversight mechanisms as a prevention measure. These activities were done in line with the revised *National Anti-corruption Strategy*.

On 21 March, the Mission supported the MoJ's public debate on Serbia's new *National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2013-2018*. The Mission participated in the work of the working group and provided expert advice on drafting the strategy. The MoJ had called for comments from citizens and organized a public debate at which a wide range of anti-corruption experts were given the opportunity to provide comments. The *Strategy* and its accompanying *Action Plan* represent the Government's framework for combating corruption in an effort to incrementally improve the prevention and repression of corruption by the end of 2018.

On 1 July, the Parliament adopted the *National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2013-2018*. The Mission, in co-ordination with its international partners, in particular the European Union, closely followed the drafting process, including participating as observers in the working group. The *Strategy* defines the following priority areas: political activities; public finance; privatization and public-private partnership; judiciary; police; spatial planning and construction; health care system; education and sport; media and corruption prevention; and covers all of the key issues that need to be dealt with in order to effectively combat corruption in Serbia. The new *Strategy* was considered a great improvement compared to the 2005 *Strategy* which was less focused.

On 15 July, the Mission, in partnership with the MoJ, organized a public debate on the draft *Action Plan* for the implementation of the *National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2013-2018*. Mission Members served as observers to the Working Group and provided expert advice. Over 150 members from the judiciary, government officials, NGOs and the media attended and were given the opportunity to provide comments on the draft *Action Plan* defining the persons responsible for implementing it, a timeline for the implementation of the set goals and an estimated impact on the budget. In August 2013, the *Action Plan* was also adopted. According to the *Action Plan*, the Ministry of Justice, the Anti-corruption Council, the Anti-corruption Agency and Parliament were going to have monitoring roles to ensure that the *Strategy* is implemented according to the *Action Plan*.

On 20-21 March, the Mission organized a workshop on anti-corruption investigation and prosecution for representatives of the MoJ and the Prosecutor's Office. The workshop introduced participants to an integrated police-prosecution response in investigating and prosecuting corruption cases using the Norwegian model for fighting corruption. Lecturers were prosecutors and investigators of the Anti-Corruption Team from the National Authority for the Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime in Norway. 23 participants from various MoJ financial crime units and the Serbian prosecution service attended the event, including from the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), the Department for the Suppression of Financial Organized Crime, the Higher Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, the Special Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime, the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering, and the Anti-Corruption Agency. Participants learned about setting up a national unit to investigate and prosecute financial and environmental crime; and about prosecutor-led investigations with a multidisciplinary team approach. A case study illustrated the added value of this model. The aim of the workshop was to foster multidisciplinary co-operation in the context of Serbia's new CPC which envisages prosecutor-led investigations.

From 20-21 May, the Mission, in partnership with the US Department of Justice, organized a workshop for 20 public prosecutors and officials from the Public Procurement Office (PPO) in Belgrade. Participants examined case studies of alleged corruption in public procurement procedures. The prosecutors and PPO officials exchanged experiences and views on how to

gather and provide evidence in order to open cases of corruption in public procurement. In 2012 and 2013, with Mission assistance, a *Law on Public Procurement* and an amendment to the *Criminal Code* pertaining to malfeasance in public procurement procedures were adopted. This workshop was a pilot course that served as a basis for training public prosecutors throughout Serbia to investigate allegations of corruption in public procurement using this legal framework. Public procurement has been identified as the largest source of systemic corruption in Serbia, and the aim of these workshops was to help the judiciary and investigators create a track record of investigations, indictments and completed cases of corruption in public procurement.

On 19 June and 20 August, the Mission, in co-operation with the US Department of Justice, organized a seminar for 35 public prosecutors, Mol officials and PPO officials who deal with uncovering and investigating alleged corruption in public procurement procedures. Participants exchanged views on gathering data and initiating investigations as well as utilizing the new *Criminal Code* provision on Malfeasance in Public Procurement Procedures. In addition, the participants worked through two case studies of alleged corruption in public procurement procedures in Serbia.

The Mission's Organised Crime Advisor's expertise was used during the training of 22 middle and senior-ranking border and customs officers from a number of participating States, including two participants from the Serbian Mol, at a five-day OSCE-supported training on "Fight against Corruption" held from 16-20 September in Vienna, organized by the OSCE BMSC in co-operation with the TNTD/BSMU. The sessions covered international standards to fight corruption; definitions, types and impact of corruption; corruption investigation techniques in border and customs services; as well as corruption prevention and integrity strategies.

### Financial Investigations

From 19-21 March, the Mission supported a study visit for five officials of the Ministry of Finance's FIU to participate, together with colleagues from FIUs in Lithuania and Moldova in the "FIU and GoAML Workshop" in Helsinki. The purpose of the study visit was to learn about the Finnish FIU's innovative IT system for the analysis of transaction reports as well as about the data, document and case management IT system. Participants were expected to use the expertise of the Finnish FIU to improve the Serbian FIU's business intelligence model in analysing data of financial transactions. This would enhance the FIU's ability to discern which financial data submitted by banks and other private sector reporting entities are at a higher risk of money laundering and therefore require investigations.

Between 9-12 April, the Mission, in partnership with the US Department of Justice, organized a training on "Financial Investigative Techniques" with trainers from the US Internal Revenue Service - Criminal Investigation Division, for over 30 participants from the Higher Prosecutor's Offices throughout Serbia; prosecutors from the Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office, judges, as well as officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economy, Tax Administration, Tax Police, and the Mol. Participants were taught how to conduct investigations into tax evasion and tax fraud through analysing financial statements.

From 16-18 April, the Mission, in partnership with the US Department of Justice, organized a seminar on advanced financial investigations on money laundering and asset forfeiture. Two FBI agents and a US federal prosecutor delivered a course on collecting and analysing financial documentation. Approximately 50 participants took part, representing the Belgrade High Court, the Appellate Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, the Higher Prosecutor's Office, the Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office, the FIU, and the Mol. Participants learned techniques to analyse financial documentation and bank documents; to conduct investigations; and to prove the origins of assets suspected to be proceeds of crime.

Between 14-22 May, the Mission organized a training session to assist financial investigators from the Mol's Criminal Investigation Directorate. Ten participants learned about the basic principles of the stock market and private companies' structures; how to detect crime occurring through misuse of the stock market; and to improve their ability to secure evidence and investigate illegal activities taking place in capital markets. The lectures were delivered by representatives from the Serbian Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Serbian Business Registers Agency and Belgrade Stock Exchange. These institutions provided an overview of their operations; the legal framework; and methods used to detect who the actual shareholder is, and how to investigate leads that can be found in financial documentation. The training aimed to enhance the ability of criminal/financial investigators to detect, investigate and prosecute financial crimes, including insider trading and corruption involving the Serbian Stock Market.

From 10-14 and 17-21 June, 2-27 September, and 7-11 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the Mol, organized four training sessions for members of the Mol's Criminal Investigation Directorate Working Group (WG) created to investigate suspicious privatization cases in Serbia. The 60 WG members learned about accounting techniques and record keeping; database – bookkeeping software; international accounting standards; international standards of financial reporting; financial reports' analysis; and forensic expert reporting. Following the sessions, participants noted that they had developed a deeper understanding of complex cases, holding companies and subsidiaries and the consolidation of financial statements. The training was delivered by experts hired by the Mission who are internationally certified fraud examiners, forensic accountants, and anti-money laundering specialists.

From 4-5 December, the Mission organized a seminar on “Financial Crime Investigation” for a core group of 25 financial investigators and analysts and two prosecutors as part of the ExB project “Enhancing capacities of the Serbian police to fight corruption”, financed by the Norwegian Government. The seminar focused on collecting information; sources of financial intelligence; the value of suspicious transaction reports; investigation strategies and case management; as well as types of laundering and compliance. The seminar demonstrated how to turn this information into valid evidence for the prosecutor. The other part of the seminar illustrated how elements of forensic accounting are used in financial investigation, how a criminal activity can be detected from financial statements, and how financial information can serve as evidence. The seminar also covered tracing and seizing of assets and the final calculation of criminal profit. Local and international experts were engaged in planning and conducting this activity in close co-operation with the Mission and the Mol.

### *Illicit Drugs*

From 3-5 April, the Mission, in co-operation with the Mol, organized the second training cycle on techniques for detecting and identifying narcotic intoxication. The course gathered 27 participants representing every police district in Serbia. The main objective of the course was to teach participants to detect and distinguish between types of drugs; recognize signs and effects of drug abuse; and enhance their knowledge of legal regulations in this field. Following this second cycle of training, each of the 27 police districts in Serbia had two investigators qualified to deliver training on signs and symptoms of drug abuse. It was envisaged that they would continue training their fellow school and traffic officers in these special techniques. Special attention would later be paid to training border police officers in police districts that neighbour other countries. Through this training, the Mission and the Mol were jointly building a sustainable internal capacity within the Serbian police for drug prevention in Serbia's communities. The training was delivered by six OSCE-certified trainers from the Mol.

From 9-11 and 16-18 December, two more courses on identifying drugs and signs and symptoms of its abuse were organized for traffic police from all 27 police districts of Serbia in



Belgrade. They were again delivered by six OSCE-certified trainers from the MoI. The objective of the courses was to strengthen the capacities of the traffic police to detect and distinguish drugs, to recognise signs and effects of their abuse, as well as to gain knowledge on legal regulations in this area.

On 24 June, the Mission visited the MoI Training Center in Mitrovo Polje, which was being adapted to serve as a training site for detecting, investigating and raiding clandestine illicit drugs laboratories in a professional and safe manner. The Mission supported the refurbishment of the Training Center by donating office and classroom furniture and equipment, which it did not use anymore following the move of the Mission HQ in 2013. Moreover, the Mission facilitated the printing of a Students' Workbook for the training as well as the *Special Protocol for Police Officers in Handling Clandestine Laboratories* which would be distributed during the training course. On 25 November, the Mission delivered training aids and other training material to the MoI to further support the establishment of the training centre.

The MoI's long term objective was to establish this Training Center not only as a national but as an international training centre. The approach of using seized equipment from clandestine laboratories for training police officers in simulated laboratories, including covert passages, to replicate drug laboratories, albeit in a safe and secure training environment, was unique and was expected to be included in EUROPOL's catalogue of clandestine lab equipment. Countries from the region already expressed their interest in attending this training. EUROPOL experts also visited the centre and identified its high potential for becoming an international training venue.

Based on its successful co-operation with EUROPOL, the Mission intended to support the delivery of future training once the training site was fully operational.

### Environmental Crime

From 3-5 April, the Mission, in partnership with the MoI, organized three specialized training courses for representatives of the police service on how to investigate crimes more effectively that present a risk to environmental security. The training took place in Nis, Kragujevac and Pancevo and gathered 75 inspectors from 18 police districts in Serbia. It consisted of interactive presentations by criminal investigators from Austria and Sweden and national experts on best practices in prosecuting environmental crimes in Serbia through the enforcement of EU legislation. The training aimed to increase the knowledge and skills of representatives of the MoI to enforce environmental law and prevent acts that degrade the environment. The Mission received an overwhelmingly positive reaction from participants, who noted that this was the first time they received a comprehensive training on environmental legislation and its implementation.

### Vehicle Crime

From 26-28 November, the Mission supported one representative of the MoI's INTERPOL National Bureau to participate at the "First Global INTERPOL Conference on Vehicle Crime", in Lyon, France. The aim of the conference was to draw attention to the phenomena of car theft and illegal auto trade, discuss methods and ideas on prevention mechanisms available to the international police community, together with other agencies and non-law enforcement entities concerned. Vehicle crime in Serbia has been one of the fundamental activities of organized crime as it provides sources to finance for other illegal activities, such as drug and arms trafficking, trafficking in human beings and terrorism.

### Other Activities

From 3-5 April, the Mission organized a workshop on “Project Planning and Development” for 13 senior representatives of the MoI’s Analytics Directorate. Participants developed project design skills in a participatory manner applying the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) - a management tool used to design, monitor and evaluate projects. In addition, they gained knowledge in Project Cycle Management (PCM) as one of the ‘horizontal issues’ in any modern organization. Since the Analytics Directorate has a pivotal role in the processes of strategic planning and decision making within the Ministry, the ability of its staff to apply the knowledge and skills in PCM is essential for the fulfilment of their core tasks, which include development, monitoring and evaluation of the on-going reform processes. Following the development of skills of the core group, they were expected to undergo the process of coaching and work on the practical development of project proposals, as part of their on-the-job training. This workshop enabled the Analytics Directorate to achieve two goals: to develop the Directorate’s capacities to write quality project proposals, apply for external funding of the activities which could not be sufficiently funded from the Ministry’s core budget, and to increase the level of support they provide to other organizational units in the process of planning and development.

From 11-13 December, the Mission organized another workshop on “Project Planning and Development”; this time for 12 representatives of the MoI’s Criminal Investigation Directorate. The workshop was held in Belgrade and was facilitated by two members of the Mission’s LED. Since the Criminal Investigation Directorate has an important role in the processes of police reform and European integration, the ability of its staff to apply the knowledge and skills in PCM is essential for fulfilment of these challenges, which include developing, monitoring and evaluating on-going reform projects.

In 2013, the Mission’s staff also contributed to the development of and participated in the delivery of the International Police Development Course, organized by the Swedish National Bureau of Investigation which was held from 27-31 May at the Swedish Armed Forces International Centre (SWEDINT) in Kungsängen, Sweden. Serving as a resource for persons and co-instructors, the Mission’s staff, with their knowledge on security sector reform and expertise on development issues within police reform, helped to build the capacities of 15 international participants from police services of Sweden, Germany, Portugal and Serbia. The topics covered were security sector reform; project cycle management; and leadership and management in the context of police reform.

From 11-13 December, the Mission facilitated the participation of a delegation of the Serbian MoI at the “Conference on the “Montreux+5” Document on Private Military and Security Companies”. The *Montreux+5 Document on Private Military and Security Companies* was developed in 2008 as the result of a joint initiative between Switzerland and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It describes international humanitarian law as it applies to the activities of private military and security companies (PMSCs) whenever these are present in armed conflict. It also contains a compilation of good practices designed to assist States in implementing their obligations under international law through national measures, which was expected to have a normative influence on national regulation of PMSCs more generally. The document was finalized in September 2008 by 17 States and was supported by 47 States in 2013.

The Conference provided a valuable opportunity for States and international organizations to share experiences in respect to regulations on private military and security companies and to identify ways to support both implementation and wider endorsement of the *Montreux Document*. It was attended by delegations from over 50 countries, as well as international organizations, including the EU, OSCE and UN. The Conference also provided an opportunity for the Serbian delegation to learn from the experiences of other countries in the work of private security companies and the application of the *Montreux Document* in practice

as well as to identify ways to endorse the obligations and best practices contained in the *Montreux Document*.

On 26 December, Serbia adopted the *Law on Private Investigators* and the *Law on Private Security Companies*. The Serbian MoI's legal Secretariat was in charge of drafting the *Law on Private Security Companies* which was an important element in the country's security sector reform process, as 50,000 people work in this sector in Serbia, which, until recently, was not legally regulated.

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## 4.6 Mission to Skopje

### Background

The work of the Police Development Unit (PDU) of the Mission to Skopje is based on the Mission's original mandate<sup>18</sup> in policing of 1992 and on the OSCE Ministerial Council and PC decisions stemming from the *Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA)* in 2001. According to the provisions in Annex C of the OFA, the Mission was called to assist in a number of specific areas, which were added to the initial mandate. They included the recruitment and training of 1,000 new police cadets from non-majority communities as well as a phased and co-ordinated redeployment of the national police personnel to the former crisis areas.

Following the completion of the above task, the Mission's Police Development Unit has been delivering and facilitating police training, supporting the development of a national Community Policing Programme, as well as providing expertise at the policy-planning level.

Since March 2013, the Department of Public Safety and Community Outreach (PSCOD) has been operative with the aim of increasing internal co-ordination and effectiveness in the Mission's early warning function. The Department includes the PDU and the Monitoring Unit - a Unit within the Head of Mission Department until 2012. By moving these two pillars together, the Mission grouped all security-related activities under common supervision while maintaining their independent networks and specific functions. A common co-ordination was meant to ensure a prompt field response in critical situations in which full country-wide field coverage is needed.

The PDU remained committed to fulfilling these overall security/early warning tasks, through addressing outstanding issues mainly related to Annex C, Paragraph 5.3 of the OFA. This included providing assistance in establishing a professional training system, and technical assistance to police reform as it relates to the implementation of the *Law on Internal Affairs (LoIA)* and its by-laws<sup>19</sup>. In line with the OSCE's efforts in addressing emerging transnational threats, in 2013, the PDU concentrated its efforts also on the delivering of training and expertise in the fields of combating organized crime and terrorism as well as improving border security management.

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<sup>18</sup> The original mandate called on the Mission "to monitor developments along the border with Serbia and in other areas which may suffer from spillover of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in order to promote respect for territorial integrity and the maintenance of peace, stability and security; and to help prevent possible conflict in the region", see: CSCE Committee of Senior Officials, *Mandate. Articles of Understanding Concerning CSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje*, 12 August 1992, p. 1.

<sup>19</sup> A new Law on Internal Affairs was drafted in 2013 and adopted in March 2014. MoIA has further requested OSCE assistance for its implementation during the course of this year.

In 2013, the activities of the PDU were divided into three main programmatic fields:

*Police Reform:*

- Co-ordinating with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) in the effective implementation of the *Law on Internal Affairs*, including the participation in an inter-agency Advisory Board to provide recommendations for law adjustment in line with international standards;
- Supporting the improvement of the Police Human Resources Management and Development System;
- Providing assistance to the Sectors of Internal Affairs and Regional Centres for Border Affairs to formulate and implement *Regional Prevention Action Plans* (RPAPs) for the prevention of crimes, inter-ethnic incidents, and improving the overall operational capacities of the police field structures;
- Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire MoIA training system through the *Strategy for Development of the Police Training Centre*;
- Supporting the MoIA's Sector for Public Relations (Press Office) in its efforts to establish more open communication and stronger co-operation with local and national media, leading to benefits for both parties;
- Providing assistance for the implementation of Criminal Justice Reform by supporting training for police staff on the new *Law on Criminal Procedure*;
- Assisting the MoIA's Sector for Internal Oversight and Professional Standards in developing accountable and transparent internal oversight mechanisms and practices.

*Police-Public Partnership:*

- Supporting and advising the hand-over of Community Policing tools in order to ensure sustainability of the Local Prevention Councils (LPCs) and Citizen Advisor Councils (CAGs) – established in co-operation with the Mission and locally-managed since 2012;
- Assisting in sustaining reforms and building an effective police service at a decentralized level through co-located police advisers;
- Following up on inter-ethnic violent incidents and facilitating preventive measures in co-operation with local partners;
- Following up on the activities implemented in the frame of the “Safe Schools-Harmonious Environment” project in co-operation with the Mission's Democratic Governance Unit of the Human Dimension Department (DGU/HDD).

*Overall Security and Transnational Threats:*

- Strengthening the MoIA's institutional capacities to fight transnational threats such as organized crime and terrorism by providing expertise and tailor-made advanced training;
- Supporting border management and control, with a focus on internal and regional security through facilitating cross-border dialogue and cross-border operative co-operation.

An added value of the PDU remained its strong field presence throughout the country's police sectors (SIAs – Sectors for Internal Affairs), which ensured a crucial contribution to the first stage of early warning as well as a prompt monitoring of the security and inter-ethnic situation. It also contributed to building positive relations with local police and communities, thereby further developing a sustainable, decentralized and community-oriented police service.

In addition, in line with the Annex C art.5.3 of the OFA, through its Training Division, the PDU focused on further enhancing the professionalization of MoIA staff. Capacity building activities were developed to support the sustainability of the established training structures at the centralized and decentralized levels, as well as to improve the managerial skills of MoIA mid-level staff. Activities included workshops, study visits, training monitoring and evaluation

activities, as well as targeted training courses, which utilised modern training methods and curricula. Overall, 895 Police Officers were trained in courses organized (or otherwise supported) by the PDU in 2013.

In 2013, the PDU employed 14 international and 18 national staff members.

### Police Reform

Within the mandate of the Mission, the provisions of the OFA<sup>20</sup> and its associated MoU<sup>21</sup>, the PDU provides expert assistance and support to the MoIA in establishing a professional police service. In this framework, in 2013, the PDU further assisted the MoIA in developing a community-oriented police service in line with democratic policing principles and international human rights standards.

To support the implementation of the LoIA and its associated by-laws, an inter-agency Advisory Board (with the participation of the PDU, the US International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program - ICITAP - and the MoIA) was established by the MoIA in early 2012 and continued to meet throughout 2013 to follow up on the gaps identified in the LoIA. A number of loopholes were addressed by amendments to the LoIA and adopted by Parliament in 2013 (upon recommendation of the Advisory Board).

In 2013, the PDU's assistance to the MoIA on the effective implementation of the LoIA and its *bylaws* and *Rulebooks*, also included strengthening the capacity of human resources management and development systems based on professional criteria and effective, efficient, accountable and transparent procedures. The PDU further supported the MoIA in developing the *Human Resources Strategy 2014-2019*. This document aims to provide a sustainable base that will support the reform, modernization and self-improvement of the MoIA. It sets out a clear framework of action plans to be implemented between 2014 and 2019 in order to achieve organizational strategic goals and assure a solid career development system.

On 15-16 October, the PDU organized a two-day study visit to Poland for MoIA representatives from the Sector for Common Affairs and Human Resources Management (SCAHRM). The aim of this activity was to give SCAHRM managers an opportunity to gain insight into the decentralized HR system established within the Polish Police.

To support the on-going process of police reform implementation, the PDU organized a workshop for 30 MoIA representatives from different departments (with one representative from ICITAP and three representatives from the PDU) from 20-22 November in Gevgelija. Participants gained knowledge about strategic planning of in-service training; the preparation and delivery of training activities; as well as the implementation of effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

In order to further strengthen the prevention mechanisms at both central and local level, the PDU provided assistance to eight Sectors of Internal Affairs (SIA) and four Regional Centres for Border Affairs (RCBAs). Such assistance aimed at formulating and implementing *Regional Prevention Action Plans* (RPAPs) in the frame of which 32 activities for the detection and prevention of crime and inter-ethnic incidents were implemented. Each SIA and RCBA, according to the decisions taken in the respective Working Groups, identified security concerns at the regional level ranging from the prevention of smuggling to irregular migration and human trafficking.

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<sup>20</sup> The provisions set forth in Articles 5.3, Annex C, of the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA), (...) invite the OSCE (...) to increase (...) assistance programs for police, including: (...) technical assistance for police reform, including assistance in screening, selection and promotion processes (...).

<sup>21</sup> Further to the signing of the OFA, the Mission and the Host Government signed a MoU outlining the specific tasks for achieving the OFA's requests in the field of policing.

In order to assist the MoIA in the implementation of police reforms, the PDU translated the Guidebook on *Police Reforms within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*, prepared and published by the TNTD/SPMU, into the Macedonian language. The Macedonian language version of the Guidebook was planned to be printed and distributed to the MoIA relevant structures in the first half of 2014.

Following a request of the MoIA and in line with the Ministry of Justice's *Action Plan for Implementation of the new Law on Criminal Procedure (LCP)* - as part of the Government's multi-year *Criminal Justice Reform Strategy* - the PDU organized 26 rounds of three-day basic training sessions on the new *Law on Criminal Procedure (LCP)* for police staff in 2013. This training was a continuation of the series of basic training to MoIA personnel on the new LCP, which has been supported by the Mission since 2011. In 2013, about 520 police officers at the central level were trained on the new LCP. At the Mission-level, further assistance was provided by the Rule of Law Unit within the Human Dimension Department, which delivered the training on the new LCP conducted through the Academy for Judges and Public Prosecutors for approximately 60 law enforcement officers, including police, financial police and customs officers.

In its efforts to further enhance accountable and transparent internal oversight mechanisms of the police, the PDU, in co-operation with DCAF, organized the 4<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference on "Police Integrity, Accountability and External Oversight" for representatives of the Units of Internal Control Affairs from 11 countries in the region. The Conference was held on 5-7 November in Skopje and brought together 49 practitioners from Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo<sup>22</sup>, Montenegro, Romania, Slovenia, Serbia, the host country and representatives from the international community present in the host country. The aim of the Conference was to exchange up-to-date information on how to improve police integrity; and how to develop action plans on police integrity and on integrity testing as an effective mechanism for achieving greater transparency of police operations. The Conference proved once again that corruption is a phenomenon, which goes beyond borders and requires efforts to fight it on a regional basis.

In accordance with the *Rulebook on Training* (a by-law of the LoIA), the MoIA, supported by the PDU, elaborated further on the *Development Strategy of the Police Training Centre (PTC) 2014-2018*. The Strategy was expected to be crucial for the MoIA in setting foundations that would support the reform, modernization and self-improvement of its training system. An external national expert with extensive experience in police strategy development was hired to expand the Strategy in line with existing legislation. The Draft version of the Strategy was presented to and discussed among the members of the working group established by the MoIA for this purpose. The adoption by the MoIA was postponed until 2014 to ensure compliance with new *Law on Internal Affairs (LoIA)*.

### Police-Media Relations

On 28-30 September, the PDU organized a three-day workshop on "Effective Crisis Information Management" for 15 employees from the MoIA's Sector for Public Relations, regional police spokespersons and police officers from the Unit for Crisis Management in Ohrid. The workshop was facilitated by both national and international external experts from the School of Journalism and Public Relations in Skopje and included an interactive agenda with a number of exercises, simulations and discussions. Participants received step-by-step guidance and directions on how to communicate with the media in a crisis when the public should be made aware of the situation and its possible consequences.

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<sup>22</sup> All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

On 4-6 December, the PDU facilitated the participation of two MoIA representatives/spokespersons from the Department of Public Relations at the “Regional Conference for Press and Public Information (PPI) Officers of the Security Sector”, organized by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo in partnership with UNMIK in Pristina. The purpose of the Conference was to bring together, for the first time, the police press and public information officers from Pristina, Belgrade, Podgorica, Skopje and Tirana to share experience, identify potential areas of co-operation and exchange best practices in tackling PPI issues.

### Election Security

In order to assist the MoIA in professionally fulfilling its role during elections with a focus on its activities on Election Day (E-Day), the PDU printed 8,000 copies of an *Election Security Booklet* that was used by Police Officers on E-Day. The PDU, together with the MoIA, distributed the booklets to all Police Officers engaged in providing security on E-Day. The PDU’s co-located police advisers also closely observed the training on Election Security for Police Officers delivered by MoIA trainers country-wide. On E-Day, the PDU, with the support of other Units of the Mission, monitored the security situation at the identified hotspots in the host country, which provided Mission Management with first-hand security-related information. PDU staff members joined the MoIA’s “Operational Centre” on E-Day to ensure direct and immediate information sharing, and verification and co-ordination of actions with MoIA officials, regarding discovered incidents or violations of election security.

### Police-Public Partnership

Further to tangible progress in the police reform process, the Mission designed an *Exit Strategy from Community Policing* in 2013. The strategy aimed at ensuring a smooth hand-over of the PDU’s former community policing initiatives to the national authorities through tailored capacity building. The hand-over process was expected to be completed by the end of 2015.

However, observations by the Mission’s Police Affairs Advisors brought to light that the initial hand-over phase of the police-public partnership programme faced a number of challenges, despite the progress achieved in this area. Therefore, further efforts were needed to ensure the programmes’ sustainability and effective functioning in the multi-ethnic environment of the host country.

The PDU continued to support activities to strengthen the capacity of the *Local Prevention Councils (LPCs) and Citizen’s Advisory Groups (CAGs)*, which had been established over the past years on a country-wide basis with the assistance of the Mission’s former Police Development Department. At the end of 2012, Debar was the only remaining municipality in the country without an LPC. Building on the work implemented in 2012, the PDU further assisted the local authorities in 2013 to strengthen the role of the CAGs and LPCs, which proved to be vital in communicating messages regarding local issues, such as tensions after several high-profile inter-ethnic incidents and tackling the problem of local juvenile violence. The PDU’s field-deployed Police Affairs (PA) Teams in 2013 – each consisting of a Police Adviser and a Language Assistant – continued to monitor the functioning of the CAGs and LPCs and provided advice when required. Due to the turn-over in the LPCs composition after the 2013 elections, the PDU initiated a workshop for relevant municipal and police authorities on best practices of using CAGs and LPCs for the purpose of effectively addressing the problems of communities in general and their security related concerns in particular.

The PDU’s Police Advisers, co-located throughout the host country’s SIAs, continued to utilize their close contacts and professional working relationships in the field to forge and enhance further links with different local communities. The Police Advisers, together with the Monitoring Unit of the Mission, provided assistance and advice in a number of incidents of

public violence which had occurred in schools or in public transport. In two selected municipalities of Skopje - the city most affected by youth violence in schools and on public transport - the PDU facilitated the initiation of local police projects to prevent youth violence.

In co-ordination with local government and police authorities<sup>23</sup>, the Mission built upon the successful implementation of the 2011 activities of the “Safe Schools – Harmonious Environment”<sup>24</sup> project against school violence. The MoIA and the Ministry of Education and Science had decided to extend the project for the 2012-13 school year. The PDU thus continued implementing the project in a cross-departmental approach jointly with the Mission’s Democratic Governance Unit/Human Dimension Department. The project brought together teachers, students, parents, police, social service workers and other concerned community members to jointly address the issue of school safety by organizing awareness-raising activities, as well as sports tournaments and a musical youth festival to prevent anti-social youth behaviours. In 2013, 27 secondary schools and one primary school from nine multi-ethnic municipalities from across the country were involved. On 26 October, two promotional videos, produced under the initiative with the support of the PDU, were also broadcasted simultaneously in six municipalities as part of the campaign “Together against Violence”.

### Overall Security and Transnational Threats

In 2013, in order to further support the Government’s capacity to counter Transnational Threats such as terrorism, extremism and trafficking in drugs and human beings, the PDU continued to support the MoIA in developing best practices at the central and local levels by organizing advanced specialized training, and by assisting the Centre for Combating Organized and Serious Crime (CCOSC) and the Administration of Security and Counter Intelligence.

On 25-29 November, the PDU organized a ToT on “Operational Crime Intelligence Analysis” for 17 participants representing the CCOSC and eight Sectors of Internal Affairs. During the training, delivered by three experts from the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC), participants enhanced their skills and knowledge on operational and strategic criminal intelligence analysis. Furthermore, the training resulted in creating a pool of trainers who were going to cascade the training to the newly-recruited staff.

### Counter-Terrorism

Since 2011, the PDU, in the framework of its programme on the fight against organized crime and terrorism, has been providing institutional support and capacity building to the Administration for Security and Counterintelligence (ASC) in the area of counter-terrorism investigations. To this end, a number of innovative training sessions were held in 2013 to provide targeted and highly specialized training courses in the areas of preventive measures and special investigative techniques for the effective fight against terrorism. In addition to a wide range of trainings and conferences<sup>25</sup> organized for newly recruited police officers and the special units of the Police, the PDU organized a study visit for six high-ranking police officials from the ASC to Ankara from 29 April to 3 May. The ASC officials visited the in-

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<sup>23</sup> Local government and Police were involved in the project.

<sup>24</sup> The project aimed to support the MoIA, the Ministry of Education and Science, local self-government units and Local Prevention Councils in creating a sustainable prevention-orientated school safety model to contribute to the overall safety and help reduce violent incidents and behaviour, including inter-ethnic intolerance among young people in secondary schools.

<sup>25</sup> *Inter alia*: “Combating Terrorist Organizations Abusing Religion” (organized on 19-23 August 2013 in Skopje in cooperation with the Turkish Police to gain knowledge on the Radicalization process; in terrorist Groups abusing religion); “Collecting Operational Intelligence Data on Terrorism training (Homeland Security Intelligence Training)” organized on 27-31 May 2013 in Skopje. PDU supported the participation of the ASC’s Head of Sector in the Department for Antiterrorism and Demining to the Conference on “Priority issues for international co-operation in the fight against terrorism” organized on 10-11 October 2013 by the OSCE TNTD/ATU jointly with ODIHR in Kyiv, Ukraine.



service facilities of the Intelligence Academy and the Counter-terrorism Academy of the Turkish National Police, as well as the Regional Units of the Intelligence Department. During the study-visit, ASC staff obtained valuable experience and knowledge on in-service training in the field of counter-terrorism and intelligence gathering.

### Border Policing

In 2013, the Mission's Monitoring Unit and the PDU facilitated regular Joint Border Coordination Meetings (JBCMs) in a co-operative manner. The meetings served as a forum for dialogue and information sharing on the security aspects/concerns on the border between the host country and Kosovo, as well as for co-ordination of operative activities across the border, including joint patrolling. These meetings were attended by the main stakeholders concerned from all sides: Kosovo Border Police (KBP), the host country's Border Police, KFOR, the US Embassy Skopje and the OSCE Mission. JBCMs proved to be a useful mechanism for closely following security related developments across the border, and for discussing and deciding upon concerted actions to detect criminal activities in the border zone and prevent illegal cross-border movements.

In order to strengthen the existing cross-border co-operation among neighboring countries, the PDU also focused on supporting the MoIA in the establishment of a Common Contact Centre (CCC) at the border crossing point of Tabanovce between the host country and Serbia by providing technical equipment. The establishment of the CCC was complemented with a two-day border management training, held in September 2013, regarding tackling possible transnational threats for ten border police officials of the Interior Ministries of both countries. The official inauguration of the CCC – Tabanovce took place on 28 December 2013. As a result, the cross-border co-operation between Serbia and the host country has been strengthened, contributing to a better exchange of analytical and operational information to fight transnational organized crime between the two countries.

In September, the PDU also organized a joint host country – Serbia regional cross-border exercise on special investigative techniques. The main objective was to strengthen the operational links of the Ministries of Internal Affairs and the Police Departments of both neighboring countries – with a special focus on the application and conduct of special investigative techniques. Representatives of both national counterparts participated in this cross-border exercise. After completion of the field stage of the exercise, the officials of both sides discussed its legal aspects at a joint debriefing session. As a result of this exercise, several key deficiencies and loopholes in the operational links on combatting Transnational Threats between the host country and Serbia were highlighted.

### Co-operation with other Missions and Partner Organizations

In 2013, the PDU regularly co-operated with a broad range of external partners in order to better serve its mandate and role in the host country. Besides the long-standing collaboration with the MoIA, the PDU closely collaborated with other OSCE field operations in the region, particularly the Presence in Albania, Mission in Kosovo, and the Mission to Serbia to strengthen co-operation in the field of combating organized crime.

A partnership with the Turkish Police was renewed in 2013 to further strengthen the institutional capacities of police officers in operational and strategic criminal intelligence skills. Other partners included (but were not limited to) the Embassies of Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, the United States/ICITAP, and the EU Delegation in Skopje.

## EASTERN EUROPE

### **4.7 Mission to Moldova**

#### Background

The Mission's involvement with the police service in Moldova and support for capacity building continued in 2013. This included the provision of assistance and advice in relation to the continuing process of police reform, combating trafficking in human beings and dealing with domestic violence.

Mission efforts to further the development of co-operation between the law enforcement bodies of both parties in the framework of confidence-building measures related to the Transdniestria conflict settlement process continued to be hampered by the negative approach of the Transdniestrian side to joint activities with their Moldovan counterparts. However, some co-operation between the Moldovan Police and Transdniestrian Militia continued on the basis of earlier agreements facilitated by the OSCE.

#### Support to Transdniestria Conflict Settlement

Throughout the reporting period the Mission has been actively involved in the monitoring of the security situation and the resolution of the Transdniestrian conflict within the agreed format(s). The Mission participates in the 5 + 2 negotiation process and is actively involved with all the Working Groups that have been created to establish trust and build confidence between the sides. In this respect the Mission also organized a series of CBMs in the form of an annual High Level Conference, other round tables and technical working sessions on issues relevant to the settlement of the conflict.

#### Police and Justice Sector Reform

Following on from 2012 when, in co-operation with the TNTD/SPMU and the Moldovan Ministry of Interior, the Mission's Human Rights Department (HRD) Programme conducted an assessment of the Directorate for Investigations and Internal Security of the Ministry, the Mission has continued to identify potential areas for the OSCE, as well as donor engagement. In 2013, the Mission completed a supplemental assessment and case analysis for the Internal Investigations Department of the Ministry of Interior and presented recommendations to the Ministry to support the improvement of its case management and overall disciplinary and complaints process. In late 2013, the Mission provided legal expertise to assist the Department with the drafting of a new internal regulation in line with these recommendations. This regulation was expected to be adopted in February 2014.

The Mission was actively involved with other agencies in monitoring the respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms within the region, and promoting best practices to the sides to the conflict.

The Rule of Law Programme of the Mission is part of the international co-ordination mechanism on the implementation of the *Justice Sector Reform Strategy* and its *Action Plan for 2011- 2016*. This has been a comprehensive approach to discuss all the justice related matters under its 6 pillars: Pillar 2 is about criminal reform and the Mission has supported prosecution reform since 2012.

Upon request of the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) and as a follow-up to the joint roundtable on discussing the legal framework to tackle hate incidents, organized in 2012 by the Mission, EU High Level Policy Adviser to the GPO and the UN Human Rights Adviser, the Mission, organized two workshops on investigating and prosecuting hate crimes in 2013. One was held in Chisinau and another in Balti. In total, 25 prosecutors and 25 police officers, representing most of the administrative regions of Moldova, attended the events.

In October, the Mission, upon request of the National Anti-Corruption Centre, organized a workshop for 25 officials of various state authorities responsible for the implementation of the *National Strategy on Prevention and Combating Money Laundering* and its *Action Plan*, adopted for 2013-2017. In co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia, best European practices on combating money laundering and schemes for financing terrorist activities were discussed with responsible Moldovan public officials.

### Anti-Trafficking

The Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme (ATG) continued to organize seminars on the human-rights and gender approaches to combating trafficking in human beings.

During the reporting period, there were over 100 Ministry of Interior police officers trained in anti-trafficking activities that included child interview techniques. Co-ordination of human trafficking and gender activities was further strengthened through nine monthly Technical Coordination Meetings (TCMs) in Chisinau and six roundtables in Transdnistria. About 150 representatives of over 100 international organizations, state bodies and NGOs of both banks of Dniestr/Nistru river participated.

Responsibility for regional co-ordination meetings was handed over to the Government. In Transdnistria, over 70 representatives of 50 NGOs and authorities increased their dialogue and co-operation through six roundtables of the Social Partnership Network set up by the Mission. More co-ordination activities between the two banks of Dniestr/Nistru river took place in 2013, such as the roundtable on the "Multidisciplinary Approach to Combating Human Trafficking", targeting the de facto authorities engaged in combating trafficking in persons and aimed at sharing experiences, lessons learned and cases studies from OSCE participating States.

### Domestic Violence

The ATG organized and attended various conferences and workshops, in Moldova, for representatives from NGOs and ministries on assisting victims of domestic violence and dealing with perpetrators.

25 young men and boys were trained on how to get involved in preventing family violence and abuse.

The Mission distributed 1,000 brochures, 700 leaflets and posters, 2,000 calendars, 500 T-shirts and baseball caps with messages against domestic violence.

Three billboards were placed, 3,000 brochures and leaflets, 200 T-shirts and caps with an anti-domestic violence message were distributed during the Federation Cup tennis tournament hosted by Moldova.

The social play Casa M, based on real stories of Moldovan survivors of domestic violence, was put on stage in eight districts throughout Moldova, reaching over 3,000 viewers.

Moreover, 100 staff of the National Army and students of the Military Academy were sensitized on handling cases of domestic violence during three regional workshops.

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#### **4.8 Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine**

##### Background

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU) acts according to the MoU signed between the OSCE and the Government of Ukraine on 19 July 1999. The aim of this co-operation is to support Ukraine in fulfilling OSCE commitments through the adaption of legislation, structures and processes to the requirements of a modern democracy based on the rule of law. This co-operation focuses on the planning, implementation and monitoring of projects involving relevant Ukrainian authorities, the OSCE and its institutions. Such projects may cover all aspects of OSCE activities and may involve governmental as well as non-governmental organizations of Ukraine. The OSCE PCU's police-related activities are implemented through its Democratization and Good Governance Programme and Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme.

In accordance with the MoU, the staff of the OSCE PCU is composed of a core of internationally and locally hired staff required for the implementation of the projects. The size of the Co-ordinator's expert staff may change as required by projects. In 2013, the total number of international staff funded under the Unified Budget was three.

##### Organized Crime

In 2013, the PCU continued to support national efforts in the sphere of combating organized crime. As a logical continuation of the 2012 project, which contributed to the enhancement of prognosis of the major patterns of the crime situation and assessment of the threats and scale of organized crime on national, regional and international levels, in 2013 the PCU focused on the development of a methodology to manage risks in the sphere of organized crime and its implementation by the law enforcement agencies involved in combating organized crime. The PCU established a working group comprised of national high-profile specialists in this sphere with the view to develop a manual on *Organized Crime Risk Management*

To facilitate expert discussions on the subject, on 26 June, the PCU organized a roundtable "Risk Management in the Sphere of Combating Organised Crime in Ukraine: Issues of Development and Further Implementation" attended by 30 prominent experts, law-enforcement officers and academia. Participants aimed to formulate a joint position on the methodology application.

##### Criminal Justice Reform

In 2013, in response to the request of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, the PCU provided support in facilitating Ukraine's compliance with the country's OSCE commitments in the sphere of fair trial guarantees. On 8-9 July, the PCU organized a study visit for five judges of the Supreme Court of Ukraine to the French Cour de Cassation in order to study the

methods, techniques, approaches and experience of securing coherence and consistency of judicial application of fair trial guarantees in criminal procedures.

On 5 November in Simferopol, 12 November in Lviv and 26 November in Kyiv, the PCU in co-operation with the Supreme Court of Ukraine and National School of Judges organized three regional seminars for the judiciary, law enforcement and legal professionals with a focus on the approaches, methodologies and procedures of implementing fair trial guarantees and practical aspects of enforcing the *Criminal Procedure Code* of Ukraine. The events, attended by more than 100 judges and legal professionals, focused on such issues as coherence and consistency of fair trial guarantees application in the criminal procedure, the role of the Supreme Court in safeguarding such coherence, and ways and means to overcome systemic problems in this sphere.

On 19-20 September, the PCU supported an International Conference on “2012 - Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine: Procedural and Substantial Aspects” in Lviv, organized jointly by the PCU, the Supreme Court of Ukraine and Lviv State University of Interior. The conference gathered 100 participants from Moldova, Poland, Russia and Ukraine and focused on theoretical and practical problems of criminal substantive and procedural law as well as the ways and means to improve the criminal legislation in conformity with European standards. Discussions of both, scholars and practitioners, were devoted to the newly-adopted *Criminal Procedure Code* of Ukraine, addressing experiences of its application and the search for the means and ways of its further development.

### Counter-Terrorism

In 2013, in close co-operation with the TNTD's ATU and SPMU, the PCU supported Ukraine's national policies to strengthen national security and foster international co-operation in the sphere of combating terrorism.

On 24 May and 14 June, two regional information seminars on the “OSCE Role in the European Security Architecture” were held in Lviv and Dnipropetrovsk. The seminars aimed at raising awareness among senior officers of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) on activities and opportunities offered by the OSCE in the field of international security co-operation. The information seminars, attended by 60 SBU senior officers, were conducted by PCU staff with relevant expertise. Participants discussed the three OSCE dimensions as key components of European security, the history of the development of the idea of a security space from Vancouver to Vladivostok, OSCE commitments in the human dimension, including commitments related to freedom of mass media and law enforcement agencies as well as the PCU elections-related activities, and activities in the field of fighting trafficking in human beings.

In order to enhance international co-operation and to facilitate direct contacts and liaisons between the SBU and the OSCE security structures, on 20 June the PCU organized a high level visit of the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine to the OSCE Secretariat. During this visit, meetings and consultations on effective response to transnational organized crime challenges were held with the OSCE Secretary General and the management of the TNTD. The visit provided an opportunity to identify the most efficient and effective ways of international security co-operation through the OSCE and facilitates the exchange of information and best practices.

On 27-28 August, the PCU organized a study visit of representatives and experts of the Anti-Terrorism Centre Headquarters of the SBU to the TNTD/ATU to explore modes of international co-operation in concrete cases in the field of combating terrorism. The study visit was devoted to issues of improvement of data collection and analysis, the development and use of risk and threat assessments; and the promotion of the exchange of information and best practices in the sphere of combating terrorism. The visit further promoted liaisons

between the ATU and the national competent authorities in Ukraine in the spheres of terrorism prevention, investigation and prosecution.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

Following the adoption of the *Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings* and the subsequent subordinate legislation regulating the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings and the state assistance they are entitled to in the framework of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), the PCU continued to support the NRM multiplication in the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Chernivtsi, Kharkiv, Khmelnytsky, Luhansk and Vinnytsya. Overall, since the launch of the multiplication in these six regions in July 2012, 5,129 social service providers, law enforcement officers, medical practitioners, teachers and media specialists have been reached in the framework of the training programme and other capacity-building project events, and the teams of trainers made up of regional governmental stakeholders have been formed. As a result of the above-mentioned capacity-building efforts and awareness raising activities, as of December 2013, 15 statuses of victims of trafficking in human beings (7 women, 8 men) were granted in the above regions.

In the framework of the preparatory work for further NRM roll-out in the new Ukrainian regions, in October-November, the PCU supported two-day introductory NRM seminars for members of co-ordination councils from seven more regions of Ukraine, namely, those of Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Rivne, Sumy, Volyn and Zhytomyr, and the city of Kyiv, reaching over 320 additional NRM stakeholders who learned to identify, refer and provide assistance to victims of trafficking at the local level.

To address new challenges related to trafficking in human beings and to help prevent trafficking in children and women, the PCU has been assisting the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights in efforts to enhance national legislation related to the use of reproductive technologies, particularly, surrogate maternity. As an initial step, the PCU facilitated a desk research on international practices of legislative regulation of surrogate maternity. The research findings, translated into Ukrainian, were published in December 2013 and were planned to be distributed among Ukrainian stakeholders dealing with the legislative regulation of the surrogate maternity issue in 2014.

In November, the PCU, in co-operation with the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy, conducted a roundtable for consular officials and diplomats from 28 OSCE participating States, OSCE Partners for Co-operation and Ukrainian Government representatives to develop greater awareness of the trafficking problem and anti-trafficking efforts, including the role of embassies and consulates in combating this crime. Particular attention was paid to the National Referral Mechanism in Ukraine and to co-operation with the law enforcement authorities, including the specialized anti-trafficking unit in the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior (MoI), the State Migration Service and the State Border Guard Service. The activities of Ukrainian anti-trafficking NGOs were also presented at the event.

In its efforts to enhance prosecution of trafficking cases, the PCU, in co-operation with the Ukrainian MoI, the General Prosecutor's Office, and the High Specialized Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, conducted two regional roundtables in Kyiv and Odessa in May. The roundtables gathered over 130 participants – representatives of the specialized anti-trafficking police departments, investigators, prosecutors and judges from all regions of Ukraine – with a view to discuss challenges in the prosecution of various forms of human trafficking. Particular focus was directed to ensuring a co-ordinated and victim-centred approach in prosecuting all forms of human trafficking, including trafficking for labour exploitation, and ways to address new trends, e.g. trafficking for the removal of organs. Special attention was paid to the peculiarities of investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases under the new *Criminal Procedure Code* of Ukraine.

In December, the PCU, in co-operation with the TNTD/SPMU, facilitated a visit of a group of Ukrainian law enforcement experts to Sweden to study the experience of inter-agency co-operation in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases related to human trafficking as well as the issue of regulating prostitution and the influence of the prostitution regulatory mechanisms on combating human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The PCU also facilitated the translation of eleven criminal files related to human trafficking and cybercrime cases obtained within the mutual legal assistance procedure by specialized police units of the Ukrainian Mol.

The PCU also supported the participation of representatives from the Ukrainian Ministries of Social Policy, Foreign Affairs and Interior as well as the State Border Guard Service in a number of OSCE events in Vienna, namely the “13<sup>th</sup> Anti-Trafficking Alliance” meeting (25-26 June); the OSCE Chairmanship Conference on the “Prevention of Illicit Drug Trade on the Internet” (24-26 July); and the TNTD/SPMU-organized seminar on the “Enhancement of Co-operation among Countries of Origin, Transit and Destination in Combatting Irregular Migration (29 October to 1 November).

### Gender-Based Violence

In 2011 and 2012, the PCU assisted Ukraine’s Ministries of Social Policy and of Interior with the development of a new version of national legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence to reflect current approaches to the issue. In 2013, following the recommendations of the Ukrainian Parliament, the Ministry of Social Policy decided to continue working on the draft to introduce the provisions of the 2011 CoE *Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence* that was signed by Ukraine, pending ratification. In August and September, the PCU supported a number of working meetings to discuss further amendments to the national anti-domestic violence legislation in line with the recommendations from the OSCE/ODIHR’s Legal Opinion prepared at the request of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights. The PCU also participated in a series of the OSCE/ODIHR experts’ working meetings with key Ukrainian stakeholders during their visit to Kyiv on 28-30 October.

In 2013, the PCU continued field visits to police educational institutions in order to analyse the implementation of the specialized police training course on combating domestic violence for cadets developed with the PCU’s assistance. From April to September, the PCU, in co-operation with the representatives of the Precinct Police Inspectors Service Department and Education Department of the Mol, conducted five field visits to regional Universities of Interior to monitor the implementation of the course. The outcomes of the visits were summarized, and recommendations on enhancing the teaching of the course in an interactive and result-oriented manner were presented to the Mol. In September, the outcomes of these visits were also discussed at a two-day national roundtable that gathered the heads of Precinct Police Inspectors Service from all regions of Ukraine and representatives from eight police higher educational institutions implementing the course. In addition, the participants of the roundtable and the representatives of Ukraine’s Ministry of Social Policy discussed ways to streamline approaches and enhance co-ordination in addressing various forms of gender-based violence.

From 4-8 November, the PCU, at the request of the Ukrainian Mol, Ministry of Social Policy and the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, organized a joint study trip to Norway for representatives of the Precinct Police Inspectors Service of the Ukrainian Mol, the Family and Gender Policy Departments of the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy, and the Gender Unit of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights. During the study trip, the Ukrainian experts learned about the experience of their Norwegian counterparts in ensuring equality between men and women and about mechanisms for combating gender-based violence. Participants met with representatives of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, the

Ministry of Children, Equality and Inclusion, the Justice and Public Security Ministry and the Ombudsman for Children, as well as other governmental and non-governmental structures. The Ukrainian authorities used this opportunity to compare the mechanisms that exist in Ukraine with the best practices applied in Norway, in order to develop measures to address the issues of gender-based violence and inequality more effectively.

To mark the start of the global campaign “16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence”, on 25 November, the PCU, in co-operation with the Ukrainian Ministries of Social Policy and Interior as well as the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, held a media press lunch aimed to promote discussions and draw public attention to the problem of gender-based violence. The event also highlighted legal and institutional tools available to respond to cases of domestic violence, child abuse and inequality between men and women.

### Cybercrime

Continuing to provide support to the Mol Anti-Cybercrime Department, the PCU conducted a ten-day advanced level ToT session on cybercrime investigation on 13-24 May. 20 police experts from the specialized anti-cybercrime units enhanced their knowledge and skills on practical aspects of cybercrime investigations, use of specialized hardware and software tools and methods.

Following an extensive needs assessment, the establishment of the anti-cybercrime training room, and the basic and advanced level ToT sessions on cybercrime investigation for police officers in 2011-2013, the PCU sought to ensure the sustainability of these efforts. In this regard, the PCU, in co-operation with the Mol’s Anti-Cybercrime Department, explored prospects for the further incorporation of the developed training courses into the existing training programmes delivered at the police academies of Ukraine. On 25-29 November, a PCU-hired international expert conducted an assessment of training and equipment needs for the recently established Faculty for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Cybercrime of Kharkiv National University of Interior. The outcomes of this assessment were going to form the basis for potential project support in 2014 onwards.

To ensure a co-ordinated approach to supporting the efforts of the Ukrainian Mol in combating cybercrime, the PCU continued to facilitate co-ordination meetings of police liaison officers working in foreign embassies in Ukraine. Meetings held on 16 July and 16 October gathered police experts from Austria, the EU, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the UK and USA as well as representatives from the Mol’s Anti-Cybercrime Department to discuss the challenges in combating cybercrime and to adjust planned anti-cybercrime activities.

### Police and Media

In 2013, the PCU continued its efforts to assist the Mol in improving its practice of work with media professionals with a project aimed at enhancing the transparency of work of law enforcers and at adopting policies that would reduce the number of conflicts with journalists.

Two law enforcement experts from Germany and the UK were invited to present best practices in managing police-media relations in the process of investigations to the senior personnel of the Mol. 55 heads and deputy heads of Investigation Departments of Mol from all Ukrainian regions, as well as 15 journalists and media experts, attended the presentation. The international experts also contributed to a “Journalist Safety Seminar”, organized by the Press Office of the Administration of the President of Ukraine to share best practices used by law enforcement to ensure safe conditions of media work during natural disasters and demonstrations.



To support implementation of efficient media communication strategies at the educational level, two international experts – a teaching professor of the Police Academy of Georgia and the head of the EU assistance project for the Ministry of Interior of Iraq –, were invited to present best international practices in teaching media relations to 50 lecturers from police education faculties.

A team of four Ukrainian experts used the international experience presented to develop a training programme targeting heads of regional offices of the MoI. The PCU conducted 16 training sessions throughout Ukraine for 250 senior police officers from 22 oblasts and the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol. The training curriculum included sessions on legislative regulations of journalists' rights and best practices in communication for law enforcement agencies.

Two groups of local experts developed recommendations on teaching media relations to law enforcement officers, as well as leaflets on communication during investigations for the police.

#### *National Prevention Mechanism against Torture and Ill-Treatment*

The PCU continued to provide support to the development of the national prevention mechanism against torture and ill-treatment (NPM) in Ukraine pursuant to the UN OPCAT. The Project assistance was requested by the Parliamentary Ombudsman of Ukraine and built upon previous PCU OPCAT-related projects in 2006-2012. It was aimed at supporting efforts to bring sustainable operation of the NPM in Ukraine in compliance with the UN OPCAT. Its activities focused on support to the Ombudsman and civil society's efforts to implement the "Ombudsman Plus" NPM model in Ukraine.

In order to provide methodological support and build the capacity of the Ombudsman office in developing the Ombudsman Plus model in Ukraine, the PCU supported the development of minimum standards of detention to be used for monitoring visits as well as relevant accompanying documents, proposals and commentaries to that effect (hereinafter – minimum standards). The working group established by the PCU and acting under the aegis of the Ukrainian Ombudsman presented its findings and recommendations for the minimum standards on the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention for public discussion at a roundtable held on 28 November. This event focused on the manual *Minimum Standards on Treatment of Detainees: The Analysis of National and International Experience* developed by the working group and published with PCU support. Participants included 28 Ukrainian governmental officials, human rights experts and other relevant actors involved in the implementation of the OPCAT as well as mass-media representatives. During the event the Ombudsman's NPM representative highlighted the importance of the manual and the Ombudsman's commitment to use it in NPM activities.

The PCU also supported the revision and new edition of a comprehensive national catalogue of detention facilities of Ukraine. The data collected under the inventory of detention facilities were processed and compiled for each relevant governmental agency and region. The new edition covers approximately 3,600 governmental facilities that fall under the OPCAT definition of "places of detention". The updated edition was released in December.

On 9-10 September, the PCU organized a study visit of the Ombudsman's NPM officers as well as representatives of NGOs engaged in the NPM to the office of the Spanish Ombudsman to learn about the experience, methodological approaches and practice of the "Ombudsman Plus" model in Spain, including the active engagement of civil society through the Spanish Torture Prevention Network.

The PCU also continued to support monitoring visits of detention facilities as well as related training in order to strengthen the methodological capacity of monitoring groups in Ukraine.

In 2013, the PCU supported 55 NPM monitoring visits in 16 regions of Ukraine. These visits were conducted to such detention facilities as police stations, remand centres, prisons, etc.

On 16-18, 19-21 and 23-25 September, the PCU supported three three-day regional training sessions for 20 participants from the local monitoring groups. Additional training for the Ombudsman's NPM officers was delivered on 15-16 October and comprised 20 officers from the Ombudsman's Office and its regional departments.

## SOUTH CAUCASUS

### 4.9 Office in Baku

#### Background

The Police Assistance Programme of the OSCE Office in Baku (OiB) started in 2003 with a comprehensive needs assessment conducted by the OSCE Secretariat's SPMU. The assessment identified four main areas of policing that required international support: the development of a community policing model; a review of the curriculum at the Centre for Police Induction Training; the introduction of best practice-based teaching methods; and the development and introduction of a modern curriculum for traffic police training. Since the initial introduction of the Programme, further projects have been implemented, addressing additional fields of policing such as the fight against organized crime, trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, and terrorism.

In 2013, the OiB also continued building the capacity of law enforcement officials in the fields of public assembly management and fighting domestic violence, in line with OSCE commitments and best practices in other OSCE participating States. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and the Ministry of National Security (MNS) actively engaged in the events, organized by the OiB, including in-service trainings on public assembly management; anti-trafficking; domestic violence; cybercrime; organized crime; and terrorism.

Furthermore, the Office co-operated with the MIA and State Customs Committee in organizing training activities on controlled deliveries of drugs. The Office also continued promoting an exchange of best practices with other OSCE participating States.

In addition, the OiB facilitated the participation of Azerbaijani police in the OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting in Vienna (see chapter 2.2) and organized three exchange visits to various OSCE participating States on the issues of organized crime and countering terrorism for middle and high ranking law-enforcement agencies.

At the end of 2013, the OiB transformed into the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Baku, in line with a Permanent Council decision adopted in July.

#### Public Assembly Management

In 2013, the OiB within the framework of its project "Support to Building Training Capacity in Public Assembly Management" printed some 200 copies of the *Trainers Manual* on Public Assembly Management (PAM) as well as related materials, including DVDs containing the visual training materials.

From 8-19 April, the OiB organized a ToT on "Public Assembly Management" for the staff of the MIA in Baku. Six police officers from Baku, six officers from Internal Troops and four police officers of the MIA of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (NAR) participated in a two-week programme developed and conducted in Baku by four experts from the Turkish National Police (TNP) and two from the Azerbaijani Police. The *Trainers Manual* developed in the previous phase of the project was the main reference material used during the training. Trainers applied interactive methods intensively giving participants the opportunity to deliver short training sessions in the frame of the main sessions of the programme. As a result of the ToT, 16 mid-level officials of the Azerbaijani security agencies became PAM trainers and

were equipped with the *Trainers Manual*, associated training materials and the curricula to conduct PAM training in the future on their own.

In July, the OiB visited and conducted series of meetings with different units of the MIA including the Police Academy, Police School, District Police Department of Baku, the Headquarters of Internal Troops and the Headquarters of Rapid Reaction Teams, to present the *Trainers Manual* and to inform about the results of the ToT on PAM.

### Counter-Terrorism

From 18-22 February, the OiB organized a one-week training course on “Terrorism Abusing Religion” and the process of radicalization leading to extremism for the staff of the MNS. The activity was conducted by three experts, selected from TNP. The experts lectured to 15 mid-level officials in Baku. The training covered topics such as Terminology; Religious Radicalisation; Al Qaeda presence in Global Hotspots; Arguments Leading to Extremism; Investigation Techniques; and included a case study.

From 6-10 May, the OiB conducted a five-day specialized training for ten representatives of the MNS. The training on “Crisis and Negotiation Skills” was conducted by an international expert, and included a wide range of topics relevant to dealing with hostages and other terrorism-related crises, along with a presentation of international good practices in institutionalizing negotiation units within national police and security structures.

From 10-14 June, the OiB developed the second phase of the project and conducted “Countering Separatist Terrorism” training in Istanbul for eleven MNS officials. The training was delivered by three experts selected from TNP, focusing on “Terminology; Ethnic Radicalisation; Structuring of Terrorist Groups in the Legal Area; Front Structure; Operational Planning; and Crises Management, Analysis and Reporting. The trainees from the Azerbaijani MNS recommended continuing the Office’s efforts for conducting similar trainings/workshops on countering terrorism.

### Drug Trafficking

From 5-7 June, the OiB organized training for law enforcement agencies on “Controlled Deliveries of Drugs” in Baku. The training was specifically designed to build the capacity of selected personnel from the MIA and the State Customs Committee on modern special techniques and tactics related to the controlled delivery of drugs. Ten officers from the MIA and ten officers from the State Custom Committee successfully completed the training delivered by two international experts. Participants exchanged knowledge and expertise on specific topics of importance, including possible ways to improve organizational structures, reporting and liaison techniques, within and outside the investigation team, as well as delivery plans.

From 10-15 October, the OiB organized a study visit to Bulgaria for two representatives of the MIA and two representatives of the Customs Committee. The Azerbaijani delegation met with officers of the National Security and Customs Agencies of Bulgaria and discussed issues of common interest. They also visited the international Port of Burgas, the Kapıkule/Andreevo Border Crossing Point between Bulgaria and Turkey, as well as the Black Sea National Co-ordination Centre. The study visit enhanced the knowledge and skills of the participants in carrying out controlled Deliveries of drugs, allowing the law enforcement agencies to intercept and monitor the whole chain of drug distribution, in order to apprehend entire criminal organizations.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

From 4-7 February, the OiB, as part of the project “Countering Human Trafficking and Forced Labour in Azerbaijan: Improvement Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms”, organized a study visit to Berlin for high ranking Governmental officials and civil society organizations operating in the country’s counter-trafficking area. During the visit, the delegates had meetings in the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Foreign Office, Federal Ministry of Justice, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Berlin State Police, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth and “KOK” a German nationwide co-ordination body against trafficking in women and violence against women in the process of migration. The visit aimed to study Germany’s practice in identifying and prosecuting human trafficking and forced labour, and assistance available to trafficked victims.

From 27-28 February, the OiB, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), organized a two-day workshop in Baku for labour inspectors, migration officers and illegal migration police officers on asylum and human trafficking. Participants, including four representatives from the MIA, discussed issues related to asylum and labour exploitation, including the role of civil society in the protection of asylum seekers, stateless and trafficked persons, victim control methods and the applicable international and national legal frameworks.

On 27 May, the OiB participated in a roundtable discussion organized by the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative and the Anti-Trafficking Department of the MIA. The roundtable focused on the international support to the development of a new *National Action Plan* (NAP) for the fight against THB in Azerbaijan. The OiB recommended a set of structural and contextual amendments to the NAP, which included the reinforcement of the role of civil society, and the development of mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the country’s measures against THB. The OiB was invited to submit its written recommendations to the Government of Azerbaijan. Thus, upon the request of the host Government, the Office developed a set of recommendations to the draft of the new *National Action Plan to Fight Human Trafficking* and draft *Rules on Repatriation of Trafficked Persons*. The draft of the third new NAP to fight THB includes the recommendations from the project on capacity building activities for migration and border officers on safe and voluntary return/repatriation of trafficked victims; as well as recommendations for the development of a plan for vocational training for children graduating from child institutions, such as child houses, boarding schools and shelters.

In an effort to improve the co-ordination of referral and return processes, the OiB, in co-operation with IOM and the UNHCR, conducted a workshop for police, border and immigration officers in Baku on 18 April. Participants discussed various forms of THB, the identification and protection of trafficked persons among asylum seekers, irregular migrants and refugees as well as the principles of voluntary return and re-integration after return. The OiB continued conducting similar events in Guba and Lankaran. On 1-2 August, the OiB, in co-operation with IOM and the UNHCR, conducted another joint training on the co-ordination, referral and return processes of trafficked persons, asylum seekers and irregular migrants. These training activities provided participants, including more than 30 police, immigration and border officials as well as representatives from local executive committees, with information on the domestic and international legal frameworks to counter trafficking, as well as on the rights of asylum seekers and the States’ obligation of “non-refoulement”.

From 10-11 June, the OiB facilitated the participation of Azerbaijani Government representatives from the MIA, State Migration Service, General Prosecutor’s Office, State Border Service, as well as civil society representatives in the international conference on “Strengthening the OSCE Response to Trafficking in Human Beings” held in Kyiv. The Conference brought together high-level representatives from all 57 OSCE participating States to review the existing OSCE mechanisms to counter THB and to further enhance the

political will of the participating States to address the current forms of THB. Participants focused on child trafficking and potential risk groups among street and undocumented children. In conclusion, Participants discussed an addendum to the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*.

From 25-26 June, the OiB facilitated the participation of a group of Azerbaijani Government representatives comprising police, migration officers and prosecutors, as well as civil society members in the 13<sup>th</sup> Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference on “Stolen Lives, Stolen Money: The Price of Modern-Day Slavery” held in Vienna, Austria (see also chapter 3.3).

### Cybercrime

In 2013, the OiB hired an international expert to develop a situation analysis on effective responses to counter cybercrime in Azerbaijan’s context. In March, the expert drafted a report after extensive meetings with competent institutions and the private sector. The report includes an analysis of the current situation as well as recommendations for the host country’s relevant agencies. In the course of the meetings the Azerbaijani interlocutors, especially the Ministries of National Security, Internal Affairs and Justice welcomed the initiative. Furthermore, the expert prepared a training curriculum to be implemented throughout the year.

### Domestic Violence

The OiB, in its efforts to support implementation of the *Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prevention of Domestic Violence*, and in co-operation with the MIA and the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs (SCFWCA), organized a two-day workshop for social workers and police representatives on the role of social workers and police in prevention of domestic violence. Ten police officers and ten social workers from different regions and Baku, working in the field of domestic violence, attended the workshop. Two international experts, together with one national expert conducted the workshop. Main topics of the workshop included the ways of strengthening communication between police and social workers in preventing and combatting domestic violence, as well as an overview of the *Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prevention of Domestic Violence* and perspectives of the *CoE Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence*. Furthermore, participants discussed the standard operating procedures in domestic violence cases, victim treatment and protection, interventions and investigation, social services and shelters, etc. The workshop also covered group works where police officers and social workers worked together and analyzed case studies.

In August, the OiB conducted two one-day training courses for police officers of Baku District Police Departments and the Baku Chief Police Department. A local lawyer, together with representatives of the MIA and SCFWCA addressed legal and socio-cultural aspects regarding implementation of the *Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prevention of Domestic Violence* with a special focus on the role and duties of the police in preventing and combating domestic violence. 30 police representatives participated in the training.

In September, the OiB - following the evaluation of the outcomes of the above training courses and the update of the training programme for police officers working in the regions -, together with the local expert and a representative from the MIA, conducted two one-day regional training courses for police officers on the prevention of domestic violence in the two regions of Sheki and Lankaran. 50 police representatives from Sheki and Lankaran City Police Units and 16 neighbouring district police departments discussed the role and duties of police officers in preventing and combating domestic violence under the national legislation. Police officers worked together in groups on particular case studies related to domestic

violence cases with and without criminal elements, in accordance with relevant decrees and legislation.

In November, the OiB conducted a one-day regional training in Guba city for police officers, which was followed by a one-day regional training in Ganja city. Overall, 40 police officers representing 14 neighboring cities and districts participated in the trainings. The OiB introduced its newly published booklet and provided representatives of each city and district police departments with a number of booklets for further use and dissemination among their colleagues.

From 10-11 December, the OiB, in close co-operation with the MIA of NAR, conducted the last regional training activity in Nakhchivan city for police officers on the prevention of domestic violence. 30 police officials representing all cities and districts of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic participated in the training.

Overall, these training activities aimed, in particular, at raising awareness of police regarding Presidential decrees and decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers as well as other applicable legislative acts related to domestic violence in the context of facilitating the effective implementation of the national legal framework. In addition, the local expert, together with the OiB staff members, provided examples of best practices applied in other OSCE participating States. As a result, more than 160 police officers representing around 30 cities and districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic gained new knowledge and skills on how to deal effectively with domestic violence cases, as well as communicate and work with social service providers in victims' referral and protection.

### Road Safety

On 21 October, the OiB participated in an event organized at one of the Baku secondary schools devoted to the topic of "Road Safety and Traffic Management". The representatives from the Baku city Main Police Department – Traffic Police Division and Division for the Work with Teenagers – were present at the meeting. The speakers delivered presentations on road safety rules and answered school-children's questions. Following the meeting, the Office discussed with the school management and police officers its initiatives to organize a series of activities to support the host country's efforts in raising awareness among the population on road safety and traffic rules.

On 25 November, the OiB started an awareness-raising campaign on road safety for school children and their teachers. 2,500 children and 200 teachers participated in events organized in co-operation with the Ministries of Interior and Education at 21 secondary schools of the capital Baku. Locally hired experts delivered presentations to primary school teachers on children's traffic safety issues, covering practical awareness-raising steps as well as relevant online resources. Presentations were made to school children on basic traffic rules, with a particular focus on advice for pedestrians and vehicle passengers. Traffic police officers were present at the events to give advice and answer questions. The presentations were followed by a special event in the schoolyard to display a simulator chair, which demonstrated the advantages of wearing seat belts. In the end of the event in each school, the Office distributed booklets on road safety and other promotional items reflecting the project's messages.

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## 4.10 Office in Yerevan

### Background

The OSCE Office in Yerevan provides long-term support to the Armenian Police in developing democratic policing practices and implementing reform programmes. The overall aim of the Republic of Armenia (RA) Police Reform Programme is to increase trust and confidence in the police.

Continuity and sustainability in developing democratic policing practices and supporting the Government's Police Reform Programme remain the main priorities of the Office in the field of police assistance. The need for further police reforms has been accepted by the Government and the OSCE has been identified as the main partner along the lines of what the Office has been advocating and implementing since the beginning of its Police Assistance Programme. The Government's *Police Reform Implementation Programmes 2010-2011* and *2013-2014* are strongly supported by the Office, focusing on establishing trust and co-operation between the police and population through community-based policing, police education reform, co-operation of the police with media, local authorities and civil society, as well as Public Order Management. The Government's *Police Reform Programme 2013-2014* is aimed at transforming the police into a modern, accountable service with the primary goal of serving people, and it provides clear strategic direction to introduce community policing within the entire organization. As a result, in 2013, Community Policing became a nation-wide model and was introduced in all regions of Armenia. Reforms in the field of Police Education and Trainings remained one of the main priorities of the Office within the overall reform process. A series of activities were organized to support build the capacity of the Police Educational Complex staff. Within its assistance to police reform the Office continued promoting Gender issues in the police, and deepened its co-operation with the police in the field of Police Accountability and Integrity.

### Police Reform

On 26-27 November, an International Conference on Police Reforms took place in Yerevan. The Conference was organized by the Office together with the TNTD/SPMU, the Armenian Police and DCAF. The event provided a platform for participants to learn from the experience of other countries, to discuss their achievements and challenges faced during the reform process, as well as to exchange ideas for further improvements in the field of policing. The Conference brought together 60 high-level representatives from the Armenian police, National Assembly, state institutions, civil society and international experts from Georgia and Estonia. Additionally, the conference was attended by a delegation from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### Police Integrity

On 31 October, the Office, jointly with the Armenian Police and DCAF, organized a roundtable on police reforms, the fight against corruption and building integrity and accountability in policing. The aim of the roundtable was to share international practices related to police reforms as well as police integrity with the Armenian counterparts. Participants were introduced to the *Toolkit on Police Integrity* which was developed by DCAF and translated into the Armenian language, and published with support of the Office. The *Toolkit* focuses on the organizational impact of police corruption as well as on values and ethics in police services.



### Public Order Management

On 4 June, the Office organized a seminar on democratic principles and procedures for public order management in Armenia. It focused on street patrolling and policing of public events. Some 30 middle to high-ranking police officers, civil society members and international community representatives participated in the seminar. An international expert engaged the group in an exercise which reviewed police activities caught on video during the management of public protests. An evaluation of the police's actions was discussed and recommendations for improvements were made.

Following the seminar, on 6 and 7 June, the Office organized a practical training course for new members of the Police Patrol Regiment. The course covered various approaches to communication, proportionality in the use of force, negotiation techniques, police accountability, detaining procedures.

Since 2009, the Office has been actively involved in assisting the Police in improving their Public Order Management capacity. In 2013, the Office considered it to be an appropriate time to analyse changes and identify good practices and lessons learned. Therefore, on 4-15 November, an international police expert from the UK, contracted by the Office, started analysing the development of public order management policy, training and practices of the Armenian Police between 2009-2013. The expert held interviews with key leaders and experts from the Armenian Police, as well as with representatives of international donors, civil society, mass media and NGOs. The research built upon an OSCE baseline needs assessment completed in 2009. The expert's study also included recommendations for further improvements in the field of Public Order Management.

### Police-Media Relations

On 1-7 December, the Office supported a study trip to Ukraine for four representatives of the Armenian Police Public Relations and Information Department and two representatives of the National Center for Legal Researches NGO. The purpose of the trip was to facilitate the exchange of experience between the officers responsible for information and mass communication in the Ukrainian Mol and the Armenian Police and to involve the NGO community in these discussions. The parties shared their experiences in producing crime-related, informative TV programmes, facilitating open and transparent dialogue with mass media and strengthening public trust in law-enforcement structures.

### Police and Gender Issues

In order to support gender mainstreaming in the RA Police, the Office, in collaboration with the Serbian Ministry of Interior, the OSCE Mission to Serbia, and the TNTD/SMPU, organized a study visit to Belgrade on 26-30 August. The Armenian delegation was comprised of the representatives from the Human Resources, Domestic Violence and Police Reform Departments of the RA Police, and the Head of the Vayots Dzor Province Police Department. The aim of the trip was to familiarize the Armenian delegation with the practices of promoting the inclusion of women in Serbia's police service, primarily through enrolment in police education and training institutions.

### Police Education

During the period April to June, the Office organized a series of extensive courses for the staff and faculty of the Police Educational Complex. The training programme was designed by an expert from the UK. Courses focused on the theory and contemporary approaches in police education and training. Principles; the application of evaluation; learning cycles; safe learning environment; as well as communication skills and effective feedback were

presented. The final part of the training programme was devoted to the use of quality assurance mechanisms to ensure the overall effectiveness of training programmes.

The evaluation of learning course was delivered in three parts to six participants. Part one was a four-day classroom based learning course focusing on theories and models to provide underpinning knowledge. Part two targeted the same group of participants gathering evaluation data through a variety of methods from all the other courses forming part of the overall programme. Part three focused on the analysis of the data gathered and the creation of documentation for improvement. Participants learned to apply these processes for any training programme, course, and module. Since the principles were the same and applicable in all academic fields (e.g. at the Police Academy), practical training or classroom activities, they could naturally be applied in any area of the Educational Complex (e.g. Training Centre and Police College).

The course on “Use of Quality Assurance in the Effective Management of Training” addressed the concept of quality assurance; external and internal requirements; the national perspective and the requirements in terms of staff, technical resources and modern practices that were expected to be established in the Educational Complex. The host Government, through the National Centre for Professional Education Quality Assurance (ANQA), identified the need for improvement in quality assurance within tertiary education and this course was intended to assist the Educational Complex in understanding the principles, application and expectations of quality assurance within educational institutions and preparing them for the upcoming assessments. Six persons who completed the previous course undertook this course as well. The Educational Complex, through these participants, achieved the capability to establish and operate their own Quality Assurance Department.

On behalf of the Office, an external expert designed and delivered a ToT course on the basics in “Contemporary Training” for eight people. The course focused on a contemporary education methodology that was equally applicable in any training subject. Future trainers were taught how to use contemporary training and interactive learning styles in a student-centred approach. During the practical part of the training students delivered some subjects of the course to their peers. This course has prepared a core group of staff to train incoming staff in their trainer roles as well as to cascade the new training approaches to their colleagues across the Educational Complex. Eleven persons participated in the ToT.

In another such ToT course on “Contemporary Training”, 20 teachers and managers from across the Educational Complex were the target group.

A key element of these ToT courses was to provide the attendees with the basic materials to continue to deliver the content, created by them and supplied in electronic format.

At the beginning of 2013, the Office also participated in discussions organized by the Police Educational Complex which aimed at evaluating the new test packages developed for the Training Center and the Police College. At the meeting it was noted that in general the packages were good and helped to conduct the admission process in a fair and transparent manner. The leadership of the Complex thus requested the Office to develop the test package for the Police Academy too. The test package was developed by the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology of Yerevan State University and was used for the admission to the Police Academy in August 2013.

A transparent and fair admission process and a contemporary approach to teaching across all disciplines aim at ensuring that the police officers graduating from the Educational Complex at all levels are properly prepared for modern policing. Therefore, the Office continued to mentor and to participate in the work of the Independent Admission Commissions, monitoring the admission process to all three educational institutions of the Complex.

### Community Policing

In 2013, Community Policing Units became fully operational throughout Yerevan. There were some 40 Community Policing Units with more than 300 Community Police Officers. The process of cascading community policing through all Armenian regions started in November.

The activities in 2013 were designed to support the development of the individual officers and to strengthen police-public partnerships. These activities proved essential for accomplishing many of the requirements contained within the *Charter of Community Policing*. The office also donated computers to all outreach stations acting in Yerevan.

From August to September the Office designed and delivered a series of training activities on community policing for police officers of eight districts of Yerevan.

A training course on the “Development of a District Level Community Policing Plan” aimed to achieve a greater understanding of the principles of community policing at the managerial level. The target audience comprised the Deputy Heads for Services who have the ex-officio lead in community policing, and the Heads of Community Policing Units within the eight districts of Yerevan. Five Deputy Heads for Services, eight Heads of Community Policing Units and three Senior Inspectors participated in two courses. The courses addressed the importance and process of identifying local policing issues and agreeing on priorities with the communities in developing the District Level *Community Policing Plans*. These plans should take into account not just national and police specific priorities that tend to focus upon crime and crime prevention, but also local community issues that affect citizens’ ‘quality of life’ and their perceived ‘fear of crime’.

The Office also developed a two-day course on “Presentation Skills” to support the personal development of the Heads of Community Policing Units and senior Community Police Officers in their ability to take part in meetings, from relatively informal Yard meetings through presentations within schools, businesses, NGO’s and Citizen Advisory Groups and forums at different levels of formality with a view to develop a transparent police service, accountable for their activities and effectiveness. In two courses seven Heads of Community Policing Units, eight Senior Inspectors and one Inspector from the Outreach Stations participated.

Key elements of successful community policing are the ability to identify problems, respond effectively to local concerns and, where possible, work in partnership to resolve these problems. The Office therefore delivered two courses on “Problem Solving and Management of Finite Resources” for five Heads of Community Policing Units and, nine Senior Inspectors and two Inspectors from the Outreach Stations.

To raise awareness of the concept of community policing and to show how other services can support the community policing approach, the Office delivered four seminars to 24 Patrol Service Officers, 30 Traffic Officers, as well as eight Detectives from across Yerevan.

From 30 August to 2 September, the Office delivered a seminar on “Exploring Community Policing” in the Armavir region in order to support the planned roll out of community policing to the regions of Armenia. Five sessions were delivered with varying content that attracted a total of 71 persons from across Armavir Region.

On 17-18 October and 14-15 November, the Office organized two two-day workshops on “Negotiation and Communication Techniques” in the regions of Kotayk and Tavush. Over 50 Community Police officers were involved in the workshop series, which included theoretical seminars, as well as practical exercises and simulations. The workshops covered such topics as Introduction to Negotiations; Negotiation Models; Non-verbal Communication; and Relationship and Trust-building.

During 2013, the Office organized a series of “Safe School” events organized in a number of Armenian villages. The main aim of the events was to provide rural juveniles with information about the activities carried out by their regional police department and the department’s structure and functions, as well as to establish, promote and develop a greater understanding and interaction between the police and rural juveniles. Overall, 270 juveniles participated in these events that took place in 9 villages in lively atmosphere that allowed them to socialize and discuss issues in a friendly environment with police officers and organizers of the event.

The Office also organized a series of “Police-Student Partnership” events in all Armenian regions. The events aimed to introduce the concept of community policing to the students and police officers in the regions as well as to develop grounds for future co-operation between them. Overall, 146 students and 70 police officers participated in the events.

In addition to the above capacity building events, the Office commissioned a public opinion poll at eleven outreach stations in Yerevan to evaluate and measure their performance, evaluate public perception of community policing officers, identify the areas of further improvement, and determine the progress in police-public relationship.

#### Cyber Security/Cybercrime

In 2013, the Office continued to support the Working Group under the General Prosecutor’s Office responsible for approximation of Armenian legislation to the requirements of the CoE *Convention on Cybercrime*. Taking into account that the Republic of Armenia has been in the process of drafting amendments to the *Criminal Code*, *Criminal Procedure Code* and related laws in line with the *Convention on Cybercrime*, the Office hired two national legal experts to support the Working Group in analysing best international experience related to cybercrime and to come up with recommendations on bringing the national legislation on cybercrime in compliance with the *Convention*.

From 13-24 May, the Office, in response to a request of the Armenian Police Educational Complex, organized a two-week basic course on information security which was delivered by an international expert from the University at Albany of the State University of New York. Around 30 police officers from educational institutions attended, as well as other experts from different departments of the Armenian Police, including the General Department of Fight against Organized Crime, the Traffic Police and INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB), also attended. Participants learned of developing trends in information security, best practices and international experience on the subjects related to threats to critical infrastructure, privacy and security policies, as well as technological and legal aspects of information and cyber security.

#### Travel Document Security

On 23-24 May, the Office supported a two day seminar aimed at promoting Armenia’s participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization Public Key Directory (ICAO PKD). The event was organized by the TNTD/ ATU, and was based on the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision on *Travel Document Security – ICAO Public Key Directory* (MC.DEC/11/09). Approximately 20 participants from the Armenian Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration, National Security Service, Border Guards, and General Department of Civil Aviation learned how the ICAO PKD functions as a multilateral technical platform to technologically upgrade travel documents and border control procedures.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2013, the Office continued to support the Armenian government and civil society partners in addressing human trafficking by reinforcing co-ordination among national referral mechanism actors and by strengthening capacities of law enforcement institutions.

On 14 February, the Office organized a THB event for ten labour inspectors, police officers, and prosecutors, who handle the identification, investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases, to discuss forced labour/labour trafficking issues. In order to build capacities and broaden awareness, the meeting included a special focus on children's rights. Participants identified a number of issues that hinder timely disclosure and prosecution of forced labour cases. The key issues identified were the inconsistency in labour legislation and a lack of effective co-operation amongst the actors involved. As a result of this meeting, the Office planned to elaborate a definition for "forced labour" and establish a group of police officers and labour inspectors, who are able to react to forced labour cases that involve children.

On 20 March, the Office met with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia to discuss joint efforts in the area of anti-trafficking. As the MFA chaired the Inter-Agency Anti-Trafficking Working Group, the Office sought to raise concerns and to discuss mid-term priorities and future co-operation. The Office and the MFA agreed on the importance of re-establishing regular Working Group meetings on the revision of Armenia's National Referral Mechanism; and that further work was needed to ensure that authorities properly identify victims of trafficking and labour exploitation.

On 23 April and 30 May, the Office, in co-operation with the Armenian Ministry of Defence, conducted sensitization/training courses on human trafficking for 100 peacekeepers. These first of a series of training courses aimed to ensure that Armenian military personnel are able to respond to instances of sexual violence and trafficking in human beings. The courses were part of the Office's set of multi-dimensional assistance projects to the MoD in 2013.

On 26 April, the Office organized a roundtable on the subject of forced labour law for ten law enforcement officials and labour inspectors. Participants discussed the procedures for identifying victims of forced labour pursuant to the European Court of Human Rights' decisions and other countries' experience addressing forced labour and slavery. While Armenia's National Referral Mechanism was quite developed, this aspect of human trafficking required further capacity-building support.

On 9 August, the Office organized a training course for the national anti-trafficking actors in the Gegharkunik Region of Armenia. This event sought to strengthen the capacities of anti-trafficking actors at the provincial level. 22 persons participated, representing the regional government, police, labour inspectors, local NGOs, and employment services. The training concentrated on changes to Armenia's National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking

On 24 October and 10 December, the Office conducted training sessions on anti-trafficking legislation issues for 16 participants from the Ministry of Defence.

From 12-14 December, the Office organized a seminar for 24 judges, prosecutors and police officers on the specifics of investigating and qualifying human trafficking or human exploitation-related cases. An international expert conducted lectures about the international standards on labour exploitation and national case law; possible implementation of transnational judicial or police co-operation; the identification, assistance and protection of victims; as well as the investigation techniques on human trafficking.

## CENTRAL ASIA

### 4.11 Centre in Ashgabat

#### Background

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat assists the Host country in promoting OSCE principles and commitments and encourages the Host country's co-operation with the OSCE. In 2013, two international and two national staff members implemented law enforcement-related programmatic activities.

#### Criminal Justice Development

In 2013, the Centre continued to support Turkmenistan in advancing its penitentiary system towards an alignment with OSCE commitments, international conventions and standards of best practices. In co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the Centre organized a seminar on human rights of inmates, including protection and treatment of particularly vulnerable groups of prisoners, for 20 representatives of the MIA and its Institute, and personnel working in penitentiary facilities. The Centre supplemented these seminars with a familiarization visit to Ankara, Turkey for four representatives from the MIA, the General Prosecutor's Office and the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan. The visit increased awareness on good practices regarding the treatment of prisoners, including women and juveniles, and long term prisoners.

Moreover, throughout 2013, the Centre produced a 676page strong article-by-article *Commentary* to the current *Criminal Code* of Turkmenistan. The *Commentary* was presented at a roundtable to 20 representatives of Turkmenistan's Mejlis, the Ministry of Interior, the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutor's Office, as well as legal practitioners and law teachers and researchers from Turkmen State University and Police Institute under the Ministry of Interior. Participants discussed the provisions of *Criminal Code* on punishment and relief from criminal responsibility, crimes against person, peace and security of mankind and the state.

#### Trafficking in Human Beings

On 21-22 May, the Centre facilitated the participation of three representatives from the MIA and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in the "Regional Roundtable on National Referral Mechanisms: Gaps Analysis and Good Practices", organized by ODIHR in Istanbul.

On 10-11 June, the Centre facilitated the participation of two representatives from the MIA and the General Prosecutor's Office in the high-level conference on "Strengthening the OSCE Response to Trafficking in Human Beings", organized by the OSCE Ukrainian Chairmanship in Kyiv.

On 25-26 June, the Centre facilitated the participation of two representatives from the MIA and the General Prosecutor's Office in the 13<sup>th</sup> Alliance against Trafficking in Persons conference on "Stolen Lives, Stolen Money: The Price of Modern Day Slavery", organized by the OSR/CTHB in Vienna (see also chapter 3.3).

On 23-24 July, the Centre, in co-operation with the OSCE Secretariat and ODIHR, organized a two-day training course in Ashgabat for Turkmenistan's law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and criminal lawyers who work on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking

offences, and the conviction and punishment of trafficking offenders. The event was attended by 20 representatives from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Police Institute under the MIA and the General Prosecutor's Office. Several case studies on good practices in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking crimes in OSCE participating States with a focus on different kinds of exploitation were presented and discussed during the course.

On 25 July, the Centre, in co-operation with the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna and ODIHR organized a one-day seminar on "Women's Rights and Gender Issues" for Representatives of Turkmenistan's law enforcement bodies. The event was attended by 25 representatives of Turkmenistan's Supreme Court, the MIA, the Ministry of Justice, the Police Institute under the MIA and the General Prosecutor's Office. Participants discussed issues such as contemporary problems related to women's security, including THB.

### Drug Trafficking

In 2013, the Centre conducted a number of integrated border management training courses which included a drug enforcement component.

In May, some 60 officials participated in a series of five-day specialized training courses at and in the proximity of four different border crossing points which focused on land and riverside border management; border patrolling; border surveillance and passenger-document-cargo inspection procedures.

During September, over 40 officials participated in a series of five-day training courses dealing with maritime border management, border patrolling, border surveillance and passenger-document-cargo inspection procedures. These activities followed up on the targeted training for drug control and police officials on "Illegal Drug Apprehension Methods" that the Centre conducted for the police and drug enforcement agencies of Turkmenistan in 2012.

The Centre also facilitated and supported the participation of representatives of the MIA and the State Service to protect the Security of a Healthy Society (Drug Control Agency) in the following OSCE-organized police-related events:

- Annual Drug Conference "Prevention of Illicit Drug Trade on the Internet", Vienna, 25-26 July; and
- OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting, Vienna, 24-25 October (see also chapter 2.2).

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## 4.12 Centre in Astana

### Background

The Centre in Astana was established as the Centre in Almaty in 1998 before it was renamed in 2007. It promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments, facilitates contacts and exchanges of information, and provides assistance to the Government of Kazakhstan.

In 2013, the Centre continued active co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) of Kazakhstan and other law enforcement agencies, and focused on efforts to familiarize the host country's law enforcement agencies with best practices in democratic policing with a particular focus on countering VERLT, combating drug trafficking, public assembly management, and the fight against the criminal use of cyberspace.

The Centre also engaged the MoIA and other law enforcement agencies in international and regional activities organized by the OSCE Chairmanship and the TNTD/SPMU. Participation in these events provided Kazakhstan's representatives with valuable information and contacts both regionally and throughout the OSCE area. The education of police officers continued to be the focus of the Centre's activities in 2013.

### Criminal Legislation

The Centre kept supporting the host country's efforts to bring legislation and law-enforcement practices in line with OSCE commitments and international standards. It assisted national stakeholders in organizing five high-level conferences and four expert meetings to discuss draft Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes. The meetings involved representatives of the MoIA and other law-enforcement bodies. The Centre provided international expertise in a number of thematic sessions related, *inter alia*, to the criminal procedure's simplification, judicial control, status of defence lawyers and juvenile justice. In November, the Centre arranged a visit of members of the parliamentary Criminal Procedure Code Working Group to Ukraine to study its experience in implementing a new *Criminal Procedure Code*.

In December, the Centre, in co-operation with the parliamentary Committee for Legislative and Judicial Reform, a national NGO and Penal Reform International co-organized three expert meetings on criminal justice reform at the Parliament. The discussions focused on the "abolition of the initiation of criminal case" – a special stage in the criminal process that remained in the legislation from the past, as well as on the early or conditional release from detention and the judicial control in criminal proceedings.

As the penitentiary system institutionally belongs to the MoIA in Kazakhstan, the Centre was engaged in a series of activities related to prison reform. In support of the humanization of the criminal-executive system and reform at both the legislative and practical level, the Centre supported a number of conferences, expert meetings and parliamentary committee hearings. The first International Penal Forum concerning the use of probation and electronic bracelets instead of prison sentences was aimed at sharing experience and plans for the expansion of the probation service in Kazakhstan and the introduction of electronic monitoring of offenders. In co-operation with the Prosecutor General's Office, the Presidential Administration and Penal Reform International, the Centre facilitated the presentation and public discussion at a high level of the national concepts on reconciliation and extra-judicial dispute resolution and on the reduction of the prison population.



### Police Development

On 18 November, the Centre and the MoIA co-organized a public discussion of the draft *Law on Fingerprint and Genomic Registration* in Astana. Some 50 government officials, parliamentarians, legal experts, representatives of civil society and academia discussed the advantages of fingerprint and genomic registration in countering different types of crime and the technical aspects of introducing the law. Special attention was paid to the importance of due regard for respect for human rights, as well as potential problems with introducing such a system, including possible breaches in data security and false accusations.

On 24-25 October, the Centre supported the participation of three representatives from the Prosecutor General's Office, the MoIA and the Agency on Fighting Economic and Corruption Crimes in the Annual Police Experts Meeting in Vienna, Austria (see also chapter 2.2).

### Training Development

On 25 October, the Centre, in partnership with the MoIA and the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law NGO, organized a master class on human rights education for 20 police college instructors from various regions in Astana. The seminars built on the outcomes and recommendations of the Centre's multi-year project launched in 2010 aimed at establishing human rights education as an integral curriculum component at the police training facilities. The Bureau's trainers conducted courses with interactive elements introducing best practices and international experience. Participants also received an updated handbook in the Kazakh and Russian languages tailored to teach and train police officers on legal and practical aspects of human rights protection.

### Criminal Investigations/Criminal Intelligence

On 4-5 April, the Centre supported a workshop in Nur-Sultan on the revised "Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards." The workshop was organized by the World Bank and Kazakhstan's Committee for Financial Monitoring of the Finance Ministry with the support of the OCEEA and the US Embassy in Kazakhstan. Some 60 participants from Kazakhstan's ministries, law-enforcement agencies, and financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions, and national professional associations studied the recent revisions to the FATF international standards. The revisions addressed ways to combat money laundering, the financing of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The implementation of the revised FATF was expected to increase financial transparency and strengthen security nationally, regionally and globally.

From 1-4 October, the Centre, in co-operation with the MoIA, organized a four-day training seminar on a legislative framework to combat money laundering derived from drug trafficking in Almaty. Some 25 representatives from the Police Academy in Almaty and regional departments of internal affairs responsible for investigating money laundering-related crimes learned about best international practices in tracing funds and prosecuting cases involving the laundering of drug money. Experts from the United States shared their country's experience in combating the crime. Participants also learned how profits from drug trafficking are channelled to finance terrorism. The Head of the TNTD/ATU was among the expert speakers at the seminar. He also met the MoIA's Academy managers to discuss possible co-operation.

### Anti-Corruption

On 3-4 October, the Centre supported a two-day national training seminar on preventing and combating corruption in Almaty for over 25 high- and mid-level experts from the law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan. The event was co-organized by the OSCE Centre in

Astana together with the EU/UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development. The objective of the seminar was to raise participants' awareness of anti-corruption policies and tools and strengthen their professional skills in applying them

On 15 November, the Centre supported an international conference on approaches to countering corruption and ensuring economic security, co-organized jointly with the Financial Police Agency. Over 70 participants from government institutions, law enforcement agencies, scientific and educational establishments as well as civil society representatives took part in the conference, where international experts shared their knowledge of advanced strategies and techniques to minimize the risks of economic crime, and to prevent and fight corruption.

### Counter-Terrorism

On 19-21 June, the Centre and the EU/UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia co-organized a training seminar on countering organized crime and terrorism for representatives of law enforcement agencies in Aktau, Mangystau Region. 20 border and customs officials, representatives of the National Security Committee, the Financial Police, the MoIA and its regional departments were trained in best practices to prevent and combat organized crime and terrorism, including practical exercises and simulations. The event highlighted the importance of inter-agency co-operation in addressing threats to security stemming from organized crime and terrorism and the importance of interaction of institutions on a national level and across borders.

From 3-5 October, the Centre supported a three-day seminar on countering violent extremism co-organized with the Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office in Atyrau. The event brought together 50 representatives from law enforcement agencies and regional authorities to discuss the prevention of violent extremism and terrorism, as well as the identification of factors leading to intolerance and radicalization. The development of a co-ordination mechanism between law enforcement, other state agencies and civil society to prevent violent extremism and terrorism was also on the agenda.

### Gender/Domestic Violence

The Centre supported a number of projects aimed at promoting gender equality, and preventing and countering domestic violence. These have included the promotion of adoption of the draft laws *On the Prevention of Domestic Violence* and *On Equal Access and Opportunities for Men and Women*, as well as follow-up activities on raising awareness among legal professionals, capacity-building in implementing the law, and the development of clear procedures and guidelines on how the laws are to be enforced.

In April, the Centre supported a three-day training seminar in the framework of a project-seminar "University for Lawyers 2013". The seminar gathered 18 NGO lawyers working on domestic violence cases from the countrywide Union of Crisis Centres NGO network and six Almaty police officers from departments dedicated to women's protection. The training was provided by government officials, judges, lawyers and academicians.

In July, some 50 officials, including representatives of the MoIA and officials from central government agencies and local executive authorities responsible for gender equality issues participated in an international two-day training seminar on gender mainstreaming, women and security. The event was co-organized by the Centre and the National Commission for Women's Affairs and Family-Demographic Policy under the President, with the support of the Akmola Region Administration. The event focused on how the principle of gender equality is implemented in Kazakhstan and what practices still give rise to discrimination against women.

In October, the Centre supported four training seminars on gender aspects and legal mechanisms of work with victims of domestic violence, aimed at supporting the implementation of national legislation in that field. Legal experts conducted workshops for 100 police officers from seven districts of Almaty city. The event was part of a three-year project to support the implementation of the *Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence*, adopted in 2009. The project was co-funded by UN Women and implemented in co-operation with the NGO Podrugi.

### Cybercrime

From 12-15 March, the Centre, in partnership with the Academy of Financial Police of Kazakhstan and the US Embassy, organized a four-day training course on “Cybercrime Investigation Techniques” in Astana, for representatives of the Financial Police, Supreme Court, Prosecutor General’s Office, the Finance Ministry’s Committee on Financial Monitoring, the nongovernmental Association on Countering the Laundering of Illegal Assets, central and commercial banks, police and other officials. The course, which was delivered by five experts from the US, Turkey and Ukraine, was tailored to the specific needs of Kazakhstan and included best practices and techniques related to cybercrime investigation and prosecution, anti-money laundering, and countering the financing of terrorism.

From 3-5 December, the Centre co-organized jointly with the MoIA a three-day training seminar in Astana, on “Countering Cybercrime” for 20 police officers from the MoIA and its regional departments. During the seminar, international experts presented good practices for preventing and countering cybercrime as well as techniques related to cybercrime investigation. The training programme included such topics as criminological characteristics of cybercrime, handling of electronic evidence, technical examination of computers and methods of carrying out investigations with binding evidence.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

On 21-22 May, the Centre facilitated the participation of key national experts from the Ministries of Justice, Internal Affairs, Labour and Social Protection at a roundtable in Istanbul on “Building National Referral Mechanisms: Gaps Analysis and Good Practices”. The roundtable was organized by ODIHR within the project on Human Rights Protection for Trafficked Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Central Asia (see also Annex 2).

On 10-11 June, the Centre supported the participation of the Head of the Department of the Prosecutor General’s Office in a conference on countering trafficking in human beings organized by the OSCE Chairmanship in Kyiv. The Head of Centre also participated in the event.

On 1-3 July, the OSCE SR/CTHB visited Astana to hold high-level meetings and exchange views on advanced ways and means to meet the challenges of transnational trafficking. During her visit, the SR/CTHB met with high-ranking government officials, including the Justice Minister and representatives of the Prosecutor General’s Office, the Criminal Police Committee at the MoIA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Supreme Court, the National Human Rights Centre. She also visited an NGO-run rehabilitation centre for trafficking victims. The Centre facilitated and participated in the meetings (see. also chapter 3.3).

On 21 November, the Centre supported the last in a series of eight training seminars aimed at improving judicial practice in criminal cases related to trafficking in human beings. The events were organized in co-operation with the Public Administration Academy, the Supreme Court, and the U.S. Embassy. Over the course of ten months, some 250 judges from all

regions of Kazakhstan learned how best to use national and international legal tools in dealing with THB cases.

### Drug Trafficking

On 4-7 June, the Centre, jointly with the MoIA organized a four-day training seminar on the “Detection of Drugs in Trains and Other Means of Large-scale Transport.” Some 25 representatives from regional internal affairs departments responsible for combating drug trafficking learned about best international practices on the detection of drugs in trains, trucks, cars and other vehicles. Participants also learned about general developments in preventing and combating transnational drug trafficking. Experts from Georgia and Russia shared their countries’ experience in this field.

On 24-28 July, the Centre supported the participation of an Interior Ministry representative in the OSCE-wide Conference on “Prevention of Illicit Drug Trade on the Internet” in Vienna (see also chapter 2.2).

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## **4.13 Centre in Bishkek**

### Background

The OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CiB) was established in 1998 to promote the implementation of OSCE commitments, facilitate the exchange of information, establish and maintain contacts with local authorities, universities, research institutions and NGOs, and encourage Kyrgyzstan’s further integration into the OSCE community.

Implementation of the Police Assistance Programme started in 2003. The Interim Police Assistance Programme, established in 2005, aimed to prepare the ground for continued progress towards deep structural reform of Kyrgyzstan’s police system and to strengthen the institutional and implementation capacities of certain police units.

Since 2007, the Police Reform Programme (PRP) has become an integrated part of the Unified Budget of the OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CiB). Funding from the Unified Budget has therefore increased the long-term effectiveness of the Programme.

The PRP is committed to comprehensive reform at all levels of Kyrgyzstan’s law enforcement bodies and is primarily focused in the Ministry of Interior (MoI). The MoI had previously lacked action plans for implementing any of the abandoned strategies to reform the law enforcement bodies over the previous ten years. Successive Governments failed to fully support changes within the MoI. This lack of political will of the host country authorities and the MoI’s resistance to reform resulted in lack of transparency and accountability and the diminished trust of police.

In-country safety and security in 2013 remained to be a challenging environment with various issues of political, economic and border security nature that could affect public peace and order. In the background of these unfavourable circumstances the CiB kept up supporting the platform for co-operation of all relevant stakeholders including the MoI, Prime Minister’s Office (PMO), Parliament, civil society and international organizations. As a result of the CiB

advisory support, a number of prerequisites to sustainable police reform implementation have been provided such as the development of an explicit police reform roadmap and the establishment of the Government-led body to control implementation of the reform process.

### Police Reform

The CiB facilitated a number of events to ensure transparent consideration of various versions of the police reform concept, including a roundtable to present the consolidated police reform concept and priority measures which was organized by the PRP at the national level. The roundtable was attended by 60 representatives from the PMO, Parliament, all law enforcement bodies, civil society, the US Embassy and international organizations. As a result, the *Police Reform Measures and Action Plan* document, a police reform roadmap backed by the plan of explicit actions, have been developed with the PRP's advisory support and finally adopted by the Kyrgyz Government. The roadmap summarizes the huge and concerted efforts of working groups supported by the PRP in cross-cutting co-operation with the OSCE's Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan (CSI) to ensure inclusion of international standards of policing, including principles of gender mainstreaming, human rights and multi-ethnic policing.

The Police Reform Steering Council – composed of key representatives of Parliament, the PMO, Government and civil society – has been set up to ensure a strong supervision and co-ordination of the police reform process from the side of the Government. A nation-wide baseline public opinion survey was conducted to collect baseline data showing an index of citizens' trust. This research was to be conducted on an annual basis with the PRP's support letting the Police Reform Steering Council and Civilian Oversight institutions keep track of the police reform implementation through weighing the effectiveness of results against the research findings.

### Police Accountability

The police reform roadmap stipulates the establishment of a Civilian Oversight Body to check and balance the Police Reform Steering Council represented by the Government structures. After researching avenues of oversight that are already in place, it was concluded that a multi-tiered system was already in place. Each ministry had a review process and there were additional processes under the PMO as well as the Ombudsman and several NGOs. These latter organizations were held outside the realm of political control. It was agreed that there was in fact a substantial civilian oversight structure in place. Existing structures,<sup>26</sup> together with the Mol Internal Security Department and NGOs could act in partnership performing the civilian oversight role. Recommendations were going to be used for designing the PRP's 2014 UB Programme.

The monitoring of Post Administrative Arrest Redistribution Facilities (PAARF) that are managed by police, was supported by the PRP in co-ordination with the CiB's Human Dimension unit and carried out by an implementing partner. In 2013 the project focused on the working conditions and skills of the police staff in the PAARF. As a result of the project, a more efficient and structured training course for police officers working in the PAARF was designed.

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26 For instance, Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs) at the local level, Public Advisory Committees at the district level and Public Supervision Boards at the national level.

### Gender Mainstreaming

With PRP support, leaders of the Kyrgyz Women Police Association (KWPA) attended the “Annual Meeting of Women Police Associations” in Germany.

The PRP also supported KWPA by publishing outreach materials to be disseminated to Mol staff and civil society.

In May, the PRP supported the KWPA in a two-day information seminar on “The Role of Female Police in the Modern Police: Expectations, Goals, Desire”. The target group of the seminar was female police officers, cadets and faculty staff of the Police Academy. During this seminar, the female CSI Police Advisers made presentations on gender issues and policy.

### Police Training

The CiB supported the police training and education component in 2013 by means of capacity building and consultancy, with diminished focus on material support. The programme activities were designed to be both systematic and comprehensive, as well as to be in line with the police reform measures. The PRP rendered to organize the “Human Rights Summer School” in co-ordination with the Police Academy’s Human Rights Centre and the National Centre of the Kyrgyz Republic on Prevention of Torture, and Other Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. Training modules and curricula – which included such topics as human rights, torture prevention, gender and ethnic issues – were developed by the Police Academy instructors. The summer school was delivered at the Mol Recreation resort for 30 senior and mid-level police officers from all regions of Kyrgyzstan. Aimed at enhancing police education as an essential part of the police reform process in Kyrgyzstan the “Summer School” was foreseen to become an annual event.

The PRP’s support to the transformation of the Police Academy (PA) into a modern police educational institution has been used by the PA to a limited extent only. Arrangements made with the former PA management in regard to some activities were favoured by the new management. Nevertheless, some consultancy services were delivered to improve the “Higher Academic Course” and “Refresher Training” at the PA. An external expert, hired by the PRP to provide assistance for achieving the PA’s compliance with the Bologna system, concluded that the PA was at the nascent stage of considering the process.

### Forensics

Co-operation with the Mol continued to enhance the effectiveness of criminal investigation in accordance with democratic principles to improve the understanding of analysis and evidence-based policing. In this regard, the Forensic Centre and the Public Order Management Unit of the Police Academy were supported by the Centre in various activities.

The Mol Forensic Centre was supported through expertise rendered by an expert of the Georgian Forensic Centre to deliver training courses on “Crime Scene Investigation after Explosion” in order to improve the capacity of the 16 Kyrgyz Forensic experts. As a follow-up activity the PRP supported a working trip of three Forensic experts to the Georgian Forensic Centre to share experiences in the use of forensic methods and tools.

In addition, the PRP supported the attendance of seven experts of the Forensic Centre at a conference on “International Police Forensic Laboratories” to enhance their expertise on drugs and psychotropics at the Turkish Police Academy in Ankara.

Furthermore, the PRP facilitated the participation of a number of Mol representatives at the OSCE conference on “Prevention of Illicit Drug Trade on the Internet” in Vienna (see also chapter 2.2).

### Public Order Management

The CiB supported the Public Order Management Unit of the Mol based at the PA to deliver training in the regional police departments to build capacity of police officers in managing public disorders in compliance with international human rights standards. 800 police officers were trained in the Osh, Talas, Jalal-Abad, Batken, Issyk-Kul and Naryn provinces.

### Organized Crime

The CiB portfolio that addresses organized crime is part of an overall approach to support the development of sustainable, transparent and accountable police forces, capable to combat transnational threats, serious crimes and other forms of criminal activities. In this regard, the Centre established an open co-operation format with national public authorities, law enforcement agencies working on combatting organized crime, including relevant international organizations, academia, and civil society.

On 1 October an Inter-Agency Working Group on Organized Crime was established by the Government tasked to draft a normative framework for the implementation of the Law on Fighting Organized Crime. The CiB observed a series of meetings of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Organized Crime and provided relevant consultancy and support on drafting the *Inter-Agency Instructions, Concept Programme and Action Plan for 2014-2016* to fight organized crime.

The CiB also conducted a Focus Group Discussion on the topic *Combatting Organized Crime: Accomplishments, Trends, and Goals* and identified common priority areas and activities for advocacy, co-operation and intervention at the national and local level in the sphere of combating organized and serious crime. More than 25 participants from law enforcement agencies, civil society and international organizations contributed with recommendations during the session. As a result of the Focus Group Discussion the CiB drafted the 2014 UB Project Proposal “Strengthening Law Enforcement capacities to fight organized crime and serious crimes.”

The CiB organized a high-level roundtable on “National Efforts to Combat Organized Crime: Trends and Future Prospects”, which gathered more than 50 representatives of law enforcement agencies and relevant governmental institutions, international organizations and civil society. The panels focused on the assessment of threats and responses of law enforcement agencies in accordance with the newly drafted *National Strategy on Fighting Organized Crime*. The roundtable addressed the need to create an inter-agency co-operation mechanism and a system for the protection of witnesses and victims of serious crimes.

### Community Policing

In 2013, the Community Policing (CP) project continued to foster a systematic approach to the CP implementation process, addressing the needs of the police and enhancing capacity of police officers, government and local authorities, Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs) and community groups. In 2013, the CP project contracted an international expert who developed a *Community Policing Strategy*. The *Strategy's* provisions were incorporated into the *Police Reform Action Plan* of the Mol and measures to ensure their further implementation were designed.

The *Community Policing Curriculum* was designed by a Working Group consisting of representatives from the Mol, the Police Academy and the Secondary Police School. The OSCE-contracted international expert served as Working Group's leader.

In addition, a ToT course was conducted for faculty staff on interactive teaching methods and tools.

A story-book for children *Kind Advices of Policeman* was published in the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages. The book contained advice from police to children (7-12 years old) on traffic rules, personal safety, safe internet use, school bullying. This story-book was distributed at the regional police departments. In total, 2,000 copies in Russian and 3,000 copies in Kyrgyz were published.

In addition, a CP textbook was published in the Kyrgyz and Russian languages. 1,050 copies were printed.

The PRP organized a study tour to Armenia for mid-level police managers. Participants in this tour had previously been implementing CP concepts in practice. The main aim of the tour was to introduce them to the work of the Armenian police and to participate at a conference on Community Policing.

From 9-16 November, the PRP hosted a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Four Afghan police officers and one UNDP representative visited the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, the Mol, the Police Academy and the Community Policing Training Centre (CPTC) in Osh in order to share experiences in community policing.

In 2013, the PRP continued to support the Community Policing Training Centre (CPTC) established at the Special Secondary Police School in Osh. At this stage, minor renovations were provided. The main focus was on capacity building for the Secondary Police School faculty staff. For its implementation, the Neighborhood Management course was conducted. The course targeted faculty staff of the Secondary Police School, the police departments from the Southern region (Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken), Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs) and CSI Police Advisers. In total 23 districts were covered by this course, which was divided into the following parts: 1) introductory course by an international expert; 2) joint work/cooperation between the neighborhood inspector, LCPC and CSI adviser; 3) monthly grants for small scale projects from six to nine months.

In November, the PRP, in co-operation with the Jayil Police Department, organized a seminar on "School Bullying". In total 25 school children, 25 school teachers and JDIs participated in this seminar.

The PRP also conducted a training on "Domestic Violence" for 200 neighborhood inspectors from the Northern region, including Bishkek. The main aim was to promote gender sensitivity among police officers and improve their knowledge in the Kyrgyz Republic legislation.

### Juvenile Delinquency

In 2013, the CP project focused on improving training capacity of police officers, especially newly recruited Neighborhood Inspectors and Juvenile Delinquency Inspectors (JDIs). The training for JDIs was designed in co-operation with the Mol aimed to tackle contemporary challenges and focused on child psychology, drug and alcohol addiction, and prevention of crimes among juveniles. In total, 40 JDIs from the Northern regions, including Bishkek were trained.

The PRP also supported the "National Forum on JDIs" in April 2013, aimed to address juvenile issues in the country. The PRP, in co-operation with the Bishkek Mayor's Office,



organized a Street Festival in September 2013 and purchased billboards and T-Shirts. The PRP, in co-operation with JDIs initiated an information campaign among children on road safety issues by distributing light reflectors, bookmarks and flyers not only during the Street Festival event but also at the Knowledge Day in Bishkek and Talas. The PRP also supported the Naryn Mayor's Office and the Naryn Police Office in organizing a football tournament among juvenile, and the Kara-Suu Police Department (Osh region) in organizing a football and volleyball tournament among students and JDIs. In co-operation with the KWPA, the PRP supported an event in the Krasnorechenski Orphanage dedicated to the International Child Protection Day.

### Multi-Ethnic Component

In October, the PRP continued to support multi-ethnic policing by organizing and supporting training in co-operation with the Kyzyl-Kyia Police Department (Batken region) on tolerance and multi-ethnicity for school children (aged 12 to 15) in Kyzyl-Kyia. Some 31 school children from three Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek secondary schools were trained. The PRP also provided for the renovation and refurbishment of the Youth Centre in Kyzyl-Kyia, a place where many ethnic minorities live; supported a local NGO working on youth issues in multi-ethnic communities; and provided video cameras for Secondary School #2 in Kyzyl-Kyia aimed to improve school children's security.

In addition, the PRP arranged four more activities aimed to improve multi-ethnic solidarity, including distributing sports equipment among youth in Iskra village (Chui region); supporting a volleyball tournament between Kyrgyz and Tajik residents of Kulundu village (Batken region); supporting the Osh City Police Department in organizing the activities dedicated to the 2010 June events; and conducting training for the Courts of Elders and Neighborhood Inspectors in Suzak (Jalal-Abad region) aimed to improve the role of elderly people in inter-ethnic conflict resolution.

In 2013, the PRP started to construct a building at the Chui Police Department (Chui region) to be used as a "new model" police station aimed to improve two-way communication between the police and the public. The new building aimed to serve as a hub for requests, concerns and complaints; provide space for the LCPC; and serve as a hospice for homeless people.

The Youth Centre in Kyzyl-Kyia (Batken region) was renovated and refurbished for a local NGO, which works on youth issues in multi-ethnic societies.

The PRP also supported financially the creation of a shelter for victims of domestic violence in Aravan (Osh region). The Aravan district administration provided a building and the PRP provided for the building's renovation and refurbishment.

In addition, construction materials were provided to the detention centre in Jalal-Abad and to the police department in Kok-Art. Moreover, the PRP continued to provide an Internet connection for the forensic centre in Osh and the Batken Police Department.

The PRP also purchased two mini buses to be used as Mobile Police Receptions in order to support the regional police departments in their outreach to the communities.

## **Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan**

### **Background**

On 18 November 2010, the Permanent Council, in its Decision No. 961, approved the Community Security Initiative (CSI) in Kyrgyzstan, under a mandate to support Kyrgyzstan's police in addressing the specific security situation after the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence in southern Kyrgyzstan, and its aftermath, and to contribute to the long-term professionalism of the Kyrgyzstani police in providing human security for all communities, and without distinction as to ethnicity.

The project initially deployed teams of International Police Advisers (IPAs) to nine co-location sites throughout four provinces in Kyrgyzstan in spring 2011. By December 2013, the CSI had expanded to a total of 15 sites, working in the police stations with counterparts to assess and advise them on international standards of community policing. This arrangement allowed the IPAs to follow developments and daily challenges that the communities and police face. To encourage dialogue as a way to build better relations, each CSI team also instituted monthly community-police discussion forums, the Community Safety Working Groups (CSWGs), where police, local authorities, and civil society representatives talk over their concerns and create methods of resolving them to prevent conflict.

In 2013, CSI continued working towards achieving goals within its programmatic priorities, including police's capacity building in community policing; the work of Mobile Police Receptions (MPRs), implementing projects within the Neighbourhood Management Programme; tackling youth problems; crime prevention activities; supporting Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs); multi-ethnic policing, and providing training on police ethics and human rights, though little changes have been made at the national level to prioritize human rights and multiethnic policing.

The security situation was not without periods of destabilization, notably related to interethnic relations and trans-border events. However, CSI was satisfied by the response of police officers in their districts immediately following the events to reconcile communities. There were no threats to CSI staff during the reporting period.

The CSI's mission is increasingly understood and respected by police counterparts. The project is more and more welcomed by members of the police and civil society, who seem eager to collaborate with the OSCE to improve their community.

CSI and the Ministry of the Interior carried out a joint assessment of the CSI operation in the areas of responsibility. The report findings highlighted successful operation of CSI teams. The Government indicated its strong support of the Initiative, and satisfaction with accomplishments made thus far and through Mol has requested to further support the police and expand to new areas of responsibility in Issyk-Kul Province and Nookan district of Jalal-Abad province.

The following paragraphs describe progress in the CSI's different priority areas.

### **Priority 1: Trust and confidence of the local communities in the police is improved**

CSI has been most successful in achieving progress in community-police relations over the course of 2013.

CSI's co-location at 14 police stations across four provinces has aided this development. Through daily interaction with local police officers, specifically Neighbourhood Inspectors (NIs) and Juvenile Delinquency Inspectors (JDIs), CSI IPAs were able to assess the skills of counterparts and advise them on a regular basis toward improvement. Training police

officers to see themselves as proactive community members who engage the public informally and address problems before they evolve into crime has been a key lesson emphasised in each AOR.

Thus, CSI's role has substantially been successful to introduce a dialogue between the police and residents so that officers are able to determine trends and address them before they escalate to tension or violence. Lessons delivered, that proactive and timely responsiveness of police builds public faith in their commitment to duty, and subsequently, builds trust, have increasingly been understood by national counterparts. Several instruments have been provided by CSI to assist in this endeavour, including the MPRs and strengthening the LCPCs.

Strengthening LCPCs: LCPCs were established by the Government of Kyrgyzstan in 2006 to handle security issues at the community level. They have suffered from a lack of administrative and financial support by their districts and the MOI. To combat this, CSI has offered trainings to its members, fortified their relationships with CSWGs, police, and the community, and offered assistance in the renovation of their facilities. In 2013, there were 125 LCPCs in the CSI's AoRs, characterized by varying activity levels and composed of representatives of the Court of Elders, Women's Committee, Youth Councils, and Veterans' Councils.

MPR: The MPRs are customised mini-buses which offer a space for the public to visit with the police, ask questions, or to lodge complaints. Originally launched in July 2011, complemented by a lot of training for the local police in its proper utilisation, 16 were operational at the end of 2013. During the reporting period, 27,696 people approached the MPRs both out of curiosity and to lodge complaints. Community members and police management have stated that the vehicles have brought several benefits, including raising the profile of the police and aiding in reducing crime.

The establishment and usage of the MPRs, deployed in all CSI AoRs have proven an effective catalyst for police-public co-operation. Each district operates according to local needs, based on an agreed schedule with respective police stations and the preferences of the communities within AoRs. Additionally, the MPRs engage with NGOs to reach out to isolated and rural communities, providing training sessions and community meetings. In 2013, CSI continued building capacity of local police in community policing through training and mentoring.

The position of the CSI Advisor to the Community Policing Training Centre (CPTC) was established in 2013 to enhance CSI activities in the area of community policing, by providing direct consultations and delivering trainings. Over 400 police officers have received training by CSI on applying community policing principles or communication skills in their work through the following trainings:

- "MPR and LCPC joint activity in Community Policing according to KR Legislation", addressing the Kyrgyz Republic Legislation on LCPCs; MOI KR Order #653 "On Mobile Police Reception"; main tasks of MPRs; main tasks of LCPCs; and outcomes of LCPC and MPR activities.
- "Community Policing (The Police and the People as Partners)", covering topics, such as relationships between police officers and the public; seven principles associated with Community Policing; the Problem-Solving Model for Community Policing work; and Building Police-Public Partnerships.
- "Community Policing in Urban Areas", aiming to familiarize local police on international police standards and to draw the experiences from the USA and Europe.

CSI, in co-operation with JDIs continued to establish better co-operation with youth in crime prevention activities through interactive lectures and theatre-forum presentations on issues of

youth concerns, such as school bullying; racketeering; early-age marriage; and domestic violence. More than 2,000 children have benefited from these events and campaigns. The outreach aimed at reducing the likelihood of schoolchildren engaging in youth criminality, and building ties between police officers and their youngest constituents.

Neighbourhood Management Programme: The joint CSI-PRP Neighbourhood Management Programme (NMP) brought together police and local leaders in selected CSI districts to identify, prioritise, and resolve community-recognised problems.

Several capacity building events were held to foster NM teams with project implementation. In November, the first “National Neighbourhood Management Forum” was held in Osh. The Forum was sponsored by PRP and attended by the management of CSI, all IPAs and NM teams, engaged in the project. CSI, with their local partners in the Mol, and LCPCs gave presentations to each other, exchanged best practices and shared lessons learned.

Within the frameworks of the CSI/PRP-supported NMP, several projects were initiated and successfully implemented within the reporting period:

- Kyzyl Kiya: Eight video cameras were installed in the premises of the multi-ethnic School #2. According to the school principal, safety at school was improved as closer co-operation with local police was achieved;
- Karavan village (Kyzyl-Kiya district): Three video cameras were installed at the central street and the newly opened police sub-station;
- Kara Suu: Traffic lights and signs were installed in Kara-Suu town, garbage bins provided in some neighborhoods, lighting provided in the school back yard, and a dog shelter was built;
- Aravan: Garbage bins were installed, street lights provided, and crosswalk lines were painted.
- Uzgen: Street lights were installed in some of the main streets.
- Nookat: Protective fences around the kindergarten were built and lights installed. Various sport activities were organized;
- Kara-Dobo village (Chuy district): A Youth Center was renovated and furnished;
- Zhayil (Chuy district): Street lights were installed;
- Bazar Korgon: Speed bumps and traffic signs were installed near the Navoi school;
- Osh city: Pedestrian crossings (zebras), pedestrian signs and speed bumps were installed in the Ak Tilek area; and protective fences were built around a kindergarten;
- Isfana: Road signs and speed bumps were installed near five schools;
- Kyzyl Kiya. The Youth Centre in Kyzyl Kiya was renovated;
- Suzak: A fence around a water pump and electrical transformer was installed to secure citizens who are using water from that place;
- Suzak: A ‘Playground of Friendship’ was created;
- Batken district: Furniture, books and table-tennis were donated to the local library.

#### Priority 2: Respect for and promotion of human rights by the police is increased

Throughout the year, human rights violations by law enforcement bodies remained a great concern of CSI. The prioritisation of human rights took considerably longer than the development of community policing programmes. However, human rights trainings have become a fundamental tool in conveying international standards to local counterparts. While at the beginning programmes were initiated by CSI, increasingly they were being requested by the communities and national counterparts, as were other means of supporting human rights in different AORs of the CSI.

The following human rights-related training courses were held in 2013:

- A “Gender Training” was delivered by an Advisor on Gender Issues from the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna;
- Kyzyl Kiya Police Officers attended a training on “Mediation”, jointly organized by CSI and the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED);
- Trainings for Chairmen of Elders’ Courts in Suzak District, as well as Kara Suu and Aravan were organized to provide Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of Elders’ Courts with information about Kyrgyzstan law regulation of Elders’ Courts.
- A training on “Police Ethics: Code of Conduct and Rights of Detainees” was held in several districts throughout the year, including Kyzyl Kiya (for 56 police officers), Uzgen (65 police officers), Aravan (35 police officers), and Nookat (106 police officers).
- Courses on “Detainee’s Rights” were delivered in Kyzyl Kiya, Nookat, Kara Suu, Aravan and Uzgen and hosted overall 80 police officers;
- “Human Rights” training courses were delivered in Aravan, Nookat, Kara Suu and Uzgen, attended by 80 police officers in total; and
- A “Human Rights” training for selected Police Custodies’ Personnel (30 police officers) serving in the south of the country was delivered in May. The following topics were presented and discussed in depth: the PLAN Concept; Basic rights of persons in police custody; Practical steps for police officers to ensure safeguarding of human rights of persons in custody; and Consequences of human rights violations committed by police officers.

The training courses were organized and delivered by the CSI Advisor to the CPTC, the CSI Human Rights Advisor, CSI IPAs, and local NGO representatives.

Additionally, several human rights campaigns and activities were implemented, such as:

- Training on “Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking” in Aravan and Kara Suu;
- “Gender Sensitization and Awareness Training” for LCPC members in Jalal-Abad;
- A “Campaign on Children’s Rights” dedicated to the World Children’s Day in Leilek; and
- Some 12 events in the framework of “16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence” campaign held in all southern AORs, which were attended by more than 1,000 participants.

More than 6,000 human rights brochures were produced for distribution across the CSI’s AORs. They contain information for residents on their legal rights and protections under the law. By increasing public awareness on their rights, it was expected that the likelihood of violations escaping recognition would be reduced.

To increase transparency of police actions and ensure that no violations of human rights take place, CSI installed surveillance cameras in five police stations and the police detention centre in Jalal-Abad province, and in three police stations in Osh city. With consultative support from CSI, Leylek police station also installed security cameras in the pre-detention centre. The installation of cameras has been accompanied with necessary training of police officers on the purpose and proper usage of the cameras and the recordings.

Representatives of the Kyrgyz Republic’s Ombudsman office, together with CSI personnel took part in MPR trips to remote rural areas as well as to areas with mixed ethnicity composition. During these visits, the Ombudsman office’s representatives were able to collect information connected with possible misbehavior of local law enforcement bodies.

Priority 3: The police's ability to operate professionally in a multi-ethnic environment and to actively recruit various ethnic minorities into the police is improved

CSI has aided in bettering relations between the police and minorities in their AORs. Sports games, town halls, and trainings were held during which individuals of varying ethnic background could meet as peers and neighbours rather than representatives of different groups. Almost all youth events involved this multi-ethnic dynamic so that children might overcome any stereotypes imposed upon them and build friendships across ethnic lines. Police were present at these events so as to teach youths that the police were there to support them and resolve their problems.

CSI teams continued to underline and emphasize to their police counterparts the importance of maintaining open, unbiased and thus effective communication with representatives of different ethnic groups and keeping warm relations with all ethnic communities.

CSI and the CiB's PRP developed a project on establishing a multi-ethnic police substation in Osh city, pending approval by the Government at the end of 2013.

Events targeting at multi-ethnic policing included:

- A two-day seminar on "Multi-Ethnic Tolerance and Rule of Law" for 30 students from three multi-ethnic schools in Kyzyl Kiya;
- A roundtable and training on "Inter-ethnic Tolerance" for 25 participants in Isfana;
- A cross-border volleyball tournament among Kyrgyz and Tajik police and schoolchildren from the multi-ethnic villages of Arka, Beshkent, Internatsional, and Kulundu of Kyrgyzstan and Ovchu-Kalacha of Tajikistan. This friendly competition, hosted by the Isfana team, created a common ground of positive interaction for people with diverse ethnic backgrounds, including Kyrgyz, Tajik and Uzbek ethnicities. The Isfana CSI team planned to continue this initiative in 2014.

In 2013, CSI's Osh city teams and ACTED also elaborated a plan for a joint training on conflict de-escalation and effective communication for NIs and small businesses' employees, where minor misunderstandings may be easily escalated and turned into a bigger conflict, sometimes with inter-ethnic implications.

Finally, a brochure on *Recruiting Women into the police* was approved by the Mol and was ready for distribution in 2014.

Co-ordination with Other OSCE Dimensions

The relationship between the PPP and CSI deepened during the year, with CSI acting as the implementer and collaborator for several PRP-initiated projects. A big share of work was dedicated to the joint PRP-CSI NMP. CSI also co-operated with the PRP in organizing and holding a two-day seminar on "Multi-Ethnic Tolerance and Rule of Law" for 30 students from three multi-ethnic schools, teaching staff and JDIs in Kyzyl-Kiya district in October (see above).

In co-operation with the PRP, an Afghan-Kyrgyz Police Co-operation Training was held in the CPTC in Osh with a special focus on Community Policing.

In co-operation with the Human Dimension component of the CiB, training was delivered to police custodies personnel serving in the south of the country (see above).

With PMD's projects on Mediation ("Peace Messengers") and Youth, co-operation was established to avoid duplication and eliminate inefficiency.

Various projects were implemented in co-operation with ODIHR in the frame of the “16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence” campaign (see also Appendix 1).

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#### 4.14 Office in Tajikistan

##### Background

According to the Permanent Council decision No. 852 of 19 June 2008, the Mandate of the OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OiT) envisages the following:

- Promote the implementation of the OSCE commitments by contributing to stability and security, to prevent conflicts and take measures for crisis management, as well as in the areas of, inter alia, police-related activities;
- Provide assistance in development of common approaches to address problems and threats to security; and
- Build national capacity and expertise within the OiT's area of responsibility to facilitate an efficient transfer of tasks to the Republic of Tajikistan.

The first initial steps have been taken towards implementation of police reform. Upon request of the host country, the OSCE OiT has fostered an overall police reform project and supported Tajikistan in addressing threats posed to the country's security emanating from organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, and violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism.

The Joint Needs Assessment on Policing, conducted in 2008, has been shared with the SPMU and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of the Republic of Tajikistan. The MIA is in full support of police reform efforts and The Counter Terrorism and Police Unit (CTPU) was created within the OSCE OiT in November 2008. Extensive research on police reform efforts internationally as well as in the region was conducted. In addition, the OSCE best practice manuals and police reform strategies have been studied and applied in a first draft *Police Reform Concept Strategy* paper.

Another step forward was the drafting of the MoU on Police Reform. Following the signing of the MoU in 2011 between the Government of Tajikistan and the OSCE, later approved by the Parliament of Tajikistan in 2012, the OiT, together with its main stakeholder, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), achieved the next milestone in their joint efforts when the *Police Reform Strategy for 2013-2020* was approved by the *Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan* dated 19 March 2013, under No. 1438. It serves as a basis for further expanding the OiT's support to Tajikistan in developing policing based on democratic principles and addressing threats posed by organized crime, drugs trafficking and terrorism.

The MIA has remained committed to police reform reinforced by the approval of the *Police Reform Strategy*. The management structure established in the form of a steering group and working groups on different levels has been active and functional, and co-ordinated the tailored reform process.

The fight against transnational crimes, including illicit drugs, human trafficking, and terrorism, as well as the fight against corruption were the priority tasks of the law enforcement agency.

These issues were considered to be among the most acute problems of the day. A particular matter of deep concern for all has been illicit drug trafficking.

In 2008 2009, the President of Tajikistan mentioned the OSCE among organizations with whom Tajikistan would increase co-operation in counter-terrorism issues. The President requested law enforcement and military agencies to be actively involved in preventive activities addressing global threats such as extremism, terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking and transnational crimes. Considering the willingness of the country in countering global threats like extremism and terrorism, the OiT proposed a “Counter Radicalization Capacity Building” project, which started in March 2010. The project is mainly directed on strengthening capacity of the country in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism. Since May 2013, following a decree of the Prime-Minister of Tajikistan, the OSCE project has been closely co-operating with the Government, law enforcement agencies, Ministries and civil society representatives in a Working Group established mainly with the aim to draft a national strategy on preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism.

### Police Reform

In order to provide additional support to the efforts of the CTPU UB in implementing the *Police Reform Strategy* the OiT, in co-ordination with the MIA, has established and launched the Police Reform Phases I (1 January 2012) and II (1 November 2013). The continuous support by the OiT has resulted in improving community policing and co-operation between the MIA and Civil Society on policing issues. In particular the MIA held two “Neighbourhood Watch & Volunteers” conferences in 2013.<sup>27</sup>

A Police Reform Steering Group in combination with a donor mechanism and the establishment of civil society advisory groups has been introduced. In 2013, secretarial support was provided for all meetings.

In 2013, the MiA and the OiT co-chaired two Police Reform Steering Group (PRSG) meetings at a high political level,<sup>28</sup> several Police Reform Working Group meetings at the operational level, as well as meetings with Civil Society Advisory Groups to foster the drafting of a *Police Reform (Development) Programme for 2013-2020* and an *Action Plan* for implementation of the Programme. The Programme serves as a fundamental medium-term programmatic document that identifies strategic objectives, goals and basic directions of police (reform) development; promotes a strategic management approach through training for law enforcement mid-level officials; prepares for and guides police reform implementation combining training and operational needs. These documents were reviewed and finalized by experts of all relevant law enforcement and other state agencies.<sup>29</sup> By the end of 2013, the final drafts were submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for review, pending approval.

In 2013, the OiT facilitated a needs assessment of the Tajik MIA Academy carried out by representatives from the Croatian Police Academy. The OiT provided capacity building of law enforcement officials through conducting a workshop on “Democratic Policing Principles”, including police ethics; and facilitated the participation of MIA officials at relevant conferences, in order to enhance the skills of the law enforcement strategic management structures to adequately respond to operational needs within police reform. The OiT, jointly

<sup>27</sup> Cf. <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/191-national-forum-of-the-neighborhood-watch-and-voluntary-police>; <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/173-speech-by-the-representative-of-the-osce-office-in-the-republican-conference-neighborhood-watch>.

<sup>28</sup> Cf. <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/190-the-sixth-police-reform-steering-group-meeting-was-conducted-in-dushanbe>; <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/176-the-fifth-meeting-of-the-police-reform-steering-group-has-been-conducted>.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/193-experts-meeting-to-discuss-the-draft-police-reform-program-and-action-plan-for-its-implementation>.



with the OSCE TNTD, UNODC and the Tajik MIA Academy conducted and supported international, regional and local conferences on combating terrorism, cybercrime and drug trafficking.

The OiT, together with the MIA co-organized and co-chaired two High Political level Police Reform Steering Group meetings<sup>30</sup> with involvement of local and International organizations and some embassies for further police reform promotion and the drafting of the *Police Reform Action Plan*. This has resulted in the establishment of a sub-working group tasked to draft the *Police Reform Programme and Action Plan*.

On 27-29 November, the OiT facilitated a three-day expert operational meeting with the aim of aligning the *Police Reform Programme and Action Plan* with the *National Police Reform Strategy*. The meeting took place in Khodzha-Obi-Garm and brought together some 45 experts from the MIA, Civil Society, NGOs, International Organizations and Embassies as well as international independent experts to finalize the documents before sending them for final inter-governmental procedures and further presidential approval.<sup>31</sup>

In order to enhance the capacities of the Police Management for implementing police reform, and to facilitate the envisaged changes in the police structure according to democratic policing principles, the activities have entailed a multi-year series of training on “Leadership and Management” with specific topics and modules. In order to ensure gradual change, the OiT provided a training on “The Role of Law Enforcement Officers in the Process of Police Reform” to deepen senior managers attitude of responsibility in policing.

From 15-19 April, the OiT facilitated a coherent one-week “Leadership and Management” training addressing basic elements such as organizational culture; co-operative management; co-operative leading system; and law enforcement challenges. The course was developed and delivered by an external expert from Germany. A total of 20 participants representing senior and mid-level management of the MIA from all regions of Tajikistan attended the training.

From 1-9 April, a joint delegation from the MIA and the OiT went on a study trip to the USA. Organized by the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the US Embassy in Tajikistan and The Emergence Group (TEG), the study visit focused on the topic of Community Policing.

From 13-19 April, the OiT facilitated the participation of two MIA representatives at the second International Conference of the International Association of Police Academies (INTERPA) on “Contemporary Issues in Education, Training and Scientific Research in Security Fields” in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

From 4-6 September, the OiT facilitated the participation of two MIA officials at the “Third Meeting of the Heads of Police Organizations and Agencies” in Istanbul, Turkey.

On 10 September, the OiT facilitated the participation of two MIA officials at the 41<sup>st</sup> “Regular Meeting of Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of CIS Participating-States” in Astana, Kazakhstan.

On 24 to 25 October, the OiT facilitated the participation of two MIA officials at the “OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting” on “Improving the Role of the OSCE in Police-related

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<sup>30</sup> Cf. <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/190-the-sixth-police-reform-steering-group-meeting-was-conducted-in-dushanbe>; <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/176-the-fifth-meeting-of-the-police-reform-steering-group-has-been-conducted>.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. <http://police-reform.tj/index.php/en/news/193-experts-meeting-to-discuss-the-draft-police-reform-program-and-action-plan-for-its-implementation>.

Activities: Experiences and Lessons Learned", organized by the TNTD/SPMU in Vienna (see also chapter 2.2)

On 18 November, the OiT facilitated the participation of two senior managers of the Police Academy of the Republic of Tajikistan at the "5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the International Association of Police Academies (INTERPA) Executive Board Meeting" in Ankara.

Throughout 2013, the OiT thus facilitated the participation of some 14 mid and senior level law enforcement managers in different international conferences and workshops.

In order to assess the real crime situation in Tajikistan, the OiT conducted a nation-wide survey on "Latent crime" from November to December 2013. The assessment findings provided the platform for police planning to respond with the right amount of human resources and equipment to mitigate the crime situation in Tajikistan. The latent crime survey was carried all over Tajikistan and covered some 1,300 respondents. The respondents comprised of randomly selected citizens and law enforcement officers. It revealed a lack of confidence and trust in the police by civil society. More than half of the respondents noted a lack of confidence in their personal security and in the security of property interests. Moreover when looking for security most of them relied on themselves and on their relatives. The survey also noted that a high number of criminal acts were not registered. In addition to identifying shortcomings that require focus and efforts to be addressed, the survey also served as a first milestone to trace the change within the Police Reform process in 2013-2020.

### Counter-Terrorism

On 16 January, the OiT, in partnership with the United Nations Institute for Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI), conducted a roundtable on rehabilitation of prisoners' issues in Tajikistan, where law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan discussed good practices in the prevention of extremism and radicalization in prisons.

On 30 April, the OiT facilitated a workshop on the "Role of Mosques in the Prevention of VERLT".

From 14-15 May, the OiT facilitated the participation of one MIA official and one representative from the General Prosecutor's Office at the International Conference on "The Use of Special Investigation Techniques to Combat Terrorism and Other Forms of Organized Crime," which took place in Strasbourg, France.

From 1-10 June, the OiT, in compliance with the MIA's request and the Police Reform Programme relating to actions against terrorism for the period of 2013-2020, organized a ToT on "VIP Security and Close Protection Techniques with Human Rights Elements" in Garm, Rasht Valley. Three experts from a French VIP Protection Unit delivered the training to some 50 members of the special police unit (OMON). Participants came from different regions, including the Republican OMON (Dushanbe); the OMON of Soghd Regional Centre; the OMON of Khatlon; as well as the OMON of Rasht. This resulted in further cascade training by OMON trainers, who trained 70 other OMON staff on VIP security by the end of 2013. They were trained within the framework of the OiT support to combat terrorism, which has been implemented in Tajikistan for three years.

From 18-19 June, the OiT carried out a national seminar on "Women in Countering Radicalization" at its premises.

On 21 June, the Working Group on the Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalization Leading to Terrorism (VERLT), led by the Security Council of Tajikistan, convened at the OiT

premises.

From 26-27 June, the OiT facilitated the participation of 1 MIA official at the 8<sup>th</sup> Operational Working Group meeting of the Project KALKAN/INTERPOL on “Terrorist Routes from/to Conflict Zones and Lessons to be Learnt on De-Radicalization” in Istanbul, Turkey.

On 2 July, the OiT, in close co-operation with the TNTD/SPMU and UNODC, organized a Regional Conference on “Combating Cybercrime Threats”. 44 participants from different law enforcement agencies, Embassies, internet provider companies and three experts were involved in this activity.

On 1 October, the OiT, in co-operation with the TNTD/ATU, organized a National Roundtable on “Preventive Measures to Hinder the Use of Explosives by Terrorists”. 26 representatives from different state and private agencies participated in the event.

From November to December, the OiT conducted a “Needs Assessment on Counter Terrorism Issues” among all local law enforcement agencies that are engaged in anti-terrorism measures to assess current capacities of agencies to combat terrorism and extremism phenomena. There was a necessity to conduct the needs assessment on countering terrorism in order to better identify and prioritize the areas where the OSCE can provide support and enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies in countering and preventing terrorism issues. The needs assessment served as a basis for planning in 2014. For follow-up processes, a comprehensive *Needs Assessment Report* was produced, which was going to be considered by the OiT and its partners for 2014 and 2015.

On 10-12 December, the OiT, in co-operation with UNODC, and supported by the TNTD/ATU, organized a regional workshop on "Sharing Practices in International Cooperation for the Purpose of Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Terrorism Related Cases" in Dushanbe. The workshop convened 35 representatives from the General Prosecutor's Offices, financial monitoring bodies, national investigation departments of the MIA and national security committees, as well as judges of municipal and supreme courts from the Central Asian region. Participants exchanged experiences and discussed challenges related to extradition, mutual legal assistance and co-operation between law enforcement agencies to counter terrorism. Participants also discussed counter-terrorism practices in the UK, the US, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Representatives from INTERPOL, the OiT and UNODC delivered presentations and took part in the discussions.

### Drug Trafficking

In March 2013, the Drug Control Agency (DCA) under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan printed and published its *2012 Annual Report on the drug situation in the Republic of Tajikistan*, which was financed and supported by the OSCE, within the OiT's programme to combat illicit drug trafficking. The *Annual Report* describes the efforts of law enforcement agencies in 2012; reports on the drug situation in the country; the situation in Afghanistan; analyses drug abuse and drug prevention efforts; as well as international co-operation of the DCA. The OiT continued to support the publication of the *Annual Report* as part of a larger public outreach initiative of the DCA in drug prevention efforts and in identifying the future focus of investigations. 800 copies of the report were printed in the Tajik, Russian and English languages and distributed among international and local law enforcement agencies.

The OiT has also supported a campaign on combating drug trafficking and drug prevention. In 2013, the Drug Prevention Campaign was conducted by an implementing partner, the public organization “Source of Life” with involvement of DCA staff. The campaign covered nine regions, some of them neighbouring Afghanistan: Shurabad, Khovaling, Baljuvan, Panj, Shaartuz, Mastchoh, Gonchi, Asht and Zafarabad. The campaign targeted some 10,000

people and consisted of performances by actors, songs, sports events and discussions on drug-related issues. Special attention was given to youth to attract them to sports and to inform them about drug-related diseases and crimes in order to prevent them from using and trafficking drugs.

With respect to strengthening the activities in this area, the President of Tajikistan in his message to the Parliament instructed to develop a *National Strategy on Counter Narcotics* for the period of 2012-2020 and further extended the state efforts on this issue.

The *Strategy* fully corresponds to the activities that the OiT is implementing on the Drug Prevention Campaign since 2008 in cooperation with the DCA.

The OiT, jointly with the MIA, organized a sports tournament under the motto “Sports against Drugs” among youth working in local and international organizations as well as an international Conference on “International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Drug-Related Organized Crime” in Dushanbe and provided support in organizing a TNTD/SPMU bilateral meeting on combating illicit drug trafficking from Afghanistan with involvement of Afghan senior law enforcement managers in Dushanbe.

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**4.15 Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan**

Background

Since 2007, the PCUz has been providing assistance to the Police Academy under the Ministry of Interior (Mol). The assistance focuses on co-operation in improving training and exchanging experience. Special attention is paid to retraining and the professional development of specialists in enhancing public security, crime prevention, and major issues such as terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.

Since 2010, the PCUz has co-operated with the Chair on Human Rights Theory and Practice under the Police Academy, and the Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision Department of the Mol and its subdivisions in the regions, on capacity building and training on human rights.

Also since 2008, the office supports the work of the National Center of Drug Control (NCDC) through training and capacity building activities. The NCDC is an agency under the Cabinet of Ministers in charge of developing and implementing state strategies and policies in the fight against illicit drug circulation and supporting law enforcement in drug control, incl. collection and analysing of data. A MoU between the PCUz and the NCDC was signed on 22 January, designed to improve the quality and the delivery of the joint project by expanding activities in the field of control of illicit drug circulation and addressing related transnational organized crime issues.

In the field of combating human trafficking, the PCUz supports the Inter-agency Anti-trafficking Commission and other governmental agencies, as well as civil society representatives in increasing their efforts to combat human trafficking. Besides capacity building, the office focuses on establishing more systematic and sustainable counter action

to human trafficking and better co-ordination between the different anti-trafficking stakeholders, such as police, health and social workers and NGOs in identifying the trafficked persons and protecting their human rights.

### Police Development

From 14-20 February, the PCUz, together with an expert from the Polish Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, conducted two three-day training courses on theory and international standards of human rights for police officers. Fifty representatives of the Kashkadarya, Andizhan, Ferghana and Namangan regional police offices examined basic principles of human rights and the international system of human rights protection. Participants discussed the role of law enforcement in ensuring the right to peaceful assembly, privacy and freedom of expression, and conducted practical exercises on protecting and restoring human rights and freedoms. By conducting these training courses the PCUz concluded implementation of the Project funded through the extra-budgetary contribution of the Government of Germany.

On 19 March, the PCUz organized the first briefing and co-ordination meeting for representatives of bilateral embassies and international organizations on PCUz's police-related project activities. PCUz informed participants about on-going activities, such as training for law enforcement bodies of the National Police Academy; promoting human rights at the academy; training on human rights in the regions of Uzbekistan; travel document security; human trafficking; promoting international standards in the penitentiary system; as well as other police-related activities, such as combating drug trafficking and disaster preparedness.

On 4-6 September, the PCUz conducted a three-day training focusing on enhancing capacity of 25 teachers from the Police Academy, Sergeants' Schools, and Tashkent Higher Military School in increasing awareness on the international human rights standards and the role of police in ensuring and protecting human rights. Throughout the programme a strong emphasis was given to the participatory and interactive training methodology with specific exercises where the practical application of human rights provisions for operational and other categories of police units were underlined.

### UN SC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

On 30 April a three-day workshop for law enforcement representatives was held in Tashkent to discuss rights of women and their participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction. The workshop was organized by the PCUz jointly with the Police Academy of Uzbekistan and brought together 26 representatives from the Academy, the MoI and police officers from different regions of Uzbekistan to discuss the implementation of the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women* and the *UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*. Special attention was also paid to the OSCE recommendations on democratic policing.

### Anti-Corruption

On 25-27 November, the PCUz, jointly with the Police Academy organized a training on "International Practices and Methods of Fighting against Corruption, its Core and Typology". The training was conducted by two experts from Germany and brought together 21 representatives from the Police Academy, the Ministry of Interior to study police ethics, indicators of corruption, as well as best practices in the fight against corruption.

On 28-30 November, the same experts provided another training course on the *UN Convention against Corruption* for 30 police officers representing various departments of the MoI (investigation, human rights protection, personnel issues, internal security, prison

administration), as well as its subdivisions in Tashkent city and Tashkent region, and specialized police educational establishments. The training course covered ethical rules in the work of police; international standards in fighting corruption; different stages of corruption cases; and related actions of the police and other relevant actors.

### Organized Crime

From 26-28 March, the PCUz, jointly with the Police Academy under the MoI, conducted a three-day training course for police instructors on searching, identifying and seizing the proceeds of crime in Tashkent. The event brought together 25 trainers from the National Police Academy and was led by two experts from France who shared the experiences of European law enforcement agencies with search, detection and collection of traces and evidences of crime. Special attention was paid to existing training programmes in preparing law enforcement specialists on searching, identifying and seizing criminal proceeds.

From 4-6 June, the PCUz, jointly with the Police Academy under the MoI, organized a training for criminal police to learn about best international practices on operation and investigation procedures. The training was conducted by two experts from Germany and the UK and brought together 25 representatives from the Police Academy, the MoI as well as police officers from Uzbekistan's regions to study the legal framework and planning investigation practices with a special focus on complying with national and international human rights standards.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

On 17 April, the PCUz participated at a roundtable on "Highlighting the Activities of Government(al) and Non-government(al) Organizations on the Implementation of the National Anti-trafficking Law". The event was conducted in the framework of the USAID counter-trafficking project implemented by the Uzbek anti-trafficking NGO "Istiqbolli Avlod". The roundtable brought together representatives of the government, NGOs from all the regions of Uzbekistan and anti-trafficking NGOs from Russia and Kazakhstan.

On 14-15 May, the PCUz, jointly with the Anti-trafficking Inter-agency Commission, conducted a workshop in Samarqand for the executive secretaries of the territorial branches of the Commission on Counteracting Human Trafficking. The main aim of the workshop was to promote better anti-trafficking coordination between the police, health and social service providers, the women's committee, the Makhallas and NGOs.

On 21-22 May, the PCUz and the national anti-trafficking NGO "Istiqbolli Avlod" participated at the ODIHR Central Asian Regional Roundtable on "Building National Referral Mechanisms: Gaps Analysis and Good Practices" in Istanbul, Turkey.

On 19-20 September, the PCUz organized a two-day training focusing on providing quick and accurate identification of the victim of human trafficking and providing relevant assistance to them. The event was organized together with the Uzbek Foreign Ministry and brought together 20 Uzbek consular officials based in Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, Ukraine and other countries that are human trafficking destination points, as well as consular personnel of the Uzbek Foreign Ministry from Tashkent and experts from the OSCE Secretariat, Austrian and Latvian Foreign Ministries, Georgia, Israel and Moldova. Representatives of the State Anti-trafficking Commission and NGOs also took part.

On 26-27 November, the PCUz facilitated the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Supreme Court, the Research Centre under the Supreme Court and a national anti-trafficking NGO at an International Seminar on "Protection Mechanisms for Trafficked Victims: Implementation of Non-Punishment

Provision” in Baku. Participants discussed the role of judiciary in providing access to justice for trafficked persons, country practices and domestic legal frameworks in regard to victim protection; evidential problems specific to testimonies of victims; as well as the role of pro-bono aid in addressing human trafficking.

### Drug Trafficking

From 5-14 March, within the framework of a joint project with the National Center on Drug Control, the PCUz facilitated the participation of officers of Uzbek law enforcement agencies in a short-term training course in the UK. In the course of this hands-on training, middle-level officers of the Uzbek National Security Service, Mol, State Customs Committee and NCDC learned about best practices and obtained relevant practical knowledge in drug trafficking in cargo. The focus of the training was on profiling air freights and passengers at main UK airports, the role of the National Targeting Hub, and the information technology systems used for targeting air freight. The training was also used for the identification of partners and establishing contacts for possible future co-operation in organizing training and master classes for Uzbekistan experts on related topics by UK experts.

From 25 to 27 March, the PCUz organized a seminar for 14 experts from all provinces of Uzbekistan in charge of implementing the country-wide programme in fighting illegal drugs. Participants learned about the latest national regulations and government agencies' preventive measures supporting the fight against the illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors.

From 23-26 April, the PCUz organized two workshops in Andijan and Ferghana cities for 80 representatives of law enforcement agencies, medical staff dealing with drug consumption, as well as staff of the regional administration from Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan provinces responsible for implementing the country-wide programme in controlling illegal drugs. Special attention was also paid to prevention of drug abuse among young people and measures to prevent the distribution of drugs.

From 13-15 May, another workshop was organized in Tashkent for 25 representatives of the Drug Abuse Prevention Centres, the heads of medical staff and social workers dealing with the consequences of drug abuse. Participants increased their knowledge about the potential role of social workers in providing prophylactics services to drug addicts based on national and international experiences; forms of social rehabilitation and support; preventive measures and individual plans for drug addicts; as well as national legislation and reform processes of Drug Abuse Prevention Centres to respond to drug abuse.

On 11-15 November, the PCUz facilitated a study visit to Austria for a delegation from Uzbekistan, led by the Head of the NCDC and officers of Uzbek law enforcement agencies representing mid-level officers of the Uzbek National Security Service, Mol and State Customs Committee. During the visit the delegation obtained relevant practical knowledge in drug trafficking, targeting and profiling air freights and cargo at Vienna airport, the role of the Criminal Intelligence Service in fighting illicit drug circulation and existing information technology systems used for this purpose. The visit was also used to establish contacts and identify areas for possible joint co-operation in the field of fighting illicit drug circulation.

On 9-10 December, the PCUz, jointly with the NCDC, organized another regional seminar for 28 experts from the Gulistan and Jizzak provinces of Uzbekistan in charge of implementing the country-wide programme in fighting illegal drugs. Besides the latest national regulations, the participants studied preventive measures supporting the fight against the illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors.

From 20-21 June, five senior Afghan law enforcement officials attended a two-day study visit on fighting drug trafficking in Tashkent. The visit was organized by the TNTD/SPMU in co-

operation with the PCUz. During the visit the Afghan delegation met with the law enforcement authorities of Uzbekistan and participated in a roundtable discussion with representatives from relevant international organizations and embassies in Uzbekistan. The visit was organized to promote bilateral and regional co-operation and to boost the exchange of information in fighting drug trafficking in order to help developing effective counter narcotic strategies. Participants also learned about the operational practices of the neighbouring countries and discussed the practical application of new tools, mechanisms and realistic case-management as well as special investigative techniques and inter-agency co-operation methods. The visit was part of a larger OSCE-supported project to promote co-operation and information-sharing between Afghan law enforcement agencies at all levels and their counterparts in neighbouring countries (see also chapter 2.2).



## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1:



### **ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2013**

Submitted as appendix to the SG Annual Report on Police-Related Activities, in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001

### Background

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides police-related assistance to governments and civil society in OSCE participating States in close co-operation with other OSCE executive structures and international organizations. In 2013, police-related activities were conducted in the following programmatic areas.

### Human Rights Education

In 2013, ODIHR continued to promote the main principles set out in the ODIHR Guidelines on Human Rights Education for Law Enforcement Officials. On 16 September, ODIHR was invited to the Basic Police Training Center in Sremska Kamenica (Serbia) to present the Guidelines to police commanders and trainers. Approximately 30 participants took part in discussions on a range of issues, including methodologies for teaching human rights to police cadets, curriculum development and the importance of fostering a climate of respect for human rights in training institutions and police stations. Following the meeting, Training Centre personnel circulated a letter to all the participants requesting feedback on how to improve the curricula used in the Centre, as well as on training and education methods for human rights related issues.

In March, ODIHR received a letter from the Head of the National Human Rights Institute of Chile expressing their appreciation for the Guidelines and requesting permission to translate the document into Spanish so that it may be used towards reforming police training in Chile.

### Freedom of Peaceful Assembly

The policing of assemblies was the main focus of a roundtable meeting held in Vienna on 1 and 2 July, organized jointly by the TNTD/SPMU and ODIHR. The roundtable brought together police officers from Croatia, Italy, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as civil society representatives. Participants discussed findings and recommendations formulated in ODIHR's assembly monitoring report *Monitoring of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Selected OSCE Participating States*. Police representatives shared their approaches to public order issues during the policing of assemblies and engaged in dialogue with civil society representatives.

### Human Rights, Gender and Security (HRGS)

On 24 September, ODIHR, in co-operation with the OSCE Gender Section and DCAF, organized a side event on "Gender and Police Oversight" on the margins of the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) in Warsaw. The discussion focused on the internal and external mechanisms that exist, or should exist, within police structures in order to ensure that grievances filed by policewomen and policemen are properly addressed. Such mechanisms are especially important in police institutions where the presence of female officers is increasing. Speakers from DCAF and the Independent Police Complaints Commission of England and Wales explained that grievances filed by women usually concerned gender-based discrimination in pay and advancement, the curtailment of job-related benefits and rights, including maternity leave, and the absence of policies or procedures to protect female officers against sexual harassment or assault at work. In addition, external or internal oversight could and should address the manner in which the police engage in the everyday security needs of women in the community, including violence against women. A total of 60 participants (40 women and 20 men),

including representatives from civil society and OSCE delegations, attended the side event.<sup>32</sup>

### Gender-Based Violence

As in 2012, ODIHR once again assisted the OSCE Community Security Initiative (CSI) and local NGOs to participate in the “16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence” campaign in Kyrgyzstan, a global campaign that takes place every year from 25 November to 10 December. ODIHR assisted in producing eight banners and 5,000 brochures in the local language designed to raise public awareness of domestic violence and its legal consequences. With help from local gender NGOs, CSI distributed the ODIHR materials at various events, including training events for local officials, discussions with the public and awareness-raising events in schools. The banners were posted throughout the districts of Kara-Suu, Aravan, Nookat and Uzgen where domestic violence has been identified as an issue of concern.

In Moldova, the work of police and social workers in the field of gender-based violence has been supported by a well-developed legislative framework for combating domestic violence, including detailed regulations on protective orders for victims. In 2013, the main issue as identified by the Women’s Law Center (WLC), one of ODIHR’s local partners, was the enforcement practices and awareness among police and social workers of their duties to implement victim assistance procedures. In 2013, ODIHR assisted the WLC in publishing and distributing 2,500 brochures for police officers (2,000 in Romanian and 500 in Russian), as well as 2,500 brochures for social workers (2,000 in Romanian and 500 in Russian), in which their specific roles as first responders in domestic violence cases were defined. These brochures formed part of a larger campaign by WLC to raise awareness about domestic violence and build capacity to address the shortcomings in implementing domestic violence legislation in Moldova.

In 2013, ODIHR provided support to OSCE participating States in developing and reforming legal frameworks to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence, in line with international standards and good practices. Upon request, ODIHR conducted legal reviews of domestic violence legislation in Georgia and Ukraine, and assisted national authorities in enhancing gender equality legislation more broadly in Mongolia and Ukraine. With the support of the Office of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, a series of meetings with government, parliament and civil society representatives were organized in Kyiv from 28-30 October, including a discussion with the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior concerning the main recommendations contained in ODIHR’s legal review, as well as their practical implications for the work of law enforcement authorities.

The Office also continued to raise awareness concerning international obligations in the sphere of preventing and combating domestic violence. In this vein, ODIHR presented OSCE commitments and international standards relating to gender equality and domestic violence during the “Seminar on Women’s Rights and Gender Issues for Representatives of Law Enforcement Bodies of Turkmenistan”, organized by the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat on 25 July. The seminar brought together 25 representatives of law enforcement institutions in Turkmenistan to discuss international standards and good practices in protecting and fulfilling women’s rights.

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<sup>32</sup> For a news item concerning this side event, see: <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/105490>>.

Upon request of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, ODIHR also contributed to a training event for 20 committee members of the Parliament of Montenegro, held in Bar on 19 and 20 July, including representatives of the Security and Defence Committee that exercises oversight of the police and other security bodies. As part of the training, ODIHR invited a representative of the CoE to deliver a session on the obligations contained in the CoE's *Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence*, which Montenegro ratified in 2013.

### Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism

From 16-19 April, ODIHR, together with the OSCE BMSC, successfully delivered a training session on "Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism and Border Security", held in Dushanbe. The training session provided 26 border and customs officials from 12 OSCE participating States and two Partners for Co-operation with a better understanding of ways to protect human rights while securing borders from terrorism.

On 29 November, the TNTD/SPMU and ODIHR launched a new publication on *Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations: A Practical Manual for Law Enforcement Officers* in Vienna.<sup>33</sup> This manual adopts an operational approach to explore the different phases of counter-terrorism investigations and their potential impact on human rights. It covers issues such as information-gathering and intelligence; witnesses and crime scene examination; the arrest, detention and questioning of terrorism suspects; and the integrity and accountability of investigations.

This new tool complements ODIHR's manual and training module on *Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights*, which focuses on the international human rights standards and OSCE commitments applicable in the anti-terrorism context.<sup>34</sup> In 2013, ODIHR was revising this training module with the objective of developing an operational and skills-based training curriculum for police, as well as a trainers' manual and a ToT programme. In order to gather information on potential challenges that counter-terrorism officers may face in their daily work, ODIHR conducted a series of consultations with current and former officers and civil society organizations in Northern Ireland/UK, Spain and the United States. A first consolidated draft of the training curriculum for police was discussed with police trainers, current and former counter-terrorism officers, civil society organizations and OSCE executive structures during a peer-review meeting held in Warsaw on 4-5 November. ODIHR planned to continue developing these new training tools in 2014.

Throughout 2013, ODIHR and the TNTD continued to develop the Guidebook on *Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT): a Community Policing Approach*, which was planned to be launched in March 2014. A peer-review meeting on the Guidebook was held in Warsaw on 6-7 March, and gathered 12 experts in human rights, counter-terrorism and police (including 3 women and 9 men). In addition, between May and June, a distance peer-review to support the Guidebook's drafting process was conducted with the participation of 50 experts (including 15 women and 35 men) from among national authorities, civil society organizations, academia, as well as international organizations and OSCE executive structures. The Guidebook was designed to provide guidance to policy-makers and senior police officials on how to incorporate community-policing as part of a human rights-compliant approach to preventing and countering VERLT. It could also serve as a useful resource to members of civil society, in particular community leaders.

<sup>33</sup> See: <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/108930>>.

<sup>34</sup> See: <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/29103>>.

### Human Rights and Anti-Trafficking

As part of its project on “Human Rights Protection for Trafficked Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Central Asia”, ODIHR carried out two assessments in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The first of these focused on National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) and was held in Kyrgyzstan from February to April 2013, while the second assessment studied the access of trafficked persons to compensation and was held in Kazakhstan from May to August 2013. Law-enforcement officers were among those interviewed for the assessments along with representatives of other state agencies, international organizations and NGOs working in the field of anti-trafficking.

In May, ODIHR organized a regional round table on “Building National Referral Mechanisms: Gaps Analysis and Good Practices”, held in Istanbul.<sup>35</sup> One of the aims of the round table was to familiarize participants from different agencies and different countries with the work of their counterparts, in order to build co-operation between them. Police officers and prosecutors from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan were given the opportunity to exchange experience with their counterparts from Belgium, the Netherlands and Moldova, as well as with the participating NGOs.

In August, ODIHR launched a call among civil society actors in Central Asia for small projects aimed at empowering victims and potential victims of trafficking. The small projects selected from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were going to mainly focus on awareness-raising, in particular in remote locations and among the youth, as well as on increasing the capacity of NGOs and state agencies working on anti-trafficking and building co-operation with diaspora communities; together with other aspects of THB prevention and the provision of assistance to trafficked persons. Most of the projects selected involved co-operation with government counterparts, in particular the Ministries of Interior and Prosecutor’s offices, which have been invited to assist either as experts or as beneficiaries.

Throughout 2013, ODIHR contributed to the activities of OSCE field presences involving law enforcement officers. As such, ODIHR contributed to a training course on the “Investigation and Prosecution of Suspected Trafficking Offenses, and Conviction and Punishment of Trafficking Offenders for Law Enforcement Agencies, the Judiciary and Defense Lawyers”, organized by the OSCE Office in Ashgabat jointly with the TNTD/SPMU on 24-25 July. The Office also contributed to a seminar on “the Multidisciplinary Approach to Combating Human Trafficking: Referral Mechanisms and Co-operation”, organized by the OSCE Mission to Moldova in Tiraspol; as well as to a conference on “Promoting Sustainability of State-Led National Referral Mechanisms for Victims of Human Trafficking”, held in Kyiv in November.

### Travel Document Security and Population Registration

On 26-27 November, ODIHR and the TNTD/ATU jointly organized an “Expert Roundtable on Addressing the Link between Travel Document Security and Population Registration/Civil Registration Documents and Processes”, which took place in Warsaw. The roundtable explored the latest trends in forging travel documents, with special focus on the particular practices criminals and terrorists employ to obtain genuine travel documents (including electronic passports) under a fake identity. The roundtable also sought to identify measures the OSCE can take to enhance international efforts that link travel document issuing systems to civil registry systems as part of a robust mechanism for the management and issuance of national identity and travel documents.

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<sup>35</sup> For a press release on the roundtable, see: <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/101832>>, accessed on 17 January 2014.

### Roma and Sinti issues

ODIHR's Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI) continued its work to promote good relations between the police and Roma and Sinti communities. On 29 November, CPRSI, in partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Moldova and the Roma National Center (RNC), launched the project "Building trust between Roma and Police" in the Republic of Moldova. The event took place in Chisinau and was attended by 45 participants including representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Chancellery, the Ombudsman Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, as well as various units from the Ministry of Internal Affairs including the Border Police, the Bureau of Statistics and the Police Academy. The event was followed by a training seminar for 35 police officers serving in communities with a significant Roma population. As part of the event, officers were introduced to the culture and traditions of Romani communities in an effort to deconstruct stereotypes and prejudices about them. The seminar offered information and insights on how police officers should communicate with civilians; how to conduct home visits; manage violence; engage in mediation; and cope with fear and stress in the context of policing in minority communities; as well as when and how to apply force.

### Hate Crime

ODIHR continued to implement its "Training against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement" (TAHCLE) programme in OSCE participating States. In 2013, interest in TAHCLE increased significantly, as demonstrated by the signing of the Memoranda of Understanding by the Observatory for Security Against Discriminatory Acts (OSCAD) of Italy and by the Police Academy of Montenegro. ODIHR also received confirmations of interest from two additional participating States.

Upon the invitation of the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC), ODIHR organized a three-day ToT session on TAHCLE for trainers from the AEPC member police colleges. The session gathered 16 participants from eleven participating States and was held in Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or, France. Participants came from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom. According to feedback from participants, the ToT session improved their skills in delivering a training session on hate crimes to their peers and police academy trainees. Most participants indicated that their understanding of prejudice, stereotypes and hate crime changed as a result of the training session.

In Italy, ODIHR facilitated two meetings of the national implementation working group to customize the standard TAHCLE curriculum to the needs and requirements of the Italian State Police and Carabinieri forces. Together with the working group, ODIHR introduced modules on national legislation related to hate crimes and discrimination and reviewed the module on investigation to ensure its compliance with national and international practices. ODIHR also included modules on international obligations and commitments, as well as case studies and examples of hate crimes drawn from the local context. During the second working group meeting, participants agreed on the format of the initial TAHCLE workshops for 160 police and Carabinieri officers, which were planned for early 2014.

In Montenegro, following the signing of a MoU and a needs assessment visit, ODIHR delivered a ToT session on hate crime to 16 police officers and trainers of the Montenegrin Police Academy. According to feedback from participants, the training session increased their capacity to recognize and investigate hate crime. In particular, participants were familiarized with the impact of hate crime and the necessity to protect

victims. Most participants indicated that the session also helped to build their training skills and knowledge. ODIHR and the Police Academy of Montenegro agreed on the TAHCLE programme's cascade training plan for 2014.

In 2013, ODIHR co-operated with a working group established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to oversee the implementation of the TAHCLE programme.<sup>36</sup> ODIHR and members of the working group agreed that TAHCLE should be integrated into pre-service and in-service training. It was also decided that the TAHCLE curriculum should be customized to reflect the needs of the four groups of participants selected for the ToT sessions to be delivered in 2014. Participants of the sessions would include investigators, public security officers, trainers and teachers from the Ministry's higher educational institutions and police colleges.

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<sup>36</sup> A MoU between ODIHR and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine was signed in July 2012.

## APPENDIX 2: OSCE MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans with a Focus on Police-Related Activities

Taskings on police-related issues are contained in OSCE Summit Decisions as well as in the growing list of Decisions of the Ministerial Council and the Permanent Council, including a number of OSCE Action Plans.

The *Charter for European Security* adopted by the Istanbul Summit Meeting (1999) represents the platform for the OSCE involvement in policing. It contains the commitment of the OSCE participating States to enhance the OSCE's role in civilian police-related activities as an integral part of the Organization's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Such activities may comprise: (1) police monitoring, including to prevent police from discriminating due to religious and ethnic identity; (2) police training, which could, *inter alia*, aim to improve the operational and tactical capabilities of local police services and reform paramilitary forces, provide new and modern policing skills, such as community policing, and anti-drug, anti-corruption and anti-terrorist capacities, create a police service with a multi-ethnic and/or multi-religious composition that can enjoy the confidence of the entire population; and (3) promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in general.

The Ninth Ministerial Council in Bucharest (2001) declared the OSCE's decision to increase and promote co-operation among participating States in countering new security challenges, including by providing advice or arranging for the provision of expert advice on requirements for effective policing (needs assessments) and how to meet them, and encouraging where appropriate the exchange of information among and between participating States regarding lessons learned and best policing practices in countering these new security challenges.

The *Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism* (2001), adopted on the same occasion as the above *Decision on police-related activities*, recognized the need to assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions. This assistance could also include: provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. To this end, the plan of action acknowledged the requirement for reinforcing existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

In its Decision No. 448 (2001), the Permanent Council decided to establish the seconded post of *Senior Police Adviser in the OSCE Secretariat*.

In the *Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Porto 2002), its members called on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. They emphasized the need to include in this co-operation international law enforcement bodies such as EUROPOL and INTERPOL, as well as the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI), with a view to investigating and prosecuting those responsible for trafficking in human beings in accordance with domestic law and, where applicable, international obligations. In this regard, they also asked the Senior Police Adviser to devote increased attention to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

This tasking was further detailed in the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, which requested the SPMU to further promote the concept of community policing and facilitate the exchange of information between participating States on best practices to be used by relevant investigating units to check the possibly criminal and trafficking-related origin of suspicious assets. The SPMU was also tasked to continue developing training materials for law enforcement on trafficking and sex crimes investigation, identify law enforcement trainers to



conduct training, and facilitate the funding of training sessions for law enforcement authorities in OSCE participating States.

One of the aspects of policing of ethnic minorities was addressed by the *OSCE Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area* (2003). The SPMU was tasked to assist participating States in developing programmes and confidence-building measures, such as community policing, to improve the relations between Roma and Sinti people and the police, particularly at the local level, and to produce a compilation of police “best practices” in the OSCE region with respect to policing and Roma and Sinti communities. Another established task was to assist the participating States in developing codes of conduct to prevent racial profiling and improve inter-ethnic relations.

The *OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century*, adopted by the 11<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Council in Maastricht in 2003 stated that the Strategic Police Matters Unit was set up to improve the capacity of participating States to address threats posed by criminal activity and to assist them in upholding the rule of law. The aim was to enhance key policing skills, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The *2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*, adopted by the 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Sofia 2004), urged the participating States, the Secretariat, Institutions and field operations to ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into OSCE activities, programmes and projects. The aim shall be to promote the practice of gender equality in the OSCE area, which is essential to comprehensive security. In this context, the SPMU was specifically tasked to enhance its project development to assist participating States in reacting to sexual violence offences and in including elements such as special investigation techniques, and interview skills designated for use with victims of sexual assault including children, and information on referral mechanisms for victim assistance, in the police training curriculum.

The fight against organized crime came to the forefront of OSCE priorities during 2005 and was recognized in a Decision on *Combating Transnational Organized Crime* adopted by the 13<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Ljubljana 2005). It tasked the OSCE Secretary General with providing the requesting participating States with support for the mobilization of technical assistance, including the necessary expertise and resources, from relevant competent international organizations for the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNODC) and its Protocols. The Decision also tasked the OSCE Permanent Council to work on designing, with the support of the Secretary General and the relevant OSCE institutions, possible measures and forms of assistance that could be available to requesting participating States with a view to improving and promoting the functioning of criminal justice systems.

Ljubljana Ministerial Decision No. 15/05 on *Preventing and Combating Violence against Women* urged participating States, with support and assistance of the OSCE, to take all necessary legislative, policy and programmatic monitoring and evaluation measures to promote and protect full enjoyment of the human rights of women, and to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence against them. The decision also tasked the Permanent Council to encourage the development by relevant OSCE institutions and structures of programmes, projects and policies to assist participating States, at their request, in combating violence against women and girls and providing assistance to victims.

The Ljubljana Ministerial Council also adopted the *OSCE Border Security and Management Concept*, which first and foremost provides participating States with a political framework for their co-operation on border-related issues. It provides objectives and principles for this co-operation and finally defines modalities for OSCE activities in this area. The OSCE “acts upon the request of participating States” to ensure dialogue on border-related issues through, *inter alia*, “exchange of information, experience and best practices”, the establishment of a National Focal Points Network, holding of workshops and conferences.

Permanent Council Decision No. 758 *Enhancing International Anti-Drug Co-operation* (2006) tasked the Secretary General and relevant OSCE institutions with providing participating States,

upon their request and in close consultation and co-ordination with UNODC, with assistance/advice on anti-drug issues, *inter alia*, through awareness-raising activities, the organization of regional workshops and facilitation of training.

The Decision on *Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children* adopted by the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Brussels 2006) encouraged relevant OSCE executive structures, within their existing mandates, to devote attention to the area of sexual exploitation of children, including links to trafficking in persons, and emphasized the need for them and the participating States to co-operate with other international organizations, NGOs and civil society in combating the sexual exploitation of children.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Brussels 2006) adopted the follow-up Decision on *Organized Crime*, reaffirming the importance that the OSCE was giving to this subject. The Decision's tasking to the OSCE Secretary General and the relevant OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates, included giving enhanced attention to the key role of criminal justice systems in institution-building and in the promotion of the rule of law, as well as co-operating and co-ordinating more closely in order to take better into account the interaction between the components of those systems. A further major task was to build on and consolidate the knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime, and to continue co-operating with UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

Recalling the Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 3/05 (Ljubljana) on combating transnational organized crime, and 5/06 (Brussels) on organized crime, Permanent Council Decision No. 810 (2007) on *Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* tasked the Secretary General to support the implementation of the UNTOC convention in co-operation with UNODC, and to organize a workshop in co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC.

Permanent Council Decision No. 813 (2007) on *Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Precursors* emphasized the continuing spread of illicit trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan and chemical precursors throughout the OSCE area. The Permanent Council called on the Secretary General to further develop co-operation in the field of anti-drug matters with UNODC, the Paris Pact and other relevant international structures and organizations by, *inter alia*, organizing joint regional and sub-regional workshops and other activities. Furthermore, the Secretary General was tasked with continuing training activities on drug-related matters.

The need for continuing training of Afghan police officers in addition to providing assistance to Afghanistan in the fields of border security and combating drug trafficking was also a core topic of the Ministerial Decision No. 4/07 on *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan* (Madrid). Participating States tasked the Secretary General to provide support for intensifying the involvement of Afghan counterparts in OSCE activities related to the fields of border security and management, policing and the fight against drug trafficking, and those in the training facilities in Central Asia and in the rest of the OSCE area. While tasked to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing efforts of other international actors, the Secretary General was also mandated to explore all possible co-operation options, in co-ordination with the United Nations and other relevant regional and international organizations and other actors.

At the Helsinki Ministerial Council in December 2008, the participating States turned their attention once again to the issue of Trafficking in Human Beings. Decision No. 5/08 on *Enhancing Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings Through a Comprehensive Approach* emphasized the need for training on combating trafficking in human beings for law enforcement personnel and urged the participating States *inter alia* to ensure co-operation between law enforcement agencies and other relevant actors at the national and international level, and "to intensify measures to disrupt trafficking networks, including by means of financial investigations, investigations of money laundering connected to human trafficking and the freezing and confiscation of the assets of human traffickers".

Reaffirming the participating States' commitment to proactively implement the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and recalling Ljubljana Ministerial Council Decisions on

Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation, and on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women, the 17<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Athens 2009), in its *Decision on Women's Participation in Political and Public Life*, called on the participating States to consider providing for specific measure to achieve the goal of gender balance in all legislative, judicial and executive bodies, including police services.

Acknowledging the “[...] diverse and multifaceted OSCE work, experience and lessons learned in the policing field, in particular the work of the SPMU and the field operations within their respective mandates”, the Permanent Council, in its Decision 914/09, adopted in Athens, expressed its conviction that the time had come to take stock of what had been done so far in policing and to “[...] initiate a thorough dialogue on how to further enhance police-related activities within the OSCE.” The Permanent Council tasked the Secretary General, “[...] within existing resources and in consultation with relevant OSCE executive structures, to prepare a report on police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures up to the end of 2009”. The report was to be based partly on the annual reports on police-related activities, reflecting existing mandates and OSCE commitments, and was “[...] to include an assessment of those activities and a forward looking perspective, offering long-term strategic recommendations”. Moreover, the Permanent Council decided that this report would be further discussed during the next Annual Police Experts Meeting in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference.

The Athens Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09 on *Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability* took note of, *inter alia*, the OSCE's contribution to international efforts to fight organized crime through the provision of relevant law enforcement expertise and assistance to participating States and called for exploring further ways to strengthen synergies in OSCE activities against transnational threats, addressing them in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner and focusing on areas, where the OSCE has a comparative advantage and can complement the work of other international organizations.

“Recalling that the OSCE, as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region, is a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation”, the participating States, in the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/11 on *Elements of the Conflict Cycle, Related to Enhancing the OSCE's Capabilities in Early Warning, Early Action, Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation Support, and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation*, reiterated “[...] that the OSCE's ability to deploy civilian, police or unarmed military expertise rapidly is essential to effective conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation”, and expressed their expectation for “[...] the OSCE Chairmanship and the executive structures to take full advantage of their respective mandates to address all phases of the conflict cycle” and while urging the Chairmanship and participating States to use, swiftly and to the greatest extent possible, all available tools and procedures as applicable to a particular crisis or conflict situation [...].”

“Reiterating the determination expressed by Heads of State or Government of the OSCE participating States in *the 2010 Astana Commemorative Declaration: Towards a Security Community* to achieve greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cyberthreats and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, drugs and human beings”, the Vilnius Ministerial Council, in Decision No. 9/11 on *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats* welcomed “the proposals by the Secretary General included in the 2012 Unified Budget Proposal for the creation of a department to address transnational threats, consistent with the OSCE's mandates and within available resources, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination, strengthened coherence and more efficient use of the OSCE's resources in addressing transnational threats [...].”

Following up on the Athens Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09 and the Report 2010 by the OSCE Secretary General on the Implementation of MC.DEC/2/09 on *Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability*, the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 9/11 on *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in*

*the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats.* The decision welcomed “the proposals by the Secretary General included in the 2012 Unified Budget Proposal for the creation of a department to address transnational threats, consistent with the OSCE’s mandates and within available resources, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination, strengthened coherence and more efficient use of the OSCE’s resources in addressing transnational threats.”

To further strengthen the OSCE’s efforts to address transnational threats, the Dublin Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 4/12 in December 2012. This so called ‘chapeau’ decision endorses four decisions which had been adopted in 2012 by the Permanent Council on the *Development of confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies* (PC Decision No. 1039), the *OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC Decision No. 1048), the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* (PC Decision No. 1049) and finally, the *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC Decision No. 1063).

In the PC Decision No. 1039 on the *Development of Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*, the Permanent Council “decides to step up individual and collective efforts to address security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner in accordance with OSCE commitments and in co-operation with relevant international organizations. The PC further tasks the OSCE Chairmanship to establish an open-ended, informal OSCE working group under the auspices of the Security Committee to elaborate a set of draft confidence-building measures (CBMs) to enhance interstate co-operation, transparency, predictability, and stability, and to reduce the risks of misperception, escalation, and conflict that may stem from the use of ICT; and to help build consensus for the adoption of such a set of CBMs in 2012”.

The *OSCE Concept for Combatting the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC Decision No. 1048) identifies areas and activities for a short-, medium- and long-term engagement in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors that requires sustained efforts, and establishes a political framework for comprehensive action by the OSCE participating States and the OSCE executive structures to combat this threat. The Concept stresses the participating States’ commitments to support the implementation of the respective international obligations in this area, with a particular focus on the related United Nations Conventions and decisions. It also sets principles and major objectives of co-operation, and provides a platform for OSCE’s co-operation with international organizations and partners in recognition of the important role played by civil society, including the media and non-governmental organizations, in addressing drug-related crimes, as well as preventive measures aimed at reducing drug abuse and dependence, and drug-related harm to health and society, especially to children and young people. According to the Concept, the participating States’ co-operation will include, *inter alia*, the exchange of best practices and scientific evidence-based information on combating the threat of illicit drugs; as well as the facilitation and promotion of cross-border interaction between relevant criminal justice agencies and other competent national structures of the participating States in the prevention, identification, suppression, detection and investigation of drug-related crimes, and the apprehension and extradition of criminals in accordance with existing legal frameworks.

The *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* defines the Organization’s priorities in this area, such as police development and reform, and the fight against organized transnational crime, including trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors, trafficking in human beings, the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, and cybercrime, within a wider OSCE approach to security. Through needs assessment, capacity building, institution building, training and evaluation the OSCE will assist the law enforcement agencies of the participating States to address the threats posed by criminal activity. All of these activities will be done in line with the promotion of the principles of democratic policing, such as the importance of the rule of law; due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including gender and minority issues; police-public partnerships; effective and accountable criminal justice systems; and enhanced criminal justice co-operation among participating States and international and regional organizations. The

decision highlights the importance of co-operation with governmental authorities as well as civil society, in a long-term approach, that fosters local commitment and ownership to as well as sustainability of police-related programme achievements.

The *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC Decision No. 1063) further strengthens the profile of the Organization in the struggle against terrorism. The Decision builds on relevant decisions of the Ministerial Council and highlights the OSCE's anti-terrorism profile listing comparative advantages of the Organization. The Decision provides guidance for the Organization outlining strategic focus areas for counter-terrorism activities. Therewith the Decision is a roadmap for any further OSCE action to be taken in the area of countering terrorism.

In the 2012 Dublin Ministerial *Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism*, the participating States encourage the OCEEA and the TNTD "within their respective mandates to assist the participating States, at their request, in their efforts to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including through the development, adoption and implementation of legislation and practices to improve interagency and external co-ordination mechanisms in this area."

In 2013, the participating States, with PC Dec. No. 1106 adopted the *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later*, which amends the 2003 *Action Plan*, providing the participating States with an updated toolkit to combat all forms of THB, and helping to address the current and emerging THB trends and patterns, as well as the most pressing challenges related to the prosecution of the crime, its prevention, and protection of trafficked persons.

In 2013, the participating States adopted the *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies* (PC Decision No. 1106) in order to enhance interstate co-operation, transparency, predictability, and stability, and to reduce the risks of misperception, escalation, and conflict that may stem from the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). According to the decision, the participating States will voluntarily facilitate co-operation among the competent national bodies; share information on measures that they have taken to ensure an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet; and use the OSCE as a platform for dialogue, exchange of best practices, awareness-raising and information on capacity-building regarding security of and in the use of ICTs, including effective responses to related threats.

APPENDIX 3: Overview of OSCE Activities in Police Development and Reform in 2013

Executive structure/activity	Police Development and Reform															
	Police Monitoring in Crisis Mgmt/ Conflict Prevention/ Post-conflict Rehabilitation	Strategic Planning/ Police Reform	Criminal Legislation/ Procedure Codes	Human Resource Mgmt/ Gender	Training Development	Basic Police Training	Supervision and Mgmt Training	Community Policing	Gender/ Domestic Violence	Police Accountability	Police-Media Relations	Public Order Mgmt	Border/ Customs Activities	Victim and Witness Support	Hate Crime	Other
Presence in Albania																
Mission in Bosnia and Herzg.																
Mission in Kosovo																
Mission to Montenegro																
Mission to Serbia																
Mission to Skopje																
Mission to Moldova																
Project Co-ord. in Ukraine																
Office in Baku																
Office in Yerevan																
Centre in Ashgabat																
Centre in Astana																
Centre in Bishkek																
Office in Tajikistan																
Project Co-ord. in Uzbekistan																
ODIHR																
TNTD/CC																
TNTD/SPMU																
TNTD/ATU																
TNTD/BSMU																
Gender Section																
OCEEA																
OSR/CTHB																

Legend:

- Legislative and Strategic Support / Curriculum Development
- Training and Capacity Building (including provision of equipment and guidance material)
- Facilitation of Study Tours / Participation at Conferences abroad

## APPENDIX 4: Overview of OSCE Activities in the Fight against Organized Crime in 2013

Executive structure/activity	Organized Crime									
	Organized Crime in General	Criminal Analysis/ Investigations	Forensics	Cyber Security/ Cyber Crime/ Sexual Exploitation of Children	Counter-Terrorism	Travel Document Security	Financial Investigations/ Anti Money Laundering/ Asset Forfeiture	Anti Corruption	Fight against THB	Fight against Illicit Drugs and Precursors
Presence in Albania										
Mission in Bosnia and Herzg.										
Mission in Kosovo										
Mission to Montenegro										
Mission to Serbia										
Mission to Skopje										
Mission to Moldova										
Project Co-ord. in Ukraine										
Office in Baku										
Office in Yerevan										
Centre in Ashgabat										
Centre in Astana										
Centre in Bishkek										
Office in Tajikistan										
Project Co-ord. in Uzbekistan										
ODIHR										
TNTD/CC										
TNTD/SPMU										
TNTD/ATU										
TNTD/BSMU										
Gender Section										
OCEEA										
OSR/CTHB										

**Legend:**

- Legislative and Strategic Support / Curriculum Development
- Training and Capacity Building (including provision of equipment and guidance material)
- Facilitation of Study Tours / Participation at Conferences abroad

## APPENDIX 5: Contact Details in 2013

### Thematic Units in the OSCE Secretariat dealing with Police-Related Issues

Unit	Contact Person	Contact Details
TNTD/SPMU	Mr. Marco KUBNY (Deputy Head)	<a href="mailto:marco.kubny@osce.org">marco.kubny@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6296
TNTD/ATU	Mr. Reinhardt UHRIG (Programme Co-ordinator)	<a href="mailto:reinhard.uhrig@osce.org">reinhard.uhrig@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6133
TNTD/BU	Ms. Penny SATCHES BROHS (Senior Border Issues Adviser)	<a href="mailto:penny.satches-brohs@osce.org">penny.satches-brohs@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6662
OCEEA	Ms. Nina LINDROOS-KOPOLO (Senior Economic Officer)	<a href="mailto:nina-lindroos-kopolo@osce.org">nina-lindroos-kopolo@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6295
Gender Section	Ms. Hanna Maria SANDS (Gender Officer)	<a href="mailto:hanna.sands@osce.org">hanna.sands@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6285
OSR/CTHB	Ms. Ruth POJMAN Deputy Co-ordinator	<a href="mailto:ruth.pojman@osce.org">ruth.pojman@osce.org</a> +43 1 51436 6931

### OSCE Institutions dealing with Police-Related Issues

Institution	Contact Person	Contact Details
HCNM	Ms. Ilze Marianne BRANDS KEHRIS (Director)	<a href="mailto:ilze.brandskehris@hcnm.org">ilze.brandskehris@hcnm.org</a> ; +31 70 312-5512
ODIHR	Mr. Douglas WAKE (First Deputy Director)	<a href="mailto:douglas.wake@odihhr.pl">douglas.wake@odihhr.pl</a> ; +48-22-5200-621

### OSCE Field Operations dealing with Police-Related Issues

#### South-Eastern Europe

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact Details
Presence in Albania	Security Co-operation	Mr. Guy VINET (Head of Security Co-operation Department)	<a href="mailto:guy.vinet@osce.org">guy.vinet@osce.org</a> ; +35542240001 ext 601
Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Security Co-operation	Ms. Vera Alexandrovna ORLOFF (Policy and Information Officer)	<a href="mailto:vera.orloff@osce.org">vera.orloff@osce.org</a> +387 33 752 346
Mission in Kosovo	Security and Public Safety	Mr. Dusko ZAVISIC (Director)	<a href="mailto:dusko.zavistic@osce.org">dusko.zavistic@osce.org</a> ; +381 38 240100 ext:1137
Mission to Montenegro	Law Enforcement	Mr. Valeri T. PETROV (Programme Manager)	<a href="mailto:valeri.petrov@osce.org">valeri.petrov@osce.org</a> ; +382 67 626 008
Mission to Serbia	Law Enforcement	Mr. Odd Berner MALME (Head of LED)	<a href="mailto:odd.malme@osce.org">odd.malme@osce.org</a> ; +381 11 3606 186
Mission to Skopje	Police Development	Mr. Viacheslav VOROBIEV (Head PDD)	<a href="mailto:viacheslav.vorobiev@osce.org">viacheslav.vorobiev@osce.org</a> ; +389 2 3234737 ext. 3588

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## Eastern Europe

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact Details
Mission to Moldova	Conflict Prevention / Resolution	Mr. Stephen Ronald YOUNG (Politico-Military Officer)	<a href="mailto:stephen.young@osce.org">stephen.young@osce.org</a> ; +373 22 887 839
Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	Politico-Military Projects	Ms Tetyana RUDENKO (National Project Manager)	<a href="mailto:Tetyana.Rudenko@osce.org">Tetyana.Rudenko@osce.org</a> ; +380 44 4920382 ext.250

## South Caucasus

Office in Baku	Politico-Military Activities	Mr. Ömer Ozden KILIC (Senior Police Adviser)  Mr. Asen PETROV (Police Adviser)	<a href="mailto:omer.kilic@osce.org">omer.kilic@osce.org</a> ; +99412 497 23 73  <a href="mailto:asen.yanchev@osce.org">asen.yanchev@osce.org</a> ;
Office in Yerevan	Politico-Military Activities	Ms. Susanna NALTAKYAN National Programme Officer)	<a href="mailto:susanna.naltakyan@osce.org">susanna.naltakyan@osce.org</a> ; + 374 10 22 96 10/11/12/13/14

## Central Asia

Centre in Ashgabat	Conflict Prevention and Confidence and Security Building	Ms. Guncha NEPESOVA (Senior Programme Assistant)	<a href="mailto:guncha.nepesova@osce.org">guncha.nepesova@osce.org</a> ; +99312 35 30 92 ext. 7321
Centre in Astana	Politico-Military Activities	Mr. Andrew OFFENBACHER (Political Officer)  Mr. Christopher Colin MCCULLOUGH (Political Officer)	<a href="mailto:andrew.offenbacher@osce.org">andrew.offenbacher@osce.org</a> ; +77 172 79 766  <a href="mailto:colin.mccullough@osce.org">colin.mccullough@osce.org</a> ; +7 7172 58 00 70 7002
Centre in Bishkek	Police Reform Programme  Community Security Initiative (CSI)	Mr. Victor SOTCHI (Head of PRP)  Mr. Frank ROWE (Deputy Head CSI)	<a href="mailto:victor.sotchi@osce.org">victor.sotchi@osce.org</a> ; +996 312 61 24 47  <a href="mailto:frank.rowe@osce.org">frank.rowe@osce.org</a> ; +996 3222 2 58 48
Office in Tajikistan	Politico-Military Affairs	Mr. Ulf BILLVING (Counter Terrorism and Police Adviser)	<a href="mailto:ulf.billving@osce.org">ulf.billving@osce.org</a> ; +431 51436 7438
Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	Politico-Military Activities	Mr. Otabek RASHIDOV (National Project Officer)	<a href="mailto:otabek.rashidov@osce.org">otabek.rashidov@osce.org</a> ; +99871 1400468 ext. 218

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