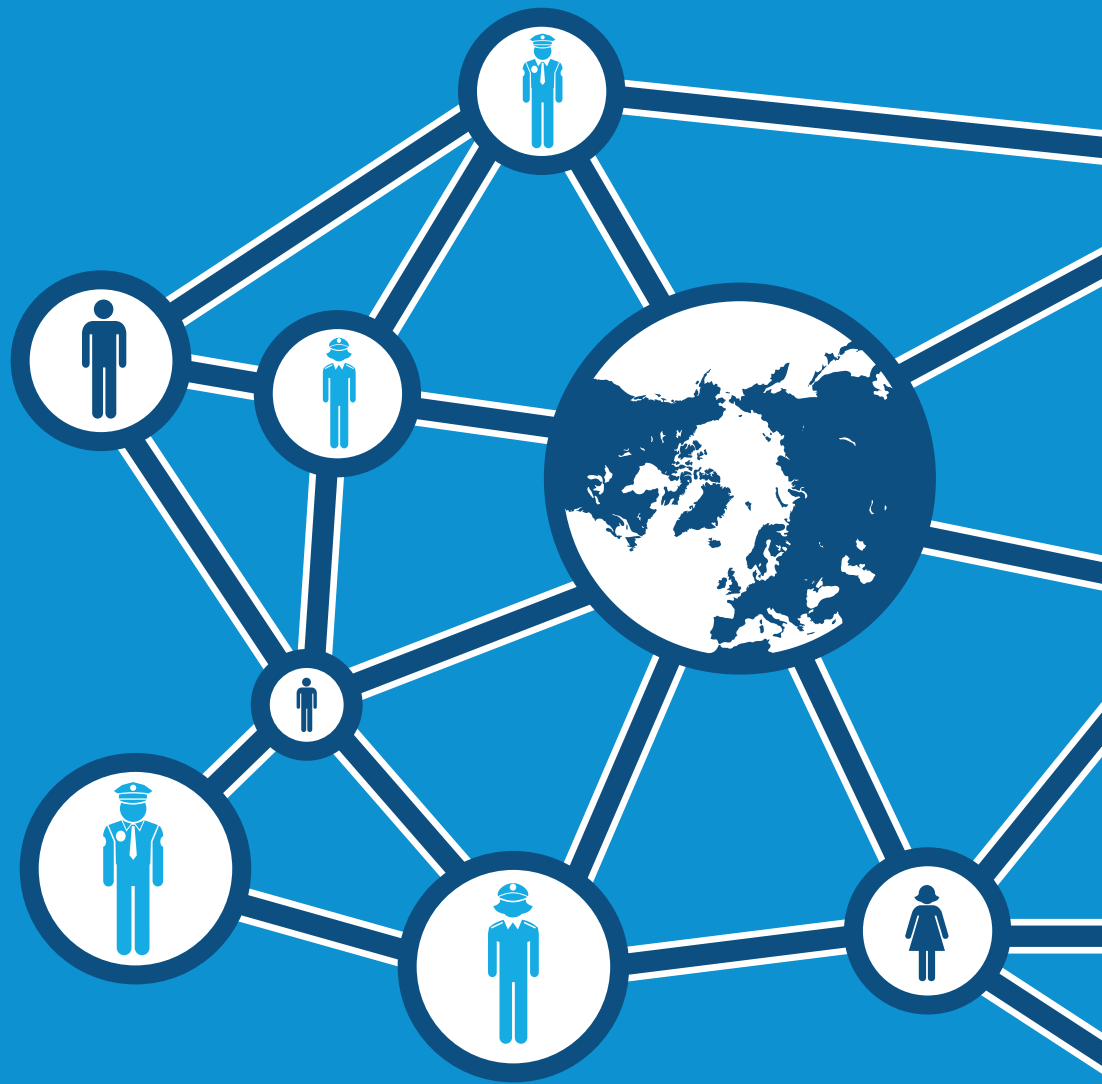


# Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities 2015



**The Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe is**

# The World's Largest Regional Security Organization

working to ensure peace, democracy and stability for more  
than a billion people between Vancouver and Vladivostok.

This report is submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6,  
of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001

© OSCE 2016

All rights reserved. The contents of this publication may be freely  
used and copied for educational and other non-commercial purposes,  
provided that any such reproduction be accompanied by an acknowl-  
edgement of the OSCE as the source.

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

E-mail: [spmu@osce.org](mailto:spmu@osce.org)  
<http://www.osce.org/secretariat/policing>  
<http://polis.osce.org>

**SEC.DOC/2/16**  
**21 July 2016**

**Original: ENGLISH**

# Table of Contents

<b>Preface by the OSCE Secretary General</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2. Activities of the Transnational Threats Department</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 TNTD/Co-ordination Cell	15
2.2 TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit	16
2.3 TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit	24
2.4 TNTD/Borders Security and Management Unit	27
<b>3. Police-Related Activities of other Thematic Units</b>	<b>31</b>
3.1 Gender Section	32
3.2 Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities	33
3.3 Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	34
<b>4. Police-Related Activities of Field Operations</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>38</b>
4.1 Presence in Albania	38
4.2 Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	43
4.3 Mission in Kosovo	47
4.4 Mission to Montenegro	64
4.5 Mission to Serbia	71
4.6 Mission to Skopje	82
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>89</b>
4.7 Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	89
<b>SOUTH CAUCASUS</b>	<b>94</b>
4.8 Project Co-ordinator in Baku	94
4.9 Office in Yerevan	96
<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>102</b>
4.10 Centre in Ashgabat	102
4.11 Centre in Astana	105
4.12 Centre in Bishkek	109
4.13 Office in Tajikistan	116
4.14 Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	123
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>129</b>
Appendix 1: ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2015	130
Appendix 2: OSCE MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans with a Focus on Police-Related Activities	135
Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Acronyms	141
Appendix 4: Contact Details in 2015-2016	145

## Preface by the OSCE Secretary General



Police-related activities are a key element and an integral part of the OSCE's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as stated in the 1999 Charter for European Security.

The OSCE's engagement in police-related activities is more crucial than ever at a time in which the OSCE region is exposed to multiple security challenges that range from instability and armed conflict to violent extremism and terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in arms, drugs and human beings.

The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities aims at illustrating and underlining the OSCE's commitment in this area. The document provides a comprehensive overview of all police-related projects and activities carried out by the OSCE executive structures. They draw on the combined strength of the OSCE's institutions and its network of field operations, often cutting across the OSCE's three security dimensions.

The Annual Report has been presented in the same format from the beginning of its publication. This year, we decided to change its design and structure to better align the types and categories of activities with recently adopted OSCE decisions, and to make the report more user friendly for all stakeholders.

Mirroring the effective co-operation among all relevant OSCE executive structures, we arranged all chapters in the same way, hoping to give the reader a comparative overview of programmes, projects and other activities. In addition, we added information on financial resources and staff at the beginning of each field operation's chapter, showing the percentage of total resources allocated to police-related activities, as compared to the previous year.

In line with the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities (PC.DEC/1049), this report divides all police-related activities into two main categories:

- General police development and reform, and
- Capacity-building to address threats posed by transnational crime.

Activities related to general police development and reform constitute approximately two thirds of the total number, with the main focus put on community policing initiatives and building strong police-public partnerships. With regard to capacity-building initiatives to address threats posed by crime and criminal networks, the most frequent activities in 2015 targeted organized crime in general and migration-related crime.

The two major police-related conferences in 2015 brought together over 270 representatives from participating States and Partners for Co-operation, and international and regional organizations. The 2015 *Annual Police Experts Meeting* held in Belgrade in May focused on mechanisms to respond to growing connections between organized crime, and trafficking in human beings and irregular migration. The *OSCE-wide 2015 Illicit Drugs Conference* in Vienna, in September, examined ways to enhance mechanisms to address the increasing supply of illicit drugs to young people.

I trust that our new report structure and design will increase the report's value for all OSCE stakeholders and will further contribute to our efforts to strengthen the law enforcement services of participating States and Partners for Co-operations.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Lamberto Zannier', with a small blue mark above the final 'i'.

Lamberto Zannier  
OSCE Secretary General

# Executive Summary

In line with its mandate and the interests of participating States, the OSCE continued to provide police assistance in two major areas: 1) general police development and reform, and 2) the fight against threats posed by criminal activity, including organized crime, terrorism, illicit drugs and chemical precursors, trafficking in human beings and cybercrime.

Over three quarters of all police-related activities were dedicated to addressing general police development and reform, an increase from 2014. Activities devoted to enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnership projects were still the most common, particularly in South-Eastern Europe, as well as in Armenia and Tajikistan. The proportion of activities devoted to community policing added up to nearly half of all police development and reform related activities, an increase of 8% from 2014. Efforts to enhance police accountability through police development and reform within security sector reform (SSR), addressing gender-based and domestic violence, and police monitoring and confidence building were the other three areas that received most attention.

With regard to the fight against transnational threats, activities related to organized crime in general was the most prominent field of work, especially in the field operations in Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, adding up to about 20% of all activities devoted to this topic. This was directly followed by activities related to countering trafficking in human beings, mostly implemented in the field operations in Albania, Montenegro, Ukraine and Armenia. Activities on counter-terrorism and fighting violent extremism and radicalisation that lead to terrorism (VERLT) and cybercrime received the third and fourth greatest attention.

The following charts provide an overview of the OSCE's police-related activities in 2015:

## Total Police-Related Activities in 2015 at a Glance



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 70%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 30%

## TOTAL OSCE Activities Matrix 2015 – Police-Related Activities

Activity	Information Exchange / Institution and Capacity-Building	Training	Analysis of Lessons Learned, Assessments and Guidelines	Total	
<b>General Police Development and Reform</b>					
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building	1	14	49	64	70%
Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform	67	58	29	154	
Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments	10	3	12	25	
Human Resources / Police Management	0	0	0	0	
Police Accountability and Transparency	0	0	0	0	
Anti-Corruption	17	14	1	32	
Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming	9	0	0	9	
Community Policing and Police-Public Relations	218	99	21	338	
Gender-Based and Domestic Violence	53	13	3	69	
Hate Crime	0	33	8	41	
Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics	21	16	7	44	
Public Order and Crisis Management	4	11	8	23	
Other	4	0	0	4	
				803	
<b>Threats Posed by Criminal Activity</b>					
Organized Crime	26	18	6	50	30%
Criminal Investigations and Analysis	4	13	4	21	
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds	11	5	1	17	
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters	22	5	1	28	
Counter-Terrorism & VERLT	32	16	7	55	
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors	19	13	2	34	
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime	44	16	6	66	
Cybercrime	19	13	3	35	
Border Security and Management / Customs	14	8	1	23	
Other	4	0	17	21	
				350	
<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1153</b>	

## 2015 COMPREHENSIVE Activities Matrix

Activity	OSCE SECRETARIAT AND INSTITUTIONS							OSCE FIELD OPERATIONS															
	ODIHR	TNTD/CC	TNTD/SPMU	TNTD/ATU	TNTD/BSMU	GENDER	OSR/CTHB	OCEEA	Albania	Ashgabat	Astana	B & H	Baku	Bishkek <sup>1</sup>	Kosovo <sup>2</sup>	Montenegro	Serbia	Skopje	Tajikistan <sup>3</sup>	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	Yerevan	
<b>General Police Development and Reform</b>																							
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building																							
Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform																							
Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments																							
Human Resources / Police Management																							
Police Accountability and Transparency																							
Anti-Corruption																							
Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming																							
Community Policing and Police-Public Relations																							
Gender-Based and Domestic Violence																							
Hate Crime																							
Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics																							
Public Order and Crisis Management																							
Other																							
<b>Threats Posed by Criminal Activity</b>																							
Organized Crime																							
Criminal Investigations and Analysis																							
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds																							
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters																							
Counter-Terrorism & VERLT																							
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors																							
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime																							
Cybercrime																							
Border Security and Management / Customs																							
Other																							

1 Included are the activities of the Community Security Initiative (CSI).

2 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.

3 Included are the activities of the Border Management Staff College (BMSC).



## Activities of the OSCE Secretariat

The Co-ordination Cell (CC) of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) facilitated co-ordination by the Secretary General, acting as a focal point for organization-wide programmatic activities that relate to countering transnational threats, in order to ensure co-ordination and coherence of action across all three OSCE dimensions and among all OSCE executive structures, while still respecting their mandates. The TNTD/CC continued enhancing the POLIS online information system and organized online forums and video conferences to assist activities related to addressing TNT. TNTD/CC further worked toward reducing the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies (2013). In addition, TNTD's Cyber Security Officer supported processes of enhancing organizational coherence while tackling cyber/ICT security related threats including cybercrime.

The TNTD/CC also promoted co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations, including staff talks with the EU and UNODC and the preparation of an updated OSCE-UNODC Joint Action Plan for 2016-2017 between the two organizations.

The Strategic Police Matters Unit of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/SPMU) continued providing police-related support to the Secretary General and the Chairmanship-in-Office. The Unit provided assistance to the participating States and the field operations in the areas of police reform and development and the fight against transnational crime, including through capacity-building of national law enforcement authorities by means of training courses, conferences and workshops. Additionally, the TNTD/SPMU conducted assessments of police reform programmes, through the development and promotion of operational guidelines. With regard to thematic areas, nearly three quarters of all activities were devoted to addressing threats posed by criminal activity, while most attention was given to illicit drugs related initiatives. Other topics in TNTD/SPMU's focus were, *inter alia*, police development and reform within SSR, THB and migration-related crime, cross-border co-operation in criminal matters, and organized crime in general.

The TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit (TNTD/ATU) continued its capacity-building activities on counter-terrorism-related police work. The Unit promoted the international legal framework and co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism through a number of round

tables, workshops, trainings and conferences, and devoted significant attention to events on strengthening rule of law compliant criminal justice responses, travel document security, terrorist use of the Internet, terrorism financing, countering foreign terrorist fighters and VERLT.

The TNTD/Borders Security and Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU) continued to provide support to the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe. The Unit also carried out activities addressing trafficking in illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, corruption, and a variety of other border security- and management-related issues.

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 with a focus on promoting the UN Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the importance of women in police services. The Gender Section continued to raise awareness of OSCE staff and participating States on gender issues by organizing side events during OSCE meetings. The Section also reviewed the progress and shortcomings in meeting the commitments of the 2004 OSCE Gender Action Plan.

Police-related activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) included promoting mechanisms and organizing initiatives to organizing initiatives to address money laundering and corruption. The Office, furthermore, supported three national risk assessments on money laundering and terrorism financing.

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 and protection of victims. Additionally, the Office continued to organize capacity-building events for prosecutors, law enforcement officers, lawyers, military personnel and border guards. The OSR/CTHB advanced co-operation with the TNTD in the area of combating human trafficking and migration-related crime.

## Activities of Field Operations

Field operations in South-Eastern Europe concentrated 80% of all activities in 2015 on police development and reform. Within in this field, most attention was given to activities on community policing/police-public partnerships, which took up one third of all initiatives within police development and reform. Other frequent activities addressed domestic violence, police monitoring and confidence building, and police development and reform within SSR. In the field of threats posed by criminal activity, initiatives on countering trafficking in human beings and counter-terrorism & VERLT received the most attention, followed by organized crime in general and criminal investigations.

In Eastern Europe, the Mission in Moldova did not conduct any police-related activities in 2015. The field operation in Ukraine focused 60% of its activities on police development and reform, mostly placing emphasis on initiatives in relation to police development and reform within SSR. Countering trafficking in human beings remained the dominant area of police assistance regarding threats posed by criminal activity.

In the South Caucasus, over two thirds of all activities in Armenia were in the area of police development and reform, where community policing accounted for the majority of activities from the Office in Yerevan. Within the field of threats posed by criminal activity, the Office in Yerevan focused most attention on THB. In Azerbaijan, the Project Co-ordinator in Baku had one activity in the area of police development and reform which addressed competency-building in special investigations and forensics. The fight against cybercrime was a topic of interest to both field operations in 2015.

A total of 63% of field operations' activities in Central Asia focused on police development and reform. However, there was a significant differentiation between the activities of each field operation. While Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan focused their initiatives either mostly or entirely on threats posed by criminal activity, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan concentrated on police development and reform. While Tajikistan devoted most initiatives to community policing, Kyrgyzstan focused on police development and reform within SSR. Within the field of threats posed by criminal activity, organized crime in general added up to nearly one third of all initiatives, even though this type of activity was only conducted in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan mostly focused on fighting illicit drugs and promoting cross-border co-operation in criminal matters.

## Activities of OSCE Institutions

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) was the only OSCE institution involved in police-related activities in 2015. ODIHR continued to promote the inclusion of human rights into the teaching and training curricula of police institutions. A centrepiece of such activities continued to be the Office's comprehensive Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme. In 2015, ODIHR especially focused on organized training events and providing legislative and strategic support to ensure the protection of human rights in relation to fighting terrorism and VERLT as well as community policing. Other ODIHR activities supported the fight against gender-based violence and gender discrimination in policing and promoted further improvement of Roma/Sinti-police relationships. In addition, ODIHR conducted numerous monitoring and capacity-building activities to ensure freedom of peaceful assembly.

# Introduction



The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2015 is submitted in accordance with Decision 9, Paragraph 6, of the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting. The report provides an overview of all police-related programmes and projects implemented by the OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units of the Secretariat, the institution, and the field operations, during 2015. The activities outlined and described in this report 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 the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats, which endorsed four decisions that had been adopted in 2012 by the Permanent Council, including the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities (PC.DEC/1049). With the adoption of these decisions, the participating States reaffirmed the key role that OSCE police-related activities play in the Organization's efforts to address threats to security and stability posed by criminal activity as well as its efforts in the areas of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in the OSCE region.

The report is drafted in close co-operation with all OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units of the Secretariat, the institutions, and the field operations. Each field operation chapter is based on their monthly reports given to the Permanent Council. These chapters are then reviewed and edited by TNTD/SPMU and subsequently sent for final review and clearance by the field operations. Likewise, the chapters on the Secretariat's units and ODIHR are drafted by each unit and institution in close collaboration with TNTD/SPMU.

After a short introduction, each chapter begins with information on the budget and staff for both 2015 and 2014 in order to be able to compare between the two years. The first page of each chapter illustrates the total budget and total staff of each field operation, including the proportion of the total that goes towards police-related activities. The figures on budget and staff in this report are taken from the Approval of the 2014 Unified Budget (PC.DEC/1123) and the Approval of the 2015 Unified Budget (PC.DEC/1158), and in close co-operation with all field operations.

Following this short introduction, each chapter is then divided into the two main categories established by the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities (PC.DEC/1049): first, general police development and reform, and second, capacity-building to address threats posed by transnational crime. The activities are then further divided into sub-categories, in line with the mandated thematic areas in the Strategic Framework. At the end of each chapter, there are two charts to illustrate the total activities in two different ways.

The ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2015 is attached to this report in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains a list of all relevant and police-related OSCE Ministerial and Permanent Council Decisions and Action Plans. In Appendix 3, there is a list of all pertinent abbreviations and acronyms. A list of contact details of those within the OSCE executive structures that dealt with policing issues in 2015 is attached in Appendix 4.

The close co-operation, co-ordination, and consultation of the OSCE executive structures with other international stakeholders involved in supporting police within the OSCE region is crucial.

In 2015, 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.

Major international, regional and national partner organizations in 2015 included: the Council of Europe (CoE); the European Union and numerous EU institutions, in particular Europol and European Police College (CEPOL); the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL); International Organization for Migration (IOM); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and many other bodies within the United Nations; the United States International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP); the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC); the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC); the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG); the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The following are the OSCE field operations that undertook police-related activities in 2015:

#### **SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**

Presence in Albania

Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mission in Kosovo

Mission to Montenegro

Mission to Serbia

Mission to Skopje

#### **EASTERN EUROPE**

Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

#### **SOUTH CAUCASUS**

Project Co-ordinator in Baku

Office in Yerevan

#### **CENTRAL ASIA**

Centre in Ashgabat

Programme Office in Astana

Centre in Bishkek

Office in Tajikistan

Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan



# Activities of the Transnational Threats Department



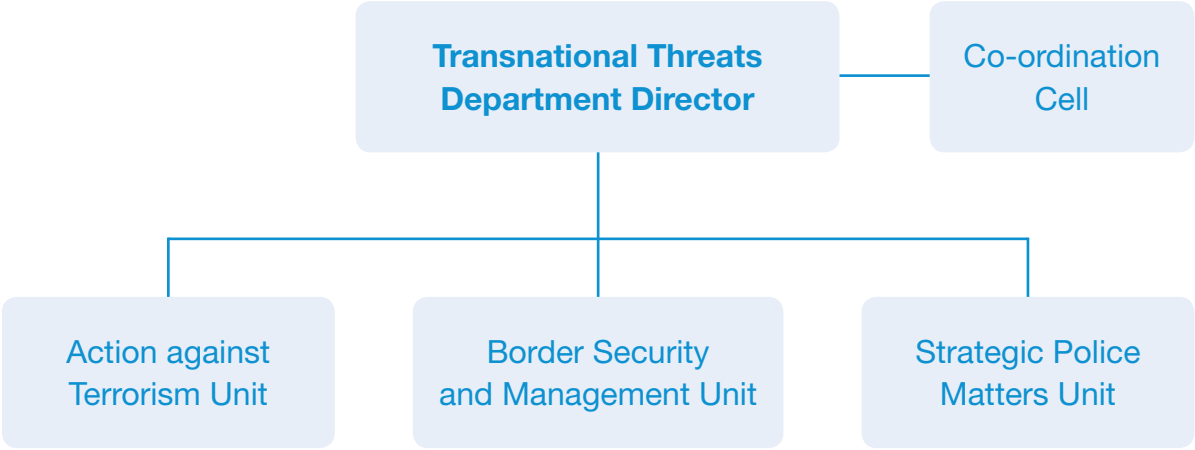
# Introduction

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>1</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 transnational threat (TNT) matters including anti-terrorism, border management and security, and 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 actions across all three OSCE dimensions and among all OSCE executive structures, while still 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>1</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

### Introduction

The Co-ordination Cell of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/CC) was established to support the co-ordination of TNT-related activities among all OSCE executive structures and across all three OSCE dimensions. Furthermore, TNTD/CC staff members work on horizontal issues, which are relevant to all TNTD units, such as cyber/ICT security and the POLIS online information system.

### Co-ordination of TNT Activities

Throughout 2015, TNTD/CC led efforts to implement the MC Declaration on Strengthening the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats (MC.DOC/2/13). TNTD/CC followed-up on enhancing relations and developing proposals for joint projects, namely on combating new psychoactive substances through the Internet and dark or deep net with INTERPOL; co-ordinating the implementation of the 2015 OSCE-UNODC Joint Action Plan; leading the TNTD Cyber Task Force in 2015 plans in the area of countering cybercrime and cyber/ICT security; co-ordinating the OSCE's preparation for the "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" (Doha, Qatar 12-19 April); and co-ordinating preparations for the Regional Heads of Law Enforcement Departments meetings for Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe.

### Cyber/ICT Security

Throughout 2015, TNTD's Cyber Security Officer supported participating States with the implementation of the initial set of OSCE confidence-building measures (CBM) to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies (2013). Participating States also focused on developing additional CBMs designed to build processes and capabilities for dealing individually and collectively with common cyber threats, which aims to be adopted in March 2016.

Various internal cyber task force meetings were held in 2015 to enhance co-ordination and coherent departmental output related to efforts that tackle various cyber/ICT security related threats including cybercrime. Moreover, the Cyber Security Officer launched the OSCE cyber focal network on the request of the participating States, which is designed to enhance organizational coherence and output related to tackling cyber/ICT security related threats.

TNTD also actively contributed to international fora related to cyber/ICT security representing OSCE cyber/ICT security efforts and interests.

### POLIS Online Information System

In 2015, TNTD/CC continued to extend and enhance online and information system support through the online information management platform POLIS to all OSCE executive structures, to thereby assist in planning, co-ordinating and implementing TNTD activities.

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 collaboration, was one of the main priorities in further improving the services the POLIS system can offer.

## TNTD/CC – Police-Related Activities 2015

ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 22%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 78%

Specifically, TNTD/CC provided online support for the permanent online forum of the Border Security and Management National Focal Point Network, the forum for the Expert Discussion on PC Decision 1106 and 1202 on CBMs, and the forum for the OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network. Among the newly established online forums was the OSCE Border Security and Management Training Support Network and the forum for the OSCE Anti-Corruption Training for Border Security and Management. TNTD/CC continued using the forum “TNT Field Activities Repository”, which is available to TNTD as well as to all TNT Focal Points in field operations, as a collection point for TNT-related

activities of OSCE field operations, relevant material to be published in the POLIS Digital Library, and for TNTD’s information-dissemination efforts through its “TNT Field Activity Quarterly Report”.

In late 2015, TNTD/CC started the first stage of re-development of the platform, which will be based on a new, modern Content Management System. Re-development started with the core component of POLIS, which is its Digital Library, and is expected to be launched in 2016, along with some other newly developed components. Further re-development of legacy POLIS components will continue throughout 2016 and 2017.

## 2.2 TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit

### Introduction

“The OSCE Secretariat ensures the co-ordination of all OSCE police-related activities and ensures that they are in line with the relevant mandates and do not overlap. The Transnational Threats Department’s Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNTD/SPMU), which 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, serves as the main focal point in this regard.” (PC.DEC/1049, article 22).

The primary role of TNTD/SPMU is to provide support to law enforcement agencies of participating States in addressing threats posed by criminal activity through needs assessments, capacity-building, institution-building, training and evaluation. TNTD/SPMU’s long-term goals aim to provide a democratic vision of policing for the entire OSCE region, and to put that vision to work by assisting participating States in police capacity- and institution-building and improving police performance within the broader objective of strengthening national criminal justice systems.

TNTD/SPMU had a number of visits throughout 2015 from individuals and groups from diverse academic institutions, national authorities, international organizations, OSCE delegations, field operations and OSCE institutions wishing to obtain information about the Unit’s structure and activities. TNTD/SPMU welcomes every opportunity to raise awareness and strengthen its network and to receive interested parties to discuss issues related to the Unit’s mandate and activities.

Throughout the year, the Head of the Unit and his staff held high-level meetings with Ministers of Interior and their Deputies, Directors of Departments, and the Heads/ Directors of Police and Police Academies of numerous participating States, in order to strengthen TNTD/SPMU’s network of contacts and to discuss OSCE’s assistance to police reform and development and the fight against organized transnational crime.

On 27 July 2015, the *Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2014* was released. The report, prepared and edited by TNTD/SPMU, reveals the number of the OSCE’s police-related activities increased from previous years.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

From 12-13 February, TNTD/SPMU organized the Annual Meeting of the Heads of Law Enforcement Departments (HoLEDs) of the OSCE field operations, held in Montenegro. TNTD presented some of the upcoming regional activities to be implemented by TNTD/ATU, TNTD/BSMU, TNTD/SPMU and TNTD/CC and elaborated on the CiO's priorities, with a special focus on MC.DOC 5/14 and 6/14 on terrorism issues and on THB-related issues.

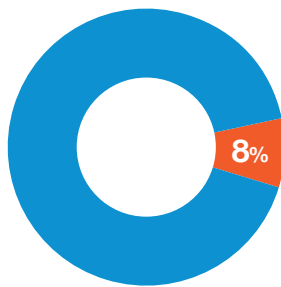
On 20 February, TNTD visited ISSAT in Geneva for a preparatory meeting of a joint OSCE-ISSAT project aiming

at assessing the achievements and lessons learned of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo's law enforcement development activities. During the meeting, assessment team members agreed on the structure, thematic areas, research questions and the timeframe of the assessment exercise, as well as on the roles and responsibilities of all team members.

From 12-14 April, TNTD participated in the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, Qatar, upon invitation of the Executive Director of UNODC. The Congress adopted the "Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation". For the first time, the OSCE, represented by D/TNTD, gave a presentation at the high-level segment of the Congress, along with representatives of 83 states and 8 international organizations. The total number of participants was estimated to be 5000 and from more than 140 countries.

### BUDGET Strategic Police Matters Unit

2015

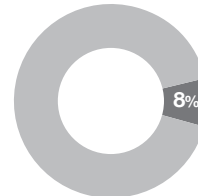


**UB**  
737,819 EUR

**ExB**  
63,219 EUR

**TOTAL**  
801,038 EUR

2014



**UB**  
672,975 EUR

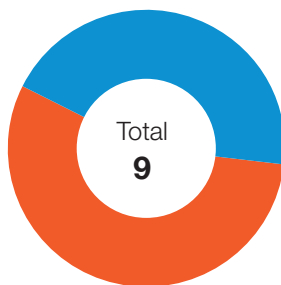
**ExB**  
54,675 EUR

**TOTAL**  
727,650 EUR

### STAFF\*

2015

**TOTAL**



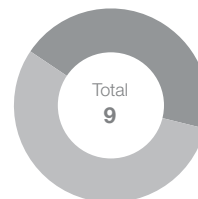
**9 Total**

**4 Contracted**

**5 Seconded**

2014

**TOTAL**



**9 Total**

**4 Contracted**

**5 Seconded**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

From 26-27 May, TNTD/SPMU organized the Annual HoLEDs meeting in Belgrade, Serbia. The meeting gathered 50 representatives from the OSCE field operations, the Secretariat, ODIHR, UNODC and two civil society organizations, in order to enhance the exchange of information and the co-ordination of activities between the OSCE's executive structures and relevant international partner organizations involved in police-related activities. The meeting addressed, *inter alia*, TNTD/SPMU activities in 2015/2016, regional co-operation of the OSCE executive structures and international partners, police-related activities of other executive structures in the OSCE Secretariat and at ODIHR, and activities in addressing VERLT initiated by the OSCE and its international partner organizations, as well as regional threat assessments conducted by working groups aiming to identify areas of regional co-operation in countering these threats.

From 24-25 August, TNTD participated in a meeting of UNODC's Law Enforcement Advisors and Co-ordinators of Law Enforcement Projects/Programmes that are stationed in UNODC's Regional Offices around the world. Representatives from a number of regional and international police training schools and academies also participated. The meeting, which was held at the UNODC Headquarters in Vienna, was dedicated to law enforcement-related training with a special focus on new training methods, such as e-learning and off-line-learning centres.

From 15 July-10 August, TNTD assisted the OSCE Mission in Serbia and the ODIHR Legislative Support Unit in preparing an opinion and reviewing a new Law on Police for the Republic of Serbia. TNTD provided the OSCE Mission in Serbia and ODIHR with a number of comments.

On 17 September, TNTD participated in the workshop on "Developing OSCE approaches in preventing and combating torture and enforced disappearances", organized by the Civic Solidarity Platform in Warsaw, Poland. The event was sponsored by the OSCE Troika and aimed to discuss a draft decision on "The prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", supported by the OSCE Serbian Chairmanship. The workshop was attended by around 40 participants from TNTD, ODIHR, and various NGOs.

On 18 November, TNTD, upon invitation from DCAF, participated in the fifteenth Meeting of the Governing Board of DCAF's International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT), held in Brussels, Belgium. This was the third time since 2013 that TNTD was invited to this meeting, which serves to inform the Governing Board Members about ISSAT's past and future security sector reform (SSR) activities as well as to exchange updated information of SSR-related activities of the Governing Board Members.

From 24-25 November, TNTD participated in the regional HoLEDs meeting for South-Eastern Europe, held in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Regional HoLEDs-TNTD meetings provide an opportunity to exchange information and to strengthen regional co-operation and co-ordination. A decision was made to create a regional e-mail address to facilitate and speed up the exchange of project ideas. TNTD informed participants about planned activities for 2016 and the TNT-related draft documents prepared for the Belgrade MC. Discussions on transnational threats in the region revealed that organized crime is assessed as the most significant criminal threat, followed by drug trafficking and terrorism.

### **Anti-Corruption**

From 18-20 November, TNTD attended the fifteenth Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly of the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC-EACN), hosted by the French General Inspection of the National Police (IGPN) and organized by EPAC/EACN in Paris. The conference covered different aspects of corruption and the link between prevention and repression in fighting corruption. The conference brought together 86 delegates from law enforcement authorities and anti-corruption bodies of 32 Member States of the CoE and the EU.

### **Community Policing and Police-Public Relations**

From 23-24 June, TNTD participated in the Regional Conference on Community Policing, titled "Establishment and Efficient Use of Community Safety Forums", held in Pristina. TNTD gave a presentation on the OSCE's approach in implementing community policing and the organization's lessons learned in establishing community safety forums. The event gathered some 60 community policing experts from police agencies, local municipalities, community safety forums, and civil society organizations from South-Eastern Europe, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the OSCE, and EULEX, who shared their experiences and good practices in establishing police-public partnerships.

From 15-26 June, upon request from the OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK), TNTD conducted an assessment of the community policing programme of OMIK, holding interviews with some 50 local and international stakeholders. The assessment analysed achievements and lessons learned of OMIK's community policing-related assistance projects implemented since 2011.

From 5-7 October, TNTD/SPMU delivered training sessions on "International standards in public assembly management and policing in multi-ethnic societies", during the training seminar on "Strengthening Capacities of the Police Service in Multi-ethnic Societies" in Aktobe, Kazakhstan. The seminar, attended by some 20 senior-level law enforcement officers, was co-organized by the OSCE Programme Office in Astana, the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, and Kazakhstan's Ministry of Internal Affairs. The training was based on the HCNM recommendations on policing in multi-ethnic societies and the ODIHR Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, developed jointly with TNTD.

From 16-17 November, TNTD, upon invitation from UNODC and UNICRI, participated in the UNICRI/UNODC Expert Group Meeting on Community Policing to Enhance Urban Security - Lessons Learned in Turin, Italy. The meeting gathered some 23 community policing experts from different regions of the world to exchange experiences in preventing, detecting and countering urban violence and crime by adopting a community-oriented approach to policing.

From 17-29 October, TNTD conducted a field study visit to Kyrgyzstan under the framework of the fourth assessment of the OSCE Community Security Initiative (CSI) project, together with the CPC and in close co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and Kyrgyz authorities. The main goals were to take stock of the project's achievements since the last assessment in 2013, with a specific focus on the accomplishments of the CSI Handover Programme in 2015, and to provide evidence-based input to reshaping a potential follow-up project of the CSI in 2016, which would reflect the changing needs of Kyrgyzstan.

### Public Order and Crisis Management

On 24 February, the Head of ODIHR's Human Rights Department visited TNTD to discuss TNTD's revision of the final draft of the *Human Rights Handbook on Policing Assemblies*. The handbook, which was jointly developed by ODIHR and TNTD and in close consultations with some 30 police practitioners from the OSCE executive structures and the participating States, aims at strengthening the policing of assemblies in compliance with human rights standards in OSCE participating States.

From 23-28 September, TNTD attended two sessions of the ODIHR Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) on "Freedom of peaceful assembly and association" and "Humanitarian issues and other commitments" in Warsaw, Poland.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 4 February, a meeting was held at Europol Headquarters in The Hague to discuss closer co-operation between the two organizations in the areas of serious and organized crime, counter-terrorism, strategic analysis and threat assessments.

As a follow up, TNTD met with the Deputy Director of Europol on 19 March to further discuss these areas and a potential format of co-operation. Representatives from all TNTD units participated in this meeting, which was chaired by Head of TNTD/SPMU.

From 13-14 May, TNTD participated in the Second Informal Expert Working Group on UNODC Tools on Mutual Legal Assistance in Vienna. The new functionalities and future directions of UNODC's Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool (MLA tool) were discussed. The purpose of this Expert Group meeting was to provide feedback on an advanced version of the MLA tool, as well as to share good practices for effective mutual legal assistance.

On 15 October, TNTD participated in the Joint Meeting of the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Commission on Harmonisation of Legislations on Security and Combating Transnational Threats in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation. The purpose was to obtain an overview of the latest developments in harmonisation of the CIS legislations on security and TNTs and to contribute to the final documents of the Conference.

From 27-28 October, TNTD took part as an observer in the sixth Session of the Working Group on International Co-operation, Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in Vienna, Austria. The meeting focused on subjects related to gathering and sharing of electronic evidence. The Secretariat's background paper on these subjects as well as UNODC's basic tips for investigators and prosecutors for requesting electronic/digital data and evidence from foreign jurisdictions were presented.



On 26 November, TNTD participated in the Special Seventh Meeting of the Steering Committee of the UNODC Regional Programme for South-Eastern Europe in Vienna, upon invitation from the UNODC Executive Director. The main purpose of the meeting was to launch and introduce a new UNODC Regional Programme for South-Eastern Europe for 2016-2019, focusing on organized crime. The event brought together representatives from South-Eastern Europe and regional and international organizations. TNTD informed participants on current OSCE-UNODC activities in the region, on co-operation in training and capacity-building, and on future joint plans.

On 15 December, TNTD participated in UNODC's global programme "Building Effective Networks against Transnational Organized Crime (BENATOC)", held at UNODC in Vienna. This new UNODC initiative is based on UN Security Council Resolution 2195 (2014) which, *inter alia*, stresses "...the importance of strengthening trans-regional and international cooperation on a basis of a common and shared responsibility..." and encourages "...relevant organizations, as appropriate, to enhance cooperation and strategies to prevent terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime".

### **Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters**

From 5-6 February, TNTD took part in the fifth annual Police Co-operation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE) Implementation Programme and gave a presentation on the OSCE's police-related activities in South-Eastern Europe in 2014 as well as on its tentative schedule for 2015. The PCC SEE Secretariat and the convention's participants shared information about the achievements of the implementation process of the PCC SEE, exchanged information regarding future activities to avoid overlap and duplication, and explored the possibilities of strengthening co-operation.

From 24-25 March, TNTD participated in the Regional Meeting of OSCE Heads of Field Operations in Central Asia in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. Focusing on "Strengthening the Co-operation Mechanisms", the meeting was an opportunity for participants to contemplate ways to improve co-operation between OSCE field operations in the region.

From 28-29 April, TNTD gave a presentation and participated in discussions at the Meeting on Networking of Law Enforcement Training Institutions "LE TrainNet" in Baku, Azerbaijan. "LE TrainNet" is a new initiative by UNODC, supported by the European Police College (CEPOL) and several other regional and international organizations, aiming at establishing a network of various law enforcement training/educational institutions on an inter-regional level.

On 5 May, TNTD participated in the 13th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Police Co-operation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE) in St. Pölten, Austria. The event gathered national authorities from PCC SEE Contracting Parties, including Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia. CEPOL, DCAF, Eurojust, Europol, FRONTEX, IOM, the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), and the OSCE were present as observers. The aim of the meeting was to examine the 18-month work programme of the outgoing Trio Chairmanship and to endorse the upcoming one.

From 15-16 June, TNTD, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat and in co-ordination with UNODC, organized the Workshop on "International Co-operation in Criminal Matters for Turkmenistan and Afghanistan" in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. The workshop, attended by some 40 criminal justice system experts from Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, as well as from France, Spain, and Turkey, EUROJUST, OSCE executive structures, and UNODC, aimed to enhance co-operation between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan in fighting terrorism and organized crime.

On 8 October, upon UNODC's invitation, TNTD participated in preparatory consultations for a high-level meeting between Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries that will review the status of co-operation and future strategic directives in relation to Afghanistan and the implementation of its new National Drug Control Action Plan. Participants discussed details, exchanged ideas and refined planning for the high-level meeting that took place at UNODC on 15 December 2015, where the OSCE participated actively.

From 4-5 November, TNTD organized the "Regional Workshop on Strengthening Cross-border Co-operation in Addressing Irregular Migration-Related Crime in the Western Balkans" in Belgrade, Serbia, in co-operation with IOM and UNODC and in co-ordination with OSR/CTHB and the OSCE Mission to Serbia. The workshop was held within the framework of the joint commitment of the three organizations, signed in 2014, to continue partnership in the area of countering transnational organized crime, especially smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings in the Western Balkans. This workshop aimed at strengthening the co-operation between criminal justice actors and other relevant public and private parties in addressing irregular migration-related crime in the Western Balkans. Some 120 participants attended the workshop from 24 pS as well as from ODIHR and a number of IOs and NGOs.

## Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

As a follow-up to a joint ODIHR and TNTD/SPMU Manual on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism Investigations published in November 2013, TNTD/SPMU, in collaboration with TNTD/ATU, has started to develop a Training Module on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism Investigations. This is a co-funded ODIHR and TNTD UB project. The training module will cover a two-day curriculum based on real human rights challenges that CT experts might face in their analysis of terrorism information and/or CT investigations. An expert on human rights and law enforcement was contracted in December 2015 and is working with experts at ODIHR and TNTD/SPMU to develop the module.

## Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 29 January, TNTD attended the First Intersession Meeting of the 58th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) at UNODC. Participants discussed and prepared the 58th session of the Commission.

On 23 February, TNTD attended the “Second Inter-session Meeting of the 58th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs” (CND) at UNODC in Vienna. *The 36th Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (ECDD)* was examined and discussed.

From 9-17 March, upon the invitation from UNODC, TNTD participated in the “Fifty-eighth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs” (CND) in Vienna as an observer. This year’s session was mainly devoted to three main segments of the work of the Commission, namely the operational-, normative- and special segments. The special segment of the agenda focused on the preparation for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the World Drug Problem in 2016. During the nine-day session of the Commission, one decision and twelve resolutions were adopted.

On 23 April, TNTD participated in the Second Anti-Drug Ministerial Conference in Moscow, titled, “Influence of Narcotics Drugs on the Global Security and Sustainable Development”, upon invitation of the Director of the Federal Drug Control Service (FDCS) of the Russian Federation. The Conference gathered delegations from 65 states and 8 international organizations to discuss joint measures to counter illicit drug trafficking. The Conference adopted a “Declaration on the Second Moscow Anti-Drug Ministerial Conference”, which calls for “an international alternative development aimed at eliminating or significantly reducing the illicit cultivation of drug crops by 2015”.

From 16-18 June, TNTD participated in the 30th Annual Meeting of the Co-operation Group of Drug Control Services at European Airports and in General Aviation in Strasbourg,

upon the invitation of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The event brought together more than 90 customs and law enforcement officers representing 39 countries and nine international organizations to discuss drug trafficking trends, routes, and seizure protocols in airports throughout the world.

From 22 June-6 July 2015, TNTD facilitated the two-week advanced training of trainers in Domodedovo, Moscow region on combating illicit drugs to a selected group of 11 Afghan law enforcement officers from the operational departments of the Counter Narcotics Police and Border Police. The main purpose was to enhance their practical competencies and training skills. The course was delivered at the All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation.

From 2-3 July, the “Regional Workshop on New Trends and Identification Techniques in the Detection of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and Co-operation among Law Enforcement Agencies in South-Eastern Europe” took place in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The workshop brought together over 30 representatives from ten OSCE participating States from South-Eastern Europe and experts from nine international and regional organizations. The workshop was co-organized by TNTD, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and UNODC and supported by the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC). The event aimed to strengthen the capacities of law enforcement agencies in the region and their forensic units in detecting illicit drugs, with special focus on NPS.

From 10-11 September, TNTD supported the 2015 OSCE Serbian Chairmanship in the organization of the “OSCE-wide Conference on Enhancement of Mechanisms to Cope with Increasing Spread of Illicit Drugs Amongst Young People”, held in Vienna. The main objectives of the conference were to bring together relevant experts from the OSCE pS and Partners for Co-operation to explore and discuss co-operation of non-law enforcement agencies and civil society with law enforcement entities in an effort to break the link between drugs and young people. The conference attracted more than 150 participants from over 55 pS and Partners for Co-operation, international and regional organizations, civil society, and academia.

From 16-18 September, TNTD participated in the 2015 Annual Meeting of the Pompidou Group’s International Network on Precursors Control in Prague, Czech Republic, upon the invitation of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The main purpose of TNTD’s participation was to obtain an overview of the latest developments in the diversion of chemical precursors.

From 9-10 November, TNTD participated in the second meeting on the Controlled Delivery Handbook held by the Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs in Lyon, France. The meeting was organized by CoE in co-operation with INTERPOL. TNTD attended, in order to share experience in drafting and publishing the OSCE-SECI Center's Controlled Delivery Manual for South-Eastern European Countries, which was issued in 2009.

From 15-16 December, TNTD took part in the 12th Policy Consultative Group Meeting of the Paris Pact Initiative, held at UNODC in Vienna. TNTD co-chaired a debriefing on the results of a joint OSCE-UNODC experts working group on cross-border co-operation in combating illicit drugs, which took place in Almaty, Kazakhstan from 4-5 June. The participants adopted the recommendations of the expert working groups developed in 2015 on all four pillars of the 2012 Vienna Declaration of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan.

From 7-21 December, TNTD facilitated the Train-of-Trainers course for 12 Afghan law enforcement officers on combating illicit drugs at the All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the MoI of the Russian Federation in Domodedovo, Moscow region. Twelve Afghan operational law enforcement officers received training. The training was co-organized by TNTD and the All-Russian Advanced Training Institute. Throughout 2015, 23 experts from Afghan law enforcement agencies have been trained as part of this ExB project, which was supported by the Governments of the Netherlands and the Russian Federation.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime**

From 28-29 May, the joint CiO-TNTD's Annual Police Experts Meeting (APEM) took place in Belgrade, Serbia. This year's meeting was titled "Fighting Organized Crime in the OSCE Area with a Focus on Trafficking in Human Beings and Irregular Migration" and concentrated on various forms and best mechanisms for co-operation between law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, and other relevant bodies in the fight against migration-related crimes committed by organized criminal groups. Over 130 experts from law enforcement and other criminal justice bodies, relevant ministries and public authorities, international and non-governmental organizations, and civil society attended the meeting.

From 15-16 October, TNTD participated in the Operational and Investigative Global Forum on Countering Migrant Smuggling Networks held in Lyon, France, co-organized

by INTERPOL and Europol. The goal of the Global Forum was to bring together experts from source, transit and destination countries and international organizations that have specialized in the area of people smuggling and irregular migration flows across these regions to actively target organized smuggling networks and bring them to justice.

On 21 October, TNTD participated in the Expert Meeting on Child Trafficking in Bern, Switzerland, organized jointly by ECPAT2, Switzerland, *Protection de l'enfance* Switzerland, and supported by the Swiss Government. TNTD delivered a presentation on current challenges and trends with regard to migration-related crimes in the Western Balkans and informed participants about the role of the OSCE on this topic. The event was attended by 40 law enforcement officers and other criminal justice experts, representatives of international organizations, and NGOs dealing with child trafficking cases, as well as representatives from the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From 12-13 November, TNTD attended the Expert Panel Meeting "The Migration Crisis in the OSCE Region: Safeguarding Rights of Asylum Seekers, Refugees and other Persons in Need" in Warsaw, Poland, organized by ODIHR. TNTD gave a presentation on "Ways to improve the situation of asylum seekers, refugees and other persons in need at the borders and to ensure protection of their rights in line with OSCE commitments, including integration of regular migrants and refugees". The Expert Panel Meeting brought together 55 representatives from border and asylum authorities of participating States, researchers and experts from OCEEA, ODIHR, OSCE field operations, UNHCR, IOM, and civil society.

From 24-26 November, TNTD participated in the fifteenth Informal Asia-Europe Meeting Seminar on Human Rights, titled "Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons", in Montreux, Switzerland. The meeting gathered some 125 law enforcement officers, civil society experts, private sector representatives, and senior government officials. The aim of the seminar was to develop human rights-related recommendations for different stakeholders working in the field of combating human trafficking and to strengthen human rights in relation to anti-trafficking measures.

From 8-10 December, TNTD attended the OSCE Internal Anti-Trafficking Focal Points meeting in Bad Waltersdorf, Austria, organized by OSR/CTHB. About 30 representatives from OSCE field operations, OCEEA, and TNTD discussed

<sup>2</sup> ECPAT is an international organization, active on a global scale. The acronym ECPAT stands for End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes.



ways to strengthen co-operation, co-ordination and communication within the OSCE executive structures dealing with anti-trafficking issues. Participants developed a joint understanding of the diverse work environment and the challenges faced in anti-trafficking activities in 2015 and brainstormed concrete anti-trafficking activities in 2016.

On 11 December, TNTD attended the Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team Meeting, organized by the SR/CTHB in Vienna, Austria. Around 25 representatives from international non-governmental and governmental organizations as well as experts from OSR/CTHB attended to discuss emerging threats in the field of trafficking in human beings.

From 15-16 December, TNTD, upon invitation from the organizing parties, delivered a presentation at the International Conference on Migration, titled “Migration and Refugee Flows in Transit Countries: Security Implications”, in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The conference was co-organized by the Central European Initiative and the Institute for Geostrategic Research and Foreign Policy of the MFA of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The goal of the conference was to further the discussion on the enhancement of regional co-operation within the broader international community in addressing the challenges emerging from the increased flow of migrants and refugees. Around 100 participants attended the conference, including representatives from embassies in Skopje and

neighbouring OSCE participating States, and senior staff of the OSCE Mission to Skopje.

**Cybercrime**

On 22 January, upon invitation from the Council of Europe, TNTD participated in the Council of Europe’s Pompidou Group WG on Drug-related Cybercrime in Paris. The meeting aimed to prepare the contents and structure of the 2015 Annual Meeting of the Pompidou Group’s Working Group on Drug-related Cybercrime, as well as to decide about new topics for the Annual Meeting’s working groups.

From 11-12 June, TNTD, in co-operation with the OSCE Programme Office in Astana and in co-ordination with UNODC, organized the “Regional Workshop on Cybercrime Units and Law Enforcement Capacities in Central Asian participating States and Afghanistan” in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The workshop, attended by 56 criminal justice experts from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan, as well as from Belarus, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United States of America, the OSCE’s executive structures, UNODC, and a representative from the private sector, aimed to enhance cybercrime units and law enforcement capacities in Central Asian participating States and Afghanistan.

From 30 September-2 October, TNTD attended the 3rd Annual Europol-INTERPOL Cybercrime Conference 2015 in The Hague, hosted alternately by the European

**TNTD/SPMU – Police-Related Activities 2015**



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

**General Police Development and Reform 29%**



**Threats posed by Criminal Activity 71%**

Cybercrime Centre (EC3) at Europol in The Hague and the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore. The event brought together over 300 representatives from law enforcement agencies, the private sector, academia, and international organizations from across the world to discuss the latest techniques in conducting cybercrime investigations.

From 4-6 November TNTD attended the Annual Meeting of the Council of Europe's Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs in Strasbourg, France. The meeting brought together over 40 participants from more than 19 countries and relevant international and regional organizations to share information on preventing and combating drug-related cybercrime through the use of the Internet, "Darknet" and "Deepnet". The platform is envisaged to contribute to enhanced risk analysis of cyber- and drug-related crime, to facilitate access to monitoring tools and software, and to streamline backtracking investigations and international control measures.

From 18-19 November, TNTD participated and presented at the "Regional Conference for Practitioners on Cybercrime", organized by the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, the U.S. Embassy in Montenegro, and the Judicial Training Centre of Montenegro in Pržno – Budva, Montenegro. The event brought together over 50 cybercrime practitioners from the judiciary, police, national Cyber Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), and academia from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia, as well as guest speakers from the Belgian and Finnish prosecution services and the US. Participants exchanged experiences and best practices in addressing different forms of cybercrime.

## Other

On 18 June, TNTD participated in a meeting with members of the Governing Board of the International Association of the Chiefs of Police (IACP) in Brussels. Participants examined co-operation possibilities and discussed options and ways to strengthen the link between IACP and European players in police-related matters. TNTD gave a presentation on OSCE's police-related activities and discussed potential activities of common interest.

On 2 October, TNTD participated in the United Nations Day 2015 – International Conference, titled "Military and Police Co-operation in Peacekeeping Missions", at the Faculty of Law Enforcement in Budapest, Hungary. The event was organized by the Faculty of Law Enforcement at the National University of Public Service and opened by the Hungarian State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It brought together 80 representatives from the EU, OSCE, NATO, UN, and the Hungarian military and police forces involved in peacekeeping operations.

On 16 October, TNTD participated in the International Conference on the 70th Anniversary of the End of World War II in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation. Participants discussed current matters of the international anti-war agenda, including lessons learned in prevention of international wars and conflicts.

From 24-27 October, TNTD participated in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) General Assembly, held in Chicago. The event was attended by some 15,000 members from 121 countries and 30 international organizations. Around 200 side-events were held and TNTD participated in three of them: "Police Command during International Crisis", "Challenges of Policing into the Future", and "Global Standards for International Police Training".

## 2.3 TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit

### Introduction

The Action against Terrorism Unit of the Transnational Threats Department (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 the strategic focus areas for counter-terrorism activities of the Organization and provides a roadmap for further action.

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 of 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.

The TNTD/ATU is staffed with a total of 12 people. Its activities are addressed by a broad spectrum of professionals, including the police, relevant to the preventing and combatting of terrorism.

One of the highlights in 2015 was the Chairmanship OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Expert Conference on “Countering the Incitement and Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)”, convened in Vienna, Austria by the Serbian OSCE Chairmanship. The main objective of the conference was to contribute to the furthering of high-level discussions on countering violent extremism, in the margins of the UN General Assembly in September 2015. In this regard, the Serbian Chairmanship concluded the conference with a list of recommendations to the participating States, Partners for Co-operation and the OSCE executive structures. The conference also announced the Organization-wide communications campaign “OSCE United in Countering Violent Extremism”, which highlights the OSCE’s comprehensive approach to preventing terrorism. The conference attracted more than 300 participants from over 50 participating States, all 11 Partners for Co-operation, 20 international and regional organizations, and included over 50 participants from civil society, academia and the private sector.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

From 24-26 February, TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan organized a Regional Counter-Terrorism Expert Workshop to implement the Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on “The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014)”. The workshop was organized in consultation with the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and UNODC, and was the first of its kind in Central Asia to raise awareness and facilitate an exchange of views on the requirements of these resolutions. The workshop was attended by over 150 participants, including government and civil society representatives from 14 participating States and two Partners for Co-operation, as well as representatives from UN entities, the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS-ATC), the Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO-RATS), and NATO. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan were represented by capital-level senior government officials.

On 26 May, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia, TNTD/ATU organized a briefing by the non-governmental organization Centre for Democratic Culture/EXIT Germany

(ZDK) in Belgrade, Serbia for 12 stakeholders from three municipal safety councils, the police, the Ministry of Interior, and a local research centre in Serbia. ZDK presented their “community coaching methodology”, which aims to empower local level action to prevent and counter violent extremism centred on an evidence-based and joint problem-solving approach. ZDK provided examples of how the methodology has been implemented in different municipal districts in Germany to address right-wing and Al-Qaeda inspired violent extremism. TNTD/ATU briefed participants on its joint guidebook with ODIHR on “Preventing Terrorism and Countering VERLT: A Community-Policing Approach”, which is available in Serbian.

From 24-25 June, in co-operation with the National Academy for Judges and Public Prosecutors, TNTD/ATU organized a national seminar on “Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism” in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Some 30 criminal justice practitioners from Skopje, including prosecutors, judges, investigators, security and law enforcement authorities as well as representatives from central authorities and relevant ministries, participated in the event. The seminar aimed to strengthen rule of law compliant criminal justice responses to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and to share best practices.

On 20 August, TNTD/ATU organized, jointly with UNODC, a two-day regional workshop for Central Asia in Almaty, Kazakhstan on “Preventive Obligations and Criminalization

of Offences in relation to Foreign Terrorist Fighters”, as prescribed by UN Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014). Some 30 officials from law enforcement agencies and national security committees from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as well as representatives from the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and other international experts, took part in the workshop. The discussions focused on UN Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) and the obligations of UN Member States to promote legislation preventing and suppressing the recruitment, organization, transportation, or equipment of individuals who travel in order to perpetrate, plan, prepare or participate in terrorist acts.

On 15 September, the Head of TNTD/ATU held a presentation on OSCE counter-terrorism activities during the 1st European Union Law Enforcement Leadership Workshop for Police Chiefs in Budapest, Hungary, organized by CEPOL. More than 30 Police Commissioners from EU Member States’ police agencies participated in the high-level workshop.

From 7-19 September, upon request from the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, TNTD/ATU organized two one-week advanced trainings on detecting forged documents, which took place at the Training Centre in Cherkasy, Ukraine. A total of 42 border officers participated from various checkpoints across Ukraine. During the training, each participant was provided with a training manual and an inspection kit. This was the first course in a series, which aims to improve the skills of 100 trainees of which the ten best performing trainees will be selected for an advanced train-the-trainer course.

From 6-7 October, TNTD/ATU organized a national seminar on “Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism” in Sofia Bulgaria, in co-operation with the Bulgarian National Institute of Justice and the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). The event gathered about

30 representatives of national agencies involved in counter-terrorism and focused on the GCTF Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector. Experts in the field of criminal justice presented good counter-terrorism practices developed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, the UK, and the USA, and highlighted the importance of effective co-ordination among domestic government agencies and international co-operation.

From 9-11 November, TNTD/ATU jointly organized a conference with the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC (UNODC/TPB), in consultation with UN CTED, on “Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism: The Challenge of Terrorists Acting Alone or in Small Cells”. The conference brought together over 100 senior experts from 41 countries, as well as INTERPOL, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the EU, CIS-ATC, SCO-RATS, the Secretariat of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, and NATO. Participants shared their perceptions of the threat of foreign terrorist fighters (FTF), as well as the increased risk for terrorist attacks to be perpetrated at home either by returnees or by individuals who were prevented from travelling to join terrorist groups abroad.

From 11-12 November, TNTD’s ATU, SPMU and CC and the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat organized the national workshop on cyber/ICT security in the context of regional and international security, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, and cybercrime. The workshop was designed to introduce participants to the various ICT threats that are being addressed by the OSCE, and to showcase effective responses in line with international good practice. The workshop brought together some 30 national participants, including three international experts from Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the UK.

## TNTD/ATU – Police-Related Activities 2015

ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

From 1-2 December, TNTD/ATU organized a seminar on “Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism” in co-operation with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan. The event was a follow-up to a visit by UN CTED in April 2015, during which TNTD helped to assess Uzbekistan’s implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001). The two-day seminar was attended by about 30 representatives of national agencies involved in counter-terrorism. It focused on the Global Counterterrorism Forum’s (GCTF) Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector. Experts in the field of criminal justice presented good counter-terrorism practices developed in Germany, the USA, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UK, and the Netherlands, as well as the work done by UNODC in this area.

From 2-3 December, TNTD/ATU together with the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ) organized a regional workshop on “Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes” in Malta. The workshop was held to promote interaction with the Mediterranean Partners

for Co-operation and brought together 30 judges, prosecutors, investigators, and experts from Italy, the UK, Eurojust and UNODC, along with representatives from private companies such as INsig2, Facebook, and Western Union.

From 10-11 December, TNTD/ATU organized an expert workshop on “Countering Terrorist Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking: Networking Mechanisms”, that gathered some 87 experts from more than 35 participating States and Partners for Co-operation in Vienna, Austria. UNODC, UNCCT, Europol and NATO also participated in the workshop, as well as representatives of the following networks on countering kidnapping and hostage taking (KFR): the European Network of Advisory Teams (EuNAT), ATLAS (a network of special intervention units within the EU), and the International Negotiators Working Group (INWG). The workshop provided an opportunity for experts and practitioners to exchange information and experiences in the area of countering KFR, particularly regarding the existing gaps that hinder effective international co-operation.

## 2.4 TNTD/Border Security and Management Unit

### Introduction

The OSCE Secretariat, through its dedicated Border Security and Management Unit of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/BSMU), promotes a comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach to border security and management, in accordance with the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC) (MC.DOC/2/05) adopted in Ljubljana in December 2005.

In 2015, the TNTD/BSMU further promoted the implementation of the 2005 OSCE BSMC. Key platforms such as the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (BSM NFP) Network and the OSCE Border Management Staff College (OSCE/BMSC), along with regional training and capacity-building activities, helped to improve co-operation in border security and management between participating States. TNTD/BSMU interactions with field operations also helped to facilitate and improve co-operation between participating States and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in this area.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Anti-Corruption

In 2015, the TNTD/BSMU launched the ExB project titled “Anti-Corruption Interactive Training for Border Guards,

Customs Services and Anti-Corruption Authorities of Moldova and Ukraine”, and organized two training activities in co-operation with the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities/Economic Governance Unit (OCEEA/EGU) and the Central Eastern European Legal Initiative Institute (CEELI). The first two activities of the project were delivered in 2015 and the final two activities will be held in early 2016. The programme aims to address the unique challenges in the investigation and prosecution of grand corruption cases in the cross-border



environment in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Representatives from the border guards, customs services, prosecution and anti-corruption authorities of Moldova and Ukraine participated in this Train of Trainers programme.

### **Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming**

In March, TNTD/BSMU organized the seminar titled “Women in Border Security and Management – Leaders of Today and Tomorrow” in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Hosted by the Mongolian Ministry of Justice Law Enforcement University, the course brought together women officials from the National Police Agency, the Border Protection Agency, the Border Protection Institute, the National Emergency Management Agency, the Chinggis Khaan International Airport, the Immigration and Citizenship Agency, the Customs General Administration, the Graduate School for Security Studies, and the Police Legal Studies Office of the Law Enforcement University. Lectures and group exercises focused on factors and influences in border security and management, good practices in facilitating trade, gender in the security sector, leadership and management by women, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in border surveillance, risk management and allocating human resources, as well as issues relating to migration, refugees and human trafficking.

## **Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity**

### **Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters**

TNTD/BSMU contributed to and supported outreach activities, including several OSCE/BMSC specialized trainings such as the BMSC Staff Courses that promoted co-operation among border security and management agencies across the OSCE region. TNTD/BSMU also participated and contributed to other training events and workshops aimed to address cross-border co-operation together with regional and international organizations such as BORDERPOL, DCAF, FRONTEX, UNCCT, and UNODC.

### **Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors**

In accordance with the commitments of MC.DEC/4/11 on “Strengthening the OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan”, TNTD/BSMU continued to promote cross-border co-operation on countering illicit drug trafficking. The OSCE has been providing support to improve existing border management systems between Afghanistan and neighbouring states and to enhance the capacities of relevant border security and management agencies in combatting drug trafficking by organizing specialized training and capacity-building activities.

In April, upon request of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, TNTD/BSMU delivered a series of lectures for up to 130 cadets from Turkmenistan’s Border Guards Institute. TNTD’s customs expert delivered presentations on the OSCE border security and management mandate, cross-border threats and transnational crime, border controls, customs controls, technologies in use in border environs, integrity, and migration. High interest was shown on the topics of countering drug trafficking, strategic trade, and national and international laws and commitments for balancing trade and security at and near borders.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime**

TNTD/BSMU contributed expert support on the issue of THB at the FRONTEX “Anti-trafficking in Human Beings Preparatory Meeting”, held in Warsaw, Poland in February.

### **Border Security and Management/Customs**

In February, TNTD/BSMU, in close co-operation with the Government of Lithuania and OSCE field operations in Central Asia, conducted the “Central Asian Seminar on Demarcation and Delimitation Practices” in Medininkai, Lithuania. Through a series of presentations and case studies, participants and invited experts were familiarized with the pertinent international legal framework, definitions and approaches to international delimitation and demarcation, peculiarities of negotiation processes, and specific national and bilateral experiences from across the OSCE region.

In May, the “9th Annual Meeting of the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points Network” took place in Vienna, Austria. NFPs and experts from national agencies discussed the topic of promoting cross-border and inter-agency co-operation in the OSCE area by using the example of holding a major international mass-gathering event and examining the associated border security and management related threats.

In June, TNTD/BSMU, jointly with the Principality of Monaco and with the support of UNODC and INTERPOL, conducted the OSCE conference on “Tackling Emerging Transnational Threats in the Mediterranean Region through Information Sharing and Co-operation”. Representatives of governmental services from pS and Pfc, the private sector, and relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations participated in the event. The purpose of the conference was to enhance international dialogue and co-operative efforts to increase the capacities to identify and counter emerging transnational threats.

As a follow up event in October, TNTD, in close co-operation with the Government of Spain, conducted the “Workshop on Border Security and Counter Cross-Border Criminal Activity in the Mediterranean Region” in Avila, Spain. This expert level workshop involved practitioners from countries in the Mediterranean region as well as international experts from IOM, INTERPOL, Europol, FRONTEX, UNCCT, and UNODC. The workshop was comprised of four thematic sessions: irregular migration; illicit cross-border trafficking with a particular focus on THB and cultural property; the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon; and tracing illicit financial flows emanating from transnational organized crime.

Throughout the course of the year, TNTD/BSMU conducted several Training Workshops on Examination and Detection at the Border for border, police, and customs officers in Croatia (in co-operation with RACVIAC), Mongolia (in co-operation with the Law Enforcement University of the Ministry of Justice of Mongolia), and Turkmenistan (upon request of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat).

Throughout 2015, TNTD/BSMU continued providing expert support to FRONTEX for the development of the “Common Core Curriculum - Border Guard Basic Training”, particularly with respect to the Interoperability Assessment Programme within the EU and beyond.

In October, TNTD/BSMU organized the workshop on the “Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) in Border Security and Management” in Odense, Denmark, for the OSCE BSM NFP Network. The workshop provided participants with a unique opportunity to learn about the broad array of applications of UAVs and related systems in border security and management. 35 national experts, NFPs, and representatives from OSCE field operations, the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, and other units of the OSCE Secretariat attended the event. National experts from pS already using UAVs in border security and management and in other law enforcement applications shared their lessons learned and ways to overcome challenges in UAV systems operation and deployment. In addition, the UAS

Test Center in Denmark invited several UAV manufacturers to inform participants about new developments in the area of UAV production, legislation and payload solutions to meet challenges in UAV deployment and utilization.

Throughout 2015, TNTD/BSMU consistently supported diverse capacity-building training events within the OSCE/BMSC in Dushanbe by providing thematic input and serving as instructors. In particular, the Unit supported the Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership (BSMSL) Classroom Study Programme, Module III, titled “Current and Emerging Trends in Border Security Management”, which took place in Finland in June.

In December, TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the BMSC, conducted the second meeting of the Training Support Network (TSN), which aims to link specialized national border guard/police and customs training institutions with the TNTD/BSMU and OSCE/BMSC. The meeting aimed to examine training tools and mechanisms, including modern technology tools and applications, in the area of border security and management, current emerging security threats, and how national and regional specialized training institutions could contribute to enhancing national services’ capacities to address such challenges.

TNTD/BSMU continued to support the OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OiT) in implementing the “Patrol Programming and Leadership” project for Tajik Border Troops, which entered its third phase in August. Throughout the two previous phases, starting in 2012, more than 230 Afghan police and 270 Tajik Border Troops officers received training under the Basic Patrol Leadership Training and advanced Patrol Management, Field Medical, Winter, and Training of Trainers Courses. The third phase envisages the training of 240 Tajik, 140 Afghan, and 40 Kyrgyz Officers by July 2017. Revised and updated training curricula on leadership and management, operational planning, winter search and rescue, and training of trainers has been developed and will be implemented accordingly. Focus is given to development and usage of local training capacity, in order to ensure sustainability upon the project’s closure.

## TNTD/BSMU – Police-Related Activities 2015

ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 14%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 86%





# Police-Related Activities of other Thematic Units



# 3.1 Gender Section

## Introduction

2015 marked the 15 year anniversary of the adoption of UN Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. As a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, the OSCE has developed its own policy framework on gender equality, dealing with issues such as women in the conflict cycle, women’s economic empowerment, and women’s participation in politics and public life. Furthermore, in 2015, a majority (27 out of 50) of the national action plans for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 were developed in the OSCE region, thus providing a broad understanding of the implementation of the resolution in both post-conflict and peaceful and stable societies. These experiences and analyses were gathered in the OSCE/PRIO “Study on National Action Plans on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325”, which was published in 2014.

In July, the “Secretary General’s Annual Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality” was published. It shows no improvement in the recruitment of women in field operations as experts in police affairs, leaving police affairs type roles to be the weakest with regards to gender equity. Furthermore, the report shows that the politico-military dimension continues to have the lowest number of projects that include all aspects of gender mainstreaming, but also the highest number of projects that rely only on the participation of women. Thus, there is still a strong need to enhance the awareness of staff in recognizing entry points for gender mainstreaming.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

In November, the OSCE Secretary General, with the support of the Gender Section, devoted an OSCE Security Day event to UNSCR 1325, at which the conclusions of the UN Global Study and the OSCE’s future work in the field were discussed. The conference gathered civil society and governmental experts from the OSCE region.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

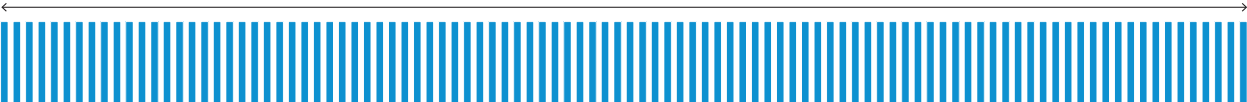
In April, the Gender Section, together with the Government of Lithuania and UN Women, organized a conference in Vilnius to discuss implementation modalities of UNSCR 1325 across the OSCE region, in order to contribute to the UN Global Study on UNSCR 1325. The conclusions and recommendations of the meeting were integrated into the Global Study. In October, the OSCE Senior Adviser on Gender presented the work of the OSCE with regards to women, peace and security at the UN Security Council’s High-Level Review, where the UN Global Study was first launched.

In 2015, the Gender Section continued to raise awareness on UNSCR 1325 and aspects of women in the conflict cycle through several side events during formal OSCE meetings. On the margins of these meetings, the Gender Section arranged events focusing on topics such as disarmament and non-proliferation and UNSCR 1325 implementation within the Swedish Armed Forces.

### Gender Section – Police-Related Activities 2015

ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 100%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 0%

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

### Introduction

In 2015, two 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 and anti-money laundering. 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 (FATF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNODC, and the World Bank.

### Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

#### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

From January through September, in Zagreb, Skopje and Podgorica, the OCEEA, in partnership with the World Bank, supported national authorities in utilizing the World Bank's National Risk Assessment methodology and the OSCE Data Collection Handbook in support of national risk assessments on money laundering and terrorism financing. The final workshops presenting the completed National Risk Assessments were organized in Zagreb in May, in Podgorica in June, and in Skopje in September.

Successful Prosecutions and Other Disruptions by Building, Enhancing and Networking Financial Investigation Capacity in National Law Enforcement Agencies" in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The event gathered over 40 representatives of Financial Investigation Units (FIUs), law enforcement agencies and prosecutors from Central Asian countries, Pakistan and Iran. Expert speakers from international organizations, as well as from Russia, Belarus, Lithuania, China, and the USA, aimed to support participants in developing national financial investigation strategies.

From 28-29 May, the OCEEA participated in and contributed to the workshop on "Combating Money Laundering – As a Fuse for Corruption in the Activities of Politically Exposed Persons/PEPs" in Kyiv, Ukraine, which was supported by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator's Office in Ukraine and the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine. The workshop, organized for Ukrainian FIU officials, brought together experts from Belgian, Polish and Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, academia and civil society to discuss enhanced due diligence of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) in financial services.

### Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

#### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

From 13-15 May, the OCEEA, in partnership with UNODC and EAG, organized a regional workshop on "Supporting

From 7-18 December, the OCEEA, in partnership with UNODC and the Ukrainian National Police Academy, organized a two week workshop in Odessa on gathering criminal intelligence for money laundering and corruption investigations for FIU officials, prosecutors, tax police, as well as law enforcement and anti-corruption bureau officials.

### OCEEA – Police-Related Activities 2015

ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 50%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 50%

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

### Introduction

In line with the 2003 OSCE Action Plan to Combat THB, including its 2005 Addendum addressing the special needs of child victims of trafficking and the 2013 Addendum complementing the Action Plan and the Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/06, the OSR/CTHB is mandated to address all forms of THB. This includes raising the public and political profile of combating THB, assisting participating States in setting up national strategies and implementing their OSCE anti-trafficking commitments, as well as co-ordinating anti-trafficking efforts within the OSCE, with national authorities and other relevant stakeholders. The OSR/CTHB's current strategic priorities include: improving victim identification and assistance; strengthening the criminal justice response; enhancing the prevention of human trafficking, with a special focus on child trafficking and combating human trafficking along migration routes, in supply-chains and during conflicts.

The OSR/CTHB co-operates with relevant thematic units of the OSCE Secretariat and field operations in projects and joint activities through its network of Anti-Trafficking Focal Points. For this purpose, the OSR/CTHB engages TNTD/SPMU on issues of mutual concern, including police-related matters.

In 2015, the OSR/CTHB initiated a Methodology for the OSR/CTHB Training Strategy, which should improve the overall capacity of the OSCE and other relevant actors in pS to respond effectively to THB. The training strategy is expected to provide a broad overview of potential training areas, including those listed in the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan. It should outline specific training modules that could be developed to strengthen the capacity of relevant actors and experts from a variety of disciplines within the criminal justice system, labour inspection services, civil society, governmental and non-governmental sectors, media, and any other sector or structure involved in combating and preventing trafficking in human beings.

Two staff members of the OSR/CTHB implement police activities and aim in furthering the exchange of information and strengthening capacity-building and training. The 2015 Revised Budget (UB) of the OSR/CTHB totalled € 831,500, of which approximately 7% (€ 56,276) was allocated to police-related activities.

### Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

#### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime

In 2015, the Office organized meetings with Italian law-enforcement experts to develop a specific response to the issue of combating human trafficking along migration routes, to enhance the criminal justice response to human trafficking, and to prompt identification of trafficking victims among irregular migrants.

From 2-5 March, the OSR/CTHB organized a training course on THB for OSCE Monitors in Kiev, Kharkov, and

Dnepropetrovsk. Additionally, from 7-8 April, the OSCE SMM, PCU and the OSR/CTHB organized a training course on THB for OSCE SMM Monitors in Kiev. 25 participants from Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Odessa, Kherson, Kyiv, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Luhansk, Severodonetsk, Donetsk, Kramatorsk and Mariupol field offices attended the training. Participants were trained on international standards on the prevention of THB, the applicable Ukrainian legislation, and the national referral system.

From 18-20 March, in the framework of the OSR/CTHB's project "Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes", the OSR/CTHB visited the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza. During the visit, the OSR/CTHB held meetings with the Directors of CoESPU and the European Gendarmerie Force and further visited

the CoESPU's training facilities. During a conference on the occasion of the 15th High Level Course on Police, Civil and Military Relations, the SR/CTHB delivered a lecture emphasizing the need for comprehensive CTHB training among police, military and civilian personnel in peace support operations.

From 27-28 April, as a follow-up to the Council of Europe-OSCE Framework for Joint Action, the OSR/CTHB co-organized a second workshop for Judicial and Prosecutorial Officials in Strasbourg on "Promoting the Implementation of the Non-Punishment Principle for Victims of Human Trafficking". The workshop aimed at furthering the implementation of the principle of non-punishment with regards to victims of THB.

From 18-19 May, the OSR/CTHB participated in an expert meeting at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva on the Due Diligence Standard and its application to trafficking in persons, with a special focus on access to justice. The purpose of the meeting was to further articulate the standards of due diligence, specifically in relation to trafficking in persons, to better equip states for executing their due diligence obligations.

From 26-28 May in Tallinn and from 29 September-1 October in Vilnius, the OSR/CTHB participated in FRONTEX's specialized training courses on THB, titled the "Training of National Trainers". The training sessions provided insights into different approaches and practices relating to the development of THB trainings for border guards. From 6-8 December, the same training approach was tailored and used in a THB training course held at the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara.

From 28-29 May, the SR/CTHB delivered a speech on the scope of the THB challenge and its links to organized crime and irregular migration during the OSCE APEM in Belgrade.

On 18 June, the OSR/CTHB participated in the 22nd meeting of the Mirage Task Force on countering Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration, organized by SELEC in Bucharest.

From 6-7 July, the OSR/CTHB organized the 15th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference, titled "People at Risk: Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes". During the conference, experts exchanged views on the security challenges posed by mixed migration flows, and jointly explored ways to more effectively address THB and to prioritize the protection of vulnerable people on the move.

From 15-16 October, the OSR/CTHB participated in the OSCE-supported seminar in Kyiv, titled "Strengthening Combating Trafficking in Human Beings through Collaboration between Law Enforcement Bodies and Social Service Providers". The two-day workshop focused on inter-agency co-operation between law enforcement and social service providers to improve the identification of THB victims.

From 4-5 November, the OSR/CTHB participated in a regional workshop in Belgrade, titled "Strengthening Cross-Border Co-operation in Addressing Irregular Migration-related Crimes in the Western Balkans". The workshop was organized by TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with IOM and UNODC, in the framework of the joint OSCE, IOM and UNODC partnership in the area of countering transnational organized crime, especially smuggling of migrants and THB, in the Western Balkans.

From 10-11 November, at the request of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Administration in Ukraine, the OSR/CTHB conducted a two-day training session in Dnepropetrovsk on prevention of human trafficking in crisis situations, as well as rehabilitation of post combatants.

## OSR/CTHB – Police-Related Activities 2015

ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 0%

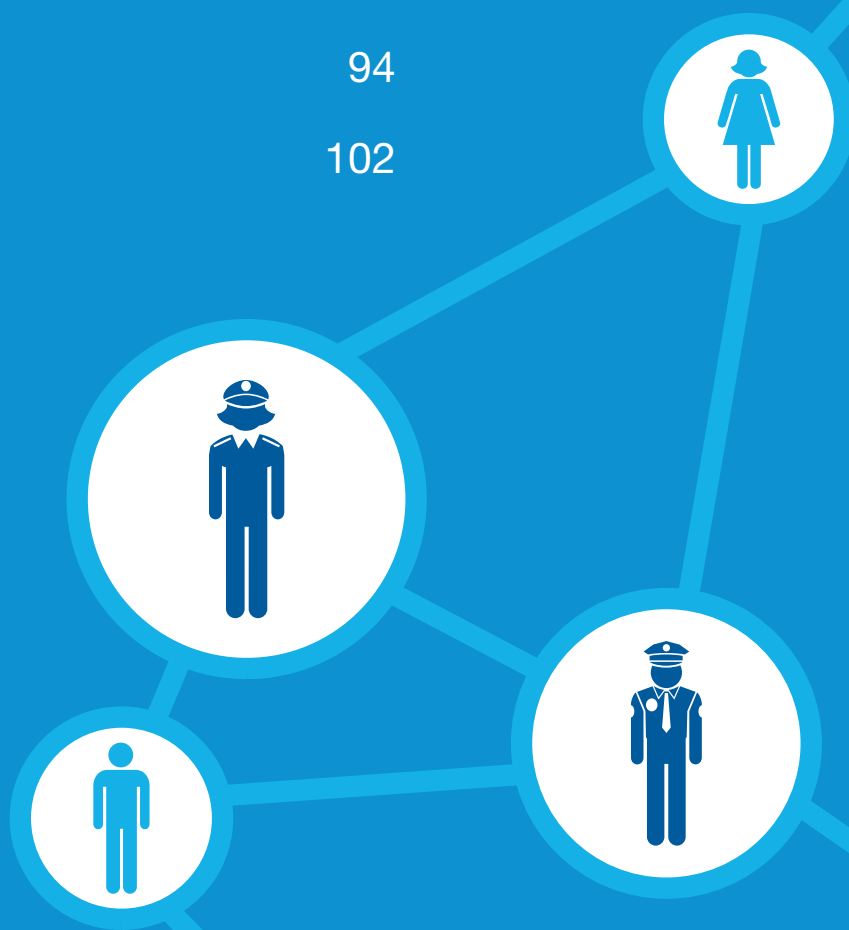


Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%



# Police-Related Activities of Field Operations

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE	38
EASTERN EUROPE	89
SOUTH CAUCASUS	94
CENTRAL ASIA	102



# 4.1 Presence in Albania



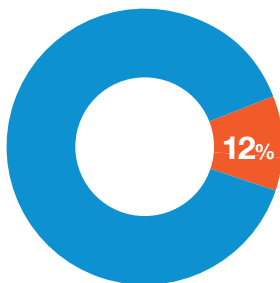
## Introduction

Based on its mandate, the OSCE Presence in Albania (the Presence) continued its support to the Albanian law enforcement agencies, especially the Albanian State Police and the Border Management Police. In 2015, this support of police-related activities continued to be provided by the Presence’s Security Co-operation Department.

Throughout the year, the Presence was involved in a total of 40 police-related activities on a local, regional, and international level. A series of workshops were launched in an effort to respond to the threats posed by trafficking in human beings. The Presence provided regular support to law enforcement authorities in the areas of organized crime, cross-border co-operation in criminal matters, community policing, and border security and management.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

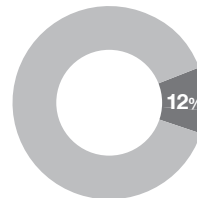
2015



**TOTAL**  
**2,918,500 EUR**

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**  
**357,300 EUR**

2014



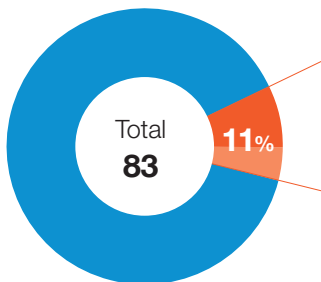
**TOTAL**  
**2,982,400 EUR**

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**  
**357,300 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2015

**TOTAL**

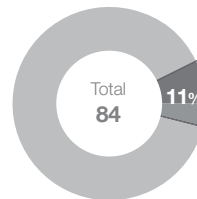


**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**

**9 Total**  
**6 Local**  
**3 International**

2014

**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**

**9 Total**  
**6 Local**  
**3 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget



## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

In 2015, the Presence attended numerous meetings of the comprehensive Working Group on the restructuring of the State Police. During the meetings, the Heads of the Directorates of Public Order, Serious and Organized Crime, Border and Migration, and Support Services presented the main concepts regarding their directorates' restructuring plans. The Presence provided input, focusing particularly on the restructuring of the Directorate for Serious and Organized Crime and its support in setting up approximately five regional hubs. The Presence also provided suggestions regarding a re-organization of Public Security Units in the regions and a restructuring of the Police Forensic Institute, bearing in mind the objective of working in partnership with the criminal justice community to provide efficient forensic services to address budget constraints and to meet increasing demands from customers.

### Anti-Corruption

On 2 December, the Presence and the National Co-ordinator against Corruption launched a new public information campaign, titled "Show the Face of Corruption". As part of this campaign, the Presence held a series of interactive discussions on anti-corruption with students at around 30 high schools and universities across the country. In addition, posters and banners are being displayed in several cities as well as on some of the most visited Albanian online portals. These discussions with students are led by well-known respected public figures and aim to engage students in critical thinking on topics such as the nature and causes of corruption, its social, political and economic consequences, and ways to fight it. The Presence also launched an essay competition, titled "Young People Say No to Corruption", designed to encourage students to reflect on the negative effects of corruption.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

In partnership with the Central Election Commission, the General Prosecutor's Office, and the Albanian State Police, the Presence has contributed to the training of police officers on their duties in the local elections, and international best practices in this regard. The training sessions, which took place in March and April, targeted directly more than 100 high- and mid-level police officers, including deputy general

directors and regional police chiefs. The training in the first phase was targeted at the senior management. The training of trainers course focused on the role of police during the election process and included six groups of trainers who, in turn, delivered the training to over 6,000 police officers. The training was focused on criminal offences related to elections under the terms of the criminal code, the role of the media, and the duties and responsibilities of police spokespersons during the election process.

From 21-23 July, the Presence organized a three-day training session on the treatment of juvenile offenders and on the use of an Offender Assessment System for Juveniles and Young Adults (OASJ). Approximately 25 probation officers from across the country as well as members of the General Directorate of the Probation Service were trained on standards and effective approaches to working with juvenile offenders. The training covered effective measures for community-based treatment of juvenile offenders, which promote the reintegration of juveniles into society as well as the development of treatment programmes. The training also included a detailed overview of the OASJ, an assessment form developed in 2014 with the Presence's assistance.

### Gender-Based and Domestic Violence

From 26-27 August, the Presence and the OSCE Mission to Serbia facilitated a joint study visit of the Albanian State Police representatives to Serbia. The purpose of the visit was to exchange experiences in tackling the phenomenon of domestic violence, both at the policy and the operational level. The discussions were fruitful and both parties showed interest in enhancing bilateral co-operation in this area in the future. In October, a return visit took place in Albania during a campaign against domestic violence organized by the Presence. This exchange of visits prepared the field for regional activity in 2016 on countering domestic violence that will be facilitated by the Presence and the Mission to Serbia.

On 15 October, the Presence launched a three day campaign against domestic violence in Gjirokastra in co-operation with the Albanian State Police and Gjirokastra Municipality, following regional campaigns in Korça and Elbasan. The programme included an awareness-raising march involving high school students, patrol police officers, and municipality employees, along the town's main boulevard. In addition, informative leaflets and brochures on domestic violence were distributed. On 17 October, the Presence facilitated a discussion forum on domestic violence between a group of 50 high school students and parliamentarians. The main issues discussed included the role of the Assembly's parliamentary sub-committee on minors, gender equality and its contribution to fighting domestic violence, the Assembly's efficiency in holding relevant government

institutions accountable on domestic violence issues, the use of hearing sessions as an efficient tool to gather input and discuss issues related to the implementation of protective and preventive measures, economic empowerment of women, and the creation of shelters for victims of domestic violence. As agreed in August, the campaign was attended by representatives of the Serbian MoI, and experiences were exchanged among Albanian and Serbian officials.

### Hate Crime

During 2015, the Presence organised six training programmes for approx. 120 police officers, aiming to increase their awareness and their response capabilities on hate crimes, domestic violence, and human trafficking. These training programmes were held in Tirana (3 trainings), Gjirokastra (1 training), Korca (1 training) and Shkodra (1 training). The trainings provided the police with appropriate tools to act professionally and gain the trust and support of citizens with regard to these issues. This is the third year that the Presence has delivered training courses in this field. According to the police, results have started to show as more people are filing police reports on incidents and being offered police protection. The Diversity and Hates Module was delivered by instructors previously trained by the Presence and its staff. The Domestic Violence Module was delivered by two experts from the Matra Project of the Dutch Embassy, with whom the training is jointly composed and co-financed.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

On 3 February, the Presence organized a roundtable on the development of the Albanian Forensic Police. The aim was to promote this area of policing, to increase professional and technical capacities of the Albanian police, and to encourage dialogue and co-operation among all stakeholders. Such measures will promote Albania's ability to meet international standards in evidence recovery, examination, analysis, and reporting, which will enable Albania to share analytical results and data with other states, and, ultimately, result in a more efficient fight against cross-border crime. Participants included the Deputy Minister of Interior, General Director of Police, Director of the Police Forensic Laboratory, and Director of Investigation of Economic Crime and Anti-corruption at the General Prosecutor's Office. When addressing the roundtable, the Deputy Head of the Presence stressed the need to develop and enhance all evidence examination and analytical processes through standardization, sustainable training, methodologies, and equipment. He also emphasized the need to establish a national DNA database, and called for a commitment from all stakeholders to make forensic processing standards sustainable.

From 5-12 October, the Presence co-operated with the TUV Academy to deliver ISO 9001 Quality Management System Training to 55 members of the Police Forensic Institute. The Director of the Forensic Institute, the Quality Manager, the heads of units, and the focal points for Chemistry and Biology/DNA attended the internationally accredited training on Quality Management System, Quality Management principles, and the role and competence requirements for internal auditors with reference to ISO 19011, whereas the rest of the staff attended awareness training on ISO 9001. This activity is part of a long-term project of the Presence, in co-operation with the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute and other donors to develop capacities in order to achieve accreditation for forensic processes according to the international standard ISO 17025.

From 19-23 October, the Presence conducted a five-day Quality Assurance ISO/IEC 17025 linked gap analysis at the State Police Forensic Laboratory with the help of a DNA expert from the UK. This activity represents one component of the Presence's overall efforts to align the values and conduct of public safety officials further with international standards. The quality assurance analysis also identified gaps in DNA analysis in Albania, which need to be addressed if ISO standards are to be achieved. These gaps are linked to the processing standards and the capabilities of all personnel working in the laboratory. In addition, this process will enable the Presence to assist the development of local ownership and accountability, and provide a basis for cross-border co-operation in this area as the expert's report will form part of the laboratory's development plan to raise its overall quality standards.

From 9-10 November, the Presence, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission in Montenegro and the Montenegrin MoI, organized a regional workshop in Danilovgrad, Montenegro on implementing the forensic standard ISO 17025, internal audits, and corrective and preventive measures linked to scientific laboratory processes and quality. The focal points from the Chemistry and Biology/DNA Units and the Quality Manager from the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute attended the workshop.

From 11-13 November, following the regional workshop, the three experts from the Albanian Forensic Police Institute attended a three-day study visit to the Police Forensic Centre in Danilovgrad, Montenegro. These experts learned from the knowledge and experience of their Montenegrin counterparts to further raise the processing standards linked to DNA and drugs analyses in Albania.

During 2015, the Presence co-chaired two Working Groups on Serious Crimes Investigation and Intelligence System.

The Working Group on Serious Crimes Investigations was set up following a Peer Review of a murder case conducted by the Presence in 2014 in order to address the shortcomings highlighted in the report and gradually implement the recommendations to improve the investigation of serious crimes in Albania. The other Working Group was also set up at the initiative of the Presence in order to help the Albanian State Police senior management to improve the information

and intelligence management through a staged process, which included amalgamation of the two IT networks (TIMS and MEMEX) that are used by the Albanian State Police, increased access to criminal intelligence via Albanian State Police intranet, and completion of integration across TIMA and MEMEX to make the most effective use of data held in those systems.

## OSCE Presence in Albania trained over 6,000 police officers ahead of local elections

- Approximately 6,300 police officers across Albania were trained on their role in the electoral process during a series of training courses in Tirana, from 24 March until the end of April;
- The training was held in preparation of the local elections on 21 June;
- More than 100 high- and middle-level police officers, including deputy general directors and regional police chiefs, underwent this training, which targeted six groups of trainers, who, in turn, delivered the training to over 6,000 police officers;
- The training was organized by the Presence in partnership with the Albanian State Police and with the support of the Central Election Commission and the General Prosecutor's Office;
- Ambassador Florian Raunig stated: "We would like to assure you that the OSCE Presence will continue to be a strategic partner not only in this training process, but also in providing comprehensive support, advice and mentoring to the police. We share a common goal: to help Albania develop a security sector serving and trusted by its citizens and accountable to them".

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 11 November, following previous efforts to support the fight against serious and organized crime, the Presence, in co-operation with the State Police, started an eight-day training course tailored for nine members of the Police Special Forces Surveillance Unit. The training programme is accredited by the Institute of Leadership and Management in the UK and was delivered with the support of three international experts. To ensure continuity and sustainability, the experts have been part of the training of the surveillance unit from the very beginning. The training includes covert camouflage deployment and field craft, alternative methods of entry and re-evaluation as well as foot, mobile and anti/counter surveillance techniques. The aim of the training is to equip the unit with additional strengths and capabilities that may be used during intelligence gathering operations in the fight against serious organized crime and terrorism.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

The drafting of a Protocol on Cross-Border Hot Pursuits between partners in the region was the main priority for

the Presence with regards to cross-border co-operation in criminal matters. Hot Pursuit implies a law enforcement officer's direct and pressing pursuit of an alleged perpetrator that extends into another jurisdiction without seeking an arrest warrant.

At the beginning of 2015, the Border and Migration Department, closely supported by the Presence, initiated the procedure to draft and sign this Protocol.

An expert working group was formed consisting of representatives of the Border and Migration Department, the Serious and Organized Crime Department, the Department of Public Order and Safety, the Legal Directorate, and the International Co-operation Directorate, as well as one prosecutor from the General Prosecutor's Office. The group held several meetings to negotiate the proposed protocols with their counterparts. By December 2015, the Protocol on Hot Pursuits had been signed with Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, while the protocols with Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had been finalized but not yet signed.

<sup>1</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.

### Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-Related Crime

In 2015, the Presence launched a series of six anti-trafficking workshops for police officers aiming to strengthen knowledge and capacities on the identification, referral, and protection of victims and potential victims of trafficking. Further, the discussion of a more inclusive role of the police regarding the identification and referral of trafficking victims in compliance with national legislation and international standards was also a key focus of the activities. Participants represented the anti-trafficking, border, domestic violence, community policing, and child protection police sectors. By the end of the year, the Presence had organized trainings in all 12 regional police directorates in Albania for around 180 police officers. The workshops identified the need for improved co-ordination among police sectors regarding the identification and referral of human trafficking cases, especially those involving children. The complexity of human trafficking and related criminal provisions requires increased co-ordination between the police and the prosecutor’s office.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

From 9-10 December, the Presence organized two workshops with border police officers from the Korça and Gjirokastra regions on the Greek border. The recent refugee situation that has affected the Balkans over the past year prompted this session on a contingent plan in case of a possible shift in the migration route towards Albania. The topics discussed

included pre-screening procedures, profiling of suspected foreign terrorist fighters, detecting criminal offences, and dealing with transnational threats related to the flow of migration. Considering the possibility that foreign terrorist fighters could be posing as refugees, border police officers agreed that increased co-operation with other law enforcement structures was required, including the anti-terror unit and the national intelligence service.

### Other

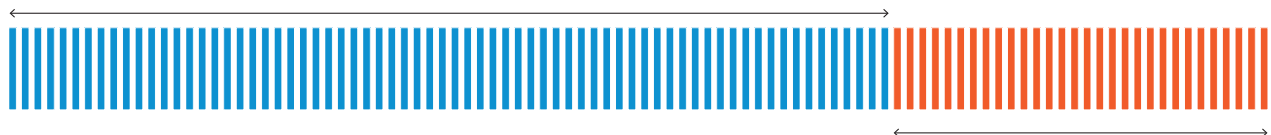
On 10 February, the Presence presented a report to OSCE participating States’ Ambassadors as well as to representatives of several Albanian institutions in Tirana. This report assesses the current state of the “blood feud” phenomenon in Albania. Although blood feuds are criminalized and bear stiff penalties in Albania, there is no legal definition of blood feud, making its investigation and prosecution challenging. The absence of definition also creates problems in gathering statistical data. The report assessed data that was gathered by the Presence from a variety of sources, in order to get a sense of the extent of the phenomenon. The presentation also highlighted some features of blood feud-related asylum claims, which are a concern for some OSCE participating States, and presented the efforts of Albanian authorities to address this issue. The Presence proposed recommendations, in line with Albanian law, international norms, and OSCE commitments, based on its assessment of the situation, in order to address the blood feud phenomenon and its consequences.

## Presence in Albania – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 70%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 30%

# 4.2 Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

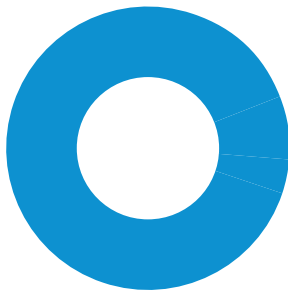


## Introduction

The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Mission) has concentrated traditionally on non-policing areas of assistance. The explicit mandate for policing support and reform post-Dayton was held initially by the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF), mandated by Annex 11 of the Dayton Peace Agreement, and later by the European Union Police Mission (EUPM), which ended in June 2012. Currently, the EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is the leading international organization supporting BiH law enforcement agencies, including border police.

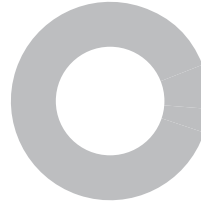
### BUDGET (UB)\* N/A\*\*

2015



**TOTAL**  
**11,315,600 EUR**

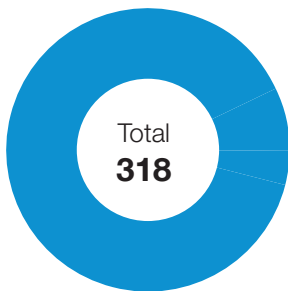
2014



**TOTAL**  
**12,167,900 EUR**

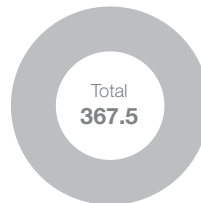
### STAFF\* N/A

2015



**TOTAL OFFICE**  
**318** Total  
**278** Local  
**40** International

2014



**TOTAL OFFICE**  
**367.5** Total  
**320.5** Local  
**47** International

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

\*\* The Mission does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities.

Although the Mission does not have a dedicated law enforcement unit, it does provide regular support to law enforcement bodies in BiH through its core programmatic work aimed at reinforcing OSCE principles in security sector governance. It ensures that law enforcement representatives are included as participants, contributors and beneficiaries in all relevant activities and initiatives, even if they are not the exclusive intended target group.

As the Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have a specific programme that supports police-related activities, involvement of law enforcement agencies is streamlined into programmatic interventions of politico-military and human dimension programs.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

In March, the Mission successfully finalized the project on the development of a training module for police investigators of BiH on wartime sexual violence. All final activities, which were foreseen by a project extension within the 117,000 EUR extra-budgetary project funded by the UK, aimed at bolstering the project's impact and sustainability. All members of the Witness Protection Unit of the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) received training on trauma and handling vulnerable witnesses. On 24 March, investigators and police inspectors from SIPA and the Republika Srpska (RS), BiH, Brčko District police, and all members of the trainers' pool established previously within this project received an additional one-day intensive training on investigation planning in cases of wartime sexual violence. These activities complemented those originally planned within the project, including the development of a learning module on wartime sexual violence investigation, the training of over 100 police investigators working on wartime sexual violence cases to extend sexual violence training to a wider reach of law enforcement officials, and the creation of a pool of 18 BiH police trainers who will deliver future trainings on the topic within the standard curricula of RS and BiH Police Academies.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

In September, the Mission assisted the Ministry of Security of BiH in organizing three regional consultative meetings to discuss the BiH strategy for preventing and fighting terrorism and to consult a wide range of participants as part of the process of developing an action plan to prevent hate crime and counter violent extremism. Approximately 60

representatives of civil society, coalitions against hate, police and local media participated in the consultation process.

### Gender-Based and Domestic Violence

On 6 November, the Mission concluded a series of ten training courses in Sarajevo on the implementation of the BiH Law on Protection from Domestic Violence and on the use of the database for domestic violence cases in BiH. The training series was organized in co-operation with the BiH Gender Centre (GC BiH), the Network of Women Police Officers, and UN Women, and included participation from more than 400 police officers, social workers and civil society representatives. The database is one of the first of its kind to be developed in the Western Balkans. The database was developed by the Mission in 2014 with guidance from the GC BiH and a working group, consisting of police officers, social workers and representatives of safe houses. It represents a comprehensive source of information on all domestic violence cases and interventions in BiH that have been reported to police, social workers, safe house representatives, and the domestic violence hotline.

### Hate Crime

From 21-22 September, the Mission organized and delivered training for 14 young Roma activists on combating hate crimes. The training aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of hate crimes and related topics, including stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination. Young Roma activists were informed about the existence of local coalitions against hate, a legal framework on hate crimes prosecution, and available protection mechanisms, including the judiciary and the Institution of Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 5 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the two entity Centres for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training, organized the last in a series of four hate crimes training events for more than 80 prosecutors and criminal judges in Banja Luka. As part of this training, also held in Mostar, Istočno Sarajevo, and Tuzla, Mission experts paired



## OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina co-organized the regional conference on “Foreign Terrorist Fighters – Challenges for South East Europe”

- The Mission, together with the BiH Ministry of Security and the RACVIAC Centre for Security Co-operation, co-organized this event as an activity under the current BiH Council of Europe Chairmanship;
- The event gathered more than 100 participants;
- The aim of the conference was to provide a platform for the region’s national authorities, including expert practitioners, civil society and academia representatives, to discuss the foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) phenomenon;
- The keynote address was on the EU Western Balkans Counter-Terrorism Initiative;
- During the conference’s international panel, presentations were made on the international framework and efforts for support to the region, including the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe’s Convention on Prevention of Terrorism, UN obligations under UNSCR 2178, and support provided by the UNODC;
- Presentations on national efforts and challenges were made by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, and Turkey;
- Discussions focused on effective regional co-operation in prevention of radicalization to terrorism and FTF recruitment, prevention of FTF from crossing state borders, disruption and prevention of financial support to FTF, and development and implementation of prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for returning FTF.

up with external experts to present the international and domestic legal framework, legal qualifications, proceedings, sanctioning, elements of bias, and victim-related aspects of hate crimes. Presentations were followed by discussions, which clarified certain ambiguous characteristics of this type of crime, including those related to ensuring adequate legal qualification of hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents, as well as to obtaining sufficient and appropriate evidence to substantiate the legal qualification.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

On 14 December, the Mission provided legal analysis and assistance to the use of the first successful videoconference for the purpose of obtaining a statement of a witness residing outside of BiH during an ongoing war crimes investigation. The Prosecutor’s Office of Central Bosnia Canton, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, took the statement in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Mission through its War Crimes Capacity-Building Project (WCCP) and with regulations governing the use of international legal assistance.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

The following events were organized as part of the ExB project funded by the US Department of State Bureau of Counterterrorism, titled “Support the Dialogue on Prevention of Violent Extremism in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

- From 22-23 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the Ministry of Security of BiH, organized a workshop on the topic of Engagement of Civil Society in Countering Violent Extremism in Jahorina, BiH. The workshop gathered over 70 participants from the security, government, non-governmental, academic, education and media sectors, as well as a representative of the BiH Inter-religious Council. The event was aimed at raising awareness on the violent radicalization process in BiH.
- From 7-8 December, in Sarajevo, a workshop on the topic of partnership in countering violent extremism between the security sector and civil society, local government, communities, and the private sector was organized. The workshop gathered 56 participants from the prosecutors’ offices, law enforcement agencies, relevant State ministries, municipalities, religious communities, media and civil society who discussed establishment of strong partnerships aimed at countering violent extremism and radicalization in BiH. Conclusions included the necessity

for measures aimed at strengthening local communities and government in CVE, developing stronger ties between media and law enforcement agencies, improving communications strategies of law enforcement agencies as part of CT strategy implementation, and conducting mapping of non-governmental organizations at the local level to facilitate better co-ordination.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 2-3 July, over 30 representatives from ten OSCE participating States in South-Eastern Europe and experts from nine international and regional organizations met in Sarajevo to discuss co-operation among law enforcement agencies in combating the increasing spread of new psychoactive substances (NPS). The workshop was organized by TNTD/SPMU in co-operation with the Mission and UNODC and with the support of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC). This regional workshop provided participants with up-to-date information on new trends and identification techniques for detecting NPS in the region, and increased awareness and knowledge on how to prevent the spread of NPS.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crimes

From 17-18 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs, organized the 8th Annual Review Conference on Compliance with the OSCE-

UN Security Commitments of BiH in Jahorina, BiH. More than 70 participants from government, civil society, and the expert community took part. The Annual Conference has become a key forum for reflection and dialogue among politicians and experts on security-related commitments and measures. During this year's conference, special consideration was given to pressing security challenges, including irregular migration and the refugee crisis as well as international commitments related to countering radicalization and violent extremism.

### Cybercrime

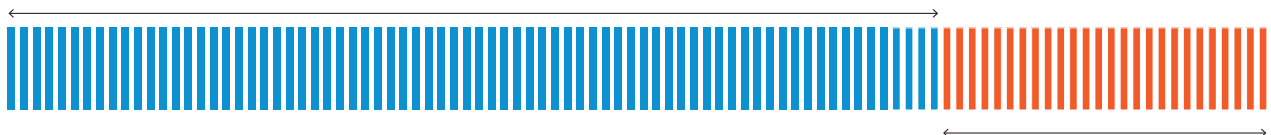
From 26- 27 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH MoS), organized a roundtable in Sarajevo on procedures, roles and responsibilities to addressing online content that incites violence. The roundtable gathered 50 participants from the BiH MoS, relevant police bodies in BiH, the Prosecutor's Office of BiH, Communications Regulatory Agency of BiH, Press Council in BiH, internet service providers, telecommunications and online media companies, and organizations working on media-related issues. The roundtable was organized as part of the ExB project, titled "Support the Dialogue on Prevention of Violent Extremism in Bosnia and Herzegovina", funded by the US Department of State Bureau of Counterterrorism.

## Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 74%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 26%



# 4.3 Mission in Kosovo



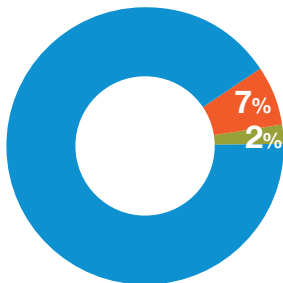
## Introduction

### Department for Security and Public Safety

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMiK or the Mission) is mandated with institution- and democracy-building and promoting human rights and the rule of law. In 1999, the OSCE was mandated with training a new police service in Kosovo<sup>1</sup> 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 named the Kosovo Police Service School that in 2006 evolved into the Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development (KCPSED) and in 2011 into the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (KAPS). In order to better reflect the broader context of its programmes in justice, safety and security sector development, the DPED itself became the Department for Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in 2006.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2015

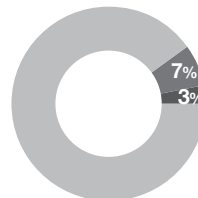


**TOTAL**  
**18,886,600 EUR**

**DSPS**  
**1,295,500 EUR**

**12 STAFF MEMBERS** WITHIN HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY SECTION MONITORING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT

2014



**TOTAL**  
**19,679,900 EUR**

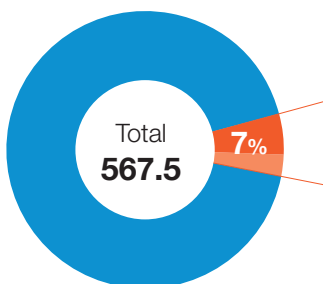
**DSPS**  
**1,311,800 EUR**

**17 STAFF MEMBERS** WITHIN SECURITY MONITORING SECTION MONITORING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT

### STAFF\*

2015

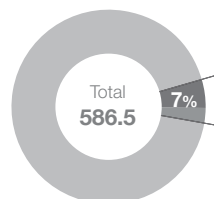
**TOTAL**



**DSPS**  
**40 Total**  
**27 Local**  
**13 International**

2014

**TOTAL**



**DSPS**  
**41 Total**  
**27 Local**  
**14 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

<sup>1</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.

In 2015, the DSPS comprised mainly of 13 international and 26 national members of staff. It continued to utilize its internal resources to conduct many training courses and to provide its counterparts from the Kosovo Police (KP) and other public safety institutions with strategic and advisory assistance. Most of its Unified Budget and Extra Budgetary project activities consisted of specialized and advanced training courses, focusing on building the capacities of the KP and other public safety institutions to combat and prevent all forms of transnational threats, such as organized crime, cybercrime, economic crime, corruption, terrorism, and narcotics, as well as to enhance community policing and community safety efforts. The DSPS also contributed to the drafting of new strategies, as well as to the reviewing of several strategies and action plans that aim to enhance the security sector.

### Department of Human Rights and Communities

The Human Rights and Security Section (HRSS) of the Department of Human Rights and Communities (DHRC) monitors 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 proactive monitoring of the 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 2015, the HRSS operated with a total of 12 staff members, two international and 10 local. Three staff members were based in the HQ, while the rest were deployed to the Mission's Regional Centres/Offices. The HRSS field teams covered eight police regions (Ferizaj/Uroševac, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Gjakovë/Dakovica, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Pejë/Peć, Prishtinë/Priština, Prizren) in order to analyse and channel information to KP management.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building

In 2015, the Mission carried out monitoring programmes and advised the police on issues such as preventing and responding to hate crimes, freedom of expression, security of non-majority communities, and use of force. The findings and recommendations deriving from these monitoring exercises were discussed with the Kosovo Police (KP) management at 24 roundtables that were organized in eight police regions (three in each region).

In April 2015, the Mission organized eight one-day trainings for approximately 150 officers of all KP regional directorates

on freedom of expression. The aim of the trainings was to broaden the knowledge of the KP participants on international human rights standards and applicable domestic laws pertaining to the freedom of expression.

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

The Mission continued its long-lasting and successful co-operation with the MoIA, KAPS and its newly functionalized Faculty for Public Safety. Supported by the Mission, the Academy has also commenced its path to upgrade further career development of the KP leadership by introducing a post-graduate education programme on security sciences.

Having supported the KAPS and the EU on the successful conclusion of the Twinning Project "Improved Education in the Public Safety and Security Sector", the Mission's expertise and support has recently been requested by these two entities

for the second Twining Project “Further Strengthening of Public Safety Education in Kosovo” with the Finnish-Estonian implementing team. This approved EU Twining Project Working Plan is built on the Mission’s achievements and on answers to coming challenges during the next three-year project implementation.

On 16 April, the Mission donated used ICT equipment to the KAPS and its newly established Faculty of Public Safety. More than 200 operational assets, including 80 computers, were handed over to the KAPS in order to assist the training process of the officers from public safety agencies on ICT related topics, such as informatics, cybercrime, cyber-forensics, and other common internet frauds and networking.

From 10-14 May, the Mission facilitated a study visit of the delegation from the German Police University of Muenster to the KP and the KAPS. The delegation, headed by the Vice President of the University, was invited to collect first-hand information on the current educational programmes at the KAPS and to provide insight on the German model for developing post academic programmes on security sciences compatible with EU standards and applied in high-level education curricula for law enforcement. During the four-day visit, the study group visited and interacted with senior officials of the MoIA, KP, the KAPS and its Faculty of Public Safety.

From 18-19 May, the Mission organized a two-day workshop on performance appraisal for approx. 60 KP officers from headquarters and police stations of all regional directorates in Prishtinë/Priština. During the workshop, the Mission provided presentations covering the European best practices on performance appraisal processes and promotion systems to assist the KP Directorate for Career Development and Performance Evaluation in developing a unique criterion on this matter. The workshop concluded with the identification of recommendations for changes in current procedures and in the need to deliver further training to supervisory personnel within the KP.

From 9-11 June, the Mission organized and supported a workshop for developing a Mentoring and Internship Programme for the KAPS and its Faculty of Public Safety in its efforts to introduce the European best practices and properly apply classroom knowledge into practice. The first 27 high ranking mentors and co-ordinators nominated by the public safety agencies were trained on didactics, motivational interviewing methods, and goal oriented tasks to be used for fostering the professional career development of their members. In addition, as instructed by the Mission, the working group members, including the senior management of the KAPS, academic staff, and senior representatives of police, customs, police inspectorate, agency for emergency

management, probation and correctional agencies, finalized jointly the first manual for internships in bachelors study programmes for public safety.

From September to November, the Mission supported the operational supervisors at the KP regional directorates, general directorate, and border regions in facilitating ten one-day workshops on improving the use of information and intelligence within police. The aim was to improve the approach of the police in dealing with crime, to provide better services to residents, and to use all resources in an effective and efficient manner. The workshops were attended by 300 participants from KP’s middle to senior management, and its outcomes and recommendations were also included in the review of the Community Policing Strategy held in December 2015.

On 2 October, the Mission organized a workshop to present and discuss the draft intelligence-led policing (ILP) handbook prepared jointly by the Mission and the KP over the last six months. The workshop gathered senior representatives of all police structures, including the deputy general directors and department directors as well as representatives of the Mission and other relevant international organizations. The handbook should serve as a reference guide for all police officers working within the ILP structure. The Mission began to assist the KP on this handbook in 2015, and will continue with its advisory efforts in 2016 in order to achieve its desired necessary impact.

From 19-21 October, the Mission facilitated a workshop to assist the KP Training Division in designing a centralized training catalogue, which is expected to serve as a tool to the senior officers in identifying their current training abilities and plan their capacity-building needs accordingly. During the workshop, which hosted 15 officers from the police training division, the Mission provided its expertise by covering a broad spectrum of basic and specialized police training. Upon completion of the technical part of the catalogue and after its approval by the KP General Director, the Mission supported the printing of the catalogue into three languages, and handed it over to the KP to assist it with its future training delivery.

From 26-29 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the KP and the KAPS, hosted the regional conference “Networking the Networks” funded by the German government in Prishtinë/Priština. The conference aimed at strengthening the co-operation between local security institutions, international and regional security networks, academies for security sciences, and competent scientific researchers in the field of public safety. The audience included more than 50 representatives from regional and international security

networks, scientist researchers, regional police academies and academies of security sciences, European associations, and regional and national NGOs involved in security and public safety issues.

From 16-18 November, the Mission facilitated a workshop and provided its expertise to finalize the KP Human Resources Strategy. Fifteen senior police managers from human resources, and other relevant KP departments and directorates participated in the workshop. In general, the strategy is based on the principles of contemporary human resources management and the legal provisions related to recruitment. The finalized strategy and related action plan 2016-2020 will serve as a tool for further human resources management and capacity-building of the entire police organization. The Mission supported its printing in three languages, which was formally handed over to the KP on 2 January 2015 for dissemination.

### Anti-Corruption

Public procurement remains the major source of corruption in Kosovo. While the Kosovo Government has been advised to implement electronic procurement for several years now, the inauguration of the first stage of the electronic platform 'Go Alive' will be launched on 5 January 2016. According to Kosovo officials and their initial estimations, the implementation of this governmental project will save €80 million per year from the Kosovo budget.

The unit in charge of fighting corruption and economic crimes, including sequestration and confiscation of unlawfully acquired assets, was established based on the Decision of the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council issued on 29 December 2015, and will function within the Serious Crimes Prosecution Department of the Basic Prosecution in Prishtinë/Priština starting from 1 February 2016.

On 13 April, a project to enhance the capacities of the KP in combating high-level corruption was inaugurated. The project was funded by the German government and implemented by the Mission between April to December 2015. It aimed to facilitate the strengthening of capacities of a core group of police investigators and prosecutors from the Special Prosecution Office (Special Anti-corruption Task Force) to effectively and efficiently investigate criminal cases related to high-level corruption. Also, the following relevant institutions and agencies took part as beneficiaries in some of the activities of the project: Anti-Corruption Agency, Financial Intelligence Unit, Tax Administration, Central Bank, Procurement Review Body, Public Procurement Regulatory Commission, Kosovo Customs and Privatization Agency of Kosovo. The following activities were successfully implemented during this project:

- From 29-30 April, the Mission organized a roundtable dealing with the legal aspects in investigating high level corruption in Prishtinë/Priština, with the goal to have a discussion among the respective stakeholders on the legal gaps and discrepancies between EU standards and Kosovo laws and sublegal acts.
- From 5-7 May, the Mission organized a three-day seminar on "Financial Crime Investigation, Asset Seizure/Forfeiture, Tax Fraud Investigation and Money Laundering" in the Pejë/Peč region. The goal of the seminar was to discuss EU practices in fighting corruption in line with EU legislation and institutions in financial and proactive investigation.
- From 19-21 May, the Mission delivered training on "The Role of Operational Analytics and Criminal Intelligence in Fighting High Level Corruption" in Pejë/Peč. The objective of this training was to discuss international practices in utilizing operational analytics and criminal intelligence as well as to further train 12 participants in case building from the early stages.
- From 10-12 June, the Mission delivered a three-day training on "Basic and Forensic Accounting for an Efficient and Effective Investigation of Financial Crime" in Prishtinë/Priština. The course focused mainly on the local practices of utilizing basic and forensic accounting. Ten participants were further trained in preparation of cases from the initial stages, and in a detailed analysis of accounts.
- From 22-26 June, the Mission conducted a training course on "Asset Seizure and Forfeiture and Tax Fraud Investigation for an Efficient and Effective Investigation of Financial Crimes" in Prishtinë/Priština for 11 participants.
- From 7-11 September, the Mission delivered training on "Procurement Procedures and E-Procurement, Privatisation, Liquidation Procedures and the Role of IT Forensics in Investigation" in Prishtinë/Priština. Ten participants learned about the international and local practices of utilizing investigation techniques on cases dealing with money laundering, procurement and tendering as well as how to practically build a case file covering all stages of investigation.
- From 29-30 September, the Mission organized a seminar on "Co-operation with International Authorities and Police Services in Investigation of Criminal Acts with Elements of Corruption". Two keynote speakers from Slovenia and Croatia presented international best practices and case studies on investigations, financial intelligence and money

laundering. The seminar hosted representatives of local institutions and agencies responsible for preventing and combating high-level corruption as well as members of the Italian, French and Swiss embassies.

- From 19-22 October, the Mission organized a study visit to Germany for nine KP officers and two special prosecutors engaged in the Special Anti-Corruption Task Force to learn about the German legislation on preventing and combating corruption. During this study visit, the participants met with anti-corruption, financial intelligence, investigation, forensic accounting, and asset recovery units of the German Federal Criminal Police in Wiesbaden, as well as with the Prosecutor's Office dealing with corruption matters in the German State Prosecutor of Frankfurt.
- From 4-5 November, the Mission organized a regional conference on fighting corruption with the purpose to exchange experiences on regional best practices covering the current situation, opportunities, advantages and disadvantages, challenges and recommendations in fighting high level corruption, with an emphasis on asset seizure and financial investigation issues. Delegates from Albania, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia presented their respective current situation and challenges. The event also hosted representatives of institutions directly benefiting from this project as well as judiciary and civil society, EU, UNDP, and officials of the German, Albanian and French embassies.
- On 17 December, the Mission organized a reception to mark the conclusion of this extra-budgetary project, during which the project report with joint findings and recommendations was presented. Finally, the beneficiaries and other stakeholders who had contributed to the successful project completion were awarded certificates of recognition.

From 1-5 June, the Mission delivered a training course aimed at increasing the abilities of 20 KP officers in cases related to intelligence analysis of economic, corruption, and financial crime. The training focused on analysing the data related to crime suspects, criminal networks, incidents, issues, and economic crime trends.

From 26-29 October, the Mission organized a study visit to Italy for six KP officers and two special prosecutors engaged in the special anti-corruption task force to learn about the Italian legislation on preventing and combating corruption. During this visit, the study group met with representatives of the General Police Directorate, Joint Task Force against Crime

Department, Anti-Mafia Directorate, Anti-Corruption and Guardia Di Finanza Task Force on financial intelligence, and the investigation and asset recovery units of the Italian Police.

From 30 November-4 December, the Mission delivered training on ethics and anti-corruption to 15 KP first line supervisors, with five of them stationed in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. The training focused on current aspects of police corruption and investigation techniques.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

Throughout the year, the Mission has supported the Association of Kosovo Police Women (AKPW) in reaching its overall objective to strengthen the role and position of women in the KP. As specified in the Kosovo Progress Report 2014, the progress remains low, especially in senior positions<sup>2</sup>, and the AKPW is considered as having a negative impact on the employment of women<sup>3</sup>.

From 22-23 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the AKPW, organized a regional conference on "Integration of Gender Perspective in Security Sector" in Prishtinë/Priština. The purpose of the conference was to strengthen the role and position of women in the public safety sector at the regional level and enhance co-operation through the exchange of experiences. The police and the representatives of the OSCE field operations in Tirana, Podgorica, and Skopje, as well as the Head of the European Network of Policewomen, the Head of the Force International Ltd., and AKPW board members attended the event. They emphasised the need for continuous co-operation and membership in international organizations.

From 16-20 November, the Mission, in close co-operation with the KP, facilitated an awareness-raising workshop aimed at preparing and encouraging Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities in Kosovo to join the police. Twenty-seven participants, 18 to 30 years of age, learned about the daily work of the police, community policing, ethics, selection and recruitment procedures, training, legislation, oversight, and key principles of democratic policing.

<sup>2</sup> See European Commission Kosovo 2014 Progress Report, October 2014, paragraph 3, pg. 18.

<sup>3</sup> See European Commission Kosovo 2014 Progress Report, October 2014, paragraph 2, pg. 37.



## Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

The Mission supported the KP in the implementation of their Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016. The main focus has been on capacity-building of the KP in northern municipalities to expand successful activities already undertaken elsewhere in Kosovo into those municipalities previously not included.

The MoIA Communication Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2016 and the KP Standard Operating Procedures, relating specifically to media and public relations, were drafted with the help of the Mission. As a result, KP, Police Inspectorate of Kosovo, Agency for Emergency Management, and the KAPS, operating under the umbrella of the MoIA, have opened up to the community, in part through interactive accounts on social networks, which help them to become more transparent and closer to the public.

On 17 March, the Mission delivered a media relations training to 20 officers of the KP, Correctional Service, and Fire Brigades, undergoing the first line supervision course at the KAPS. This one-day training, designed specifically for public safety institutions, covered common issues related to communication and interaction between public safety agencies, the media, and the public, as well as topics that relate to the Kosovo media landscape and legal framework. In addition, on 22 April, the Mission delivered its designed media and public relations training to 16 managers from these agencies. Given today's high speed media environment and its demanding focus on public safety institutions, the training was focused on techniques designed to assist these agencies in managing challenges with regard to public relations as well as to create a proactive, rather than reactive, media and public relations environment.

On 26 March, the Mission supported the Community Safety Coordination Office (CSCO)<sup>4</sup> staff in organizing a planning workshop with the stakeholders operating in the area of community safety and security. The workshop was attended by representatives of the MoIA and the KP as supervisors of the CSCO staff as well as members of the Mission, ICITAP, and the NGO "SaferWorld", and familiarized the participants with all activities and plans related to community safety forums led by different actors in Kosovo, including the northern municipalities<sup>5</sup>.

On 23 September, the Mission assisted the CSCO staff in organizing a co-ordination workshop with the same audience. The CSCO staff informed various stakeholders on the activities implemented in 2015, and co-ordinated the necessary adjustments for the implementation of planned activities to community safety forums led by different actors in Kosovo, including the northern municipalities. Finally, on 10 December, the Mission and the staff of CSCO organized a summarizing workshop to review the activities implemented in the area of community safety. The CSCO staff reported on the progress achieved during the last quarter of 2015, while representatives of the Mission and ICITAP presented their capacity-building plans on community safety forums for 2016.

From 14-17 April, the Mission facilitated a training programme on community oriented policing for 25 sector police chiefs and regional community policing co-ordinators of the police stations in the northern municipalities. From 11-15 May, the Mission also provided this training to an additional group of 14 police trainers, who, in turn, are expected to deliver such training to other officers, particularly in the northern municipalities. Training topics covered the principles of community oriented policing and ILP<sup>6</sup>, and taught the trainees how to imbed the community policing model in solving problems in partnership with the public, including community safety forums.

On 4 June and 18 December, the Mission organized two bi-annual workshops to support the KP in reviewing the community policing strategy. KP officers delivered progress reports on the implementation of the Strategy in their respective departments. Thirty-five participants, consisting of police officers with responsibilities in implementing the Strategy, and representatives of EULEX, ICITAP, and the Mission, took part in the review processes and the agreement on the findings, which will be used to identify any implementation difficulties in relation to the Strategy.

From 23-24 June, the Mission organized a regional conference on community policing in Prishtinë/Priština. The audience was acquainted with the current activities related to community policing through the establishment and efficient use of community safety forums. The event gathered 70 participants, including senior representatives of internal affairs, local governance and administration ministries, KP, OSCE field operations in Skopje, Montenegro

4 Community Safety Coordination Office established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs serves as a single umbrella for the co-ordination and support of all future community safety forum activities, including the establishment and revitalization training requirements, project action planning, executive councils, archives, membership validation, and all other associated activities that require the Ministry's co-ordination and support.

5 Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North.

6 Intelligence-led policing is a new model where data analysis and crime intelligence are pivotal to the police decision-making framework that facilitates crime and problem reduction. It includes disruption and prevention of crime through strategic management and effective law enforcement strategies. It is a model of policing in which criminal intelligence serves as a guide to decision-making and operations, based on a notion that the principal task of the police is to prevent and detect crime rather than simply react to it.

and in Albania together with their local beneficiaries in this area, delegates from Croatia, Serbia, UK, and Norway, and members of Kosovo community safety forums, international organizations and NGOs operating in this area.

From 27-28 June, the Mission supported the annual Mini Olympics for People with Disabilities, which was organized by the Parents Organization of Children with Disabilities and the Kosovo Paralympics Committee and held at the KAPS quarters. Approximately 500 people with disabilities and their parents, and more than one hundred volunteers from different communities, participated in different sporting activities held during this event, which aims to promote a better integration of people with disabilities in to society, and to increase their co-operation with public safety providers. The event was also attended by international and national organizations/institutions, and various embassies in Kosovo.

### Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC) related activities

Community safety forums, such as the Local Public Safety Councils (LPSCs)<sup>7</sup>, still fail to secure effective co-operation with relevant municipal and central level institutions. Too often, the institutions do not seem to be properly involved or made aware of LPSC initiatives at the grassroots level<sup>8</sup>. Communities, particularly in the northern municipalities, lack awareness on the benefits of safety forums in regard to improving safety, security, and quality of life in their respective communities. Although the CSCO has achieved progress in supporting community safety forums since its inception, the Office is still not self-reliant due to its dependency on external financial support and its personnel's limited skills to autonomously deliver training for safety forums. To date, the CSCO counts only two officers, seconded by the MoIA and KP, which are often requested to perform regular duties within the MoIA and KP.

With the assistance of the Mission, during the reporting period, nine additional LPSCs were established. From 17-23 March, the Mission facilitated four half-day awareness raising workshops for around 60 representatives of local communities, civil society, and municipality and police officials of northern municipalities. The workshops aimed to familiarize the participants with the community safety infrastructure and to identify possible locations for establishing LPSCs. As a result of the overall awareness

raising activities, four new LPSCs<sup>9</sup> were established in the northern municipalities.

In April, the staff of the Mission, alongside its trained community safety trainers and the KP Directorate of Community Policing and Crime Prevention, provided training on community policing to 40 Serbian and Albanian members of the four new LPSCs in the northern municipalities. The two trainings, consisting of modules on partnership building and problem solving, focused primarily on equipping the new LPSC members with knowledge and skills to analyse problems related to safety, security, and quality of life. In addition, the LPSC members learned about project management by developing project proposals based on prioritised concerns within their respective communities, which were then implemented by the Mission in its capacity-building support to community safety infrastructure in Kosovo between June and December.

On 19 May, the Mission, in close co-operation with CSCO, facilitated a roundtable for the four new LPSCs and NGOs operating in the northern municipalities to establish an effective communication network between them. The roundtable provided an opportunity to identify new roles and partnerships between civil society and the LPSCs as well as to present and discuss local initiatives aimed at improving safety in this area. Sixty participants, consisting of members of the LPSCs and civil society, senior KP officers, and members of the MoIA and EULEX, attended the roundtable.

On 2 October, the Mission completed the facilitation of the orientation session series for members of five new LPSCs in different regions throughout Kosovo, including a northern municipality<sup>10</sup>, raising the total number of LPSCs in Kosovo to 52. Participants were familiarized with the Mission-led capacity-building programme for community safety forums and were also provided with basic information on community safety and community policing as well as with the composition, functionality, and activities of LPSCs throughout Kosovo to address issues of safety, security, and quality of life. Later in October, the Mission provided two additional trainings on community policing to 40 members of these five new LPSCs, consisting of females and males from the Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Ashkali communities. The Mission will implement the project proposals of these LPSCs in the fourth phase of its joint project with the Norwegian Embassy to support such initiatives in 2016.

7 Local Public Safety Committees have been established in a number of smaller areas within municipalities, such as remote and multi-ethnic villages, in the interest of effective policing and good relations with all communities. They are composed of local community representatives whose selection is in the hands of the local community. Kosovo Police consult these committees on safety and security matters in the areas they cover.

8 Findings and actions, taken from the OSCE Internal Assessment of the Community Policing and Public Safety Development Programme in 2015.

9 The four established Committees include two from Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North and two from Leposavić/Leposaviq municipalities.

10 Two new Committees from the municipality of Podujevë/Podujevo and one from each: Malishevë/Mališevo, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South and Leposavić/Leposaviq municipalities.

Following the provision of training, the Mission assisted all nine LPSCs in meeting their communities twice to enhance their visibility and establish communication links with their respective municipalities and other actors working in the area of community safety. In November, the Mission delivered a ToT for 15 selected trainers from all nine LPSCs established in 2015 in its efforts to ensure sustainability, to equip these members with specific training techniques, and to support the promotion of community policing philosophy in various regions throughout Kosovo.

On 3 March, in the implementation process of the third phase of its joint project with the Royal Norwegian Embassy to support community safety initiatives through LPSCs, the Mission concluded the facilitation of selection committee meetings for reviewing the submitted proposals for support during 2015. The selection committee, consisting of representatives of the MoIA, KP, Royal Norwegian Embassy, and the Mission, reviewed LPSC proposals, according to the predefined and agreed upon criteria, and selected 24 out of 33 initiatives for implementation in 2015.

On 24 March, the Mission organized a preparation workshop for five community safety trainers selected as LPSC co-ordinators in the framework of this project. During the workshop, the co-ordinators were provided with detailed instructions on their duties and responsibilities in line with the respective implementation plan of 24 LPSC initiatives to be implemented in 2015. These initiatives focused mainly on improving school safety and security, traffic safety, environmental conditions, and capacity-building for multi-ethnic youth.

In March, April, and June, the Mission supported the facilitation of three different multi-ethnic youth camps titled “Youth for Better Future”, which were implemented by 5 different Kosovo-wide LPSCs. During these three-day youth camps, the Mission and its trained LPSC members delivered training sessions on negotiation and advocacy for 160 participants, consisting of students from Albanian, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities of Kosovo, and police officers from their respective police stations. The events aimed to promote multi-ethnic co-operation between students of different ethnicities, to enhance the visibility of LPSCs in their respective municipalities, and to establish communication links between them, the KP and other actors working in the area of community safety.

On 10 June, the Mission supported the LPSC from Zvečan/Zveçan municipality in facilitating the 14th LPSC Executive Council Meeting. Approximately 130 participants, including representatives from the OSCE Missions to Skopje and Montenegro together with their police counterparts and

members of their community safety forums, members of all 47 Kosovo LPSCs (at that stage), representatives of the Mission and other international interlocutors operating in this line of work in Kosovo, various NGOs, and local media, attended the meeting. The meeting focused on strengthening regional co-operation between the LPSCs and the community safety forums of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro, by sharing best practices in relation to addressing local concerns.

On 27 November, the Mission organized the 15th LPSC Executive Council meeting held under the framework of the joint OSCE-Royal Norwegian Embassy project to support community safety initiatives through LPSCs. The meeting was facilitated by members of two LPSCs from Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipality, and focused specifically on the achievements in the implementation of the project’s third phase. Approximately 100 participants attended the meeting, including the Mission and government dignitaries as well as the Norwegian Ambassador, senior police representatives, and members of 52 LPSCs.

On 29 September, as part of the same project, the Mission supported the members of the Rahovec/Orahovac LPSC in organizing a workshop for drafting a 2015-2020 work plan, focusing specifically on actions for decreasing risks created by stray dogs. This activity hosted approx. 30 participants, consisting of representatives of the respective municipality, KP, civil society organizations, youth representatives, and local media. Through the Mission’s support, the sterilization and vaccination of stray dogs was conducted as a pilot activity in October 2015.

On 16 December, the Mission concluded the installation of security cameras on the premises (indoor and outdoor) of three local schools, which was an initiative from the LPSC of Vushtrri/Vučitrn municipality. In addition to improving general safety and security, the initiative also supported the promotion of multi-ethnic co-operation between ethnic groups and the enhancement of the visibility and the role of LPSCs.

### **Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC) related activities**

Despite the Mission’s efforts to support the establishment of Municipal Community Safety Councils<sup>11</sup> (MCSCs) in the remaining four municipalities in the north, the process is still delayed and hampered by the limited administrative capacity of municipal establishments, which are still not fully integrated into the Kosovo framework and lack the political

<sup>11</sup> Municipal Community Safety Councils are established in municipalities in order to institutionalise co-operation between municipal institutions, communities and the police.



will for assuming the roles within the applied principle of shared responsibility in community safety.

In the south, the problems and gaps identified in the previous period have prevailed, even though the situation has improved slightly with an increase in number of MCSC meetings in total.

Between March and July 2015, the Mission conducted a thorough capacity evaluation exercise by visiting all 34 coordinators of the established MCSCs and deploying a survey on their capacity-building needs. The purpose of this survey was to gather information that would assist the Mission in developing capacity-building measures and project activities aimed at strengthening the functionality and effectiveness of MCSCs, prior to rendering an MCSC training component together with the CSCO. The results of the survey show that all established MCSCs require further training, especially in the areas of problem solving, partnership building, annual work plan drafting, and applied community policing methodology.

In April, October, and November, the Mission's Communities Section held four events in Prizren, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Pejë/Peć, and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North to discuss community security concerns and ways to address them by municipal leadership or MCSCs. The events were attended by municipal representatives, MCSC members, KP officers, civil society and community members. At the events, seven police representatives were present and actively participated by providing updates on the security situation in their respective municipalities.

Continuing the efforts in facilitating the process of establishing MCSCs in the north, in May, the Mission facilitated four informational workshops on strengthening the practical application of community policing concept on local and municipal levels in four northern municipalities. Approximately 60 participants, including municipal officials, KP officers, and the chairpersons of the newly established LPSCs in the north, engaged in a constructive discussion on community policing approaches, and issued their proposals and suggestions for improvements.

From 4-17 November, the Mission organized four additional interactive workshops<sup>12</sup> on partnership building and problem solving in municipal community safety. The aim of these workshops was to enhance the understanding of potential members of MCSCs, in order for them to apply practically these approaches and to strengthen their knowledge of community safety infrastructure in their municipalities. These

workshops were part of a wider initiative that intends to engage community leaders to voice their opinion on community safety developments following the successful establishment of six LPSCs in northern Kosovo in 2014 and 2015.

On 15 December, the Mission supported the MoIA in organizing a conference with mayors as MCSC chairpersons, in order to familiarize themselves with an overview of the Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalisation Leading to Terrorism (VERLT) 2015-2020. Discussions focused on the challenges and the potential role that MCSCs can play in countering radicalization and violent extremism, while creating links and networks toward regional co-operation and strengthening of both local and municipal community safety forums. The event hosted 19 mayors, 3 deputy mayors, representatives of the MoIA, Ministry of Local Government Administration, KP, ICITAP, UNDP, and the members of the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2016.

### **Northern Kosovo**

The Mission implemented several activities in the newly established KP Region of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, which includes the following four police stations: Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Zubin Potok, Leposavić/Leposaviq, and Zvečan/Zveçan.

From 23-26 February, the Mission organized the first round of roundtable meetings for newly integrated police officers from police stations in northern Kosovo, where, at the request of the regional police management, the issue of the rights of arrested persons was further clarified.

From 27-30 April, the Mission organized the second round of these roundtable meetings, which were attended by KP station commanders, deputy station commanders and other police officers. Participants discussed the needs of the KP with regard to "Dealing with individuals from vulnerable groups: women, children, mentally disabled persons, victims of trafficking, minors, victims of domestic violence; during police work". During these roundtables, participants discussed the means of support for these particularly vulnerable groups.

From 7-10 September, the third round of these roundtable meetings were held, where the Mission presented the topic of use of force in the domestic legislation and in international standards through the European Convention on Human Rights, European Code of Police Ethics, and other publications, such as the OSCE' Guidebook on Democratic Policing.

<sup>12</sup> Workshops were held in Zvečan/Zveçan, Leposavić/Leposaviq, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North and Zubin Potok municipalities.

From 12-16 October, the final round of these roundtable meetings was held, where, upon the request of the KP regional training officer, the topics dealing with issues in compliance with the Kosovo Criminal Procedure Code were explained.

### Gender-Based and Domestic Violence

Between November and December, the Mission's Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Section (TNDS) organized five one-day roundtables to present the findings from the monitoring of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for protection from domestic violence. The findings were presented and discussed with 139 relevant stakeholders (79 women and 60 men), including members of the centres for social work, KP Domestic Violence Units (DVU), victim advocates, Kosovo Shelter Coalition, municipal directorates, municipal gender officers, and civil society. The goal was to improve responses to and protection of victims' rights when addressing cases of domestic violence. Monitoring was conducted through the Mission's domestic violence focal points and assessed the compliance of two stakeholders: the centres for social work and victim's advocates.

Between February and December, the Mission's TNDS organized 14 working group meetings to support the establishment of municipal domestic violence co-ordination mechanisms in Prizren, Pejë/Peć, Viti/Vitina, Glogovac/Glogovac, Lipjan/Lipjane, Prishtinë/Priština, and Vushtrri/Vučitrn. The meetings gathered 260 of the main domestic violence duty bearers (141 women and 119 men) at the municipal level involved in identification and protection of victims of domestic violence.

Additionally, TNDS, together with UN Women and UNDP, supported the Kosovo Coordinator against Domestic Violence to organize four two-day workshops to draft a new Kosovo Strategy and Action Plan against Domestic Violence for 2016-2020. The workshops were attended by 150 participants (109 women and 41 men), including members of the inter-ministerial working group on domestic violence, KP DVUs, prosecutors, judges, Kosovo Shelter Coalition, international organizations, and civil society.

### Hate Crime

The Mission continued to implement a comprehensive programme in the area of combating hate crimes, continuing its focus on the KP as a first responder. Following the Mission's extensive advocacy efforts, the KP included hate crime into its mandatory police training curriculum at KAPS.

From 18-27 February, the Mission organized eight one-day trainings on hate crime investigation, one in each police region, for KP investigators and Kosovo prosecutors. The training was the result of the 2014 assessment of the KP's

investigation on hate crimes, which highlighted the need for further training in this area. The participants were trained on a number of issues, such as the relevant international standards and the legal framework in Kosovo, the use of bias indicators in investigating hate crimes, the use of barriers and solutions to effectively prosecute hate crimes, and the use of motive evidence.

Additionally, from 26-27 May, the Mission organized two one-day trainings on hate crime data collection mechanisms for KP officers, including database officers, first response officers and investigators. The lack of data collection on hate crimes by police and other institutions remains one of the main challenges identified through the Mission's monitoring of KP activities. The training was led by a hate crime officer from the ODIHR and a KP trainer. The training introduced participants to ODIHR's ten practical steps on hate crime data collection.

From 22-24 June, the Mission's Property Section organized a three-day training of trainers on cultural heritage for youth. Twelve students from the Faculty of Architecture of Prishtinë/Priština University and six members of civil society from the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica region participated. Presentations were delivered by representatives of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, the Mission, and the KP. Presentations delivered by the KP focused on hate crimes, which involve damaging of religious or sacred objects and graffiti with offensive content posted on religious sites.

Furthermore, from 31 August-4 September, the Mission delivered an advanced training on hate crime investigation techniques to 17 participants of the KP, with the majority of the officers stationed in both municipalities of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica. The course aimed to enhance the trainee's skills base to properly conduct hate crime investigations, and focused mainly on the current policies and procedures on hate crimes and the Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

Throughout 2015, the Mission continued to provide support to the KP and Kosovo Agency on Forensic (KAF), not only at the operational level by conducting specialized and advanced training for its officers, but also at the strategic level by supporting and providing assistance in the revision and evaluation of the current KP training strategy.

From 18-20 May, an explosives expert of the KAF and a representative from the Mission attended the 11th annual conference on Forensics International Network for Explosives Investigation held in Wiesbaden, Germany. The conference brought together explosive investigation experts from different

institutions to discuss and present topics, such as pre- and post-explosion chemical analysis, technical development in forensics methodology and other similar topics.

From 22-23 June, the Mission organized and facilitated a two day study visit to INTERPOL in Lyon, France on disaster victim identification for six operational representatives of the KAF and the KP. The representatives gained knowledge on INTERPOL's internationally accepted standards and best practices regarding identification of victims of major disasters. Additionally, from 17-21 August, 18 operational participants of these two agencies attended the second part of training on this topic delivered by the Mission at the KAPS premises. The purpose of the training was to enhance the abilities of the trainees to attend to those at the scene of a major disaster and, in accordance with international best standards, to record accurately the details relevant to both missing persons and the remains of deceased persons.

From 29 June-3 July, the Mission organized training on crime scene reconstruction for 20 operational representatives of the KP and KAF at the premises of KAPS. The course included internationally accepted best crime scene reconstruction practices, and taught participants about scientific principles and logical methodology of crime scene reconstruction, recognition of evidence at the scene of the crime, pattern evidence in crime scene reconstruction, mapping/recording of the location and position of physical evidence, and gathering of such evidence.

From 10-14 August, ten operational representatives of the KP and the KAF attended a training on investigation of crimes committed using various social media networks, delivered by the Mission. The trainees learned about the fundamentals of social media networks, principles of the investigative process and sources, processing of evidence from social media networks, note taking and reporting, and the legal restrictions of privacy regarding human rights. The course was part of a digital forensics investigation package offered to these agencies.

From 24-28 August, the Mission organized a training on quality assurance for forensic examination for 15 managers of the KAF at the agency's site. The training was designed based on the needs of the agency, including instructions and practical demonstrations on topics covering the rules, protocols, and implications of the International Organization for Standardization (IOS) System, functional analysis, implications on human resources, and workflows of information.

After the accreditation of drugs analysis and DNA laboratories of the KAF in May 2015, the Mission continued to support

the accreditation process of the Agency's laboratories in order to produce verifiable evidence, which can be used in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. On this note, the Mission conducted technical assessments for the Agency's fingerprint, documents and manuscript, and ballistics laboratories.

- From 31 August-4 September, an assessment of the fingerprint laboratory took place and focused on specific methods used by the Agency, including analysis, comparison, evaluation and verification, scientific chemical and physical methods and other operational methods of compression, and tool mark traces and tire impression.
- From 14-18 September, a technical accreditation assessment, involving the documents and manuscript laboratory, was conducted.
- Finally, from 19-23 September, an accreditation assessment on the ballistics laboratory was conducted.

Following these three assessments, the Mission produced technical assessment reports based on the accreditation standards set by the Kosovo Directorate of Accreditation. Subsequently, all three laboratories obtained formal accreditation by the Kosovo accreditation authority in a formal ceremony that took place on 22 December at the Agency's site.

From September to December, the Mission implemented an extra-budgetary project funded by the German Embassy in Prishtinë/Priština to enhance the effectiveness of the IT Department and the Audio Analysis Unit of the KAF to investigate cybercrimes through the procurement of specialized hardware and software, which are designed to analyse digital evidence and to produce verifiable evidence to assist criminal prosecutions.

From 5-9 October, nine representatives of the KP K9 Unit attended an advanced training on search and rescue delivered by the Mission. Having previously provided the police dog handlers with basic training in this area, this advanced course further assisted them in improving the use of techniques on search and rescue operations.

From 23-27 November, the Mission provided five police officers at the KP Technical Support Directorate with a specialized training in opening various types of locks and doors in order to install technical surveillance equipment to support criminal investigations.

From 30 November-4 December, in co-operation with the Turkish National Police, the Mission organized an on-the-job training for six forensic and police officers at the Ankara Forensic Laboratory in Turkey. The officers learned about various software applications used to conduct forensic voice recognition and audio voice enhancements, including characteristics of human voice, vocal characteristics of people of different ages, cadence, vocal intonations and/or ethnic background, and analysis of audio taken from digital surveillance of a private conversation.

From 30 November-4 December, the Mission provided a five-day specialized training on identification of organic and inorganic explosives to 16 police officers of the specialized forensic regional units. The training focused on ways to properly respond and handle cases involving explosives.

From 7-11 December, in co-operation with the Turkish National Police, the Mission facilitated a training at the Ankara Forensic Laboratory in Turkey for six operational police and forensic officers on crime scene reconstruction. In general, this practical-oriented training enabled the officers to learn about the application of pattern evidence in crime scene reconstruction, digital mapping/recording of the location and position of physical evidence.

From 14-18 December, the Mission organized a training course on telecommunication interceptions for 12 KP officers. The training introduced the participants to the seizure protocols for telecommunication equipment, voice over internet protocol (VoIP) interceptions, available forensic software to analyse communication equipment for evidence, on-scene ICT forensic examinations and gathering, and how to store and present the evidence obtained from seized ICT equipment. Particular attention was given to the human rights and data protection aspects of telecommunication interception.

### Public Order and Crisis Management

From 28 September-2 October, 18 representatives of the KP Close Protection Unit attended an advanced training on intervention techniques conducted by the Mission. This training assisted the close protection officers in improving upon their skill set from their basic training and in further improving upon the application of advanced interventions and defensive tactics.

From 28-30 September, the Mission delivered a training on critical incident management and on protection of human rights to 23 Special Operations Unit (SOU) commanding officers. Through interactive presentations and exercises, the officers learnt about human rights considerations in critical incident management, concentrating on the issues related to use of force and the right to peaceful assembly.

Also, from 1-2 October, the Mission organized two one-day trainings on policing of public assemblies and on protection of human rights for 50 SOU officers. The officers discussed the management of violent protests, the deployment of fire arms and water cannons, and the right to peaceful assembly.

In November, the Mission organized a roundtable discussion on the use of force for members of the KP Intervention Unit of the Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North region. The Mission provided an introduction on the international human rights standards in the ECHR and European Code on Police Ethics related to the proportional force used during crowd control. Following this introduction, participants discussed issues related to crowd management and the use of force with respect to human rights.

From 17-23 December, 26 officers of the KP SOU received training on media communication in cases of crisis and big events, delivered by the Mission. The training provided participants with insight on the role of the media during crisis, the media phases of a crisis and crisis management, the organizational setup during strategic crisis communication with the media, and general knowledge on how to co-operate with the media.

### Other

#### Road Safety

From 22-23 January, the Mission took part in the 2nd international conference in Prishtinë/Priština on road traffic safety and transport challenges in South-Eastern Europe. The conference, organized by College Tempulli and Kosovo Motorization Association, was prepared in co-ordination with the International Road Union Academy and supported by the European Transport Safety Council. During the conference, the Mission's representative contributed in discussions on the improvement of road traffic safety, accident prevention, road infrastructure and transportation. This conference brought together all relevant institutions and stakeholders in Kosovo as well as participants from Austria, France, Albania, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, whose experiences were found to be helpful to enhance road traffic safety in Kosovo.

On 29 April, the Mission in co-operation with the KP organized a regional conference in Prishtinë/Priština on Road Traffic Safety and activities in the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020. The purpose of the conference was to improve co-operation and to enable the exchange of experience among participants, aiming to assist them in prevention of road traffic injuries and promoting good practices. The conference hosted participants from all relevant Kosovo authorities involved in this area of work, representatives of the European Transport Safety Council,

universities of Athens, Tirana, Zagreb, and Prishtinë/Priština, as well the heads of traffic departments from Skopje, Tirana, Podgorica, and Prishtinë/Priština.

Lastly, on 30 April, the Mission, jointly with the KP, organized a press conference to launch a Kosovo-wide traffic safety

awareness campaign covering the most frequent factors in accidents with fatalities on the roads in Kosovo. During this press conference, held at the KP headquarters in Prishtinë/Priština, the media in attendance were informed on the need to educate traffic participants on the traffic rules and the drivers' role in preventing traffic accidents.

## OSCE Mission in Kosovo established nine additional LPSCs, bringing the total to 52

- In March and October, orientation sessions to identify possible locations for establishing new LPSCs and to raise the awareness of local communities, civil society, municipality and police officials were facilitated by the Mission in different regions throughout Kosovo, including the northern municipalities;
- In April and October, the members of nine new LPSCs were provided with community policing training, consisting of four-day modules on partnership building and problem solving;
- All nine LPSCs were assisted by the Mission in meeting their communities twice, to enhance their visibility and establish communication links with their respective municipalities and other actors working in the area of community safety;
- In November, the Mission delivered a ToT to 15 selected trainers from all nine LPSCs in its efforts to ensure sustainability.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

From 11-14 May, the Mission's representative and the Director of the KP Integrated Border Management Division took part in the 3rd Annual Border Management & Technologies Summit 2015 held in Istanbul, Turkey. The Mission's member presented the Mission's assistance to local authorities in fighting organized crime and terrorism, whereas the police representative presented the current border situation in Kosovo, regional and international co-operation, and future developments.

From 12-16 October, the Mission delivered a training course on tackling organized crime at the airport to 17 participants, consisting of airport security staff and KP officers. In line with its objective, the training provided participants with a range of skills on how to maintain aviation security with a special focus on recognized techniques and methods used to protect passengers, staff, and aircrafts from various organized crime threats.

From 30 November-4 December, the Mission conducted an advanced training on informant handling for 17 participants of the KP Directorates for Intelligence and Analysis, Anti-Terrorism, Economic Crimes and Corruption, and THB and Investigation Support. The training provided participants with a greater understanding of the rules, advantages, and risks inherent in informant handling during operations. Additionally, participants learned about European practices in informant handling, Kosovo legislation, standard operating procedures in regulating this matter, and the cost efficiency in using informants for activities to combat organized crime and terrorism.

From 6-12 December, the Mission organized three consecutive workshops for the third annual review and amendment of the 2012-2017 strategies and action plans against organized crime, narcotics, and terrorism. In general, the workshops assessed the implementation of objectives and activities of respective action plans for the period of 2014-2015. The working groups prepared the reports with recommendations for further actions. Based on the results, the implementation of activities in support of the action plans of the three respective strategies were considered to be satisfactory.



### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

In its criminal investigations on serious and organized crimes, the KP, specifically the Department for Intelligence Analysis, has demonstrated an increase in analytical and statistical reports, which has resulted in the establishment of the baseline of 956 intelligence forms fed to respective police units, thus contributing to the overall work of the agency. This mirrors the success of the implementation of a joint training for the KP and Albanian State Police in drafting the Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA), financed by the Swiss Regional Police Cooperation Programme (SPCP) of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and implemented by the Mission. The following joint trainings took place:

- From 26-30 January, training on Internet and Open Source Intelligence Investigation took place in Kosovo. It provided six intelligence analysts from each police service with the necessary components required for the development of SOCTA in line with Europol standards.
- From 23-25 February, the Mission visited the Europol offices in The Hague, the Netherlands, in an effort to obtain their support and assistance in SOCTA training. It was decided, in the absence of an agreement between Kosovo and Europol that the main approach will be via Albania where the necessary agreements are in place.
- Finally, the four-week training package for developing the SOCTA, which commenced with a two-week training segment on 27 October 2014, concluded with the analytical training from 9-13 March, delivered by the Mission to the same audience. This training provided the officers with in-depth knowledge and skills on strategic analysis and analytical techniques necessary to produce such reports. Following this training, the core group of analysts will be responsible to pass on expert knowledge through consecutive in-house training to their colleagues.

From 20-22 May, the Mission delivered a field officers intelligence training course to 14 KP officers at the KAPS premises. The course aimed to increase the abilities of the police officers in gathering criminal intelligence in the field as well as to equip them with knowledge on the importance of effective criminal intelligence units on all levels of the KP.

From 27-29 May, the Mission organized a three-day training held at the *“Bundeskriminalämter Kriminalanalyse”* in Vienna. The training was delivered by the Austrian SOCTA experts to 12 intelligence analysts from both police services, and focused mainly on different approaches to a national SOCTA and on providing information to Europol.

From 15-17 June, the next three-day training leg was held at Europol in The Hague, Netherlands, with the aim of the training to have both police services meet the required Europol standards in developing the SOCTA. It was delivered by Europol experts to the target intelligence analysts from both police services, and focused mainly on Europol methodology.

From 8-19 June, the Mission delivered a two-week advanced training on investigative interviewing to 20 officers of the KP investigation units that were previously trained on basic investigative interviewing and criminal statement analysis. The aim of the training was to improve the skills of the officers to interview victims, witnesses, and suspects using the correct models of interviewing as an essential aspect of the investigation process.

On 2 July, the Mission supported the KP in facilitating the workshop for the second annual review of the ILP Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2017 at the Mission's HQ. The Steering Group for implementing this Strategy, consisting of relevant KP pillars along with their international partners assisting in the implementation of this Strategy, namely the Mission, ICITAP, and UNDP, discussed actions taken during the reporting period, and based on these conclusions identified recommendations that will be supplemented in the Strategy for the next implementation period.

From 23-29 August, the Mission, in co-operation with the Turkish National Police, organized a training course on the role of criminal intelligence against organized crime for seven officers of the KP section against narcotics in the Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North region. The training was held at the Turkish Intelligence Academy in Ankara and covered topics such as information gathering, the evaluation, analysis and dissemination role of criminal intelligence in fighting against drugs, street drug dealers and informant handling, and other criminal intelligence aspects of policing. The added value of this event was that it was the first opportunity for Kosovo Serb, Kosovo Bosnian, and Kosovo Albanian officers to attend a specialized joint-training held abroad, and to strengthen their ties through joint capacity-building and extracurricular activities.

From 31 August-4 September, 17 KP officers attended a training of trainers on robbery and burglary investigation, delivered by the Mission. This training aimed at raising the participants' skills in successfully solving robbery and burglary investigation, including identification of *modus operandi*, relevant and unique characteristics in burglary offenses and identification of the most common methods used to commit burglaries and robberies.

From 14-18 September, an open source analysis course was conducted by the Mission for 12 participants from the regional and central levels of the KP Department of Intelligence and Analysis. The aim of the course was to increase the abilities of the police officers working with open source materials focusing on when, why, and how to evaluate and utilize open sources.

### **Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds**

The Kosovo Strategy to Prevent Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing has been implemented, but convictions for money-laundering remain low. Some progress has been made in freezing and seizing illicitly obtained assets, but a very small number of such assets have been confiscated. Still, a major concern is the lack of expertise among prosecutors and judges in specialised areas, specifically in financial crime and procurement fraud. They have knowledge of Kosovo's laws but they lack experience in running such cases at a trial. Therefore, they require designed training through practice trials, so that they can be provided with the expertise needed to carry out this type of trial in a professional way.

From 7-18 September, the Mission delivered a training course on freezing, restraining, and confiscating criminal assets to 13 KP officers engaged in this line of work. The training, funded by the German government and delivered by two former investigators with extensive experience in money laundering, provided the trainees with the principles of conducting, managing, and investigating effectively cases involving freezing and confiscation of assets.

### **Counter-terrorism and VERLT**

It is anticipated that Kosovo will experience a significant risk from the return of foreign terrorist fighters with radical beliefs and with an interest in harming Kosovo's multi-ethnic and multi-religious society. To tackle this, a law banning participation in armed conflicts abroad was adopted in 2015 and is being implemented. Additionally, in September 2015, the Kosovo Government adopted the Strategy on Prevention of VERLT 2015-2020.

From 27-28 April, in co-operation with the Office of the Prime Minister, the Mission supported the organization of a two-day roundtable on preventing VERLT in Prishtinë/Priština. The aim of the roundtable was to facilitate a discussion among experts, public institutions, and civil society stakeholders on promoting a multi-dimensional understanding of the threat of VERLT, and to identify possible means to address it. In addition, the event focused on the gender aspect in preventing VERLT, and in identifying findings and recommendations that will be used to draft the Kosovo Strategy on Preventing VERLT. The roundtable gathered approx. 30 representatives of religious

communities, academia, governmental organizations, media, and civil society.

From 8-11 August, the Mission facilitated a workshop on drafting the Strategy and Action Plan on Preventing VERLT, held in Tirana, Albania. The working group was chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister with other members, including representatives of the MoIA, MFA, KP, Kosovo Islamic community, EULEX, UNDP, and the Mission.

Finally, in December, the production of a TV spot was supported by the Mission, which covered three thematic areas of VERLT. The TV spot will be transmitted in electronic media, online social media networks, and official websites of law enforcement institutions of Kosovo. The aim of this TV spot is to raise awareness on the new law prohibiting participation in armed conflicts outside the country; on the dangers of violent extremist ideologies and their consequences, focusing on volunteers from Kosovo participating in armed conflicts in Syria and Iraq; and on providing a counter narrative of extremists breaching religious literature to ensure the interpretation of religious messages are conveyed in a non-violent way.

### **Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) threats**

The Kosovo Agency for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (KARPNS), established recently as an independent agency reporting to the Office of the Prime Minister, still needs to strengthen its capacities through training and exposure to international regulatory practices.

From 25-27 February, the Mission supported the participation of the Chief Executive of the KARPNS in the 2nd Annual Summit on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) threats in Rome, Italy. The Summit provided the attendees with an overview of the key CBRN threats present across the globe and focused specifically on biological outbreaks and terrorism.

From 17-19 March, the Mission organized a multi-agency workshop to finalize the Strategy and Action Plan for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety to support the Office of the Prime Minister in establishing a strategic framework for meeting the national and international obligations in prevention and reduction of CBRN terrorist threats. The working group, consisting of representatives of the KARPNS, several government ministries and relevant agencies, and international stakeholders including the Mission, managed to finalize the Strategy during the workshop, thus reflecting international basic safety standards that will ensure institutional responsibility in handling, transporting, and storing radioactive materials.

From 22-24 April, the Mission organized an additional multi-agency workshop with the relevant stakeholders to finalize the draft Law on Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety, in accordance with EU legislation and international standards. During the workshop, the working group discussed and agreed on all disputed provisions of the draft Law, which create conditions for security and safety preparedness to respond to radiological and nuclear emergencies. In addition, it sets the standards for border controls to prevent illegal trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials, as well as to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and prevention of CBRN terrorist attacks.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 26-28 May, the Mission hosted a seminar on drug demand and harm reduction in Prishtinë/Priština. This three-day seminar gathered 30 participants from the ministries of health, internal affairs, education, labour, and youth as well as representatives of the KP, civil society, media, and student organizations. In line with its aim to increase awareness among participating institutions/organizations and to strengthen their co-operation, the seminar concluded with participants adopting nine recommendations to better address the drug demand and harm reduction.

From 26-30 October, the Mission organized an advanced training on local drug markets and street drug dealers for 16 middle managers of the KP Directorate for Investigation of Trafficking with Narcotics. The training was designed to equip participants with knowledge and skills in addressing drug trafficking at the street level.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime

On 14 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the KP and Terres des homes, organized a regional conference on street children in Prishtinë/Priština. During this conference, the representatives of government and non-government bodies from Tirana and Prishtinë/Priština addressed the issue of

child begging affecting both regions. Participants discussed intergovernmental co-operation in relation to these issues as well as the implementation of the protocol provisions to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons, with special emphasis on women and children<sup>13</sup> in Kosovo and Albania. Additionally, issues of legal gaps, discrepancies in laws and sublegal acts in these areas were discussed.

### Cybercrime

The Mission welcomed the initiative of the MoIA in mid-2015 to draft the National Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2019. Upon the request for support from the MoIA in the capacity of a working group member and a supporting institution in its implementation, the Mission agreed to help in the drafting process of this Strategy, which was finalized at a workshop held in October and will be adopted in January 2016.

From 16-20 November, the Mission conducted an advanced training on cybercrime for 13 participants of the KP Division against Organized Crime and the Directorate of Information and Communications Technologies in Prishtinë/Priština. Participants were introduced to modern cybercrime investigation techniques with a particular focus on prevention of terrorist attacks and on dismantling terrorist organizations and organized crime networks.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

From 26-30 October, 18 border and boundary police officers from police regions and the airport police station attended training on defensive techniques conducted by the Mission at the KP SOU premises in Prishtinë/Priština. The purpose of this training was to teach border police officers how to employ non-lethal defensive techniques for security using the minimum amount of force necessary.

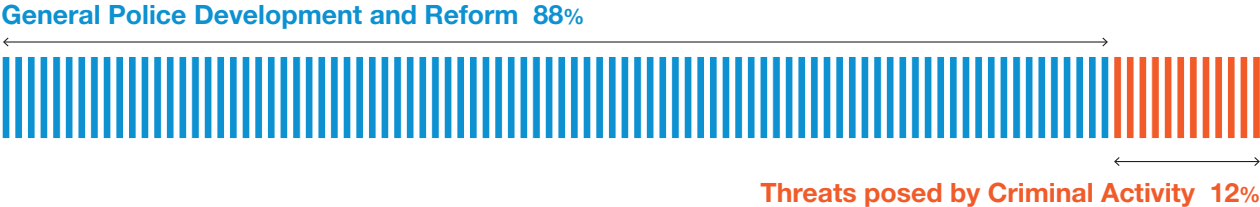
<sup>13</sup> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx>



Mission in Kosovo – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_



## 4.4 Mission to Montenegro

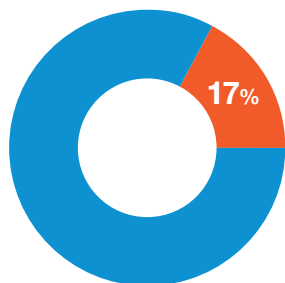


### Introduction

In 2015, the OSCE Mission to Montenegro (OMiM or the Mission) continued its support to Montenegrin authorities with regards to long-term police development and reform. The aim of the support is to reform the country's police service in a manner characterized by professionalism, the principles of democratic policing, trust and respect. The OMiM's Security Co-operation Programme (SCoP), before 2015 the Police Affairs Programme (PAF), is comprised of 3 international and 4 national staff members, and implemented priorities identified as part of the extensive police reform process.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

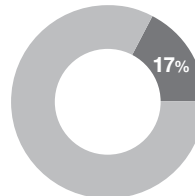
2015



**TOTAL**  
**2,146,200 EUR**

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**365,900 EUR<sup>a</sup>**

2014



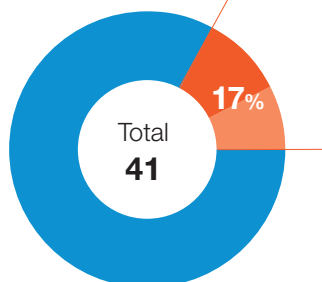
**TOTAL**  
**2,183,900 EUR**

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**375,900 EUR<sup>b</sup>**

### STAFF\*

2015

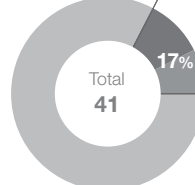
**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**7 Total**  
**4 Local**  
**3 International**

2014

**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**7 Total**  
**4 Local**  
**3 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

a Not included: 2 additional ExB projects of 22,470.00 EUR (SALW campaign) + 93,631.29 EUR (MONDEM 29,486.92 EUR)

b Not included: 1 additional ExB project of 44,587.96 EUR (MONDEM 9486.92 EUR)

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building

The following activities are part of the joint efforts of OMiM and Geneva's Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) organized within the framework of DCAF's Police Integrity Building Programme (PIBP), aims to strengthen internal police capacities and to provide in-service training on police integrity.

- From 1-5 June, a five-day course, attended by 18 officials from the MoI's Working Group for Police Integrity and the Police Academy (PA), was held at the Police Academy in Danilovgrad, Montenegro. Using DCAF's Training Manual on Police Integrity, the participants learned how to deliver and evaluate training on police integrity, and adopted a plan for future training delivery as well as a training monitoring and review plan.
- From 16-18 June, Montenegrin police officials, trained by DCAF to facilitate and evaluate training on police integrity using PIBP's methodology, delivered six training workshops on police integrity. During the three days of training, ninety police officers debated issues related to their work and integrity in Podgorica, Bar, and Niksic.
- On 30 September, a workshop was held on training management and planning for 15 MoI and PA officials in Podgorica. It provided an opportunity to analyse the implementation and results of training activities, and to debate the findings of the curriculum analysis.
- From 16-18 of November, 16 mid- and senior-level police managers completed two e-learning courses on Police Integrity developed by DCAF. Subsequently, on 19 November, a workshop for managers on police integrity was held for the same group in Podgorica.
- On 1 December, a seminar on the "Developments and Strategic Priorities in Fostering Police Integrity" was held in Podgorica, in close co-operation with the MoI and the Parliamentary Committee for Defence and Security. The seminar served as a platform for the continuation of a multi-stakeholder dialogue on police integrity, and focused on priorities, achievements, and current challenges in further strengthening police integrity, human resources, police management, and police professional development in Montenegro. Overall, 50 officials from the MoI, the

Parliament, the police, the Council for Civil Control of the police, the Ombudsman of Montenegro, civil society, media, and other national and international institutions present in Montenegro attended the activity.

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

From 12-13 February, the 3rd OSCE Regional Meeting of the Western Balkans Security Co-operation/Law Enforcement Programs was held in Podgorica. Heads and designated programme representatives from OSCE FOs in Albania, Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, Montenegro, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia as well as directors of the OSCE TNTD and SPMU participated in the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information about current activities and actual trends within the Security Sector Reform in respective host countries. In addition, FOs were informed about the Secretariat's approach and plans for addressing transnational threats and organized crime in 2015.

From 17-20 March, 25-26 June, and 28 September-1 October, meetings were held in Belgrade, Podgorica, and Herceg Novi, Montenegro as part of the Regional Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) Project of the Regular Working Group and Steering Committee, co-ordinated by the OSCE Mission to Serbia with assistance provided by the OMiM and the OSCE Mission to Skopje. The focus of the meetings was on re-setting benchmarks, assessing current achievements and challenges, and measuring progress and needed assistance.

On 24 April, the Mission co-organized the donors' co-ordination meeting with the MoI on the Ministry's premises, which gathered representatives of international and diplomatic institutions that support ongoing reforms within the MoI/Police Directorate (PD). The meeting served to discuss and co-ordinate current plans and future objectives regarding areas of assistance identified by the MoI, including the issues of organized crime, cybercrime, illicit drug trafficking, visa fraud, and asylum requests.

In May, the Mission facilitated meetings between the Police Academy and CEPOL, as well as an initial meeting with the Hungarian National University of Public Service in Budapest, to strengthen co-ordination with different regional training centres and universities. The signing of the Memorandum of co-operation with the Hungarian National University of Public Service has been scheduled for April 2016.

From 18-20 May, the OMiM and the PA of Montenegro co-organized a three day course on handling weapons for two

<sup>1</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.

Montenegrin PA instructors at the PA in Budapest, Hungary. The activity was organized within the framework of the bilateral agreement on co-operation signed between the PAs of Montenegro and Hungary in early 2014 with the OMiM's assistance and support. The course aimed to enhance the PA instructors' skills in handling hostile situations that require the use of firearms.

On 20 October, the Mission organized the donors' co-ordination meeting on information exchange and co-operation attended by experts from international organizations and State institutions working in the area of law enforcement. The aim of the meeting was to exchange information regarding international organizations' efforts to build the capacity of Montenegro's law enforcement institutions, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that funding is used efficiently.

In December, the Mission provided management training to new police managers on effective teamwork. This course helped to equip young police managers with the relevant skills to manage their activities and staff in response to the ongoing needs of the community and the police service. Senior police officers/district commanders, in charge of over 100 officers in central Montenegro, attend this training.

Under the supervision of the SCoP, the PA instructors organized a four week training development course for 10 police officers, including new female police officers. The aim was to enhance the capacities of police departments to deliver in-service trainings, and to establish in-service training capacity for police units.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessment

On 5 March, the MoI organized a preliminary meeting on the Police Development Strategy 2015-2016 and Action Plan 2016-2017 with heads and deputy heads of relevant organizational units within the MoI, the police, and the OMiM, and invited the Mission to provide expertise during the development process of the Strategy in line with the MoU signed with the Ministry. The Police Development Strategy defined clear objectives within the SSR Reform for the next 5 years, and outlines a law enforcement action plan that includes co-operation with other agencies for effectively addressing local, national, and international threats. Two working groups (WGs) were formed: the first consisted of senior-level managers from the MoI and the police who provided strategic directions and supervised the development process; the second consisted of mid-level manager who developed the substance. The Mission provided support to the WGs during the drafting process through an international expert, and supported the adoption of the policy papers on 28 December 2015.

Two workshops in June and September and a public discussion on 30 November were organized in Bar and Podgorica on developing the Police Strategy 2016-2020 and Action Plan 2016-2017. The two workshops served as a platform for supplementary discussions for improvement of the drafts before the public discussion on 30 November.

On 9-13 November, the Mission supported an inter-ministerial and inter-agency group, consisting of representatives of the MoI, Ministry of Defence, PD, and the Agency for Fighting Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, in drafting the National Threats Assessment of Terrorism. The drafting of the threat assessment is based on the 2010-2014 Strategy and Action Plan for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorist financing. As those documents have expired, a new draft Strategy and Action Plan for 2015-2020 is being prepared for government adoption.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

Throughout April, the OMiM supported the Police Directorate's Community Policing Unit in its educational campaign "Prevention of Youth Delinquency - Safety in Schools" to raise awareness for parents and children. The Mission contributed to the development of public outreach initiatives, and to the printing and publication of posters (in Montenegrin and Albanian languages) for information on ways to prevent youth delinquency. This material was distributed by community police officers in all 23 Local Government Units (LGU) with support from the Mission.

From 22-24 April, OMiM and the US Embassy in Podgorica held a seminar in Budva on communication strategy and on public relations for judicial, prosecutorial, and police institutions in Montenegro. The aim of the seminar was to improve the communication strategy, vision, and technical public communication skills and outreach by the judiciary and police, in order to increase accountability, transparency, and openness of institutions, and to build public trust in these institutions. Participants had the opportunity to exchange opinions and best practices in the area of communications and public information.

From 23-24 June, the Mission facilitated the participation of local police officers and one representative of the Mission in the Regional Conference on Community Policing in Prishtine/Pristina. The conference provided the delegates with an overview of current community policing activities in Kosovo and of the establishment and efficient use of community safety forums.

On 24 June, the Mission, together with the MoI of Montenegro, UNDP Montenegro, and the Centre for Democratic Transition (CDT), launched a comprehensive SALW Public Awareness and Illicit Weapons Collection Campaign with the slogan “Respect Life – Return Weapons”. The new Law on Arms adopted in March 2015 facilitates the voluntary return or legalization of SALW, and intends to support the MoI’s efforts to collect and resume control over citizen’s illegal possessions of SALW. The EU and Germany provided financial support of the Campaign through an ExB project.

On 28 August, the OMiM assisted in the organization of the “Back to School” campaign in co-operation with the Police Directorate as part of its annual activity to promote road safety among primary school children. The Mission supported the printing of school classroom timetables that contained traffic safety illustrations and emergency numbers (in Montenegrin and Albanian languages). The timetables were subsequently distributed in schools by community and traffic police officers.

On 4 September, the Mission posted 10 billboards throughout Montenegro to further promote the campaign’s slogan “Respect Life – Return Weapons”. This initiative is part of the ongoing implementation of the comprehensive SALW Public Awareness and Illicit Weapons Collection Campaign in Montenegro. In co-operation with the MoI, UNDP, and the CDT, who support the implementation of the campaign, the Mission aimed to increase public awareness about the dangers inherent in unsafe weapons and ammunitions as well as about the opportunities to voluntarily return or legalize SALW, which have come with the enactment of the new Law on Arms in March 2015. By October, 356 pieces of SALW, 6,785 rounds of various munitions, 90 explosive devices, and 204 ammunition frames were returned.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

From May to September, the Mission organized several working visits of Montenegrin forensic experts to Forensic Laboratories in Banja Luka, Republika of Srpska and Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina to support the transfer of knowledge, and to build up the forensic laboratory quality control standards, drugs chemistry and DNA analyses in Montenegro.

From 20-22 May, the Mission co-funded the participation of the Montenegrin Forensic Centre’s (MFC) Director and MFC Permanent Representative in the European Network of Forensic Centres (ENFSI) at the 27th ENFSI Annual Meeting in Paris hosted by the Forensic Sciences Institute of the French Gendarmerie (FSIFG). The meeting focused on Best Practice Manuals (BPMs) in forensic science.

On 23 June, the OMiM visited the Forensic Centre (FC) in Tirana, Albania, together with the Deputy Head of the Montenegrin National FC and two of its officers, to support the admittance of the Albanian FC as a member of the ENFSI. The Mission will continue its assistance to the FC to enhance co-operation between law enforcement agencies in combating serious and organized crime at the regional level.

From 9-11 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the MFC, organized a regional workshop in Danilovgrad for 23 forensic experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro aimed at exchanging experiences and best practices on enhancing the quality of forensics by aligning them with the international quality standard ISO/IES 17025. This workshop brought forensics experts from non-accredited laboratories together to learn more about the work and practices of the MFC, which holds an ISO 17025 accreditation status and is, therefore, able to provide mentorship to interested non-accredited forensic laboratories on international best practices. The regional workshop was followed by a three day training of the Albanian forensic experts on the MFC’s quality control management, and DNA and drugs analyses. This exercise was funded by the OSCE Presence in Albania.

From 8-9 December, the Mission supported a working visit of three Montenegrin forensic experts in DNA, chemistry and quality control to the FC in Belgrade, Serbia. The visit intended to broaden their understanding on DNA, drugs and quality control methodologies used in Serbia. The development of these methodologies in Montenegro will enable the exchange of forensic evidence between the criminal justice systems of both countries.

## OSCE Mission to Montenegro supported enhancing police integrity

- The Mission, jointly with DCAF, provided mentor support to the MoI and Police in enhancing police integrity, with the aim to restore and to further enhance public trust, thus to build legitimacy, which is a prerequisite for effective policing;
- Throughout 2015, police in Montenegro have been exposed to higher external and internal oversight scrutiny, which resulted in accusations of police misconduct, abuse of powers, extensive use of force, human rights violations and corruption;
- Assuming police integrity as a pre-requisite for effective policing, its promotion should be considered a continuous process;
- The Mission and DCAF have recognized the format of the in-house “cascade” learning training, by developing and using police internal resources as trainers as a low-cost and self-sustainable model in the long run;
- The model was piloted in the form of e-courses on integrity for managers; the scheme will be further developed in 2016.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

From 18-20 April, the Mission’s expert on organized crime delivered a three-day training on ILP, organized in co-operation with the PD, for 15 police officers from local police stations at the PA in Danilovgrad. The aim was to strengthen the participant’s knowledge on ILP, to promote its use in local and regional policing, and to stress the importance of intelligence work in the fight against serious and organized crime. On 15 May, additional lectures were given in Danilovgrad on the ILP concept and methodology as well as on its institutional and human resources requirements. The events were organized in co-operation with national senior police investigators.

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

From 11-12 June, the Mission and the PD organized a joint two-day seminar on ILP for 24 analysts from the PD’s Special Verification Unit. The event focused particularly on the latest changes made to the organization and on the division of positions in the PD at a national and local level. The aim of the event was to further strengthen the skills of intelligence officers in line with international standards.

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

From 4-5 June, the Mission organized a seminar on “Financial Investigations, Money Laundering, and Provision of Evidence”, in co-operation with the Judicial Training Centre of Montenegro and the US Embassy in Podgorica. Serbian and US experts presented their experiences in prosecuting criminal cases of corruption and organized crime. The aim of the seminar was to enhance the participant’s knowledge of financial investigations, specifically in relation to money laundering and confiscation of illicit assets. Judges in the Special Department for Corruption and Organized Crime, police officers, and representatives of the Special State Prosecution Office and relevant state authorities participated in the seminar. SCoP funded the participation of two police finance investigators from the newly established Police Finance Investigation Unit of the Crime Police Sector.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

From 1-2 June, the Mission supported the participation of the MoI’s General Director of Montenegro, Directorate for International Co-operation and EU Integrations in the OSCE Conference “Tackling Emerging Transnational Threats in the Mediterranean Region through Information Sharing and Co-operation” in Monaco. The conference’s goal was to strengthen an international dialogue on methods and good practices to increase the capacities of national institutions regarding irregular migration-related challenges. The OSCE



and Principality of Monaco organized this conference together with the support of UNODC and INTERPOL.

In April, the Mission supported the PA in organizing a regional workshop on secret surveillance measures, including the use of evidence in courts and cross-border co-operation. The aim was to improve the present situation, especially in the area of undercover operations. The workshop was conducted for personnel from the State Prosecutor's Office, Criminal Police and judiciary to enhance the professionalism of law enforcement officials, given that European standards require the implementation of special investigative means subject to a court's overall supervision.

### Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-Related Crime

The Mission supported the drafting of the National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2018 by engaging local experts. As a result, in February 2015, the Action Plan for implementing the National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2015-2016 was drafted by the Government of Montenegro, Office of the National Co-ordinator for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings (NOFTHB) together with a working group and representatives from the Mission.

From May to October, the Mission supported the organization of the second cycle of field trainings on the local level, entitled "Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings", for front line border police officers in the municipalities of Tivat, Herceg Novi, Bar, Niksic, and Pljevlja. The trainings were developed by FRONTEX, conducted by 2 national trainers, and organized in co-operation with the NOFTHB and the Border Police of Montenegro. They aimed at enhancing law enforcement capacities in preventing and combating THB and providing support to THB victims.

From 25-26 May, the Mission supported the participation of local experts in the OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting on "Fighting Organized Crime in the OSCE Area with a Focus on Trafficking in Human Beings and Irregular Migration" held in Belgrade. The objective of the meeting was to provide a platform for national authorities to exchange views, and to improve multi-agency co-operation to respond to organized crime and trafficking in human beings linked to irregular migration in the OSCE area. Montenegrin representatives of the Police Directorate, the NOFTHB, and the Mission participated in the meeting.

From 17-20 June, the Mission supported a three-day study visit to Budapest for officials from the NOFTHB, the PD's crime and border police, and the High Court of Podgorica. The visit was organized in co-operation with the Hungarian

MoI as part of a project on strengthening the capacities and accountability of security sector agencies. The project aimed to promote the exchange of good practices and discuss lessons learned in combating THB.

From 26-27 October, the OMiM conducted a seminar, entitled "The Media's Role in the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings", in co-operation with the NOFTHB. It focused on media reporting of human trafficking cases, with particular emphasis on the use of non-discriminatory language and the direct impact of news reports on victims of trafficking. The seminar served as a platform to exchange experiences, to acquire new skills, to develop a strategy to promote the issue, and to endorse co-operation among institutions and the media. Government representatives from rule of law and law enforcement institutions as well as representatives of the media, the NGO sector, and the OSCE OSR/CTHB attended the event.

On 23 December, the Mission, jointly with the OSCE Presence in Albania (OPiA), organized the first roundtable of NOFTHB to provide conditions for efficiently and successfully implementing the Protocol on co-operation in the fight against human trafficking. The Protocol, which was signed in 2014 with the support of the Mission, aims at improving the identification, reporting, referral, co-operation in criminal matters, and voluntary return of victims and potential victims of trafficking.

### Cybercrime

From 7-11 December, the Mission organized and assessed the PD's capabilities to combat cybercrime. Two international IT police experts conducted the assessment aimed at supporting the Directorate's efforts to improve the capacity in analysing information gathered by criminal investigations, intelligence and forensics, and sharing it with decision makers, investigators, prosecutors, and judges. The IT experts met with members of the Cybercrime Unit, Forensic Centre (FC), the Special Verification Unit, and the Special Prosecutor's Office on Corruption and Organized Crime to develop training on web tools and software in data analysis.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

On 9 July and 22 October, the Mission and OPiA facilitated joint cross-border co-ordination meetings between respective delegations of the Montenegrin and Albanian border police. The meeting in July was held in Ulcinj, Montenegro, while the meeting in October was held in Shqoder, Albania. The meetings resulted in discussions on existing agreements, particularly concerning joint patrols, risk analyses and illegal migration.

On 4 December, the quarterly regional meeting of 20 police officers from border surveillance and joint cross-border units from Albania and Montenegro was held in Kolasin. The two delegations reviewed the efficiency of the joint patrols from October to December, and agreed on plans for 2016. The

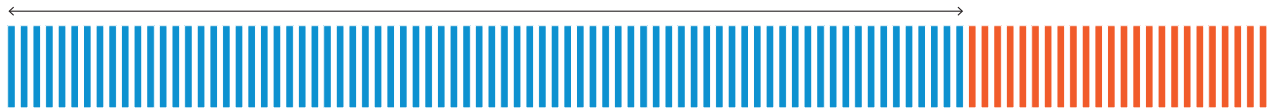
meeting's goal was to ensure safe borders, efficient passage of goods, and accuracy of travel documentation along the northern border, in order to handle more efficiently the large influx of travellers visiting Montenegro entering from Albania.

### Mission to Montenegro – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 76%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 24%



# 4.5 Mission to Serbia



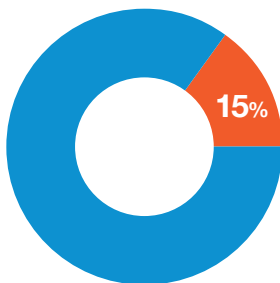
## Introduction

The work of the OSCE Mission to Serbia (the Mission) is based on a MoU, which was revised in 2014. The MoU identifies Police Accountability, the Fight against Organized Crime, and Community Policing as priorities for police-related activities. In 2015, the Mission’s Police Affairs Department (PAD), comprised of 7 international and 13 national staff, continued to support the Serbian authorities in the reform of the police service to strengthen effective and democratic policing. Along with Serbia’s advancing European integration, the police service has continuously increased its level of professionalism and accountability.

In early 2015, the MoI officially presented four reform priorities: combating organized crime and corruption, reforms in legislative framework, reorganization and human resources management (HRM), and community policing and European integration.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

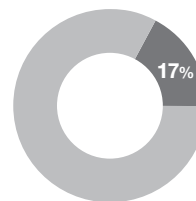
2015



**TOTAL**  
**6,429,000 EUR**

**POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**988,500 EUR**

2014

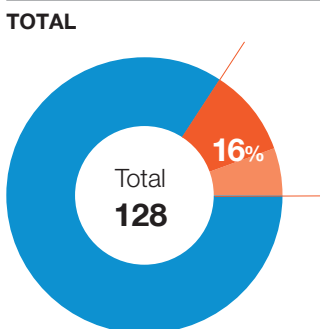


**TOTAL**  
**6,578,500 EUR**

**POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**1,125,300 EUR**

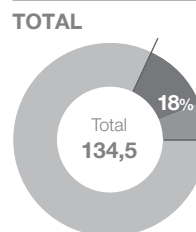
### STAFF\*

2015



**POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**20 Total**  
**13 Local**  
**7 International**

2014



**POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**24 Total**  
**16 Local**  
**8 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

Regarding European integration, the MoI finalized an Action Plan for Chapter 24, which now includes all previously developed strategic documents. The MoI initiated an in-depth reform process of the MoI and police. In the process of revising police legislation, the MoI held consultations with the wider civil society and international community through a number of public debates and analysis requests, and finalized the drafting of the new Law on Police by the end of 2015.

The Serbian Government's adoption of the Action Plan for the Community Policing Strategy in mid-2015 represented a turning point for strategy implementation at the national level. The plan identifies four key aspects of the community policing concept: a preventive approach, problem-oriented policing, working with minorities and socially vulnerable groups, and promoting police-public partnerships through Municipal Safety Councils (MSC). Community policing was stated as one of four top MoI reform priorities for the period 2015-2018. The Mission, together with the MoI and Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM), developed a standardized MSC model and launched it officially in late 2015.

In the area of combating organized crime, the MoI conducted its first in-depth SOCTA and published it in late 2015. It will be used for further strategic planning and resource allocation in the MoI. An inter-ministerial working group was established to develop a strategy and action plan for fighting terrorism and violent extremism, which is expected to be adopted in 2016. A governmental inter-agency working group performed considerable preparatory work for the creation of a centralized criminal intelligence system, which will allow for a swift exchange of information and evidence among state institutions. The implementation of a new case management and analysis system in the Prosecution Office for Organized Crime continued towards completion. Ten police officers became the first public servants to be certified as economic crime forensic experts, thus contributing to the implementation of the Financial Investigation Strategy. The MoI developed a curriculum for economic crime investigators and integrated it in its specialized training. Also, the MoI inaugurated the Specialized Training Centre for dismantling illicit drugs laboratories in Mitrovo Polje.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

In January and February, the Mission supported the continuation of 36 discussions between the police and the prosecution to enhance their capacity to combat transnational, organized and other forms of serious crime, and to improve co-operation within the framework of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC). The purpose of this activity was to support the police and the prosecution in developing a tool to advance necessary structural changes for effective prosecutor-led investigations. Overall, the Mission

organized discussions for 11 out of 36 groups of officers, each comprising of 25 to 30 criminal investigators from their respective police districts, and approximately 10 basic and higher district prosecutors. Following in-depth consultations with all relevant stakeholders, the Mission, together with the MoI and the State Public Prosecutor's Office, presented the "Report on Joint Initiatives" on 17 November. The report is a summary of the main findings of the 36 roundtables.

From 26 March-16 April, the Mission supported the logistical aspects of organizing three public debates on the draft Law on Police and the draft Law on Records and Personal Data Processing. Specifically, the draft Law on Police sets out to introduce changes regarding criminal investigations, internal control and human resources management. The draft Law on Records and Personal Data Processing regulates police records. The MoI convened the first public debate on 26 March in the Novi Sad Police District, the second on 30 March in the

Kragujevac Police District, and the third on 3 April in the Nis Police District. These debates continued with three events held in Belgrade on 7, 9, and 16 April aimed at gathering relevant representatives of the government, academia, independent oversight institutions, the international community, and civil society. In May, the Mission provided recommendations to the draft Law on Police.

On 4 June and on 30 November, the civil society coalition prEUgovor<sup>1</sup> officially presented their two reports on the progress of Serbia in Chapters 23 and 24. The Mission supported the development of the report as well as its publication to strengthen civil society's role in monitoring police reform.

From 30 June-1 July, with the aim to assist the MoI in streamlining its police service, the Mission organized a study visit for four representatives of the Serbian MoI and two Mission members to the Croatian MoI in Zagreb. The goal of the visit was to learn from the Croatian experience in reforming human resources management, with special emphasis on issues such as selection, recruitment and performance appraisal systems.

On 9 October, the Mission finalized its expert assessment and recommendation on the police internal control system to support the MoI in strengthening its internal oversight and accountability systems. In the three month assessment process, the Mission's experts examined the organizational structures, complaint management, disciplinary responsibility, ethics, reporting mechanisms on internal control, and future development of preventive work in the internal control system.

On 16 October, the Mission provided support to civil society to meet with the Government of Serbia's Working Group in the Serbian Parliament for negotiations on Chapter 24 with the EU. The meeting was held within the permanent body of Government with representatives from civil society to discuss the accession of Serbia to the EU; this body is called the National Convention on the European Union (NCEU). The Mission supports the co-ordinating efforts of civil society and the government to inform the public on police reform in the context of European integration. Representatives from the government and civil society agreed on civil society's role in monitoring and evaluating the progress made with regard to Chapter 24. As a result, another thematic meeting of the Working Group for the Action Plan on Chapter 24 was convened on 11 December with the NCEU.

On 2 November, the Mission supported the MoI in initiating a two-month assessment of business processes in the newly established human resources management structure. Two local experts analysed business processes and developed a document that will serve as the basis for developing a software for automating administrative procedures to optimize work processes in the MoI.

On 19 November, the Mission supported the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy in organizing a training on monitoring the Action Plan's goals and measures with regard to Chapter 24. The training targeted civil society organizations that belong to the Sectorial Civic Society Organizations (SEKO) for Justice and Home Affairs Areas network. Civil society organizations learnt about strategic priorities and plans for implementing Chapters 23 and 24 as well as how to include CSOs in monitoring the measures and their impact. Relevant representatives of the MoI, Ministry of Justice and the Serbian Government's European Integration Office presented their views on the role of civil society in this context. A follow up meeting with local level CSOs was organized in December.

From 20-22 November, a Working Group composed of seven Roma Police Association (RPA) members and two Police Basic Training Centre representatives finalized the RPA Activity Plan. The Plan and previous RPA activities aim at furthering Roma community members' integration in the police service. This has received support from the MoI. From 26-29 October, the Mission supported the organization of a seminar to develop a draft plan for 25 police officers from the Roma community, representatives of the RPA, Roma National Minority Council, and CSOs. These activities are part of the Mission's efforts to further the integration of representatives from minority communities in the police service.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

Throughout the year, the Mission organized trainings and workshops as well as a WG meeting on the development of the first regional SOCTA by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. The purpose of this project was to be proactive in the fight against organized crime through intelligence-led policing and regional strategic planning in the Western Balkans. After the publication of the national SOCTAs, these three countries will start their joint work on the project's ultimate goal: a regional SOCTA report that will provide a strategic overview of organized crime in South-Eastern Europe.

- From 2-6 February, the Mission implemented the third module of a training programme for 18 analysts from the police services of the three South-Eastern European countries in Budva, Montenegro. The training aimed at

<sup>1</sup> The prEUgovor coalition gathers seven CSOs. It was formed to monitor the implementation of policies relating to the accession negotiations between Serbia and the EU, with the emphasis on Chapters 23 and 24. It consists of Anti-trafficking Action (ASTRA), Autonomous Women's Centre, Belgrade Center for Security Policy, Centre for Applied European Studies, Centre for Investigative Reporting, Group 484 and Transparency Serbia.

enhancing participants' capacities to carry out detailed criminal analysis for developing the SOCTA in line with Europol standards.

- From 8-10 February, the Mission organized a study visit for a group of six strategic analysts and three police managers of the three South-Eastern European countries to the Belgian Federal Police and their Directorate in Brussels. The 9 participants received practical knowledge on intelligence gathering, dissemination, and analytical techniques.
- From 20-24 April, the Mission organized a workshop for 25 analysts from the participating countries to develop a SOCTA methodology for common regional concerns (i.e. drug-related crimes). The event contributed to the development of both the national and regional SOCTAs.
- From 1-4 June, the Mission organized a study visit for 8 crime analysts from the three South-Eastern European countries to the Austrian Federal Police and UNODC. The aim of the visit was to teach participants about European and international practices of strategic analysis to produce SOCTAs.
- From 11-12 June, the Mission organized a visit for two experts from Europol to Belgrade to mentor crime analysts from Serbia and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The aim of the visit was to provide them with the necessary support in applying the recently drafted methodology for producing the SOCTA in line with Europol standards, and to build the capacities of the Serbian police to combat serious and organized crime.
- On 26 June, the Mission organized the first regional SOCTA Working Group meeting in Podgorica, Montenegro. The WG included representatives from the police services and from the OSCE Missions of the three South-Eastern European countries. Participants had the opportunity to exchange information on the current status of drafting the national SOCTA reports.
- On 3 July, the Mission supported the CSO Belgrade Centre for Security Policy and the MoI in designing a workshop for ten police staff and representatives of nine CSOs. Participants discussed modalities and dimensions of organized crime, and used analytical tools to map out social factors influencing organized crime in Serbia.
- From 29-30 September, the Mission organized a two-day workshop in Herceg Novi, Montenegro aimed at supporting the development of the SOCTA. During the workshop, two Europol experts mentored 18 strategic criminal analysts from former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia with the aim to enhance the structure, conclusions, key recommendations and indicators of their assessment reports.

On 30 December, the Serbian MoI published the first national SOCTA. The document is a strategic overview of serious and organized crime in the country, including drugs, irregular migration, human trafficking, money laundering, corruption, and cybercrime.

### Anti-Corruption

Throughout the year, the Mission organized various activities with regard to the project entitled "Enhancing Capacities of the Serbian Police to Fight Corruption". The goal of the project is to assist Serbia's institutions, as well as the general public, in countering systemic corruption.

- From 4-5 February and 9-10 March, the Mission organized two training activities on advanced accounting for 25 economic crime investigators and two prosecutors in Belgrade. The event included a theoretical introduction to the elements of financial statements, international accounting standards, and disclosures and other specialist accounting-related topics.
- From 22-25 March, the Mission supported four criminal and economic crime investigators to attend the 2015 Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) European Fraud Conference in London.
- From 7-8 May, the Mission organized a two-day workshop on the development of the curriculum for training of economic crime investigators in Vrdnik. Five participants from the Serbian Ministry of Interior's Criminal Investigation Directorate and the Ministry's Police Education Directorate attended the workshop in order to finalize a ten-week training programme for economic crime investigators.
- From 27-30 May, the Mission supported five criminal and economic crime investigators to attend the ACAMS 11th Annual Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Financial Crime Conference in London. The conference focused on preparations for the 4th AML Directive on preventing the use of the financial system for money laundering and terrorist financing.
- From 1-3 June, the Mission organized a progress evaluation workshop for a core group of ten economic crime investigators and two prosecutors who have been participating in capacity-building activities to fight corruption over the past year. The group focused on methods to conduct joint financial and criminal

investigations. One fourth of the participants received an international certification in the area of fraud examination.

- From 7-10 September, the Mission, together with the MoI and the Norwegian Police Directorate, organized a study visit for six economic crime investigators and one prosecutor to learn from the Norwegian experience in investigating and prosecuting economic and environmental crime. The Serbian delegation also visited Norwegian Police University College and was introduced to the economic crimes education programme in Norway.
- On 29 September, the MoI officially approved the curriculum for economic crime investigators that the Mission developed in close co-operation with the Serbian police. The curriculum is now part of the official educational material for all future Serbian police investigators who will be investigating corruption-related cases.
- On 27 October, 10 police officers from the MoI received their diploma as internationally certified economic crime forensic experts, making them the first civil servants in the country to obtain international certificates in examination of fraud, detection of money laundering, and forensic accountancy. The police officers belong to a core group of 25 police investigators and two prosecutors whose capacities in investigating corruption-related criminal cases have been improved during this project.
- From 12-13 November, the Mission organized a two-day training on slush funds for the group. The training addressed, *inter alia*, the creation and possible ultimate goals of slush funds, investigative indicators of the creation of slush funds, and the difference between slush funds and money laundering.
- From 11-12 December, the Mission organized a training seminar on offshore jurisdictions for economic crime investigators. Participants were informed about the use of offshore financial centres for the purpose of money laundering, and about investigative indicators and specific techniques to trace offshore money flows. The event gathered participants from police, prosecution, and the Ministry of Finance's Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (APML).

From 13-15 May, the Mission organized a seminar on the legal aspects of fighting corruption in criminal investigations for 25 economic crime investigators from the Serbian police service. In particular, the event focused on the international legislative framework on fraud and money laundering. Serbian representatives of CARIN (Camden Assets Recovery Interagency Network), GRECO initiative (Group of States

against Corruption), and Eurojust presented international tools for co-operation and exchange of information. Also, experts from the independent state body Anti-Corruption Agency provided presentations on the relevant Serbian legislation. The goal of the seminar was to enhance the MoI's and police service's capacity to combat transnational, organized and other forms of serious crime.

From 5-7 October, the Mission facilitated a study visit for representatives of the MoI's Criminal Investigation Directorate to the Italian Anti-Fraud Coordination Service (AFCOS) in Rome. The purpose of the visit was for three MoI members to gain an understanding of how AFCOS functions, in light of the future creation of an AFCOS within the Serbian MoI. Among other things, such a body will co-ordinate the sharing of information between the national fraud-prevention authorities and European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF). The setting up of an AFCOS in Serbia is foreseen in the national Anti-Corruption Strategy. This activity is a part of the Mission's wider efforts to enhance police capacities to combat organized and other forms of serious crime.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

On 30 January, the Mission and the MoI publically presented the results of the 2014 opinion poll on the public's perception of police work. The results indicated that the public perceived drug addiction, corruption, and organized crime, amongst other things, as priorities for police work at the national level. The survey, held for the 7th consecutive year, was based on a sample of approximately 1,500 citizens throughout Serbia. The results are instrumental to guiding the MoI's strategic planning processes, to support police reform, to highlight public concerns, and to help promote police responsiveness.

From 28 April-14 May, the Mission organized two two-day visits to key national media outlets and the Press Council for 27 police spokespersons both at the central and local level. Participants learned about the professional standards and practices of media work, including news desk activities. The activity aimed at enhancing police officers' capacities for effectively communicating with the media.

Throughout May, the Mission supported the MoI in providing training on communication skills and conflict management to the entire Serbian police service. The MoI, furthermore, developed a manual on Communicational Skills and Conflict Management. Additionally, in the reporting period, the Ministry, supported by the Mission, organized two ToT courses targeting 100 police trainers. The courses were held on 12 and 13 May at the Police Training Centre in Avala, and on 14 and 15 May at the Centre for Basic Police Training in Sremska Kamenica. Two more courses were held in the last



week of May targeting an additional 100 police trainers. The MoI is planning to deliver this Communicational Skills and Conflict Management training to the entire police service in Serbia in the upcoming period by using these 200 police trainers.

Throughout the year, the Mission organized various activities to assist police districts in implementing local safety action plans:

- From 30 March-1 April, the Jagodina Police District launched the implementation of the action plan on addressing the needs of hearing-impaired persons, which targeted, in particular, the Jagodina primary and secondary schools for children with disabilities. In addition, an expert trained 40 police officers in the basic use of sign language.
- On 20 April, the Cacak Police District launched the alcohol awareness action plan “Say No to Alcohol”. Local police, local self-government, the centre for social welfare, health institutions, civil society, and secondary schools presented the negative effects of alcohol consumption to 600 high school students. The project consisted of a series of 16 educational workshops facilitated by an expert. Similar activities continued throughout May.
- On 28 May, the Valjevo Police District launched the local safety action plan “Together toward the Problem’s Solution”. It focused on three local communities hosting asylum centres, aiming to improve the communities’ perception of migrants and building mutual trust. The project raised awareness through public campaigns on the legal procedures to obtain asylum. It also trained police officers to better assist asylum seekers.
- On 8 June, the Mission supported the action plan “I play fair even outside of the courtyard”, aiming to prevent peer violence in the context of sporting events. This project was implemented by the CSO “Spone” and the Serbian School Sports Federation, and supported by the Serbian Ministry of Youth and Sport.
- On 14 September, the Jagodina Police District and the Paracin local self-government launched the local safety action plan to improve safe driving among young people and graduates of secondary schools.
- From 15-29 September, the Sombor Police District reached out to 11 kindergarten students to acquaint children with the police and to talk to them about safety-related matters.
- On 25 September, the Nis Police District and the Niska Banja municipality launched a project to raise awareness on the protection of personal belongings.
- In September, the Police Districts of Kragujevac and Jagodina organized Child Safety Olympics as part of their local safety action plan. They organized educational sessions and sports tournaments for approx. 160 participants from 16 local schools. Police also engaged CSOs, the Serbian Red Cross, the Health Centre, and the Sector for Emergency Situations as well as other public and private businesses.
- On 3 October, the Valjevo Police District organized Child Safety Olympics in the town of Ub. The purpose of the event was for police to educate youth on the importance of safety.
- From 14-16 October, the Pirot Police District finalized the implementation of the action plan “Prevention of Forest Theft” to educate local communities on how to prevent thefts of timber in forest areas in the Pirot municipality.
- On 15 October, the Prokuplje Police District finalized its project “For Life without Fear and Prejudice – Say No to Violence!”. The project focused on enhancing police co-operation with the local self-government, Youth and Children’s Office and Centre for Social Welfare through activities on preventing domestic violence.
- On 17 October, the Vranje Police District organized Child Safety Olympics in Vranje. The event gathered 200 people, including participants from 8 schools, CSOs, the Red Cross, the Health Centre, the Sector for Emergency Situations, and various public and private businesses.
- On 27 November, the Zrenjanin Police District finalized the implementation of the local safety action plan on fighting alcohol abuse. It raised awareness among high school students on the detrimental effects of alcohol consumption, reaching out to 15,000 citizens.

Throughout the year, the Mission organized various activities to assist local self-government and police districts to develop police-public partnerships. Chronologically, the projects were implemented as follows:

- From 25-26 February, the Department met with representatives of six municipalities, which were involved in the 2014 assessment on the role of Municipal Safety Councils (MSC) in community safety.
- From 25-27 March, the Mission trained 15 members of the Paracin MSC. Representatives of the police, local self-government, centre for social welfare, health institutions, and civil society received information about the main purpose and functioning of the Council as well as strategies on problem solving. The Mission also assisted

the newly established MSC to draft its first Safety Strategy, and from 30 March to 3 April supervised in the finalizing of this document. From 21-22 May, the Mission trained 18 members of the Leskovac MSC. Representatives of the police, local self-government, centre for social welfare, health institutions, and civil society received information about the main purpose and functioning of the Council as well as strategies on problem solving.

- From 16-17 July, the Mission organized a workshop in Leskovac to finalize its first Local Safety Strategy, covering the period of 2015-2020. Around 15 participants, including representatives from the police, local self-government, centres for social welfare, health institutions, and CSOs discussed and amended the draft.
- From 8-9 September, the Mission, together with the MoI, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM), and relevant local self-government representatives, organized a two-day workshop in Arandjelovac to strengthen police-public partnerships.
- In October, the Mission and the MSC of Novi Pazar launched a joint project on “Improving Safety and Security of Citizens in South-West Serbia through Strengthening the Municipal Safety Council Mechanism”. A workshop was organized for the WG tasked with developing the Safety Strategy for Novi Pazar. The WG was made up of 17 representatives of the police, local self-government, basic and higher prosecutor’s offices, basic and higher courts, CSOs, social services and the media.
- From 16-17 November, the Mission organized two focus group meetings with youth and women in the process of developing the Novi Pazar Safety Strategy.
- On 15 December, the Mission, together with Municipal Safety Council of Novi Pazar, held the final consultation session to finalize the Novi Pazar safety strategy.

On 2 November, the Mission, together with the MoI and the Embassy of Japan to Serbia, organized a presentation on community policing models for students of the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies. A scholar from the Academy, together with a high-level police official from the MoI and a representative of the SCTM, delivered presentations on OSCE and Japanese models and best practices of community policing.

From 3-6 November, the Mission organized a visit of nine representatives from the government, the police, CSOs, and local self-governments to the CSO “Centre for Democratic Culture” (ZDK) in Berlin, Germany. The purpose of the visit was to introduce the participants to a model of community

coaching that ZDK developed. This model is an example of a methodology targeting counter-radicalization and extremism by raising awareness of potential threats to democracy at the local level.

On 10 November, the Mission, together with the MoI, the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government (MPALSG), and the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM), organized a conference to promote a standardized model of Municipal Safety Council (MSCs). The Head of Mission, alongside the Ministers of Interior and of PALSG, delivered opening remarks. The conference gathered approximately 380 participants, including mayors from 169 towns/municipalities throughout Serbia, heads of all the 27 Serbian police districts, and heads of uniformed police departments from the 27 police districts, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Interior, the MPALSG senior management, the SCTM, and CSOs.

In November, the Mission, in close co-operation with the MoI, conducted a public opinion poll on police reform issues for the year 2015, reaching out to 1,500 citizens. The purpose of the survey is to determine the views of citizens on issues of personal safety and security at the local and national levels as well as perceptions of institutions and police reform. The data will be used to shape reforms planned for 2016, especially on community policing. This initiative is a part of the overall efforts to support a more effective and accountable relationship between the community and police service.

On 10 December, the Mission, together with the regional civil society network POINTPULSE, supported the organization of a regional conference on promoting police integrity in the Western Balkans. The purpose of the conference was to contribute to the discussion on ways to build police-public partnership. Approximately 60 participants, including representatives from the police services of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo<sup>2</sup>, and Serbia took part in the event.

### Gender-Based and Domestic Violence

From 9-10 September, the Mission, together with the Secretariat’s Gender Section and the Institute for Inclusive Security based in Washington, DC, organized a workshop on “Successful NAP 1325 Implementation and Impact Measuring – United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 Women, Peace, and Security”. The workshop provided a platform for discussing the planning of an impact assessment of Serbia’s National Action Plan (NAP) with regards to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on

<sup>2</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.



Women, Peace, and Security. The event gathered approx. 40 representatives of key bodies created under the NAP.

Starting in the third quarter of the year, the Mission, the OSCE Presence in Albania, the Albanian State Police, and the Serbian MoI co-organized several activities aiming to enhance co-operation in fighting domestic violence and violence against women.

- From 25-27 August, the Mission organized a visit for three representatives of the Service for Domestic Violence and Juvenile Protection of the Albanian State Police to Belgrade to share information on practices and procedures regarding domestic violence. Serbian police representatives shared their experience in developing a risk assessment instrument for preventing and protecting victims of domestic violence. These efforts relate to the MoI's Special Protocol for Police Actions in cases of violence against women in family and intimate partnership relations, and to the establishment of a network of uniformed and criminal investigation police officers who co-ordinate between the police and victims.
- From 14-16 October, the Mission organized a visit for MoI representatives to Tirana to develop practices and procedures of the Serbian police regarding domestic violence and violence against women. Representatives of the Uniformed Police Directorate and of the Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Serbian MoI were informed about the experiences of the specialized department of the Albanian police dealing with domestic violence.

From 18-19 November, the Mission organized a two-day study visit for representatives of the MoI to the Austrian police. One representative of the Uniformed Directorate and two of the Criminal Investigation Directorate were informed about the Austrian police's approach in addressing domestic violence, the Austrian legislative framework, the role of prosecutors and co-operation with CSOs.

From 26-27 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Swedish National Police Board's Programme in Serbia, supported the participation of eleven MoI representatives to the Sixth Annual Conference organized by the Victimology Society of Serbia in Belgrade. The conference, entitled "New Trends in Victimology Theory and Practice: Dilemmas and Challenges in Protecting Victims", brought together experts, researchers, and practitioners working in different areas of support and protection of victims' rights. During the conference, the Mission supported the organization of a workshop to discuss the Austrian Police's practices of responding to domestic violence and means of ensuring the safety of victims.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

On 24 September, the Mission, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Victimology Society of Serbia co-organized a workshop for 18 representatives of the Higher Prosecutor's Offices in Serbia. Participants constituted the core group of the future witness/victims support service, which will be established at the Higher Public Prosecutor's Offices. The aim of the workshop was to provide tools for avoiding secondary victimization during victim interviews, especially witnesses of violent crimes such as trafficking in human beings, torture, and rape.

## OSCE Mission to Serbia Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

- Throughout the year, the Mission organized trainings, workshops, and a WG on the development of the first regional SOCTA by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia;
- The purpose of this project was to proactively fight organized crime through intelligence-led policing and regional strategic planning in the Western Balkans;
- The final goal of this project is a regional SOCTA report that will provide a strategic overview of organized crime in South-Eastern Europe.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

From 27-28 January, the Mission facilitated a visit of the Vice Prosecutor and Head of Security and IT Resources Service of the Italian Anti-Mafia Directorate to the Serbian Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime. Meetings were held with the Prosecutor for Organized Crime (POOC) and the Assistant to the Minister of Justice in charge of European integration and international projects, to discuss possibilities for enhancing regional co-operation in fighting organized crime and terrorism in the Western Balkans.

On 16 March, the Mission, together with the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), organized a conference on the role of CSOs in countering organized crime. The founder of the German CSO "Mafia? Nein, Danke!" delivered a presentation on best practices of civil societies' contributions to mobilizing citizens and to raising awareness to counter organized crime. Participants included representatives of the BCSP, the Centre for Investigative Journalism of Serbia, the Serbian government, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, and the Italian Embassy in Belgrade.

From 20-22 April, the Mission organized a visit of the Serbian delegation to Europol's Anti-Counterfeiting Unit to teach participants about the organizational structure and tasks of this unit. The main objective of the visit was to enhance co-operation with Europol regarding the protection against counterfeiting the Euro, as envisaged under the draft Action Plan for Chapter 24 in the European integration process. The delegation comprised of four Serbian police representatives, one representative of the National Bank of Serbia and one Mission staff member.

From 28 April-1 May, the Mission supported participation of one DNA expert from the MoI's National Forensic Centre to take part in the Annual Conference of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) in Copenhagen, Denmark, organized by the DNA Working Group of ENFSI. European DNA Profiling (EDNAP) professionals discussed harmonizing the DNA technology for crime investigation and the current trends in this field.

From 15-16 July, the Mission organized a study visit for the MoI's National Forensic Centre staff to UNODC in Vienna in order to receive relevant information about identification and quantification of substances under international control and new psychoactive substances (NPS). Three representatives of the Centre had an opportunity to learn about the UNODC's

scientific and forensic service programmes, international quality assurance programme, and NPS.

From 10-11 September, the Mission supported two representatives of the MoI to attend the OSCE Annual Drugs Conference in Vienna. The purpose of the conference was to discuss key issues on combating the threat of illicit drugs, diversion of chemical precursors, and preventive measures aimed at reducing drug abuse and drug related harm in the OSCE area.

On 20 October, the MoI officially opened a Specialized Training Centre for dismantling illicit drugs laboratories in Mitrovo Polje, Goc Mountain. This Centre will provide specialized training courses on how to detect and safely dismantle illicit laboratories for the production of psychoactive substances, not only for police officers from Serbia but also from neighbouring countries. The Netherlands, France, and the US donated modern equipment, enabling the Centre to be well-equipped for practical training. The Mission staff attended the opening ceremony.

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

From 23-27 February, the Mission organized a five-day workshop on the centralization process of the National Integrated Criminal Intelligence System (NICIS) at the Academy for Criminal and Police Studies in Belgrade. An international expert delivered a presentation on the initial phase of the NICIS development in line with the draft Action Plan of the EU acquis Chapter 24. A total of 50 participants included, *inter alia*, representatives of the MoI, the Ministry of Justice, Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office, and Anti-Money Laundering Agency.

From 23-27 March, the Mission organized a five-day capacity-building course for 15 operational analysts from the Service for Crime Analytics, functioning within the MoI's Criminal Investigation Directorate. A Swedish expert presented the use of the Crime Mapping Model with a focus on 'hot spot' analysis of crimes and geographic profiling, as well as modern methodologies for written and verbal presentations of analytical results.

From 1-5 June, the Mission organized a criminal intelligence workshop for 35 participants from the MoI, the MoJ, the Ministry of Finance, and the Security Information Agency to improve communication among law enforcement bodies. Workshop topics included, *inter alia*, the development and operationalization of the NICIS in Serbia. Representatives of the Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office, the Anti-Money Laundering Agency, the Anti-Corruption Agency, the Military Intelligence Agency, the Military Security Agency, and the police participated in the training.

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizure of Criminal Proceeds

On 9 June and 17 September, the Mission supported the organization of roundtables on intra and inter-agency co-operation among police and prosecutors in Belgrade. The roundtables gathered approx. 30 high- and mid-level criminal investigators from the Service for Combating Organized Crime, including the Financial Investigation Unit, the Service for Suppression of Crime, Service for War Crimes, and Service for Fighting Terrorism and Extremism, together with participants from Serbia's Public Prosecutor's Office. Discussions focused on the advantages and problems in proactive investigations, and ways to improve inter-agency co-operation between police and prosecutors. They also contributed to implementation of the newly adopted Financial Investigation Strategy for 2015-2016.

From 1-2 October, the Mission, together with the MoI, organized a course on advanced bank documentation practices for 25 economic crime investigators of the Serbian police service. The training, delivered by experts from the Serbian National Bank and other commercial banks, focused on recent developments in the area of anti-money laundering related to Know Your Customer and Customer Due Diligence.

From 26-27 November, the Mission organized a two-day seminar for participants to learn about the use of alternative banking platforms and remittance systems for money laundering purposes and for financing of terrorism. The event gathered 25 participants from the police, prosecution, and the Ministry of Finance's APML, which is Serbia's FIU. A UK expert and an expert from the Cybercrime Department of the Serbian police delivered presentations on the means terrorists use to raise funds and transfer money in criminal organizations.

From 7-8 December, the Mission organized a two-day training on the misuse of international donor funds, gathering 26 participants from the police, prosecution, customs, tax police, Financial Intelligence Unit, and the Serbian Anti-Fraud Co-ordination Service (AFCOS). Participants learnt about best practices from representatives of the Italian AFCOS in ensuring co-ordination among various state and international actors.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

From 13-14 January, the Mission supported the Head of the National Contact Point for Co-operation with Europol of the Serbian police to attend the heads of Europol National Units Meeting in The Hague. This meeting constituted the first opportunity for the Serbian representative to participate

as an observer, following the signing of the operational agreement between the Serbian police and Europol. Topics of discussion related to the use of Europol's information systems, legal aspects of operational data processing, foreign terrorist fighters, and the interim SOCTA 2015 report. From 31 August-2 September and from 27-28 October, the Mission supported their attendance at subsequent meetings of the heads of Europol National Units Meeting in The Hague.

From 9-10 June, the Mission supported a study visit for the Serbian police's delegation from the Service for Combating Organized Crime to Europol in The Hague. The aim of the visit was to inform members of the Serbian police about Europol's role in fighting trafficking of illicit firearms and leading parallel investigations, as well as methods for prompt and mutual exchange of intelligence and information for the purpose of conducting joint investigations.

From 17-18 November, the Mission organized the visit of a Europol expert to the Serbian Europol National Unit. The purpose of the visit was to assess the implementation of the operational agreement with Europol in relation to personal data protection and data security in exchanging data between Europol and Serbia. To be further assessed were the relevant national legislation (Law on Personal Data Protection), internal regulations of the MoI, and the internal organization and structure of the Serbian Europol National Unit.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

From 20-21 April, the Mission facilitated a visit of the TNTD's Advisor on Anti-terrorism Issues (Action against Terrorism Unit) and Advisor on Organized Crime (Strategic Police Matters Unit) to Belgrade to assess the need for the OSCE's assistance in developing the National Strategy to Combat Terrorism. A series of meetings were held with high level representatives of the Serbian Government from the MoI, Ministry of Justice, and Security-Information Agency.

From 30 June-1 July, the Mission, together with the OSCE Secretariat, facilitated the participation of three representatives from CSOs to attend the 2015 OSCE Counter-Terrorism Expert Conference in Vienna, entitled "Countering the Incitement and Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters". Aleksandar Nikolic, State Secretary of the Serbian Ministry of Interior opened the conference alongside the OSCE Secretary General.

On 6 August, the inter-governmental Working Group for developing the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its Action Plan, chaired by the MoI's State Secretary, held its first meeting. The group is made up of representatives from other relevant ministries, security and military intelligence agencies, institutions and academia. A follow up meeting was

held on 21 and 22 September, where the Mission, together with the OSCE Secretariat’s TNDT/ATU, provided expertise from the Spain Intelligence Centre against Terrorism and Organized Crime. As well, they shared the main objectives of the OSCE’s Framework for the fight against terrorism. The Mission facilitated the process of drafting the strategic documents through a project titled “Support to the Adoption of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Terrorism”.

On 15 December, the Mission facilitated the last meeting of the Working Group tasked to develop the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Vrdnik. The Working Group finalized the strategy draft, taking into account the recommendations provided by an international expert engaged by the Mission.

**Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime**

From 20-21 May, the Mission, in co-operation with the Austrian MoI, organized a study visit to the Austrian Police and its Central Service for Combating Human Trafficking in Vienna. The aim of the visit was to familiarize the Serbian police with the Austrian division of jurisdiction between police units on federal and local levels, dealing with issues of THB, the legal framework, systematization, and job descriptions of police officers dealing with THB. Additionally, the delegation was briefed on the latest trends and strategies regarding THB victim identification procedures as well as on the competent institutions providing victim assistance and

support at the European level. The outcome of the study visit should result in facilitation of the planned restructuring of the Serbian MoI’s units dealing with THB.

From 4-5 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE’s TNDT/SPMU, IOM, and UNODC, organized a two-day conference on migration-related crimes. The purpose of the conference was to strengthen co-operation between regional law enforcement agencies and other relevant actors from the Western Balkans in tackling organized crime networks involved in migrant smuggling.

On 11 November, the Mission supported the participation of three representatives of the MoI in a regional meeting of law enforcement authorities from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, and Serbia, in Skopje. The purpose of the event was to strengthen regional co-operation and intelligence and information sharing in the fight against organized criminal groups involved in the smuggling of irregular migrants.

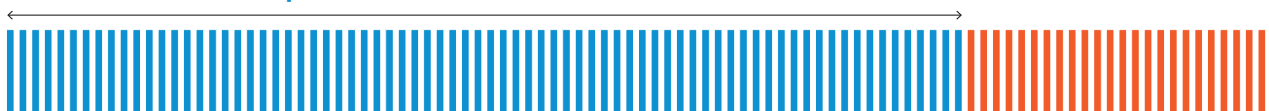
From 25-26 November, Mission representatives participated in the regional working seminar, entitled “Managing Migratory Flows and Fighting against Criminal Networks of Illegal Immigration in Southeast Europe”, in Skopje. The Mission gave a presentation on the challenges posed by the migratory trends in Serbia, and what the Mission is currently doing in this field.

**Mission to Serbia – Police-Related Activities 2015**



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

**General Police Development and Reform 76%**



**Threats posed by Criminal Activity 24%**

# 4.6 Mission to Skopje



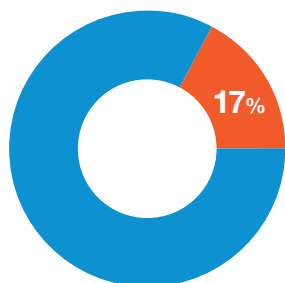
## Introduction

The work of the Police Development Unit (PDU) of the OSCE Mission to Skopje (the Mission) is based on the Mission’s original mandate on policing from 1992 and on the OSCE Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions stemming from the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA) from 2001. According to the provisions in Annex C of the OFA, the Mission was called to assist in a number of specific areas that were added to its initial mandate. They included the recruitment and training of 1,491 new police officers from non-majority communities, and 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 PDU has been delivering and facilitating police training, supporting the development of a national Community Policing Programme, and providing expertise at the policy-planning level.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

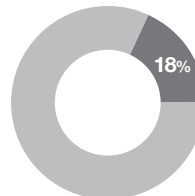
2015



**TOTAL**  
**6,257,200 EUR**

**PDU**  
**1,094,100 EUR**

2014



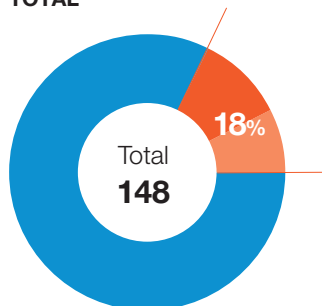
**TOTAL**  
**6,427,700 EUR**

**PDU**  
**1,144,500 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2015

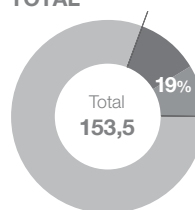
**TOTAL**



**PDU**  
**26 Total**  
**15 Local**  
**11 International**

2014

**TOTAL**



**PDU**  
**29 Total**  
**16 Local**  
**13 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

In 2015, 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 further implementation of the new Law of Internal Affairs (LoIA), and supporting the improvement of the Police Human Resources Management and Development System;
- Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire MoIA training system by implementing the MoIA's Training Strategy and the Strategy for Development of the Police Training Centre, both developed with the Mission's support;
- Supporting the MoIA's Sector for Public Relations in its efforts to establish more open communication and mutually beneficial co-operation with local and national media;
- Supporting training on the new *Law on Criminal Procedure* in the context of criminal justice reform for police staff.

#### **Police-Public Partnership:**

- Supporting the opening of local Prevention Centres and the hand-over of community policing initiatives to ensure sustainability of the Local Prevention Councils (LPCs) and Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs), established in co-operation with the Mission and managed locally since 2012;
- Assisting in sustaining reforms and building an effective police service at a decentralized level through co-located police advisers;
- Observing developments in inter-ethnic violent incidents and facilitating preventive measures in co-operation with local partners.

#### **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 tailored advanced training;
- Supporting border management and control with a focus on internal and regional security through facilitating cross-border dialogue and operative co-operation.

The PDU also focused on further enhancing the professionalization of the MoIA's staff. Capacity-building activities were developed to support the sustainability of established training structures at centralized and decentralized levels as well as to improve the managerial skills of the MoIA's mid-level staff. Overall, more than 1,215 Police Officers and MoIA officials were trained in courses organized or supported by the PDU in 2015.

In 2015, the PDU consisted of 11 international and 15 national staff members.



## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

On 21 January, a police e-learning system, donated by the Mission, was launched at the MoIA's Police Training Centre in Idrizovo, Skopje. The Head of Mission, as well as representatives of the Mission and the Ministers of Internal Affairs for Information, Society and Administration, attended the event. As a result of this e-learning system, online training courses will also be available to police personnel deployed across the country to assist in their continuous professional development. The e-learning initiative is part of the MoIA Police Training Centre's Development Strategy 2014-2019.

In 2015, the following activities were organized as part of the Mission's e-learning project that aims to assist the MoIA's Police Training and Support Unit in the modernization of its training system:

- On 30 April, and 13-21 May, two e-learning experts delivered three one-day training sessions for ten MoIA employees to support them in designing police training courses. The trainings focused on computer authoring tools and e-course design.
- On 7 July and 11 December, two e-learning experts conducted two one-day training sessions for four representatives of the MoIA's Police Training Centre (PTC) on authoring tools and e-course design. These trainings resulted in the development of the first short police e-course, entitled "Caution", and the creation of Avatars for its use and subsequent e-courses.
- From 29 June-3 July, 28 September-2 October, 23-27 November, and 21-25 December, two e-learning experts held four one week training/mentoring sessions on e-course design. During these training courses, the participants created and reviewed police e-courses developed with the support of the Mission throughout 2015. The training on 28 September-2 October resulted in the development of a second police e-course on hate crimes.

On 4 June, Mission representatives contributed to a training course on police prevention work for 19 police unit commanders, deputy commanders and shift leaders from Tetovo' Sectors of Internal Affairs (SIA) held in Tetovo. Lecturers focused on police reform aimed at implementing European policing standards.

On 12 July, Advanced Training on the Law on Criminal Procedure for participants from the MoIA ended. The interactive module on Deprivation of Liberty and Searches started in May and was delivered to 170 officers over eight training sessions on weekends. Participants were mainly from the eight SIAs and the Department for Serious and Organized Crime. Each round was monitored by Mission representatives and delivered by a diverse team of trainers, including high-ranking police officers, lawyers, and prosecutors.

From 14-18 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the German Federal Police, organized a five-day training session for 20 border police officers in Ohrid. Two German experts delivered training on detecting counterfeit documents, including the security features of passports and Schengen visas. Experts have already identified officers for a future advanced (training-of-trainers) seminar.

From 28 September-9 October, the Mission organized three workshops for 56 police station commanders with the aim of increasing their professional performance. The workshops in Ohrid and Ponikya were developed in co-operation with an international expert and the MoIA. They included a module on general management and problem-oriented policing as well as one on Standard Operating Procedures for police.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

On 9 December, the Deputy Head of Mission opened a networking workshop to establish an association of female police officers in Skopje, which included over 35 representatives of the MoIA, the National Police Union, the Association of Women in Kosovo<sup>1</sup> Police (AWKP), and OSCE representatives. The theme of the meeting was to foster gender balance and to discuss the promotion of women's rights in the police service.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

On 26 February, Mission representatives participated in the second open debate during the Mission-supported project "Improving Safety in Public Places and Enhancing Interethnic Tolerance Amongst Youth". The debate was held on the premises of Zdravko Cvetkovski High School in the Karpos Municipality of Skopje. The discussion, which focused on tackling violence amongst youth, was organized by the Prevention Division of the Skopje's SIA, and was carried out in close co-operation with school officials and students. Students, teachers, other professional school staff (from three secondary schools in Skopje), and representatives of parent councils attended the event.

<sup>1</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.

The following activities are part of a joint project, entitled “Persons without Documents”, between the Mission, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the MoIA. The project aims at assisting the Roma community in obtaining official documents, generating meaningful discussion, and promoting awareness in the police service on the security aspects of the lack of personal documentation amongst the Roma community, while simultaneously encouraging better understanding between police and Roma in areas of common concern.

- On 27 February, Mission representatives attended the launch of the project in Strumica’s SIA. As part of the project, a manual and flyers on the issue of persons without identity documents were produced and distributed.
- On 3 March, Mission representatives attended the second launch of the project in Stip’s SIA. Six additional launches of the project are planned for the remaining SIA.
- On 1 April, Mission representatives attended the launch of the project in Skopje’s SIA on the premises of the Gazi Baba Police Station where manuals and flyers were distributed. The meeting was led by the Prevention Division of Skopje’s SIA and included presentations from representatives of the Mission, UNHCR, the MoIA, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, and the Ministry of Justice.
- On 16 April, Mission representatives attended the launch of the project in Bitola’s SIA. Manuals and flyers were distributed, and representatives of the Mission, UNHCR, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy held presentations. The Inspector of Prevention at Bitola’s SIAs and a number of NGO’s and other stakeholders also attended the meeting.

On 5-6 and 12-13 June, the Mission supported a training-of-trainers course for ten public relations advisors and regional police spokespersons from the MoIA in Skopje. The course aimed at advancing and transferring the skills of the MoIA’s public relations advisors and spokespersons to other police officers, and at raising their awareness on the importance of public relations and communication with the wider public. Upon completion of the course, the public relations advisors, together with two external consultants, designed a tailor-made workshop for high- and mid-level management from the Ministry’s eight SIAs. Subsequently, 202 managers attended nine workshops on public and media relations in the second half of 2015.

On 30 October, the Mission supported a national conference held in Skopje where the Prevention of Extremism leading to Radicalisation and Terrorism (PERT) project, pocket guide, manual, and training course were presented. This

conference also promoted the key aims of the project, which are to strengthen the capacity of police officers to counter violent extremism, to raise awareness of the benefits of utilizing police-public partnership techniques, and to use a community policing approach to detect indicators of violent extremism and radicalization at an early stage.

### Hate Crime

From 23-29 April, the Mission supported ODIHR in implementing the first two sessions of the training-of-trainers course on ODIHR’s Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) for 23 police trainers. During the training sessions, four ODIHR experts trained police officers on effective means to investigate hate crimes to ensure support for victims. The sessions were designed to raise the awareness of the police trainers on existing stereotypes, intolerance, and discrimination.

On 18 December, the Mission organized a training course for 20 police officers as part of its activities in the area of anti-discrimination and hate crime. The training course covered the identification and investigation of hate crimes as well as national and international legal contexts.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

From 31 August-4 September, the Mission organized an advanced training course on Crime Scene Investigation at the Police Training Centre in Idrizovo, Skopje. Two trainers from the Turkish National Police delivered the course for 20 trainees from the MoIA’s Forensic Department. The course is part of the Mission’s project to improve the functioning of the Forensic Department and to develop its capacity to comply with the procedures prescribed by the new Law on Criminal Procedure.

From 5-9 October, the Mission organized a police training course, entitled “The Process of Investigation: Operation-Interview-Evidence”, to strengthen the operational capacity of the Administration for Security and Counterintelligence (ASC) in counter-terrorism investigations. The course took place in Ankara and was delivered by the experts from the Turkish Counter Terrorism Academy. Ten mid- and high-level counter-terrorism unit managers from the MoIA’s ASC participated in the course.

### Public Order and Crisis Management

From 20-24 April, the Mission organized a training-of-trainers course on Tonfa (police baton) techniques for 17 police trainers from the MoIA’s Training and Support Unit. The course was held at the Gjorče Petrov Police Facility in Skopje and was delivered by two experts from the French National Police. Through their participation in the course,

participants learned how to organize and deliver basic and advanced-level Tonfa training to their fellow officers. The goal of this activity was to improve the ability of the police to use nonlethal force in restoring public peace and order. It falls under the Mission's project "Strengthening the Institutional Structure and Capacity of the MoIA".

Mission field-deployed staff continued to monitor events at northern and southern border crossings, and participated

in meetings regarding the migrant situation. Since September, the Mission field deployed teams have attended weekly co-ordination meetings in Gevgelija. These meetings were originally chaired by UNHCR. This responsibility has since been assumed by the crises management centre. The team also visits regularly the transit refugee/migrant camp situated nearby.

### OSCE Mission to Skopje training at the International Training Centre for Combating Clandestine Laboratories (ITCCCL) in Legionowo, Poland

- During a one week training course, 15 HC Police Officers learned about different methods of synthetic drug production, and familiarized themselves with safety measures of police raid operations in dismantling clandestine laboratories, methods of scene-of-the-crime examinations, securing evidence, etc.;
- ITCCCL is one of a few of these types of training centres in the world where police experts are able to practice their tactics in combating clandestine laboratories where synthetic drugs are being produced.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

The following trainings are part of a project for enhancing the skills of border police officers in fighting transnational threats and organized crime, with a special focus on irregular migration and combatting trafficking in human beings. The joint project is to be implemented country-wide in all of the police's Regional Centres for Border Affairs (RCBAs).

- From 14-17 April, the Mission, in co-operation with the Embassy of France, IOM, and UNHCR, organized a specialized pilot training course in Delcevo for 17 border police officers.
- From 16-19 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the Embassy of France, IOM and UNHCR, organized a training course in Ohrid on "Profiling and Searching Tactics" for 16 border police officers of the RCBA – West.
- From 27-30 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the Embassy of France, IOM and UNHCR, organized a training course in Skopje on "Profiling and Searching Tactics" for 14 border police officers of the RCBA – North.

From 4-8 May, the Mission, in co-operation with the Turkish National Police, organized a training course for ten police

officers on techniques for investigating organized crime. The course was held at the Turkish Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime in Ankara, Turkey. The training course aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of the participants in intelligence-led policing, while strengthening their capacity to combat organized crime.

On 21-23 September, the Mission organized a simulation exercise for 60 police officers and three public prosecutors from the region. The goal was to test operational capabilities while using special investigative measures in fighting organized crime at the regional level, to utilize tactical elements, and to discuss potential issues stemming from international police co-operation in fighting organized crime. In the end, the results of the operation were presented. Participants exchanged their experience, crosschecked their operational methods and tactics, and verified legal tools in relation to local laws and bilateral agreements governing regional co-operation in criminal matters.

On 13 November, the Mission organized a training course for a police K-9 unit, held at the Police Training Centre in Idrizovo, Skopje. This Mission-supported pilot project, which was implemented in co-operation with the MoIA, the OSCE Mission to Serbia, US Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) and FRONTEx, meant to enhance the skills of police to fight transnational threats and organized crime, with a special focus on human trafficking and drugs and

weapons smuggling. The training course was held as part of a project aimed at providing support to the decentralization of K-9 Unit activities within the country and to include the establishment of sub-units at border crossing points.

### **Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters**

From 9-11 December, the Mission facilitated the green border observation training for 17 border police officers from North and South Regional Centres for Border Affairs. The overall aim of the project was to enhance the capacity of border police in detecting cross border crimes and irregular migration. Trainers from the Hungarian Border Police Vocational School delivered the training. Green border protection, observation, detection of cross border organized criminal activity, best practice, health protection and human rights, as well as the recently built fence along the country's southern border, were the issues discussed.

### **Counter-Terrorism & VERLT**

Throughout 2015, the Mission focused on a VERLT project known locally as PERT. It is based on the EU CoPPRa (Community Policing and Prevention of Radicalisation) project, which started in 2010 under the Belgian EU Presidency. CoPPRa was created to develop a set of tools for first line response officers to prevent terrorist acts through the early detection of possible signals and indicators of radicalisation. PERT is a project tailored for the HC and is the first of its kind in the Balkan region.

The project successfully achieved:

- Setting up a working group consisting of Counter Intelligence and Uniform Police;
- Developing a common curriculum for a training course that teaches first line officers on how to use the “pocket guide” developed within the project, and on detecting and preventing violent extremism in their daily work;
- Developing a Trainer’s Manual for ToT Trainers in support of the common curriculum;
- Organizing a Train-the-Trainer course for 20 trainers, from 26-29 October;
- Supporting a national conference, held in Skopje on 30 October, where the PERT project, pocket guide, manual and training course were publicly launched and the key aims of the project were promoted.

From 14-18 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the Turkish National Police, organized a training on Combating Financing of Terrorism for 16 members of the Administration for Security and Counterintelligence within the MoIA, Financial Police and Financial Intelligence Unit, Public Revenue Office, and Customs Administration. The training focused on detecting the financial resources of

terrorist organizations, the methods of gathering evidence, and the importance of co-operation and co-ordination among institutions.

From 9-13 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Turkish National Police, supported a five-day training course on methods used in countering terrorism, held at the Turkish Anti-Terrorism Academy in Ankara. The course aimed to further educate experts from the MoIA on modern methods used by law enforcement agencies against terrorism, while strengthening the capacity of trainees in detection and suppression of terrorist activities. As part of the training programme, the participants also visited the Mobile Electronic System Integration Centre and the Crisis Management Centre in Ankara.

### **Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors**

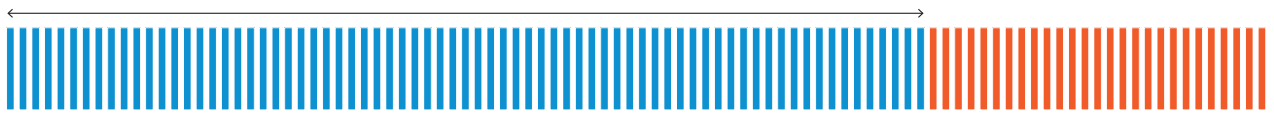
From 14-20 June, the Mission organized a training course for 15 police officials at the Training Centre for Combating Clandestine Laboratories (ITCCCL) in Legionowo, Poland. The training sessions focused on enhancing the technical and tactical capabilities of police officers to combat illegal drug trafficking. The course also covered the topic of detecting synthetic and semi-synthetic illegal drugs.

### Mission to Skopje – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 73%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 27%



# 4.7 Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

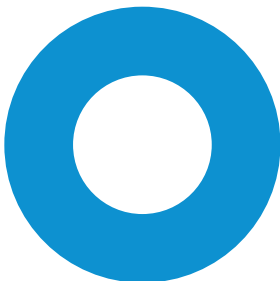
## Introduction

The activities conducted by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU) are based on the MoU signed between the OSCE and the Government of Ukraine on 19 July 1999. Previous areas of focus have included assistance provided by the PCU with regards to organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, and gender-based violence, and to the establishment of national prevention mechanisms (NPMs) to, *inter alia*, address torture and ill-treatment in the penitentiary system. Increased transparency and efficiency of the Mol's media relations to reduce the potential for conflict has also represented a part of the PCU's efforts.

Since 2014, the ongoing conflict in Ukraine has significantly shaped the priorities of the PCU and its national partners regarding its police-related activities.

### BUDGET (UB)\* N/A\*\*

2015



**TOTAL**  
**2,993,000 EUR**

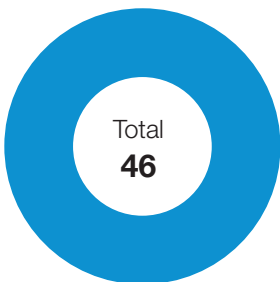
2014



**TOTAL**  
**2,873,000 EUR**

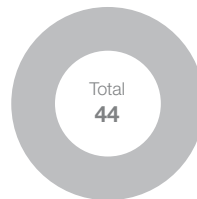
### STAFF\* N/A

2015



**TOTAL**  
**46 Total**  
**43 Local**  
**3 International**

2014



**TOTAL**  
**44 Total**  
**41 Local**  
**3 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

\*\* The PCU does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities. Police-Related Activities are implemented mostly by the Human Security Programme with contributions from other programmes.



## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

In the first half of the year, the PCU assisted in the training of a new police patrol in Kyiv as a pilot project for a broader police reform. The PCU developed two courses on combating human trafficking and responding to domestic violence. From July to November, the PCU trained 9,000 new police patrol officers in 17 Ukrainian cities on combating human trafficking and domestic violence in an effort to further Ukraine's police reform. Monitoring conducted by the MoI resulted in an 80% increase in trust in the new patrol police by the public within the given time period. A survey conducted by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) in 2015 shows low confidence ratings from the public regarding the traditional Ukrainian militia (police) at 22%, however, higher confidence ratings regarding the newly formed Ukrainian police at 52%.<sup>1</sup>

In the second half of the year, the PCU distributed 2,000 stickers to be placed in police cells concerning the rights of detained persons. In addition, 3,000 guide booklets on the topic were handed out to police officers and 5,500 re-sealable plastic bags, for holding the personal belongings of detainees while staying in police custody, were supplied.

In July, the PCU signed a MoU with their counterpart at the European Union Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform to establish co-operation regarding police reform in Ukraine.

In December, the PCU organized an International Conference devoted to the policy issues of combating crime. It was attended by 80 prominent scholars, advocates, judges, experts and law enforcers.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

The PCU supported the development and publication of the 2015 Organized Crime Threat Assessment in Ukraine. A team of prominent scholars and practitioners (acting security service and law enforcement officers) prepared the OCTA on the basis of national data interpreted both in light of domestic experiences and under best international practices.

The assessment was published in late 2015 and presented to the scholarly and law enforcement community during a series of conferences.

On 29 October, the results of the assessment and the broader issues of combating organized crime were in focus at the expert roundtable, entitled "Counteracting International Terrorism and Organized Crime: Current Civilizational Challenge for Ukraine", that gathered 40 representatives of law enforcement agencies, experts and academia.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

In October, the PCU and the Parliamentary Ombudsman of Ukraine co-organized a conference on the current issues, challenges and opportunities of the national preventive mechanism (NPM) in Ukraine, with the focus on the three years of experience of the use of the Ombudsman Plus model in Ukraine. The event gathered NPM activists, international experts, and civil servants, as well as representatives of NGOs, law enforcement and academia, and provided a forum to discuss the current issues of NPM functioning and the Ukrainian Ombudsman Plus NPM model.

In addition, a study tour to Ljubljana acquainted Ukrainian ombudsman officials and NPM activists with the Slovenian experience in implementing a NPM, and, in particular, their Ombudsman Plus model. Overall, the PCU supported six two-day trainings for 120 custodial settings officials. Two of them were organized for employees of the Main and Regional Departments of the Ukrainian MoIA and one of them for policemen from special institutions of the MoIA from across Ukraine.

From August to December, the PCU supported 50 monitoring visits to detention locations and closed residential institutions, including those in the conflict zone, to support the NPM of torture and ill-treatment implemented jointly by the Ombudsman and civil society. The PCU also supported the development and publication of 500 copies of a manual for NPM inspectors.

To increase awareness on the human rights of detainees, the PCU distributed 2,000 stickers on the topic to each of the 380 police custody facilities to be further distributed in police cells. To increase the awareness of police officers on the protection of human rights, 3,000 human rights in custody guidance booklets were disseminated among police officers. The PCU supplied police stations throughout the country with 5,500 re-sealable plastic bags for the personal belongings of detainees.

<sup>1</sup> USAID (2015 Sept) Two Years after Maidan: Ukrainians Committed to Democracy, Disappointed in Unmet Aspirations. [http://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/ifes\\_public\\_opinion\\_in\\_ukraine\\_sept\\_2015\\_key\\_findings\\_final.pdf](http://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/ifes_public_opinion_in_ukraine_sept_2015_key_findings_final.pdf)

In December, the PCU, in co-operation with the MoI, updated the child-focused booklet “Your Safety” and distributed 100,000 copies of it to police patrol officers in six large cities, who in turn passed them on to school children to improve police-community relations.

In addition, the PCU facilitated the drafting of a 420-hour training programme for the reformed neighbourhood police units. The programme will be delivered to 15,000 police officers in 2016.

## OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine supported training of new Ukrainian patrol police

- The establishment of the new patrol police in Kyiv, Ukraine, initiated by the MoI in January 2015, was the first step in the country-wide police reform;
- Over 33,000 persons, 35% of which are women, applied and undertook tests to evaluate their general and individual skills, as well as their health and physical abilities;
- Approx. 2,000 recruits were selected and underwent initial training courses between April and June 2015;
- The training is part of a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of Ukrainian institutions in gender mainstreaming and at addressing gender-based violence more effectively;
- On 2 July, a graduation ceremony was held for the new patrol police officers in Kyiv, Ukraine, trained with the support of the PCU;
- The training focused on enhancing recruits’ knowledge and skills in addressing human trafficking and domestic violence, with particular attention paid to co-operation with local communities, and to identification and response to human trafficking and domestic violence crimes as part of routine duties.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

In April, the PCU hosted a week-long workshop on Ukraine’s capacity in combating terrorism and organized crime. Approximately 30 security service officials took part, along with representatives from the EUAM, OSCE SMM, INTERPOL, Poland, Slovakia, and Romania.

In May, the PCU established a working group to develop and pilot a methodological guidance for assessing and managing transnational organized crime risks. The group contributed to the Organized Crime Threat Assessment in Ukraine (see chapter on Strategic Planning above).

In October, the PCU organized a workshop on investigating terrorism and organized crime, followed by a study visit to the Romanian Intelligence Service in Bucharest for 25 regional investigators.

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

Since October, the PCU has been chairing a donors’ working group on criminal investigation. The group has developed a common vision on the structure of the criminal police, and shared it with the Head of the National Police for further consideration.

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

In 2015, the PCU organized several activities regarding the preparation of a comprehensive AML risk assessment, which is being implemented jointly with the OSCE OCEEA. The national risk assessment is to be completed by the end of 2016. Participants stressed that law enforcement authorities and financial monitoring agencies must achieve greater levels of co-operation and increase the productive use of analytical materials of the State Financial Monitoring Service (SFMS).

- In May, workshops on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) were organized for 35 participants from the SFMS, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Bank, the Ministry of

Finance and the National Police Academy. Israeli, Belgian, and Polish FIU experts shared experiences and offered to collaborate closely with the Ukrainian FIU in fighting terrorism financing.

- In October and December, two workshops on AML/CFT were held for 45 participants from the SFMS, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the National Police Academy, and non-banking financial institutions. The workshops introduced the national risk assessment processes.
- In December, 28 experts reviewed the role of law enforcement bodies in national risk assessment in a two-day workshop in Kyiv. They compiled recommendations to more effectively respond to threats.

In June, a two-day workshop in Lviv reviewed the updated legal framework for AML/CFT. From 29 June-3 July, five Ukrainian FIU experts visited Lisbon to be informed on the Portuguese experience with AML/CFT. They studied the country's national risk assessment in preparation for their own, and will incorporate many of Portugal's approaches.

In December, the PCU commissioned a practical commentary on the legislation, reflecting new standards and providing an overview of global trends to assist financial reporting agencies in meeting the requirements of the recent AML/CFT law. More than 20,000 financial monitoring reporting agencies are intended to benefit from using this tool country-wide. The PCU printed and distributed 500 copies of the commentary to financial reporting agencies; an electronic version is available as well.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime

Throughout the year, partner NGOs continued to support multidisciplinary groups in 13 regions in implementing the NRM to combat trafficking in human beings. The groups included police, social-service providers, employment centres, legal aid providers and others. More than 2,400 government officials and activists were trained in identifying and assisting victims of trafficking. Additionally, information campaigns on trafficking were launched across the country.

In May, two international experts presented a newly developed training course on investigating IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes. The course's development started in January, with the experts drawing on international practices and Ukrainian experiences. The translation needs to be finalized by Ukrainian experts.

In late June, the PCU held a workshop for 167 NRM actors from across Ukraine to assess the progress of the NRM multiplication. Participants highlighted the need for an

improved identification system for victims of human trafficking.

In September and October, the PCU supported a number of working group meetings and a national seminar with more than 140 heads of anti-trafficking police units, investigators, and NGOs from all regions of Ukraine, and social authorities responsible for the provision of a status of trafficking victims. These activities aimed to address the need for identifying more efficiently victims of human trafficking, which resulted in a draft joint order of the Ministry of Social Policy and National Police on trafficking data and on recommendations for information exchange and referral between the two bodies. Ultimately, 83 people were registered as victims in 2015, compared to an average of 27 in the previous three years.

In October, a manual based on a newly developed training course on investigating IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes was finalized and 600 copies were printed. In addition, the first five-day course of its kind was delivered to 20 anti-trafficking and cybercrime police officers.

From November to December, the PCU organized a nationwide anti-trafficking information campaign, with over 170 illuminated signs and billboards providing information on the national anti-trafficking hotline and on recruitment scams such as promising refugee status.

In December, the PCU procured equipment for a specialized training room at Kharkiv State University of Interior to facilitate the future delivery of courses on investigating IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes.

### Cybercrime

In August, the PCU conducted a specialized training on network security for 20 anti-cybercrime police officers.

In September, at the request of the MoI, the PCU helped draft the concept paper for the new Ukrainian cyber police and establish the criteria and tests for the selection of candidates.

On 9 October, the MoI announced the creation of Ukraine's reformed cyber police following the adoption of respective governmental regulations on 13 October. From October to December, the PCU supported the selection process and re-attestation of cyber police staff, including the facilitation of integrity testing for over 500 candidates. Two 400-hour training programmes were developed, and supporting training materials for cadets and professors were printed. Following the finalization of the selection process, the PCU intends to facilitate the training of 250 new cyber police officers in line with the above-mentioned programmes in 2016.

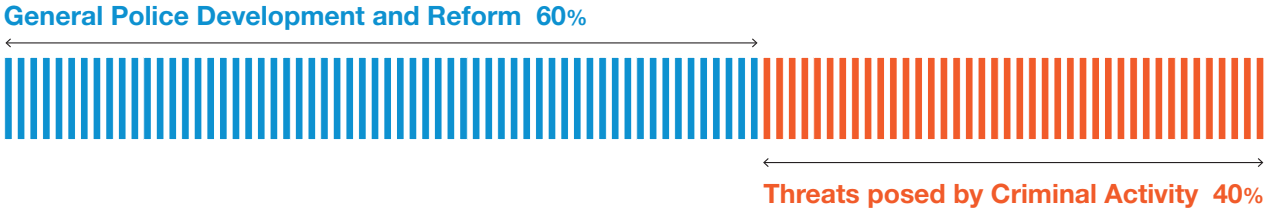
In September, the PCU supported the Security Service in launching their web-based distance learning system on criminal investigation of cyber terrorism by organizing a

pilot training for 25 regional cyberterrorism investigators of the Security Service. In December, the PCU supported a practical training on hacking threats.

### Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_



# 4.8 Project Co-ordinator in Baku

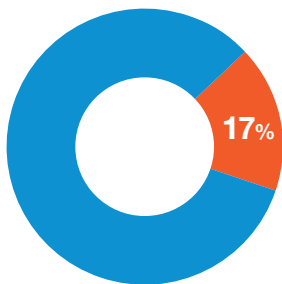


## Introduction

The OSCE Project-Co-ordinator in Baku (PCiB) was involved in two primary projects until its discontinuation in July 2015. “Institutional Support and Capacity-Building of the National Bomb Data Centre” and “Preventing and Countering Cybercrime in Azerbaijan”. These activities aimed, firstly, to ensure Azerbaijan’s commitments to the OSCE through close co-operation between the Azerbaijani Government and the OSCE in the areas of project planning and implementation, and, secondly, to facilitate continuous contact with governmental and non-governmental bodies, local authorities, universities and research institutions.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

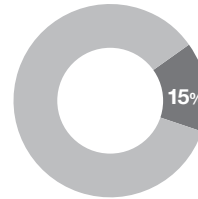
2015



**TOTAL**  
**1,800,000 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES (PMA)\*\***  
**313,200 EUR**

2014



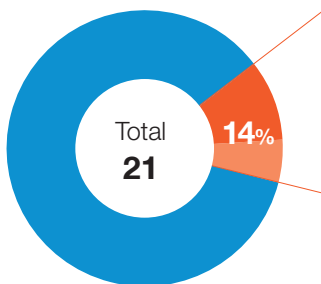
**TOTAL**  
**1,800,000 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES (PMA)\*\***  
**272,800 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2015

**TOTAL**



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

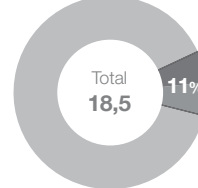
**3 Total**

**2 Local**

**1 International**

2014

**TOTAL**



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**2 Total**

**1 Local**

**1 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

\*\* The PCiB does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities; the PMA covers not only Police-Related Activities.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Specialized Investigations Units/Forensics

On 30 January, PCiB representatives and the head of the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) of the Ministry of National Security (MNS) discussed activities within the framework of the PCiB's project to provide institutional support and capacity-building to the NBDC. The PCiB addressed the intention of the European Chairperson of the International Bomb Data Centre Working Group (IBDCWG) to facilitate the accession of Azerbaijan to the group. In addition, a four-day visit for three officials of law enforcement agencies to the Dutch BDC was organized by the PCiB on 27 April, in order to study the operation of the NBDC and the information exchange within the IBDCWG.

combating cybercrime in Azerbaijan. In co-operation with the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy (ADA) University, several activities were successfully carried out.

On 22 January, PCiB representatives visited the ADA University and discussed the possibility of establishing a cybersecurity excellence centre on the ADA University campus with assistance provided by the PCiB. The centre could serve as a training platform for state authorities, including law enforcement agencies, and as a research institution for studies on new trends in the sphere of cyber security and cybercrime.

On 30 March, the PCiB organized a two-week training course for 10 officials of Azerbaijani law enforcement and justice agencies in Ankara, Turkey on basic digital forensics. On 20 April, another two-week training course with identical objectives was conducted at the ADA University for 12 additional officials of Azerbaijani law enforcement and justice agencies.

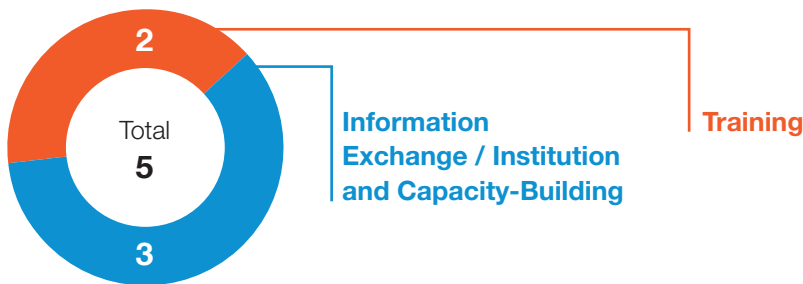
From 11-16 May, the PCiB organized a study visit to Estonia for eight Azerbaijani officials from law enforcement agencies, the MFA, and communication technologies at the ADA University. In an effort to improve the national cybersecurity capabilities of Azerbaijan, officials participated in the Tallinn e-Governance Conference 2015 and other events during the ICT week in Estonia, and visited key ICT educational and research institutions in Tallinn.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Cybercrime

Until its discontinuation in July 2015, the PCiB worked continuously on its project focused on preventing and

### Project Co-ordinator in Baku – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 20%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 80%



## 4.9 Office in Yerevan



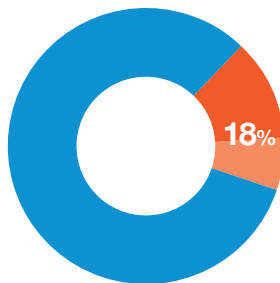
### Introduction

The OSCE Office in Yerevan (the Office) assists Armenia in the reform of its police services, particularly in the development of democratic policing practices and the implementation of reform programmes. The Republic of Armenia Police Reform Programme aims to strengthen effective policing and to increase trust and confidence in the police.

In 2015, the Armenian Government approved the Police Reform Programme for 2015-2017, in order to ensure the consistency of the reform process. The Programme's design was based on the evaluation of activities that was conducted under the Reform Programme for 2013-2014. The new programme, like the previous one, will include a series of activities aimed at improving trust in the police. In November 2014, the Government-approved Charter

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2015

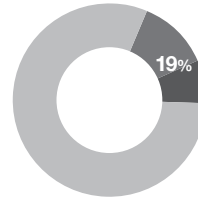


**TOTAL**  
**2,954,400 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY**  
**ACTIVITIES (PMA)<sup>a</sup>**  
**533,400 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
**(out of the PMA budget)**  
**187,000 EUR<sup>b</sup>**

2014



**TOTAL**  
**2,862,000 EUR**

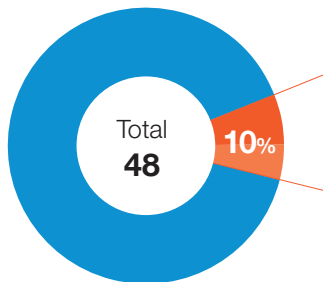
**POLITICO-MILITARY**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
**533,400 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
**(out of the PMA budget)**  
**187,000 EUR<sup>c</sup>**

### STAFF\*

2015

TOTAL



**POLITICO-MILITARY**  
**ACTIVITIES (PMA)<sup>d</sup>**

**5 Total**

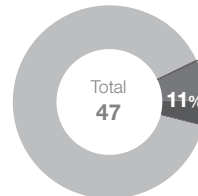
**4 Local**

**1 International**

**2<sup>e</sup> Staff members within PMA**  
**working on Police-Related**  
**Activities**

2014

TOTAL



**POLITICO-MILITARY**  
**ACTIVITIES**

**5 Total**

**4 Local**

**1 International**

**2 Staff members within PMA**  
**working on Police-Related**  
**Activities**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

a The Office does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities.

b Not included: 1 additional ExB project of 57,000.00 EUR

c Not included: 1 additional ExB project of 110,500.00 EUR

d THB is included in the Democratization Programme with 1 international and 1 local staff member.

e Not included: 1 additional local staff member working on cyber security issues + 1 additional ExB staff member working on community policing issues

on Community Policing was amended and re-adopted by a Governmental Decree, thus upgrading its legal status. During 2015, the Police invested efforts into strengthening the police-public partnership. As a part of this policy, a new institution of school inspectors was established. The school inspectors became a fully operational institution targeting prevention of juvenile delinquency through close contacts with pupils, parents and teachers. In 2015, the Office's efforts were focused on assisting the Police in improving public trust, in line with the priorities identified in the Police Reform Programme.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

From 10-13 November, the Office organized the Security Sector Reform workshop held in Armenia. The event was strongly supported by the Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sport. Overall support was also provided by the CPC/FSC support section and DCAF/ISSAT as well as the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy. Twenty-three participants from various Armenian agencies, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Police, and Military Prosecution, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Emergency Situation and Territorial Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Parliamentarian Committee on DNSIA, Administration of the President and the Staff of Government, as well as representatives of the OSCE field operations in Ukraine, Montenegro, and Kyrgyzstan, had an opportunity to learn about best international experiences and to share views and ideas with regards to the Security Sector.

During the reporting period (August, September and December), the Office mentored and participated in the work of the Independent Admission Commissions (IAC) by monitoring the admission process to all institutions of the Complex (Police Academy, Police College, Police Educational Complex). The IAC was established at the Office's initiative in 2011 with the intention of organizing and implementing a fair and transparent admission process, and thereby reducing risks of corruption. The Programme also continued monitoring the gender factor in the admission process. In 2012, upon the recommendation of the Office, the 5% quota of female admissions was lifted because, starting in 2013, the

monitoring of Admission Exams recorded an unprecedented increase of admitted female applicants. In 2015, the total number of female applicants admitted to the Police Academy, Police College and Police Training Centre was 69. In 2014, it was almost equal to that number. Thus, the exam monitoring revealed that over the past two years the number of admitted female applicants to all three educational institutions was consistent. This proved the initial growth was not a one-time occurrence, but a stable tendency.

From 4-8 May, the Office organized a four-day visit for Armenian police education and training experts to study the French approach to police education. The visit was supported by the French MoI. Meetings were held to discuss human resources management, police educational institution admission processes, the promotion system, general police reform processes and gender mainstreaming.

From 17-19 June, the Office organized a course on police integrity in the Police Educational Complex. The three-day train the trainers course was attended by 14 trainers of the Complex and introduced the concept of police integrity as well as main delivery methods in police educational institutions. The participants attended lectures and were divided into working groups to review case studies and teaching methodologies.

On 25 August, the opening ceremony of the training class in the Military Police Department was held, which was established with the support of the Office. This project is based on the 2015 Co-operation Plan between the Ministry of Defence and the Office.

On 1 March, the Office launched an English language training course for representatives of the military police in the Ministry of Defence. The objective of the course was to increase English language proficiency among the military police, enabling them to implement their duties.

## Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

From October 2-3, the Office, in association with the Armenian Police and DCAF, organized a series of roundtables dedicated to the issue of human rights and gender in the Police. The first of the round tables was targeted at police leadership, policy-makers, and human resource managers, while the second one, conducted at the Police Educational Complex, was tailored for police educators and trainers. The DCAF experts, who made presentations during the roundtables, covered the general aspects of human rights and gender equality and the relevance of these topics to the field of policing. The overall number of participants from both events was approx. 60.

During the roundtables, the audience was presented the DCAF Toolkit on Police Reform and Gender, translated and published by the Office. The Toolkit is intended for use by various actors working on police reform. It contains a combination of background information and practical examples and tips to assist in the design and implementation of the reform process.

## Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

In March and April, the Office and the NGO National Centre for Legal Researches launched the project “Facilitation of Community Policing Development in Armenia”. A series of meetings and sports events were organized in the town of Artashat in the Ararat region to inform and involve local communities. The meetings included representatives of local police, communities, and NGOs. Discussion focused on the concept of community policing, the establishment of Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs), and the need for participation from civil society and local communities. In addition, NGO experts conducted training for police officers on communication skills and conflict management.

On 1 June, a police-public relations event was organized in the Ararat region with the support of the Office to celebrate International Children’s Day. The purpose was to bring the local police and children together to improve relations and to raise mutual understanding. Police representatives presented their activities to the children, which was followed by a question and answer session.

On 4 June, the Office, DCAF and the Armenian police organized a conference on police-public relations. Over 55 representatives from the police leadership, the National Assembly Standing Committee on Defence, National Security and Internal Affairs, the Ombudsman Office and civil society organizations participated in the event. Discussions focused on international and local approaches to strengthening police-public partnership and police co-

operation with other stakeholders being effective tools for building public trust in the police.

From September 14-October 16, an intensive training on community policing for cadets of the Police College of the Police Education Complex was co-organized by the Office and the NGO National Centre for Legal Researches, who was in charge of its implementation. The training improved the professional skills of ten future community police officers through practical exercises in the fields of administrative problem solving and communication with CAGs.

From 2-3 November, the Office co-operated with the police in organizing a roundtable on the challenges and perspectives of community policing in Armenia. The activity focused on reviewing the results and lessons learned over the two-year period of a joint community policing project. The event brought together 45 participants from police leadership as well as police college cadets and community policing officers.

On 24 November, the Office donated 35 computers to the Police to help enhance the professional capacities of regional community policing units.

From December 2-4, the Office organized a study visit to Georgia in the scope of its project on Supporting Future Community Police Officers Project. Among the participants were two cadets of the Police College, Deputy Head of the Armenian Police Educational Complex, and an expert from the NGO National Centre for Legal Researches. The delegation held meetings with the leadership of the Georgian Police and Police Academy to get acquainted with the present situation and future prospects of the reform process.

## Gender-Based and Domestic Violence

On 21 April, the Office organized a seminar involving key stakeholders to formally launch the year-long project “Strengthening Police Units on Domestic Violence”. The event aimed at raising awareness among police officers and other relevant actors on issues of domestic violence. In particular, representatives of the Department for Protection of Juvenile Rights and Prevention of Domestic Violence, regional police departments, relevant ministries, local NGOs and communities were brought together to discuss models for partnership and co-operation in preventing and combating domestic violence.

From 7-10 July, the Office and the NGO Social Justice organized a joint two-day training course on domestic violence in Tsakhkadzor. The course was attended by 55 school inspectors from Juvenile Case Units of the Armenian Police and aimed at raising awareness on domestic violence, outlining the role of school inspectors in combating this

issue and developing appropriate skills to address domestic violence cases in schools.

On 19 August, the Office and the NGO Social Justice organized another one-day workshop on domestic violence in Ijevan. Twenty-five representatives of the local government, NGOs, and police attended the event. The meeting aimed at raising awareness on domestic violence issues, outlining the role of the respective institutions in combating domestic violence and improving co-operation between police and local bodies.

On 23 September, an inter-district meeting on domestic violence in Yerevan was organized jointly by the Office and the NGO Social Justice. The meeting was attended by 25 representatives from local self-government, non-governmental organizations, and the police, including community police and juvenile inspectors. It aimed at raising awareness on domestic violence issues, outlining the role of the respective institutions in combating domestic violence, and developing appropriate skills to address cases of domestic violence in communities.

On 20 November, the Office organized a roundtable in Ijevan for 30 participants from the Ijevan Police Department, Police headquarters, local authorities and civil society organizations. The roundtable was on means to combat domestic violence and improve co-operation on referrals. On the same day, a domestic violence information corner was opened in the Ijevan Police Department, offering referral information useful to all parties in domestic violence cases. Similar information corners opened this month, with the Office's support, in all five Yerevan police departments.

On 26 November, the Office, in co-operation with the Police, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science and a civil society organization, convened 80 representatives of the police and other agencies to discuss how to enhance partnership among police, state bodies and civil society organizations that deal with domestic violence.

## OSCE Office in Yerevan's Community Policing Week

- The town of Artashat's local community policing officers proposed an event that would combine the celebration of International Children's Day with the community-oriented activities of the police to take place on 1 June. The idea was to bring together the local police and the children from a hostel located in one of the most run-down communities with severely impoverished households. The Office organized, jointly with the NGO National Centre for Legal Research, various games, sports competitions, gift-giving and other activities, engaging both children and police officers;
- On 4 June, the Office, DCAF and the Armenian Police co-organized an international conference on strengthening police-public relations for over 55 high-level participants. Discussions focused on the role of community policing and the mass media, as well as the practical application of police-public partnership models during various police-related projects of the Office;
- On 5 June, a workshop on Police and Public Relations for middle-rank commanders and Educational Complex staff was organized. Experts from DCAF and the OSCE shared international good practices on building police-public partnerships, while their local Armenian counterparts shared their experiences of introducing community policing and building public trust.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 10-11 September, the Office participated and sponsored the participation of two representatives of the Ministry of Justice and RA Police in the OSCE-wide Conference on “Enhancement of Mechanisms to Cope with Increasing Spread of Illicit Drugs amongst Young People” in Vienna, Austria.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime

On 20 April, the two national experts, selected and hired by the Office to conduct a survey on child labour and exploitation in child care centers and special schools in several provinces in Armenia, presented their draft report. The report, describing the current situation of child labour and trafficking in child care institutions, will be submitted to the relevant state and non-governmental agencies for their feedback and finalized for further distribution. The findings and recommendations of the report will contribute to improving the process of identifying victims of child exploitation and their referral mechanism.

On 10 June, the Office organized a meeting between its Anti-Trafficking Project Monitoring Board (PMB) and the Project Implementing Partner. The draft report on forced and child labour and labour trafficking, prepared by the Project Implementing Partner, and the recommendations that followed the report, were presented at a meeting with the Anti-Trafficking PMB, comprised of representatives of the main state structures involved in combating forced labour and human trafficking (Armenian Police, State Statistics Service, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and two NGOs. Comments received from the PMB will be taken into consideration and the required changes will be made to the current draft.

From 10-11 July, at the request of the Anti-Trafficking Inter-Agency WG, the Office organized a two-day event outside Yerevan. The meeting aimed at presenting the draft report on the findings and recommendations of the study on child and labour trafficking in Armenia. The members of the WG contributed to the final clarification of several issues in the report, before it was published in September 2015. The meeting was also a good opportunity to design the first draft of the next three-year (2016-2018) Anti-Trafficking National Action Plan (NAP) for Armenia.

On 24 December, a pilot study aimed at improving identification of forced labour and labour trafficking cases among adults and children and at strengthening joint efforts to address related challenges was launched in Yerevan. The Office organized the presentation of the two-year (2014-2015) project, which was conducted in close co-operation with the Inter-Agency Anti-Trafficking Inter-Agency WG and the US State Department International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau (the project donor). Over 40 participants, representing various ministries, state agencies and NGOs in the Anti-Trafficking Inter-Agency WG as well as national experts involved in the project, discussed the findings and recommendations of the study conducted by the Caucasus Research Resource Centre – Armenia. The Head of the Office, Ambassador Andrey Sorokin, opened the presentation, and introductory remarks were made by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Issues, the US Ambassador to Armenia, the Program Director of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), and the Manager of the OiY Democratization Programme. The Office also organized a two-day workshop for 40 participants, including Anti-Trafficking Inter-Agency WG members and national experts involved in the implementation of the project, to finalize the 2016-2018 National Action Plan (NAP) on Combatting Human Trafficking, taking into consideration the recommendations of the study. The workshop took place between 24-26 December in Tsaghkadzor, outside Yerevan, and resulted in a finalized NAP that will be submitted to the Prime Minister’s Office for adoption.

### Cybercrime

On 30 April, the Office met the Head of the General Police Department on Fighting Organized Crime to discuss potential co-operation and issues of common interest. The need to find ways of regulating matters pertaining to logging, storing and accessing information was raised, with a particular focus on formalising relations between the police and internet providers. Views were exchanged on strengthening the capacities of the police to prevent and combat various forms of cybercrime.

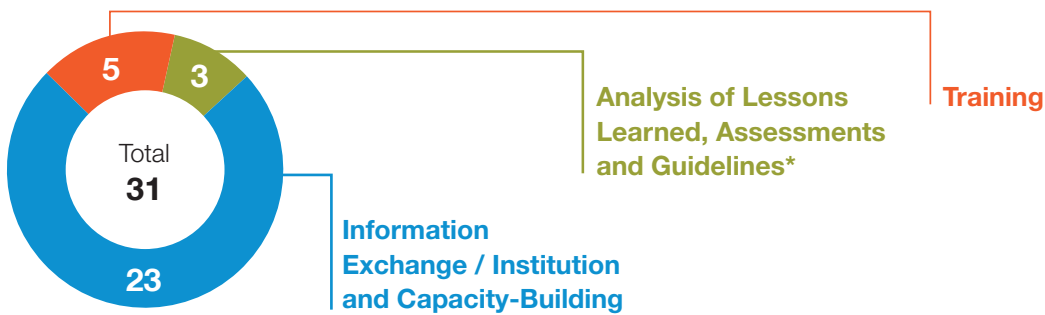
From 17-19 June, the Office, together with representatives of the police, prosecutor’s office, investigative committee and the Ministry of Justice, participated in the Council of Europe Octopus Conference 2015 “Cooperation against Cybercrime” in Strasbourg, France. The event gathered participants from all key sectors, including government, law enforcement, independent experts, academia, private and international organizations dealing with cybersecurity/cybercrime issues. The conference focused on cybercrime legislation, implementation of the Budapest Convention, capacity-building for governmental institutions working on

cybercrime, radicalization on the Internet, and protecting children against online sexual violence.

From 26-30 October, a study visit for representatives of the Police and Investigative Committee was conducted with the financial support of the Office and University College of Dublin.

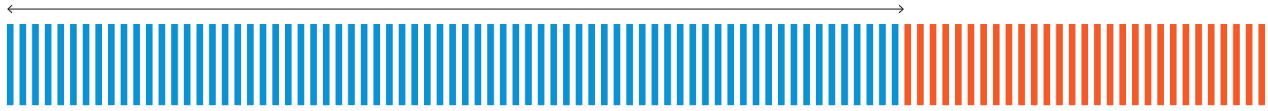
Experts were provided with an opportunity to learn about good practices in the field of cybercrime and cybersecurity and to discuss issues, including the fight against IT crimes, challenges posed by cybercrime, addressing new cyber threats more effectively, and technical preparedness of domestic law enforcement while investigating cybercrime cases.

## Office in Yerevan – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 71%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 29%

\* Not included: Internal project assessments and evaluation



## 4.10 Centre in Ashgabat

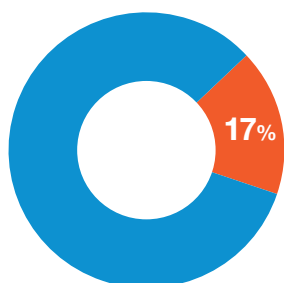


### Introduction

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat (the Centre) was established in 1999. In accordance with the MoU, the Centre assists the host country in implementing OSCE principles and commitments as well as in promoting the host country's co-operation with the OSCE in all spheres. As part of its police-related activities, the Centre focuses on building the capacity of law enforcement bodies to counter terrorism, organized crime, and illicit trafficking in narcotics, to enhance road safety and cyber security, to strengthen the criminal justice system, and to combat human trafficking.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

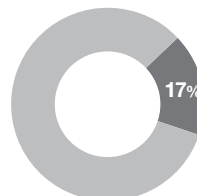
2015



**TOTAL**  
**1,570,800** EUR

**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**  
**262,900** EUR

2014



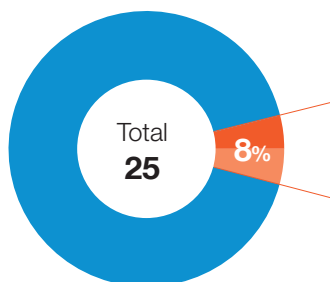
**TOTAL**  
**1,526,900** EUR

**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**  
**260,700** EUR

### STAFF\*

2015

**TOTAL**

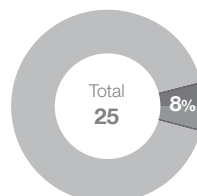


**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**

**2** Total  
**1** Local  
**1** International

2014

**TOTAL**



**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**

**2** Total  
**1** Local  
**1** International

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

## OSCE Centre in Ashgabat Organized a Workshop on International Co-operation in Criminal Matters

- On 15-16 June, the Centre, together with the TNTD/SPMU, organized a workshop on International Co-operation in Criminal Matters, to enhance co-operation between the criminal justice systems of Turkmenistan and Afghanistan in fighting organized crime;
- 19 representatives from various Turkmen law enforcement agencies and five Afghan officials took part in the workshop.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

From 15-16 June, the Centre, together with the TNTD/SPMU, organized a workshop on International Co-operation in Criminal Matters to enhance co-operation between the criminal justice systems of Turkmenistan and Afghanistan in fighting organized crime. Nineteen representatives of various Turkmen law enforcement agencies and five Afghan officials took part.

From 16-18 September, the Head of Centre participated in the autumn session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (PA). Together with the heads of the OSCE field operations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, he took part in a special roundtable event on security and co-operation in Central Asia with a focus on regional security, fighting against terrorism and human trafficking. The Centre supported the participation of two members of the Permanent Delegation of the Mejlis (Legislative Assembly) of Turkmenistan to the PA in the autumn session.

From 24-25 November, the Centre participated in the regional workshop “Cross-Border Cooperation and Exchange of Information”, organized by IOM, with the support of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the US Department of State in Ashgabat. The regional event brought together approximately 40 participants, representing the law enforcement and border agencies of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan as well as from UNRCCA, UNODC, EU Liaison Office in Turkmenistan, and the US Embassy in Turkmenistan. The Centre made a short presentation on the OSCE’s efforts and the Centre’s activities that aim to implement the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept and foster cross-border co-operation.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

From 20-24 July, the Centre organized two events related to counter-terrorism hostage negotiations tactics. The roundtable on 20 July was attended by senior officials from law enforcement, security and military agencies to discuss strategies and hostage negotiations. The four-day training course that started from 21 July brought together 25 operational-level officials representing Turkmenistan’s ministries of National Security, Defence, and Interior as well as Turkmenistan Airlines, State Border and Migration Services, and the General Prosecutor’s Office. Two international experts focused on definitions of terrorism as well as techniques, models and tools of negotiations, including information gathering and context analysis.

From 6-10 July, the Centre organized a training course on examination and detection of drugs at borders in the Dashoguz province (northern Turkmenistan) for 17 law enforcement officials from the State Customs Service, the State Border Service, and the State Service to protect the Security of a Healthy Society (the Turkmen drug control agency). The five-day practical course was delivered by a trainer from the OSCE Secretariat. During the training, the OSCE Border Security Management Concept was presented. The attention of participants was drawn to the security challenges stemming from the modern ways of trafficking of chemical, biological, and radiological substances.

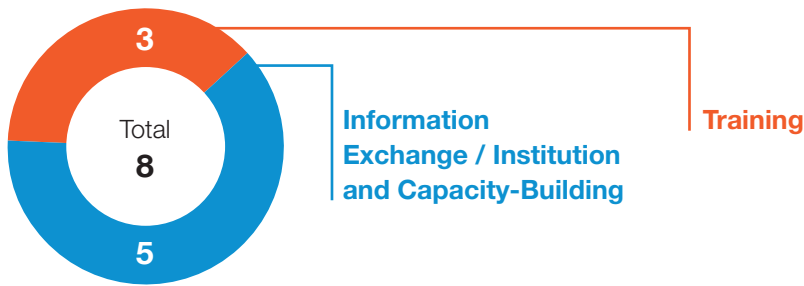
From 24-31 July, the Centre organized a training course on controlled delivery operations to combat drug trafficking for 25 representatives of Turkmenistan’s law enforcement bodies. Two international trainers focused on conducting controlled delivery operations, different forms of controlled delivery crossing land borders, and methods of technical observation used in investigation of trafficking illicit narcotics. The training included a practical exercise during which participants simulated a controlled delivery operation.

### Cybercrime

From 11-12 November, a two-day event organized by the Centre on Cyber and ICT Security aimed to support the efforts of the Government of Turkmenistan in enhancing the capacity of relevant state institutions to counter contemporary cyber/ICT security threats. International experts from Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the UK provided a comprehensive overview

of the current situation in the area of cyber/ICT security, and highlighted the existing challenges and responses to risks of conflict stemming from the use of ICTs. A discussion exercise provided participants with an opportunity to review current national practices and discuss possible measures to enhance cyber/ICT security.

### Centre in Ashgabat – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

# 4.11 Programme Office in Astana



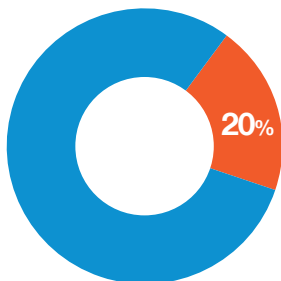
## Introduction

The OSCE Programme Office in Astana (the Office) was first established as the OSCE Centre in Almaty in 1998, and was renamed twice, in 2007 to Centre in Astana and in January 2015 to Programme Office in Astana. It promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments, facilitates contacts and exchange of information, and provides assistance to the government of Kazakhstan.

In 2015, the Office continued active co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) of Kazakhstan and national law enforcement agencies, and focused its efforts to familiarize the host country's law enforcement agencies with best practices in democratic policing, with a particular focus on combatting organized crime, VERLT, combating drug trafficking, fighting against the criminal use of cyberspace, and public assembly management.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

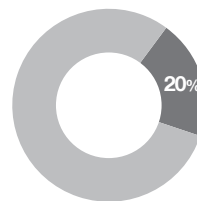
2015



**TOTAL**  
**2,148,700 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES (PMA)<sup>a</sup>**  
**428,000 EUR**

2014



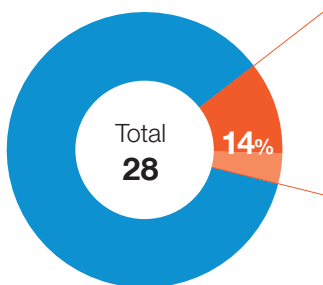
**TOTAL**  
**2,148,400 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**420,383 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2015

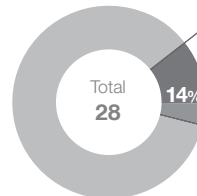
**TOTAL**



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**4 Total**  
**3 Local**  
**1 International**

2014

**TOTAL**



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**4 Total**  
**3 Local**  
**1 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget  
a The Office does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities; the PMA covers not only Police-Related Activities.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

From 12-13 March, the Office, in co-operation with the Prosecutor General's Office, the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan, the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), and the German Foundation for International Legal Co-operation, organized a roundtable discussion in Ak-Bulak near Almaty. The discussion focused on the application of the new Criminal Procedure Code of Kazakhstan, which entered into force as of 1 January 2015 and major areas of criminal justice modernization. It brought together some 60 high-level officials from governmental institutions, the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court, and the Presidential Administration as well as parliamentarians and legal experts from Armenia, Germany, and Latvia, and representatives of NGOs, academia, and the Bar Association.

From 12-13 October, the Office, in partnership with the MoIA and the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, co-organized a train-the-trainers course in Almaty on human rights for 11 instructors from the Interior Ministry's higher educational institutions across the country.

The Bureau's experts delivered courses with interactive elements sharing best practices and international experience. The participants received the handbook "The Protection of Human Rights as a Function and the Responsibility of Police", which was developed with the support of the Office and is tailored to teach and train police officers on the legal and practical aspects of human rights protection.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

From 5-7 October, the Office, the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) and the MoIA co-organized, with support from the Swiss Embassy in Kazakhstan, a three-day training seminar in Aktobe on best practices and international standards in policing in multi-ethnic societies. Experts from the Convivenza International Centre for Minorities in Switzerland as well as representatives of the TNTD/SPMU and the HCNM presented best international practices in implementing multi-ethnic policing concepts and principles, and their applications in line with the HCNM Recommendations on Policing in Multi-Ethnic Societies. Approximately 20 senior-level administrative police officers from across the country and representatives of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan and the Prosecutor General's Office addressed various issues of police sensitivity regarding inter-ethnic relations. Experts from the Russian Federation and Ukraine shared their experience of working in Kyrgyzstan in the framework of the OSCE Community Security Initiative.

### OSCE Office in Astana trained over 40 police officers on managing public assemblies

- The Office, the MoIA, and the extra-budgetary support of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany co-organized two training seminars in Astana and Almaty for police officers on best practices in managing public assemblies;
- Experts from Germany, Lithuania, and the UK explained international standards, safe tactics, and the legal basis for managing public assemblies and maintaining public order and security;
- Approx. 40 high- and mid-level administrative police officers attended;
- Representatives of NGOs, football clubs, and Public Councils under the Internal Affairs Departments explained the benefits of partnerships with civil society, the importance of protecting the rights of journalists in managing public assemblies, and the use of stewarding at sporting events.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

The Office, the State Revenues Committee of the Finance Ministry and the US Embassy in Kazakhstan co-organized several training seminars on countering transnational organized crime and trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. The goal was to share best practices in countering transnational organized crime, to identify and to close international channels of illicit drugs and their precursors as well as using controlled deliveries and identification techniques of drug traffickers.

- From 30 March-3 April, the first training seminar was conducted in Almaty by Georgian, Lithuanian, and US experts who shared their best practices with approx. 30 customs officers from Almaty and the Almaty Region, partly in the form of interactive simulation exercises.
- From 1-5 June, the second training seminar was held by Georgian, Turkish, and US experts who shared their best practices with approx. 20 law enforcement officers representing the State Revenues Committee, the Prosecutor General's Office, and the Border Service of the National Security Committee alongside customs officials from Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Kyrgyzstan. The training seminar was held in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Eastern Kazakhstan. Interactive exercises simulated real-life situations that customs officers might encounter in their everyday work.
- From 27-29 July, experts from Georgia, the US, and CARICC held the third training seminar in Aktau, Western Kazakhstan for approx. 30 law enforcement officers from Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. Topics of discussion included the identification of concealment methods used for drug trafficking and synthetic drugs.
- From 5-7 October, another seminar was held in Shymkent by experts from the US and CARICC for approx. 20 law enforcement officers representing the State Revenue Committee, General Prosecutor's Office, the Interior Ministry, the Canine Centre of the State Revenue Committee, and the Border Service of the National Security Committee.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

From 15-16 September, the Head of Office attended the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Autumn Meeting in

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, involving all Heads of OSCE Central Asian field operations. The meeting focused on the OSCE's role in fostering regional security, fighting terrorism, and combating THB. The Head of Office presented an overview of the Office's activities aimed to strengthen co-operation in Central Asia in order to address challenges and threats to regional security.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 10-28 August, the Office, the US Embassy in Kazakhstan, and the Canine Centre of the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance co-organized a three-week advanced training course in Almaty on the effective use of detection dogs to detect explosive materials and narcotics. Five canine specialists representing the State Revenue Committee, National Security Committee, State Protection Service, Border Guard Service, and the MoIA were acquainted with some of the most advanced techniques of training dogs and dog-handlers by the Head of the Canine Centre at Austria's MoIA.

From 2-3 December, the Office attended a working meeting in Almaty on the Northern Route of Afghan opiate trafficking. The event was organized by UNODC's Regional Office for Central Asia, in co-operation with CARICC and with financial support from the EU-financed project "Heroin Route II: Information Networks along the Heroin Route". Approximately 60 officials from all five Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Germany, France, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine, UK and the US as well as international organizations discussed possibilities to enhance regional co-operation and reviewed the latest trends, achievements, and challenges in countering drug trafficking from Afghanistan along the Northern Route.

### Cybercrime

From 11-12 June, the Office, TNTD/SPMU, and the MoIA co-organized with UNODC a two-day regional workshop on cybercrime in Almaty for 50 Afghan, Kazakh and Uzbek law enforcement officers specialized in cybercrime investigations. Experts from Belarus, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the US, and UNODC shared their experience and best practices in fighting cybercrime, including the use of specially trained investigative and forensic units. Participants discussed ways to enhance co-ordination among law enforcement agencies in the region and with other governmental structures, the private sector, academia, and NGOs.

The office organized three five-day training seminars in Almaty on countering cybercrime for officials from the MoIA, the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office, the

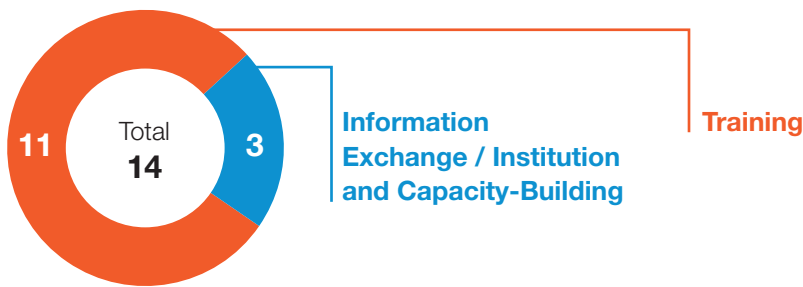


State Revenues and the Financial Monitoring Committees of the Finance Ministry, the Agency for Civil Service Affairs and Countering Corruption, and the Almaty Police Academy, which were delivered by experts from the US Secret Service.

- From 15-19 June, the Office, in co-operation with the US Embassy in Kazakhstan, organized the first seminar for approx. 30 officials who focus on cybercrime investigation and processing electronic evidence. The entry-level course, conducted through the Basic Investigation of Computers and Electronic Crimes Program (BICEP), taught participants the fundamentals of computer hardware, networks, countering hacking techniques, information security, Internet resources, and the handling of electronic evidence.

- From 19-23 October, the Office, in co-operation with the MoIA and the US Embassy in Kazakhstan, organized the second seminar for approx. 30 officials. The course, conducted through the Computer and Network Intrusion Course, aimed to enhance the participants' skills to respond to network intrusion investigations and to provide tools and techniques to collect and analyse data, registries, log files, and event logs of operating systems as well as network packet information for investigating computers.

### Programme Office in Astana – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 21%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 79%

# 4.12 Centre in Bishkek



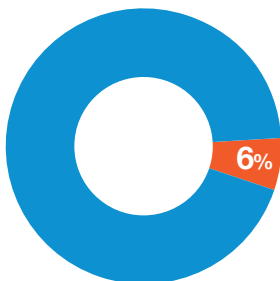
## Introduction

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

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

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2015

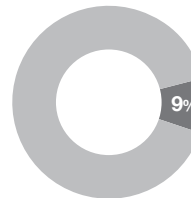


**TOTAL**  
**6,909,600 EUR**

**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**  
**433,501 EUR**

**COMMUNITY SECURITY INITIATIVE (CSI) - EXB**  
**3,941,000 EUR\*\***

2014



**TOTAL**  
**6,909,600 EUR**

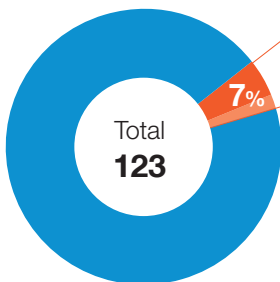
**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**  
**651,100 EUR**

**COMMUNITY SECURITY INITIATIVE (CSI) - EXB\*\***

### STAFF\*

2015

**TOTAL**



**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**

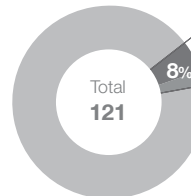
**8 Total**

**6 Local**

**2 International**

2014

**TOTAL**



**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**

**10 Total**

**7 Local**

**3 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

\*\* The CSI ExB project was drafted and approved in 2014 with a 2 years budget of 3,941,000.00 EUR

The *Police Matters Programme* (PMP), previously in 2014 the *Police Reform Programme* (PRP), aims to comprehensively address law enforcement support and reform, which is a key priority for the OSCE and the host country. It is an integral part of the Unified Budget (UB) of the CiB and has increased the long-term effectiveness of the Programme.

The PMP is committed to comprehensive reform at all levels of Kyrgyzstan's law enforcement bodies, but it is primarily focused on the Ministry of Interior (MoI). Over the past ten years, the MoI has lacked action plans to implement any of the strategies to reform law enforcement bodies. This lack of political will of the host country's authorities and the MoI's resistance to reform resulted in a lack of transparency and accountability and in diminished trust towards the police by the public.

In 2015, various political, economic, and border security and safety issues that could affect public peace and order remained challenging within the country. With these unfavourable circumstances, the CiB continued to support the Government with their police reform process and their platform for co-operation of all relevant stakeholders, including the MoI, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Parliament, civil society, and international organizations.

In 2015, the Politico-Military Dimension incorporated the former Police Matters Programme. This restructuring reflects a move away from narrowly addressing police reform to a more comprehensive approach to addressing security sector governance and reform.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

On 24 February, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Decision on the New Police Performance Evaluation Criteria, which was developed with the support of OSCE experts. The new governmental decision is a significant milestone in the police reform process. It paves the way for citizens to assess and evaluate the quality of the work of the police, in order to improve the performance of the police to better respond to citizen's needs. The CiB supported the MoI in developing an action plan to implement the decision by the end of 2015. In this regard, the CiB assisted with the nation-wide delivery of training workshops for the senior staff of territorial units' police management and representatives of local crime prevention centres (LCPC) on the implementation of public opinion surveys and necessary follow-ups on police managerial decisions, and on learning best international experiences from Turkey and Lithuania.

On 22 April, the CiB supported the MoI in organizing the National Forum on Public Safety and Crime Prevention in Bishkek. The Forum aimed to promote co-operation between police, state and local authorities, and communities to secure public safety through crime prevention. More than 1,000 participants, including the Prime Minister, the head of the Presidential Administration, members of Parliament, several state officials, and representatives of local authorities and LCPCs, took part.

From 23-24 April, the CiB and the MoI organized a two-day training seminar on access to information for the MoI press-services. Two independent national professionals conducted training for 35 staff members of the MoI press-services on relevant communication techniques, such as development of effective communication strategies when dealing with media representatives, NGOs, and the general public.

From 15-30 June, the CiB, in co-operation with the MoI, organized 12 training workshops for regional police departments on the implementation of the new Police Performance Evaluation Criteria. More than 250 police officers were trained in all regional police departments.

On 16 July, a new MoU was signed between the CiB and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic during the Police Reform

Steering Committee meeting held in Bishkek. The MoU aims to create modalities for further co-operation between the CiB and the Government in order to reform and develop the Kyrgyz law enforcement system.

On 30 July, the document “Mechanisms of Interaction and Co-operation between the Law Enforcement Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic and Civil Society Institutions” was adopted into the police reform and education portfolio. The CiB has contributed to the elaboration of the document, in line with the framework of the 2013 Police Reform Measures and Action Plan. It aims to provide a legal framework for enhancing police-public relations.

In September, the OSCE-supported working group of the MoI collected pilot data on the new police performance evaluation criteria from the regional police departments. In addition, the MoI working group, together with civil society and the CiB, completed a list of questions to be addressed to the public at the end of this year during a public opinion survey.

From 23-26 November, the CiB organized an international study visit for the working group of the MoI to the Lithuanian Police Department to learn from their experience on the development and usage of individual police performance evaluation criteria and methods to improve public-police relations.

From 30 November-5 December, the CiB organized a study visit for a group of MoI representatives to the Police Department of Turkey. The study tour was initiated to exchange experiences on the development and application of individual performance evaluation criteria of police officers as well as on methods to improve public-police relations.

On 14 December, the CiB supported a regional session of the Forum of Women Parliamentarians in Osh. Participants reviewed and discussed necessary measures for police reform, the new police performance evaluation criteria, and mechanisms of public-police co-operation.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

On 17 April, the CiB approved a joint action plan with the MoI, which includes the development of the National Strategy and Programme on Crime Prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2016-2018, the development and implementation of the joint Crime Prevention Action Plan in Bishkek and Osh for 2015-2016, and the development of the Inter-Ministerial Order on Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in the country for 2015-2017.

### Anti-Corruption

On 9 December, the CiB Head of Centre participated in the OSCE-supported conference dedicated to International Anti-Corruption Day. The event was organized in close co-operation with the Office of the Prosecutor General and was attended by members of Parliament and high-ranking government officials as well as representatives of civil society and international organizations.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

On 4 March, the CiB supported a forum on crime prevention and co-operation between police and citizens organized by the Batken province Department of Interior. The event was chaired by the MoI, the Plenipotentiary Representative of Government, the Province Prosecutor, and other heads of local administrations. Participants agreed on the need for closer co-operation between police and citizens to ensure public safety in the Batken province. Participants raised issues related to police work, such as lack of discipline and disregard of the law, weak material support to police, low salaries for police, and high turnover among neighbourhood and juvenile delinquency inspectors.

On 6 March, the CiB facilitated the organization of an inter-agency co-ordination meeting on the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which brought together representatives of the Bishkek City Education Department, Bishkek city police, and civil society, along with representatives of the Kyrgyz ministries. The parties discussed the implementation of the joint Action Plan on “Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in the Kyrgyz Republic” and ways of increasing its effectiveness, specifically by enhancing the participation of community members.

On 7 May, in its efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency through educational programmes, the CiB organized an inter-agency expert meeting with the participation of the Bishkek city police, Bishkek and Osh city Education Directorates, the American University of Central Asia, and USAID.

From 15-27 May, the CiB, together with the Juvenile Delinquency Department of the MoI, the Bishkek and Osh city police, and City Education Directorates, organized a series of guest lectures for high school students from Osh and Bishkek. Speakers shared their success stories to act as role models and shift the students’ interests away from actions, such as bullying, extortion, and other forms of violence.

On 27 May, the CiB supported the Bishkek city police in organizing a large scale event for International Children’s Day titled “Future-Care-Security”.

From 2-3 June, the CiB conducted a workshop entitled “Practical Application of Community Policing” for approx. 50 frontline and mid-level managerial police officers of the Osh city police.

On 16 July, results of the public opinion survey, initiated and funded by the CiB with regards to public trust in the police, were presented to representatives of the Government, the MoI, civil society, and international organizations.

From 28 July-1 August, the CiB, jointly with the MoI’s Juvenile Delinquency Department and press service, visited police stations in the Batken province, Osh city and the Osh province. The purpose was to gather information on best practices in the area of crime prevention to develop a webpage and handbook on preventing juvenile delinquency. Additionally, the MoI’s Head of the Juvenile Delinquency Department and Chief Inspector of MoI’s press service delivered a short training on juvenile delinquency prevention and the use of mass media in crime prevention.

In August, the CiB contributed to the development of the Inter-Ministerial Regulation on Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in Kyrgyzstan for 2015-2016. The document was significantly improved through the inclusion of an educational component for parents, guest lectures at schools, independent student clubs, and other activities that would keep youth busy and away from delinquent acts.

In August, the CiB developed a survey on community security issues, in close co-operation with local police departments, to identify the main concerns of the public and elaborate on relevant recommendations. Approximately 3,100 police officers in Bishkek and 1,300 in Osh are expected to take part in the survey to be conducted through LCPCs and police sub-stations.

On 11 September, the CiB organized the first co-ordination meeting on developing a joint crime prevention plan in Osh city within the community policing portfolio. Representatives of the Osh City Mayor’s Office, Osh city police, LCPCs, Court of Elderly (Aksakal Courts), and Women’s Councils took part in the meeting. The participants discussed the

implementation of joint activities on crime prevention and conducting the survey on public safety concerns.

From 17-24 November, the CiB held the opening ceremony for four model neighbourhood police stations in Osh city. These police stations are expected to increase accessibility for the public to the police and to contribute to strengthening the police-public partnership. Technical support was provided to an additional four police substations within the AOR of four police district stations in Bishkek city.

On 14 December, the CiB supported the establishment of the Centre for Social Partnership and Prevention under the leadership of the Bishkek City Police Headquarters.

From 16-19 December, the CiB facilitated a study visit for a delegation from the Tajik MoI to the MoI of the Kyrgyz Republic. The goal of the study visit was to analyse best practices of the community policing and community security initiatives in Kyrgyzstan.

On 19 December, the first training seminar on “Practical Aspects of Community Policing” was conducted for 28 neighbourhood inspectors.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

From 16-20 February, the CiB supported the participation of police officers from the MoI’s Witness Protection Department in a one-week exchange programme at the MoI of the Russian Federation. The visit’s goal was to learn from the Russian experts about handling witness protection operations in criminal proceedings. The CiB is currently developing an Extra-Budgetary project proposal on witness protection.

From 18-19 June, the CiB organized a conference on “Protection of Witnesses and Victims of Organized Crime in the Criminal Justice Process: Challenges and Opportunities”. The conference was attended by high-ranking officials as well as some 50 representatives of the Kyrgyz law enforcement agencies, international organizations, academia, civil society, and the media.

Renovations of the new witness protection office have been completed.

## OSCE Centre in Bishkek supported the adoption by the Kyrgyz Government of the Decree on “New Criteria of Police Performance Evaluation”

- The uniqueness of this initiative is based on a complex approach to assessing police officers’ effectiveness, where the results of the public opinion survey play a very important role;
- The Ministry of Interior issued the relevant formal Order for the criteria to be adopted and implemented.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 3 February, the CiB donated a minibus, Volkswagen T5, as additional support to the MoI's efforts to effectively combat organized crime. It will be used for conducting operations and crime scene investigations by police inspectors from the Department for Combating Organized Crime, jointly with the Criminal Investigations Department and Special Units of the Ministry.

From 28 April-1 May, the CiB supported a study tour for a Kyrgyz delegation to the MoI's Criminal Police Bureau of Lithuania. The delegation was headed by the deputy Minister of Interior and included key police staff and representatives of the General Prosecutor's Office and Supreme Court of Justice. The delegation studied the Lithuanian multi-agency approach to combating organized crime and discussed a strategic document that will lay the foundation for future co-operation between both Ministries.

From 27 July-1 August, the Centre facilitated a one-week internship programme at the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau for five officers of the Department on Combating Organized Crime. The programme covered theoretical and practical sessions, including operative information analysis and Serious Organized Crime Threats Assessment (SOCTA) techniques, proactive investigation techniques and agent handling, and co-ordination of law enforcement agencies and joint investigations.

The CiB facilitated and hosted eight Technical Co-ordination Meetings (TCMs), which serve as a platform for enforcing co-operation with all law enforcement agencies, state institutions and international organizations involved in counteraction of organized crime. At these meetings, discussions on the problems of combating organized crime as well as on implementing the related legislative framework and sharing of international best practices and methodology on conducting organized crime threats assessments were also exercised. Some of these meetings were focused on improving the quality of pre-trial investigation and prosecution.

- On 27 March, an expert provided a comprehensive introduction and training on polygraph usage in investigative activities for participants from Kyrgyz law enforcement agencies at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek.

- On 22 May, more than 25 participants from Kyrgyz criminal justice agencies responsible for combating organized crime attended the meeting.
- On 25 September, the meeting was dedicated specifically to combating extremism and terrorism, and organized in co-operation with the MoI. It aimed at enhancing the co-operation, capacity and policies of law enforcement agencies in fighting organized crime at the grassroots level.
- On 27 November, the final technical co-ordination meeting took place where more than 25 participants from law enforcement agencies conducted SWOT analysis exercise. The outcomes of this analysis allowed the CiB-organized crime project team to determine previously unnoticed strengths, to learn about the hidden threats, and to make clear the expected opportunities for further planning of 2016 programmatic activities.

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

On 25 May, the CiB hosted a visit of two police experts from the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau to Kyrgyzstan who advised the MoI's specialized departments on creating data bases to allow for storage and analysis of intelligence on organized crime. In addition, the experts contributed to the elaboration of the draft National Action Plan for Combating Organized Crime for 2015-2020.

From 3-13 November, the CiB supported the visit of three police experts from the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau to Kyrgyzstan to advise the MoI's Organized Crime Directorate on ways to improve the existing IT infrastructure, and on how to update and introduce new technical solutions in the field of combating organized crime. The experts also conducted training seminars for officers from law enforcement agencies on criminal investigation of organized crime-related cases.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

From 15-18 September, the Head of Centre participated in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Autumn Meeting in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia where he delivered a speech at the Parliamentary Conference on "Addressing Security Challenges for the OSCE Region and Beyond: The Role of Parliamentarians in Fostering Regional Cooperation" on regional security, countering terrorism and trafficking in human beings as well as on the role of the OSCE in regional co-operation.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

From 10-13 February, the CiB, in co-operation with TNTD/SPMU, facilitated the participation of a police officer from



the MoI's Anti-Terrorism Department at the European Police College (CEPOL) Training entitled "Islamic State – a New Threat for the European Security", held in Budapest, Hungary.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 6-10 December, the CiB organized a training event on the prevention of drug abuse among juveniles as a part of its efforts to support the combating of organized crime. The training was attended by over 300 juvenile delinquency inspectors, social workers, and psychologists.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime

On 16 December, as a part of its anti-trafficking work, the Human Dimension (HD) of the CiB supported the fourth meeting of the Inter-Agency Platform for Counteraction and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Bishkek. Additionally, the CiB organized anti-trafficking awareness raising activities in Osh and Jalal-Abad in co-ordination with the State Border Service, the MFA, and the MoI of Kyrgyzstan. As an outcome of these activities, the MoI, with the technical support of the CiB HD, issued methodical recommendations on countering trafficking in human beings, and the State Committee on Migration started to work on criteria identification for victims of crimes related to illegal migration and trafficking.

### Cybercrime

From 15-25 September, the CiB, in co-operation with the management of the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau, organized a training on cybercrime and intelligence-led-policing, which was conducted for 100 participants in Bishkek.

### Other

In August, the CiB, jointly with the MoI and the Department of Tourism under the Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism, developed safety guidelines for tourists visiting Issyk-Kul Lake. Along with information about safety measures, the booklet contains a map of the region and telephone numbers of the police stations located around the lake.

## Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan (CSI)

The CSI project has contributed significantly to improving police-public relations, the security and safety situation in general, and for building confidence between different

ethnic communities. As in previous years, the vast majority of activities aimed at building confidence between law enforcement agencies and communities. Focus was placed on reinforcing the achievements made regarding MPRs, LCPCs, and Neighbourhood Management teams, with the aim of enhancing their level of sustainability by the end of the project in December 2015.

MPRs have specifically proven to be a successful tool for increasing police outreach to the public and establishing positive interactions between the police and communities. The number of MPR visitors had, however, significantly decreased between 2014 and 2015. While over 19,000 people had visited the MPRs in 2014, this number decreased to 12,000 by September 2015, even though the confidence of women approaching MPRs to voice their concerns increased slightly. Local stakeholders had three main explanations for this decrease in MPR visits. Firstly, the communities had become well acquainted with the MPRs and people were no longer as curious about them as they were in 2013. Secondly, through the support of the MPRs, people had learned where to file their administrative complaints and had begun to address the municipality directly. And thirdly, many security and safety needs and concerns of the public that still existed in 2013, three years after the events in June 2010, no longer existed in 2015.

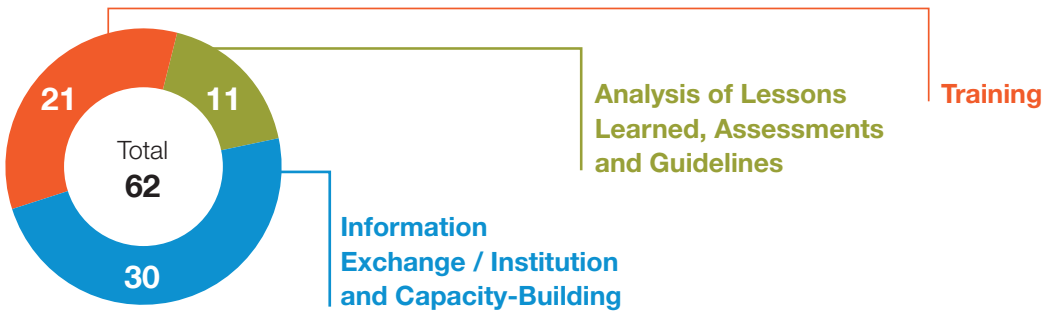
In 2015, the CSI continued with the implementation of small-scale projects. The CSI teams organized over 43 lectures, trainings, and projects on traffic safety, prevention of youth crime, juvenile delinquency, school bullying, school absenteeism, and social responsibility, reaching out to over 1,600 children and students across the country to strengthen co-operation between youth and police. Two Police Open Days were organized in the southern provinces and aimed at improving community-police relations.

In 2015, CSI and MoI created a joint working group responsible for handing over the project to the MoI. Two training sessions were organized for 44 officers of the MoI: one ToT was conducted on delivering in-service trainings; and the second training focused on community policing, effective communication, human rights, policing in multi-ethnic societies, and MPRs. Training materials were handed over to MoI officers for further use. CSI advisors conducted five additional trainings for police officers and MoI training advisors, and 19 trainings for LCPC members on community policing. In addition, the CSI delivered over 15 human rights training courses, lectures, and awareness raising events for more than 600 LCPC members, students, and youth camp participants to make them aware of their rights. The trainings focused on the protection of human and civil rights, on

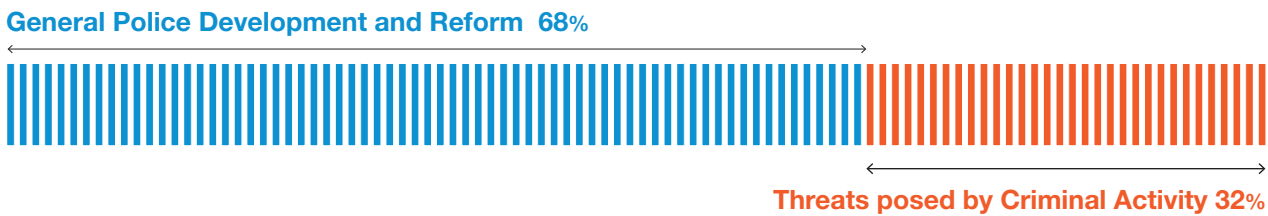
raising awareness of domestic violence and women's rights, and on issues of bride kidnapping and early marriages. One of the main goals of the CSI project was to raise awareness on tolerance within a multi-ethnic society. The CSI, therefore, conducted over 15 trainings, workshops, lectures, and projects in 2015 on topics of minority and gender equality, inter-ethnic tolerance, mediation, conflict management, and multi-ethnic policing, educating, and training for over 350 LCPC members, students, and police officers.

The CSI project completed its programmatic activities and was officially closed on 11 December 2015, in agreement with the Kyrgyz Government, following an official closing ceremony in Bishkek. Representatives of the President's Administration, the MFA, and the MoI as well as international missions accredited in the Kyrgyz Republic attended the ceremony. The overall impact of the CSI project was assessed as very positive by both the Kyrgyz officials and the donor community. Speakers at the ceremony expressed their readiness to provide support for an initiative that would provide sustainability for the CSI project's accomplishments.

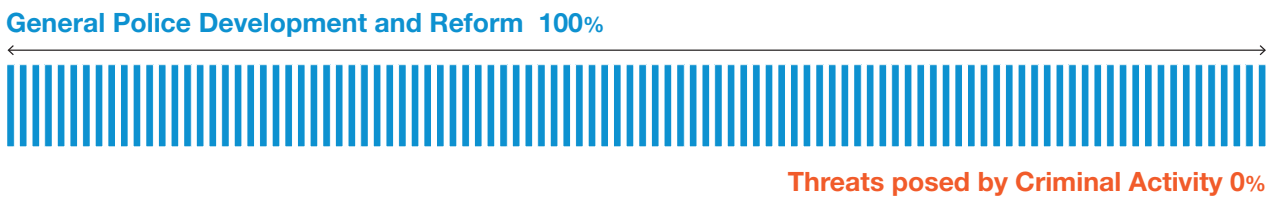
### Centre in Bishkek – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_



CSI – Community Security Initiative \_\_\_\_\_



## 4.13 Office in Tajikistan



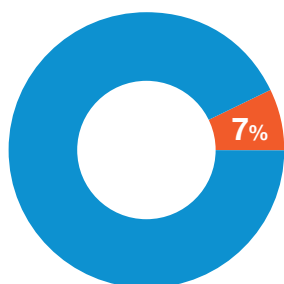
### Introduction

In 2015, through police reform projects based on democratic principles, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OIT) continued its support to Tajik law enforcement agencies to modernize and strengthen their capacities to effectively address threats posed by criminal activities, specifically in its most serious forms of organized crime and drug trafficking. Police-related activities were carried out by the Office's Politco-Military Department's Counterterrorism and Police Unit (PMD/CTPU).

A key achievement in the Police Programme is related to the further development of the legal basis and organisational structures for the successful implementation of police reform in Tajikistan. In this regard, the Police Reform Programme and associated Action Plan have been approved by the Tajik Government. In addition, the Draft Law on Police has been

### BUDGET (UB)\*

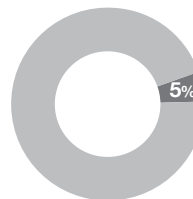
2015



**TOTAL**  
**7,338,200** EUR

**PMD/CTPU**  
**481,625** EUR

2014



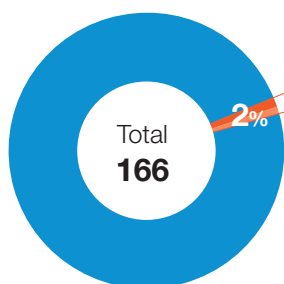
**TOTAL**  
**7,218,200** EUR

**PMD/CTPU**  
**396,673** EUR

### STAFF\*

2015

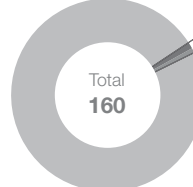
TOTAL



**PMD/CTPU**  
**3** Total<sup>a</sup>  
**1** Local<sup>b</sup>  
**2** International<sup>c</sup>

2014

TOTAL



**PMD/CTPU**  
**3** Total<sup>d</sup>  
**1** Local<sup>e</sup>  
**2** International

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

a Not included: 5 additional ExB staff members + 2 additional STA staff members

b Ibid.

c 1 staff member only until July 2015

d Not included: 5 additional ExB staff members + 1 additional STA staff member

e Ibid.

elaborated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) Working Group with the participation and support of the programme staff as well as in-depth involvement from civil society in Tajikistan. Furthermore, the concept for community policing in Tajikistan is in the process of being finalized. The activities of the Police Programme are advancing the implementation of the Police Reform Strategy of Tajikistan and contributing to the implementation of the associated Police Reform Programme and Action Plan.

Another set of achievements concerns the increasing role of civil society in police reform, in particular the involvement of the Civil Society Working Groups (CSWG) in discussions on the Draft Law on Police. The Public Councils for the Civil Society Assistance to the Police Reform has been established and its annual operational plan for 2015 was approved by the MIA.

The current success of the project has been achieved thanks to high-level political support and co-operation between the OiT, the MIA, and other police reform stakeholders. Moreover, the OiT is recognized as a strategic partner for the Government of Tajikistan and as playing a key role in the international community involved in police assistance and the further development of democratic policing principles in Tajikistan.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

In January, the OiT organized four roundtables for 77 civil society representatives on the creation of a Public Council on Police Reform, which would assist and work on police reform in Kulyab, Kurgan-Tyube, Khujand and Garm.

On 27 March, a Police Reform Steering Group (PRSG) meeting was held. Participants of the meeting included the Minister of Internal Affairs, heads of the MIA Departments and other representatives of the MIA, the OiT's Acting Head, the OiT Politico-Military Department (PMD)/Counter-Terrorism and Police Unit (CTPU) team, as well as embassies and international organizations accredited in Tajikistan. A list of members of the Public Council on Police Reform, who will provide civil society assistance to the police reform, and a list of members of a new working group for gender sensitive issues were agreed upon and approved by the PRSG.

On 19 May, the OiT hosted a meeting with members of the Public Council on Police Reform. The meeting brought together representatives of the OiT, the Public Council and the CTPU. During the meeting, the already approved annual operational plan and work plan for 2015 were introduced by Public Council members. Also, the OiT's Police Reform

Project Co-ordinator introduced the objectives of the extra-budgetary police reform project, which is closely linked to the work of the Public Councils as it focuses on domestic violence and gender equality.

Throughout September, the OiT supported the MIA in the organization of three regular meetings of the Public Councils on Police Reform. The meetings took place in the Rasht district, Ishkashim district, and Khujand city. The participants discussed the draft Law on Police as well as the draft Code of Ethics and the Action Plan for the Public Councils.

On 22 October, the OiT held its monthly political dialogue meeting in Garm, focusing on Police Reform. Twenty-five participants from local authorities, local branches of registered political parties, the media and civil society discussed civil society's contributory role in the police reform process.

From 7-11 December, two Russian and Ukrainian experts delivered a training course on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for 19 police officers of the MIA, facilitated by the OiT in the framework of the National Strategy on Police Reform. It enhanced the capacity of the police to understand the regulatory provisions of their work, and to design and maintain effective SOPs in line with policies and procedures.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

On 11 April, the OiT supported an MIA initiative to organize sporting tournaments under the slogan: "Sports against drugs". More than 1,000 youth were involved in activities in Dushanbe.

The event was attended by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Heads of Departments, veterans of the MIA and others.

On 17 April, the OiT supported the MIA Academy in organizing an “Open Doors Day”. Visitors had access to the Academy’s training premises, classes, and gym, as well as to performances that included marching and dog training. The event was attended by the head of the MIA Academy and representatives of the MIA as well as parents of Academy cadets, schoolchildren and others.

From 27-29 April, the OiT hosted and organized a roundtable on development of community policing, in co-operation with the US Department of State’s Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. The roundtable aimed at establishing an open dialogue between law enforcement agencies, Public Councils on Police Reform, and the media. Approximately 130 representatives of Public Councils, police officers, mass media, the OSCE, the Department of State’s Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and UNODC, as well as two experts from the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and one expert from Northern Ireland, participated in the roundtable.

On 17 August, an OiT-supported anti-drug awareness campaign was launched. The campaign, comprising of cultural and sports activities, took place in 17 towns and targeted primarily youth. It concluded on 17 November 2015.

From 17-19 December, the OiT and CiB organized a visit for five regional members of the Public Councils on Police Reform and officials from the MIA to study the Kyrgyz community policing experiences and police reform process. They were introduced to the workings of the Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs) in Bishkek, Osh, and Batken. Within the framework of the CSI project in Kyrgyzstan, participants were familiarized with the Kyrgyz work in the area of crime prevention, methods and tools used for problem solving at the community level, and strengthening police-public partnerships.

### **Gender-Based and Domestic Violence**

From 14-16 October, the OiT organized and hosted a training on countering domestic violence for 25 police officers representing various regions in Tajikistan. International and national experts instructed participants on aspects of national and international legislation related to combating domestic violence, the role of police in domestic violence cases, victim protection and stereotypes. All topics were based on a training needs assessment of police officers.

On 25 November, the 16 Days Campaign on Activism: against Gender-Based Violence was launched in five targeted regions in Tajikistan with a series of awareness-raising activities planned by the OiT, in co-operation with local authorities, local law enforcement agencies and civil society. The OiT published 7,000 leaflets with information on domestic violence and human trafficking, including contact data on the available services for victims. Copies of the new Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence were distributed during the awareness raising campaign. Furthermore, a specialized training curriculum on countering domestic violence, targeting Police Academy cadets, was adjusted to the new Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and was published and handed over to Police Academy.

Additionally, the Office provided expert support to the MIA Police Academy to adjust the course on Counteracting Trafficking in Human Beings to the Law on Counteracting THB and Provision Assistance to Trafficked Persons, passed in 2014. The renewed Curricula Guidelines have been printed and handed over to the Police Academy.

Throughout the year, the Office supported the MIA in its gender mainstreaming efforts with the Police Reform Program. Four meetings of a sub-working group on gender mainstreaming in the Police Reform Program were organized by the MIA. The sub-working group included 4 new female members who were leaders from the OSCE-supported Women Resource Centres (WRCs). The meetings allowed an active exchange on the practical aspects of increasing protection of domestic violence victims and implementation of the law on domestic violence between civil society, international organizations, and officials from the MIA and the Women Committee on Family Affairs. The meetings also covered aspects of the five functioning Gender Sensitive Police Units (GSPU) and served as a platform to help the MIA establish an additional five GSPU in Kumsangir, Isfara, Penjakent, Garm, and Dushanbe.

In November, the Office supported the MIA in refurbishing and equipping six additional GSPUs in Chorku (Isfara-2), Penjakent, Qusmangir, Garm, Kulyab, and Dushanbe (Sino area) to deal with cases of domestic violence. The MIA has appointed female police inspectors, who were trained on handling domestic violence cases, to work in these specialized units on counteracting domestic violence.

On 9 December, the Office held its monthly political dialogue meeting in Khujand, focusing on the prevention of domestic violence. The 22 participants represented political parties, ideology departments from Asht district and Istaravshan, the Sughd Departments of Education, Health, Committee of Women and Family Affairs, Khujand MIA Department,

and civil society. According to a local representative from the MIA, 30 per cent of domestic violence denouncers, almost all women, withdraw their complaints for unspecified reasons.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

On 6 and 18 March, the OiT supported two roundtables to discuss draft instructions; firstly, on witness protection when identifying possible offenders, and, secondly, on detainment and transfer of persons who are suspected of committing a crime. A total of 21 representatives from the MIA, SCNS, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Coalition against Torture, the Bar Association, Ministry of Justice and the National Centre for Legislation participated in discussions. They concluded by issuing an interdepartmental order on the proposed recommendations, including a commended approval of both instructions.

From 1-8 May, the OiT organized and hosted a five-day theoretical and practical training on crime scene examination and forensic recovery of evidence for law enforcement agencies, focusing on international best practices and the use of modern international forensic techniques. The event brought together approx. 33 representatives of crime scene management, crime scene examination, and forensic evidential recovery from the MIA as well as representatives of the General Prosecutor's Office and State Committee for National Security of Tajikistan.

On 20 May, the OiT, in co-operation with the MIA, organized a third Working Group meeting to discuss draft guidelines on the procedure of witness identification of suspects while concealing the identity of the eyewitness from the suspect. The meeting was attended by representatives of the OiT, the MIA, the State Committee on National Security, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Bar Association, Ministry of Justice, National Centre for Legislation, Drug Control Agency, and Agency on State Financial Control and Fight against Corruption.

### Public Order and Crisis Management

From 27 April to 3 April, the Office organized a week-long training course on operational crisis management in emergency situations in order to develop the capacity of border-related agencies. Twenty-five officers from the Border Troops, the Customs Service, the Committee of Emergency Situation, and the MIA learned about crisis, disaster and risk management concepts. The training was given by a crisis management expert from CEDARthree in London and a national expert from the department of emergency situations at the MIA.

From 21-24 July, the OiT organized a training course in Dushanbe on effective public order management during mass events, with the focus on respecting human rights. Twenty-four senior managers and commanders from the MIA's Special Forces took part.

## OSCE Office in Tajikistan

### Trainings for Dog Handlers from the MIA's K-9 Centre in Dushanbe

The following two activities are a reflection of the promising groundwork of the planned activities for the sustainability of the MIA's K-9 Centre in Dushanbe.

- From 2-13 November, the OiT organized a training for 22 dog handlers from the MIA's K-9 Centre in Dushanbe, delivered by an Austrian expert. The participants were trained on principles and methods, and engaged in a series of practical exercises to enhance their skills on service dog handling in the process of detecting explosives, firearms and drugs;
- From 14-18 December, the OiT supported a study tour to Austria's Federal Police Dog Training Centre in Bad Kreuzen for eight officials from the MIA's K-9 Centre in Dushanbe. The tour acquainted the Tajik counterparts with Austrian methods of training dogs for searching for drugs and explosives, and tracking dead bodies. The visit introduced participants to the training capabilities of service dogs and aimed at building inter-agency and international co-operation in this sphere.



## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

From 23-30 January, twenty-five Tajik officers from border, customs, and interior agencies, as well as from the State Committee on National Security and Drug Control Agency, received training in a one-week course on risk analysis, profiling and management for combating transnational threats. Participants worked on identification, analysis and classification of potential risks, and undertook risk assessments for drug trafficking and other transnational treats. The course was conducted as part of the border security programme to build the national capacity of the Tajik border security and management agencies.

From 6-20 February, the OiT organized a two-week training course on combating organized crime for 26 officers from the Tajik border troops, the State Committee for National Security, the MIA, the Drug Control Agency and Customs Service. International and national experts from Hungary and Turkey and experts from Tajik national law enforcement agencies taught participants about investigating financial crimes and countering money laundering as well as techniques for identifying and combating drugs smuggling, illegal migration, trafficking in human-beings, and terrorism. The course, which is part of the OSCE's border security programme, focuses on the capacity-building of national border security and management agencies.

From 23-28 November, the OiT organized a training course on countering organized crime for 19 police officers and representatives of the Prosecutor's Office. The training was designed to cover topics, such as countering illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, building intelligence for countering organized criminal groups, and forensic and operational case studies, while ensuring the respect of human rights.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

On 4 and 5 November, the OiT supported the participation of one representative from the Tajik Border Troops at a workshop on co-operation among criminal justice actors and other relevant stakeholders in addressing crimes related to irregular migration in South-Eastern Europe. The workshop was organized by the IOM, UNODC, and TNTD/SPMU and was held in Belgrade. Prevention and prosecution of cross-border crimes, cross-border co-operation, and assistance to victims, migrants and refugees were the main focus of the event.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 20-24 April, the OiT provided training on combating narcotics and investigation techniques to 24 officers from the Border Troops, the Customs Service, and the Drug Control Agency. The course, which included a practical examination exercise, enhanced participants' operational capacity to combat narcotics smuggling and trained participants in using investigation techniques aimed at reducing drug trafficking.

From 10-11 September, the OiT supported the participation of the Head of Executive Apparatus of the MIA, the Head of Unit on Drug Prevention and Legal Drug Trafficking within the Drug Control Agency, and the Head of the NGO "Source of Life" at the Annual Drugs Conference in Vienna. The conference, entitled "Enhancement of Mechanisms to Cope with Increasing Spread of Illicit Drugs Amongst Youth", was organized by the OSCE 2015 Serbian Chairmanship-in-Office and the TNTD/SPMU.

In October and November, the OiT supported the Drug Control Agency in conducting a 45-day training course for twelve dog handlers from the Drug Control Agency, MIA, Border Troops and Customs Service of Tajikistan. The course focused on searching and detection of five types of drugs, including hashish, heroin, amphetamine, cocaine and opium. The OSCE provided each agency with sets of drugs smell simulators and 24 sets of dog leads, collars and rubber balls.

## Border Management Staff College (BMSC)

### Public Order and Crisis Management

From 30 March-3 April, 25 officers of the SCNS, border troops, customs service, the Committee of Emergency Situations, and the MIA were trained in operational crisis management in emergency situations. A crisis management expert from the UK and an expert from the MIA delivered the training. The training course increased the capacity of border law enforcement agencies to respond to crises.

### Organized Crime

From 7-10 December, the BMSC in Dushanbe organized a research conference, entitled "Developing Innovative Solutions to Border Issues through New Technologies". Twenty-one researchers and senior-level officials from border, customs, drug control, and anti-corruption agencies as well as representatives of academia, regional and international organizations and the private sector from

14 countries, took part. The conference focused on current security trends, their challenges, and modern ways to resolve them. The participants discussed innovative methodologies to deliver border-related education in preventing corruption, transnational organized crime, and irregular migration.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

From 24 August-3 September, 23 representatives from Afghan and Tajik border agencies attended a Border Management Awareness (BMA) course at the BMSC. Experts from the BMSC, OSCE Secretariat, IOM, UN Women, and the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan delivered the course. Participants were trained in border control and co-operation, methods of countering terrorism and movement of narcotics, precursor identification and investigation of supply sources, and the roles of border police as duty-bearers. The course was organized jointly with the Border Management Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF) project of the UNDP.

From 16-17 December, the OSCE Border Security and Management Training Support Network meeting took place in Vienna. The event was co-organized by the TNTD/BSMU and the BMSC. Twenty-five representatives of border guard/police and customs training institutions from 20 countries, as well as FRONTEX, participated. The meeting strengthened co-operation and communication in the Network and identified the issues of migration trends and foreign terrorist fighters as the priorities of the participating agencies. An increasing focus on cyber security and risk management was also agreed upon. Discussions focused on the rapidly changing security environment and the need for border security and management agencies to educate border guards/police and customs on current and emerging challenges.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

From 6-10 April, the BMSC and ODIHR organized a training course on compliance with human rights standards when countering terrorism at borders. The training course brought together 23 mid- to senior-ranking border officials from 11 OSCE participating States and Afghanistan. The course provided practical tools for border officials to conduct their duties in compliance with human rights. The training was conducted as part of the Office's assistance to strengthen participating States' capacities in preventing and combating terrorism within a framework based on the rule of law and respect for human rights.

### Cybercrime

From 18-19 August, the BMSC and UNODC organized a workshop on international and regional co-operation to combat cybercrime. Twenty government representatives from seven countries discussed how domestic legislation can effectively combat the use of new technologies for illicit financial flows. Participants shared best practices to promote international and regional co-operation to counter cybercrime.

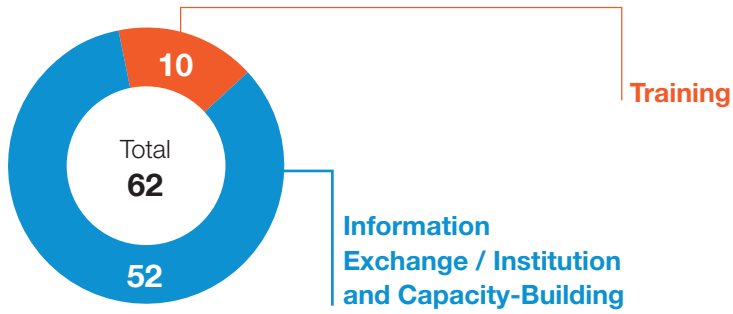
### Border Security and Management / Customs

On 11 September, the first 23 participants of the one-year Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership (BSMSL) distance learning course graduated from the pilot programme. The participants from 12 countries learned about the contemporary security environment, best practices in border security and management, modern border security and management-related trends, techniques and technology. Training and learning methods included self-learning in an electronic environment (e-learning) supported by tutoring, lectures and presentations, follow-up discussions on the subject matter and follow-up activities, group exercises, discussions and exercises supervised by experts, and study visits. The course was organized in close co-operation with DCAF.

From 5-30 October, the BMSC organized its 14th Border Management Staff Course for participants from nine countries in Dushanbe. The course increased participants' knowledge on border-related challenges across the OSCE area, including the global impact of transnational threats, middle and senior management techniques, operational planning, and intra-agency, inter-agency and international co-operation.

From 15-27 October, 26 female border officials from Afghan and Tajik border security and management agencies participated in a Border Management Awareness (BMA) course. The course aimed at empowering women and encouraging their greater involvement in border security and management. The event was organized in co-operation with the EU-funded and UNDP-implemented Border Management Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF) project. The course covered, *inter alia*, border controls and co-operation, leadership and management, anti-corruption, trafficking in human beings and migration.

### Office in Tajikistan – Police-Related Activities 2015



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 90%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 10%

BMSC – Border Management and Staff College

General Police Development and Reform 11%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 89%

# 4.14 Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan



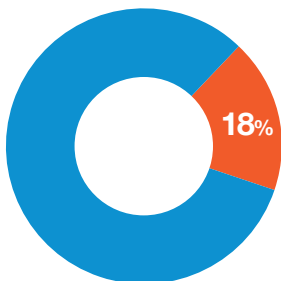
## Introduction

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) supports host country authorities in strengthening their anti-money-laundering efforts and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) in line with the Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Since 2012, the PCUz’s core activities in combating money laundering and terrorism financing are established on a risk-based approach and focus on capacity-building of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the Office of Prosecutor General and staff of financial institutions or other institutions engaged in AML/CFT measures.

Since 2007, the PCUz has been providing assistance to the Police Academy under the MIA to improve the Academy’s training competencies. Special attention was paid to the re-training and professional development of specialists countering terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, and trafficking in human beings.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

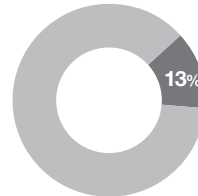
2015



**TOTAL**  
**1,994,900 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES\*\***  
**354,000 EUR**

2014

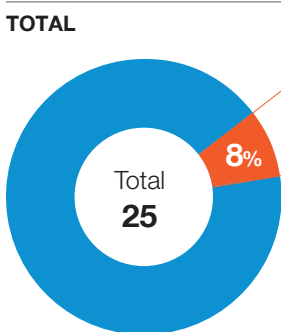


**TOTAL**  
**1,980,000 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
**264,000 EUR**

### STAFF\*

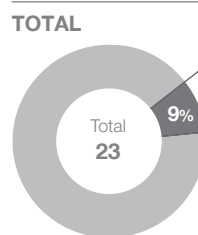
2015



**TOTAL**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**2 Total**  
**2 Local**  
**0 International**

2014



**TOTAL**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**2 Total**  
**2 Local**  
**0 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) and 2014 (PC.DEC/1123) Unified Budget

\*\* The PCUz does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities; Police-Related Activities are implemented in all 3 dimensions.

Since 2010, the PCUz has been co-operating with the Police Academy's Department of Theory and Practice of Human Rights and the Mol's Human Rights Protection and Legal Support Department. This collaboration is aimed at increasing the professionalism of local law enforcement agencies to uphold the rule of law and to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Since 2008, the PCUz has been working closely with the National Centre for Drug Control (NCDC) in supporting the implementation of national strategies and policies on fighting illicit drug circulation. In 2013, the PCUz and the NCDC signed a MoU designed to improve joint efforts to address illicit drug circulation and other related transnational organized crimes.

In the field of THB, the PCUz supports the Inter-agency Anti-trafficking Commission, and other governmental agencies and civil society representatives in strengthening their efforts to combat THB. Besides capacity-building, the PCUz focuses on establishing more systematic and sustainable efforts to counter THB through better co-ordination between police, health and social workers, and NGOs in the identification of trafficked persons and the protection of their human rights.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

From 2-6 February, the PCUz organized a study tour to France for a group of Uzbek human rights educators from the MIA, the Police Academy, the Ministry of Justice and the Lawyers' Training Centre. The tour was organized with the support of the French Embassy in Uzbekistan, the MIA, and Ministry of Justice. This educational exchange programme aimed at building the capacity of the Human Rights Chair at the Police Academy and at promoting human rights education for law enforcement officers by strengthening the potential of law enforcement training institutions. Participants learned about different methods used to teach human rights and professional ethics, and exchanged ideas on training development with French law enforcement institutions.

From 15-17 December, the PCUz organized a training for a group of 25 law enforcement officers from the MIA and the Police Academy on the prevention of torture. The course was conducted by trainers from the UK and was organized in the framework of the PCUz project "Capacity-Building to the Human Rights Chair at the Police Academy". It aimed

at enhancing the legal and professional responsibilities of the participants to ensure compliance with national and international standards on torture prevention.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

On 23 December, the PCUz organized a roundtable on road traffic safety in Tashkent, in co-operation with the MIA. The purpose of the event was to enhance the dialogue among different stakeholders, including state agencies, NGOs, and the media, with the overall aim to prevent traffic accidents and promote good practices. Participants discussed the measures that have been taken to implement a state program on traffic safety and its challenges, as well as the importance of education and enforcement of legislation.

### Gender-Based and Domestic Violence

In November, the PCUz launched a campaign known globally as "16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women", with UN agencies in Uzbekistan, national state agencies, and NGOs. The national Uzbek campaign, under the motto "From Peace at Home to Peace in the World", aimed at strengthening the role of women in public and state affairs, while also engaging youth in preventing violence against women and girls. On 20 November, a joint press conference with UN agencies, the Women's Committee, and civil society organizations was organized in Tashkent to draw public attention and promote the protection of women's rights.

## OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan developed the National Interagency Online Database on Drug Related Crimes (NIODDRC) with the National Centre for Drug Control (NCDC)

- The database will store a considerable amount of data on drug related crimes and enable its users (all law enforcement and intelligence agencies) to perform both simple and advanced searches for information on seizures of drugs, precursors and psychoactive substances;
- The database is expected to help recognize emerging trends, as well as to develop modern, flexible and dynamic approaches to combatting illicit drug circulation;
- According to the reached agreement between the PCUz and the NCDC, relevant international organizations, such as INTERPOL, UNODC, OSCE, and law enforcement agencies of other interested countries, will be granted partial access to the NIORDCC;
- This partial access is in line with the OSCE PC Decision 1048 (2012) that emphasises the importance of facilitating international co-operation and information sharing in the field of countering illicit drug circulation.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

In January, the PCUz continued to assist the host government in strengthening its capacity for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other threats to the integrity of its financial institutions.

From 25-30 January, the PCUz supported two representatives of the Uzbek FIU in attending working group meetings of the Egmont Group of FIUs held in Berlin. During the meetings, participants exchanged information and shared expertise on various aspects of combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, including ways to stimulate international co-operation.

From 9-13 November, the PCUz supported the participation of two representatives of the FIU at a seminar in Moscow on countering money laundering and terrorism financing, organized jointly by the CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre and the Eurasian Group (EAG). Participants from various law enforcement agencies and FIUs discussed inter-governmental and inter-agency collaboration in investigating terrorism financing.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

On 12 November, a representative from the PCUz took part in the Second Meeting of the OSCE Regional Heads of Law Enforcement Departments, organized by the TNTD/SPMU and held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The goal of this meeting was to reinforce co-operation and exchange information at the regional level, as well as between the Secretariat and field operations.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

From 24-26 February, the PCUz facilitated the participation of a civil society expert in the workshop on Regional Co-operation and Effective Response to the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) in Central Asia, held in Tajikistan. The event was organized by the TNTD and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan and was held jointly with the UNCTED and UNODC. Over 150 government and civil society experts, as well as representatives of international and regional organizations, attended the workshop.

On 1 and 2 December, the PCUz, in co-operation with the TNTD/ATU, organized a national seminar on effective criminal justice responses to terrorism. The seminar gathered approx. 30 representatives of national agencies involved in counter-terrorism, and focused on the Global Counterterrorism Forum's (GCTF) Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector. Experts presented good practices developed in Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, the US, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the work of UNODC. Participants discussed the



importance of international co-operation and co-ordination between domestic government agencies, and methods for investigating and prosecuting terrorism offences.

### **Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors**

In January, the PCUz reached an agreement with the National Centre for Drug Control (NCDC) to support them in developing the National Interagency Online Database on Drug Related Crimes (NIODDRC). The database is expected to help recognize emerging trends, as well as develop modern, flexible and dynamic approaches to combat illicit drug circulation. The PCUz and the NCDC also agreed that relevant international organizations, such as UNODC, OSCE, INTERPOL and law enforcement agencies of other countries, could be granted limited access to the NIORDCC.

On 10 April, representatives of the PCUz participated in a co-ordination meeting organized by the NCDC for representatives of local stakeholder agencies involved in the implementation of a countrywide program on fighting illicit drug circulation. During the meeting, a representative of the US Drug Enforcement Agency delivered a presentation on new types of synthetic drugs emerging in illegal markets. The participants discussed how to improve the capacities of the host authorities to address illicit drug circulation.

From 20-22 May, the PCUz organized a workshop, together with the NCDC in Tashkent, for 14 representatives of the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre, the heads of medical facilities, and social workers dealing with the consequences of drug abuse. Participants learned about the role of social workers in preventing drug addiction, forms of social rehabilitation and support, as well as preventive measures and individual plans for drug addicts.

From 28-29 May, the PCUz, jointly with the NCDC, organized a seminar for 15 experts from all provinces in charge of implementing a countrywide programme on fighting illicit drug circulation. The participants discussed national regulations and preventive measures against illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors.

From 22-26 June, in co-operation with the Italian Embassy in Uzbekistan and the NCDC, the PCUz facilitated a study visit to Italy for five experts from the NCDC, heads of crime laboratories of the MoI, and ministries of public health and justice. During the visit, the delegation obtained knowledge on forensic toxicology testing and IT systems and on equipment used for testing of drugs.

In June, the annual issue of the Central Asian Drug Situation Bulletin was published with the support of the PCUz. It reports on the drug situation in Central Asia in 2014,

identifies trends in illegal drug circulation, and highlights measures taken by Central Asian governments to combat the worldwide circulation of narcotics.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-Related Crime**

From 16-30 January, the PCUz organized a five-day training course in Tashkent aimed at building the capacity of law enforcement authorities to make use of the P.E.A.C.E. model for investigative interviewing in human trafficking cases. The method aimed at teaching the 28 participants to interview witnesses, suspects, and victims of human trafficking by establishing a rapport between interviewer and interviewee.

From 28-30 April, the PCUz convened a training course for 25 police officers and investigators of the MIA working in airports and railway stations in Tashkent. The course, which was delivered by two UK police experts, aimed at building the police officers' skills to identify and investigate effectively human trafficking cases.

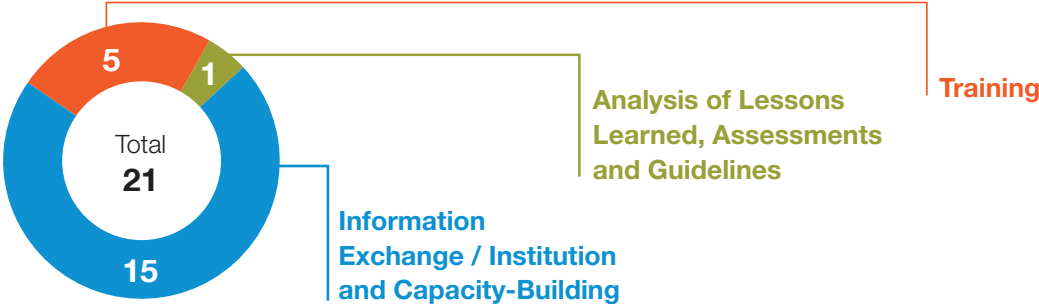
From 5-6 November, the PCUz organized a two-day training on "Addressing Human Trafficking in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry" jointly with the National Inter-agency Commission on Counteracting Human Trafficking. The event brought together 25 representatives from the tourism industry, airlines, airport services and police to contribute to the prevention of human trafficking through raising awareness and developing anti-trafficking codes of conduct for personnel.

On 14 December, the PCUz, in co-operation with the Inter Agency Anti-trafficking Commission (IATC), conducted a specialized workshop for executive secretaries of IACT's territorial branches in Qarshi (Western Uzbekistan). The aim of the workshop was to promote anti-trafficking co-ordination between prosecutors, police, health and social service providers, women's committees, local neighbourhoods, and NGOs. The governor of the region delivered a presentation on ways to ensure effective co-ordination of anti-trafficking activities.

### **Cybercrime**

From 20-21 May, the PCUz organized a workshop, in co-operation with the TNTD, on cybercrime and ICT security. The event brought together approx. 40 participants, including 10 international experts from Austria, Estonia, France, Germany, Switzerland, the UK and the US, as well as representatives of the national parliament, judiciary, ministries for information technology and foreign affairs, law enforcement agencies, and academia. The event facilitated discussions among international and national experts on best practices and lessons learned in cybercrime investigations, as well as on efforts to enhance international cyber security.

**Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan – Police-Related Activities 2015**



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

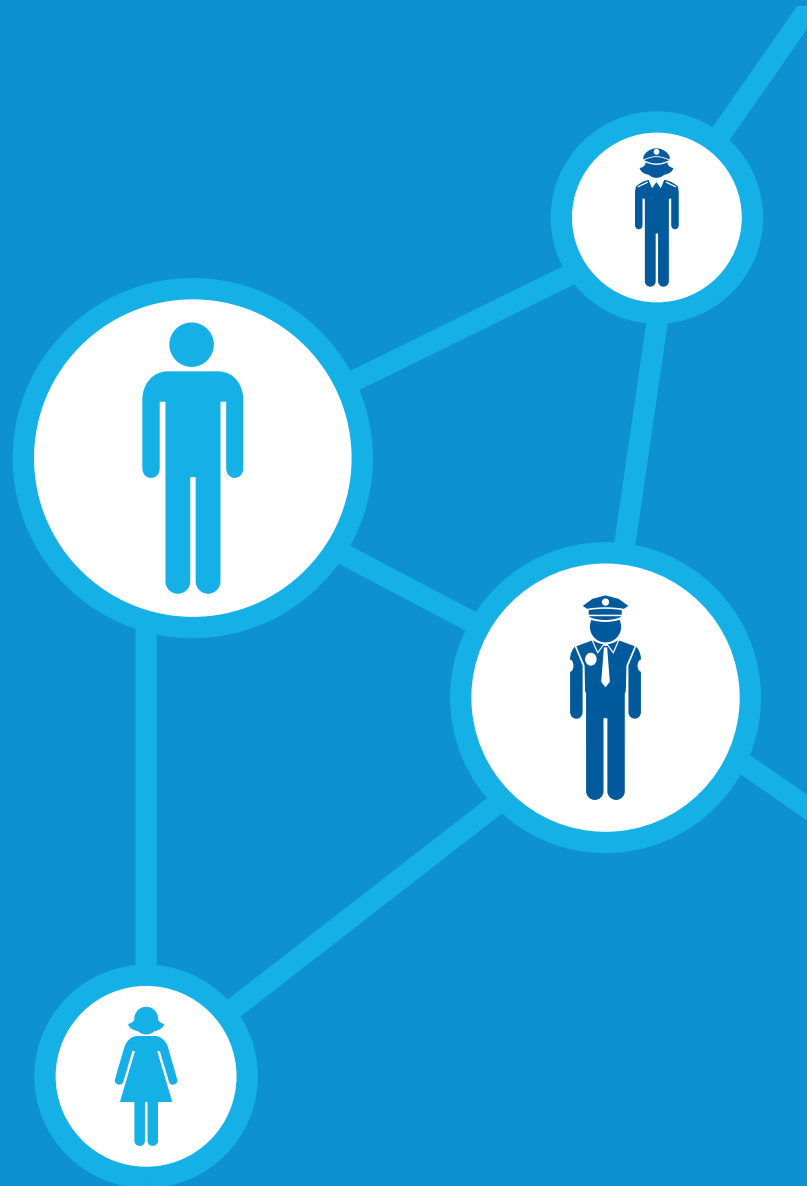
**General Police Development and Reform 24%**



**Threats posed by Criminal Activity 76%**



# Appendices



# ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2015

Submitted as appendix to the Secretary General Annual Report on Police-Related Activities in accordance with Decision 9, Paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001

## Introduction

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.



## General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

In 2015, ODIHR prepared legal opinions upon request. These legal opinions provided concrete recommendations for amendments to respective drafts or existing legislation concerning security and criminal justice sector reform in order to ensure their compliance with relevant international human rights standards and OSCE commitments. In particular, ODIHR collaborated closely with TNTD/SPMU to prepare the legal opinion on the Draft Law on Police of Serbia<sup>1</sup>, which was published on 7 October 2015.

In 2015, ODIHR initiated a research on criminal procedure reforms and fair trial rights in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) jurisdictions, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo<sup>2</sup>, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia, have engaged in reforms of their criminal justice systems in the past decade to increase procedural efficiency and respect for human rights.

During 2015, ODIHR conducted field assessment visits in Sarajevo, Zagreb and Podgorica to collect statistics and the views of legal practitioners, including the police, on the potential impact of such legal reforms and their implication on fair trial rights and rights of victims. The research

specifically addresses areas where the role and responsibilities of the police are crucial. ODIHR will prepare an assessment report highlighting the main features of the reforms and recommendations on possible areas for improvement in upholding fair trial rights.

During 2015, ODIHR participated in a follow-up event to present the key recommendations of the “Joint OSCE/ODIHR and Council of Europe Opinion on the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia<sup>3</sup>”, following its publication in the August 2014 Findings from the Georgia Trial Monitoring Report published on 9 December 2014. ODIHR also discussed current criminal justice and judicial reform issues with key criminal justice actors in order to identify possible follow-up assistance activities in Georgia. ODIHR also provided legislative assistance to Kyrgyzstan by reviewing and commenting on its new draft Criminal Procedure Code<sup>4</sup>.

Throughout 2015, ODIHR also supported criminal justice sector reform efforts in Moldova and Georgia, by reviewing and commenting on draft legislation pertaining to the prosecution service in these countries, in co-operation with the Council of Europe, more specifically the Venice Commission, the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law and the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> OSCE/ODIHR Opinion on the Draft Law on Police of Serbia (7 October 2015), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19874>.

<sup>2</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.

<sup>3</sup> Available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19351>.

<sup>4</sup> OSCE/ODIHR Opinion on the Draft Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, 19 June 2015, available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19834>.

<sup>5</sup> OSCE/ODIHR-Venice Commission Joint Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Law on the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, 4 November 2015, available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19883>; and OSCE/ODIHR-Venice Commission-Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE) Joint Opinion on the Draft Law on the Prosecution Service of the Republic of Moldova, 23 March 2015, available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19747>.

The vast majority of ODIHR's key recommendations on the Draft Amendments to the Law on the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia had been taken into account during the revision process. Likewise, in Moldova, most recommendations were incorporated into the revised Draft Law on the Prosecution Service of the Republic of Moldova.

## Community-Policing and Police-Public Relations

In 2015, ODIHR initiated a two year project to develop a training curriculum and a trainers' manual for law enforcement on effective and human rights-compliant policing in relation to Roma and Sinti communities. In line with the OSCE mandate given by the 2003 Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area, with particular regard to recommendations relating to the police (Recommendations 26 – 35)<sup>6</sup>, this training will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to comply with OSCE commitments and international human rights standards, and improve relations and build trust between police and Roma and Sinti at a local level.

In this regard, ODIHR visited Ukraine, Slovakia and Sweden to consult with law enforcement officials, civil society representatives, and Roma and Sinti, including women and youth, about police-Roma relations as well as security and safety concerns of the community. ODIHR also identified existing community-policing policies and practices, particularly with regards to police abuse of human rights when dealing with Roma and Sinti and multiple forms of discrimination faced by Roma and Sinti women.

On 14 and 15 October, a draft outline of the training curriculum for law enforcement on effective and human rights-compliant policing in relation to Roma and Sinti communities was developed and reviewed by experts, including police and Roma and Sinti representatives (10 men and 5 women), in a peer-review meeting in Warsaw. This draft curriculum was based on the above mentioned findings and previous work done by ODIHR.

In December, ODIHR visited Romania to hold focus group meetings with Roma and Sinti, civil society representatives, and police officers to learn about safety and security in Roma and Sinti communities. The information collected allowed for further adaptation of the training curriculum for the first pilot training for law enforcement on effective and human rights-compliant policing in relation to Roma and Sinti communities in Romania. It is planned to be organized in co-operation with the Romanian police at the beginning of 2016 in Bucharest.

In March, at the request of the Directorate of the Public Order Police Service of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, ODIHR organized an "Introductory Seminar on Police and Roma and Sinti Communities, Addressing Hate Crimes and Facilitating Freedom of Peaceful Assembly" to present ODIHR's work and existing training tools.

From 26-28 May, ODIHR participated in the International Police Workshop on "Good Practice in Policing with Respect to Roma Minority Group", organized by the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. The workshop gathered over 60 police officers and other representatives of the MoIs from the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, the Slovak Republic, and the UK. Different existing programs as well as best practices for improving the relationship between Roma communities and police were presented at the workshop. ODIHR informed participants about the human rights challenges in ODIHR's monitoring activities in this area.

On 30 September, during the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw, ODIHR organized a side event on "Current Human Rights Challenges in Policing Roma and Sinti Communities in the OSCE Region". The side event brought together civil society representatives and state representatives, including national human rights institutions, to discuss existing human rights challenges and recent police practices and operations targeting Roma and Sinti communities in the OSCE area.

From 5-6 November, ODIHR participated in the international conference "Improving Women's Access to Justice in Five Eastern Partnership Countries", organized by the Council of Europe in Kvareli, Georgia. The conference gathered around 65 participants, mainly lawyers and judges from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. ODIHR presented the specific obstacles in access to justice for Roma and Sinti women, arising from discrimination in existing practices. Discriminatory practices concern justifiability, accessibility, availability, good quality of justice, access to equality bodies, and Roma women being victims of domestic violence and violence against women.

## Gender-Based and Domestic Violence

In 2015, ODIHR continued to provide support to OSCE participating States in developing and reforming legal frameworks to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, in line with international standards and good practice.

Upon request, ODIHR reviewed a package of draft amendments to the legal framework on preventing and combating domestic violence in Moldova<sup>7</sup> with the aim of

6 Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/03 Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area. Available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/17554?download=true>.

7 OSCE/ODIHR Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Legal Framework on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence in Moldova (9 July 2015), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19858>.



harmonizing the national legislation with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, in view of a possible future ratification of the Convention by Moldova. On 9 July, the recommendations were published in the Opinion, and on 7 October, they were presented and discussed at the ordinary session of the Inter-ministerial Council on Preventing and Combating Violence in Moldova. On this occasion, state counterparts committed themselves to take ODIHR's recommendations into consideration during ongoing and upcoming revision processes.

When reviewing (draft) legislation in the field of criminal justice reform<sup>8</sup>, ODIHR also provided gender-specific recommendations, particularly in relation to gender and child-sensitive criminal proceedings. This included the adoption of a victim-centered approach to prevent secondary victimization of women and child victims. ODIHR also stressed the importance of ensuring that the criminal justice system and its actors are representative of a state's community as a whole and are duly trained on gender and human rights issues. ODIHR, furthermore, emphasized the importance of maintaining sex-disaggregated criminal justice statistics, as well as the need to ensure that any legislation on these matters is adopted through an inclusive participatory process.

## Hate Crime

In 2015, ODIHR continued to implement its "Training against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement" (TAHCLE) programme in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Latvia. ODIHR negotiated and signed an agreement to implement TAHCLE in Lithuania, and conducted needs assessment missions for TAHCLE implementation in Turkey and the region of Valencia in Spain. Following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2014, ODIHR and the working group established by the Bureau for Public Security customized the TAHCLE curriculum to reflect the situation in the country.

From 23-29 April, ODIHR delivered two three-day training of trainers sessions for 48 police officers, including five women. The participants strengthened their skills in recognizing and investigating hate crimes, and learned how to deliver training on hate crimes using the TAHCLE curriculum. In November, the OSCE Mission to Skopje, in consultation with ODIHR, organized a follow-up session for 25 previously trained trainers (23 men and 2 women) to refresh their knowledge of the TAHCLE curriculum and to discuss plans to deliver further trainings.

ODIHR conducted a three-day training of trainers session in Latvia for 17 police officers and police trainers, including 12 women. In September, as part of the signed MoU, ODIHR also delivered a one-day awareness-raising seminar for 17 senior-level police officials, including five women. The seminar focused on the concept of hate crimes, relevant legislation, and the role of the police in addressing the issue.

In April, the MoI's Police Department of Lithuania and ODIHR signed an agreement to implement TAHCLE. ODIHR, in cooperation with the working group established by the Police Department, adapted the TAHCLE curriculum to the needs of the Lithuanian Police. In November, ODIHR conducted an awareness-raising seminar on hate crimes for 14 senior officials of the Lithuanian Police, including two women, and a three-day training of trainers session for 31 police officers, including 19 women, from the police headquarters and regional offices. All participants highlighted the usefulness of the training, and agreed on the need to disseminate the knowledge on investigating and addressing hate crimes in Lithuania.

From 22-24 July, ODIHR organized a training of trainers session on hate crime for trainers from the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC) in Warsaw. These trainings will be held on an annual basis. 16 police trainers (8 men and 8 women) from 11 countries gathered for the training to increase their skills of delivering training on hate crimes, to promote TAHCLE in their respective countries, and to train more trainers for the core group of TAHCLE trainers who could then deliver TAHCLE along with ODIHR staff in interested participating States.

From 28-30 October, ODIHR representatives conducted meetings with local officials and civil society organizations as part of a needs assessment visit in Valencia, Spain, following the invitation of the Valencia local police. After the visit, ODIHR and the Valencia local police finalized provisions of the MoU to implement TAHCLE, which is expected to be signed in early 2016. Additionally, the Turkish National Police Academy invited ODIHR to conduct a needs assessment prior to the implementation of TAHCLE. In November 2015, ODIHR conducted a series of meetings with government officials and civil society organizations to understand the scope and the nature of bias-motivated violence. ODIHR also negotiated the modalities of TAHCLE implementation in Turkey in 2016, and finalized the draft MoU with the Turkish National Police Academy.

ODIHR also provided legislative assistance to Poland by analysing proposed draft amendments to the Criminal Code pertaining to crimes motivated by bias<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> i.e., the review of the new draft Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, prosecution-related draft legislation of Moldova and Georgia, the draft law on police of Serbia, draft amendments to the Criminal Code of Poland and the review of the legal framework on preventing and combating domestic violence in Moldova.

<sup>9</sup> OSCE/ODIHR Opinion on the Draft Amendments to Certain Provisions of the Criminal Code of Poland, 3 December 2015, available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19893>.

## Public order and crisis management

In 2015, ODIHR started its 3rd Assembly Monitoring Cycle to support participating States in the implementation of their commitments on freedom of peaceful assembly. The facilitation of the exercise by police on freedom of peaceful assembly was one of the key aspects of ODIHR's assessment. In 2015, ODIHR deployed teams to monitor a total of 11 assemblies in five participating States (Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, and Latvia). The composition of the monitoring teams included 4 men and 7 women.

In September, ODIHR contributed to the development of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by law enforcement officials published by Amnesty International, Dutch Section<sup>10</sup>.

On 30 October, ODIHR participated as a presenter at a workshop on "Protest and Demonstration – Current Legal and Practical Issues", organized by the Swiss Center of Competence for Human Rights (Schweizerischen Kompetenzzentrums für Menschenrechte) in Bern.

During 2015, ODIHR delivered two pilot trainings on human rights-compliant policing of assemblies in Kyrgyzstan and Poland for a total of 46 public order police commanders (41 men and 5 women). The trainings were based on the newly developed Human Rights Training Guide to Policing Assemblies, which consists of a handbook (developed jointly with the TNTD/SPMU) and a training manual. The handbook provides key information for police commanders on assemblies and public order management. The 21 police commanders from Osh, Jalal-Abat, Bishkek, and Issyk Kul (20 men and 1 woman) and 25 participants from Poland (21 men and 4 women) expressed appreciation for the training and emphasized its usefulness. ODIHR sought to use the feedback from police commanders on the training materials for future trainings in other OSCE participating States.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

In December, ODIHR completed the War Crimes Justice Project - Phase II (WCJP II), which was launched in July 2012, with the publication of its Final Report<sup>11</sup>. Phase II aimed at further strengthening the capacities of six jurisdictions

in South-Eastern Europe (SEE), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, to adjudicate serious violations of international humanitarian law in an effective and fair manner.

On 25 May, ODIHR organized the final activity under WCJP II, which brought together war crimes investigators from SEE. This peer-to-peer meeting aimed to promote the exchange of experiences and good practices in war crimes investigation. Although a number of bilateral agreements on exchange of information and co-operation between war crimes prosecutors in the region have been signed in recent years, little attention has been given to the work of investigators.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

In 2015, ODIHR finalized a new training curriculum, a trainer's manual, and a training of trainer's programme for counter-terrorism law enforcement officers on complying with human rights standards while effectively countering terrorism. From 9-12 March, ODIHR organized a training of trainer's workshop in Warsaw to build the capacities of 10 current and former counter-terrorism officers and human rights experts (9 men and 1 woman) to deliver future training sessions on the basis of ODIHR's curriculum. From 19-21 October, ODIHR conducted a pre-training assessment visit in Madrid to collect information and adapt the training curriculum to the local context and needs. From 2-3 and 5-6 November, ODIHR delivered, along with police officers from the UK and Spain, two training sessions in Madrid to 38 mid- and senior-level officers (29 men and 9 women) of the Spanish National Police, Guardia Civil, Intelligence Centre against Terrorism and Organized Crime, Penitentiary Institutions, and Regional Police of Spain.

During 2015, ODIHR and TNTD/SPMU started to develop a new training programme on the basis of their joint manual on Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations<sup>12</sup>. The programme will include a training curriculum and a trainer's manual, and will focus on the different sequences of counter-terrorism investigations and their potential impact on human rights and on effective policing. The training programme is planned to be finalized in 2017.

From 6-10 April, ODIHR and the OSCE Border Management Staff College delivered, for the fifth consecutive year, a week-long training session on "Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism and Border Security" in Dushanbe. 22 mid- and senior ranking border officials (17 men and 5 women) from 11 OSCE participating States and Afghanistan participated in the course.

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.amnestyusa.org/sites/default/files/amnesty\\_international\\_guidelines\\_on\\_use\\_of\\_force-2.pdf](http://www.amnestyusa.org/sites/default/files/amnesty_international_guidelines_on_use_of_force-2.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.osce.org/odihr/218231>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.osce.org/odihr/108930>

From 17-19 March, ODIHR organized an expert workshop on “The Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters: A Human Rights Perspective” in Warsaw to discuss the potential human rights implications of measures to counter this phenomenon as well as their impact on communities with a particular focus on women and youth. The workshop gathered 20 prosecutors, State representatives, law enforcement officers, academics, and civil society and community representatives (10 men and 10 women).

From 6-8 October, ODIHR also contributed as a speaker to the regional conference on “Foreign Terrorist Fighters – Challenges for South-Eastern Europe” in Sarajevo, organized by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the RACVIAC – Center for Security Cooperation.

From 24-25 February, ODIHR participated as a human rights expert in the “Regional Counter-Terrorism Expert Workshop for Central Asia on Regional Co-Operation and Effective Responses to the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters”, organized by TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan.

From 20-21 August, ODIHR took part in a regional workshop on “Preventive Obligations and Criminalization of Offences Regarding Foreign Terrorist Fighters Prescribed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178(2014)”, held jointly by TNTD/ATU and UNODC in Almaty.

From 30 June-1 July, ODIHR also moderated one of the sessions of the OSCE Annual Counter-Terrorism Conference focusing on “Countering the Incitement and Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters”, held in Vienna.

In December 2015, following a request from the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, ODIHR commented on the National Strategy to Prevent and Counter VERLT of Tajikistan from a human rights perspective.

From 7-8 December, ODIHR delivered a presentation during the workshop on “Security Sector Partnership with Civil Society, Local Government and Communities, and Private Sector for Countering Violent Extremism”, held by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo.

**Cybercrime**

On 26 March, ODIHR participated in a Roundtable on the Draft Cybersecurity Strategy and Draft Law on Cybersecurity of Ukraine, following the preparation of the OSCE/ODIHR Opinion on the Draft Law of Ukraine on Combating Cybercrime<sup>13</sup> that was published in August 2014. During the roundtable, organized by the Committee on Legislative Support of the Verkhovna Rada, the Opinion’s main recommendations were presented by ODIHR and discussed.

To ensure greater impact of its legislative assistance work, ODIHR participated in follow-up country visits to discuss the recommendations from its opinions with key stakeholders in OSCE participating States.

**Other**

In 2015, ODIHR continued to deliver its mandate, in line with a well-developed and globally recognized election observation methodology established on a long-term and needs-based approach. Elections were assessed in 15 participating States for their compliance with OSCE commitments, international obligations, and other standards for democratic elections. This included the activities of the police in the implementation and enforcement of relevant aspects of the legal framework, such as their conduct during campaign activities, their role in providing election day security, and their investigation of electoral offences. Where shortcomings were identified, recommendations were made to support participating States in their efforts to bring electoral processes closer in line with OSCE commitments.

13 Available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/19323>.

**ODIHR – Police-Related Activities 2015**

ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

**General Police Development and Reform 60%**



**Threats posed by Criminal Activity 40%**

# 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 the following: (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 Cooperative 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 11th 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 12th 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 13th 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 14th 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 14th 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 17th 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, cyber threats 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 [...]”

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.

The 2014 Basel Ministerial Council adopted several decisions and declarations related to policing activities.

The Basel Ministerial Decision No. 5/14 on *the Prevention of Corruption* underlines, *inter alia*, "the central role played by law enforcement bodies and judicial institutions in preventing and combating corruption" and encourages the relevant OSCE executive structures to facilitate the exchange of best practices in the prevention of corruption among participating States upon their request.

The Basel Ministerial Decision No. 7/14 on *Preventing and Combating Violence against Women* reaffirms earlier commitments to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence, and calls on participating States to improve their legal frameworks for preventing and combatting such violence and to collect and make public data and statistics regarding all forms of violence against women. It encourages participating States to enhance awareness-raising and other prevention programmes, to ensure the protection of victims of all forms of violence against women and to "strengthen the efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and provide victims with protection and appropriate remedies." The decision tasks the OSCE executive structures to assist participating States, at their request, to facilitate the exchange of information, improve co-ordination and provide technical assistance and training to help participating States fulfil these goals.

The Basel Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on the *OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014)* calls upon the OSCE executive structures, *inter alia*, "to offer assistance in capacity-building activities to the requesting participating

States, in accordance with Permanent Council Decision No. 1063, and to organize, where appropriate, regional and sub-regional events to identify potential weaknesses in international legal and operational co-operation mechanisms in order to foster better co-operation and co-ordination nationally and internationally”; “to continue to promote OSCE efforts to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including through community policing approaches to preventing terrorism, in particular at the local level”; and “to support requesting participating States in the implementation of their commitments regarding travel document security and border management and to facilitate technical assistance in this field by Interpol and other relevant international organizations to requesting participating States.”

The Basel Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on *the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014)* calls upon the OSCE executive structures to continue promoting the international legal framework against terrorism, to explore ways to exchange information between intelligence agencies and the criminal justice systems and to promote capacity-building for managing, investigating and prosecuting cases of terrorist kidnapping and hostage-taking.

The Belgrade Ministerial Council Declaration No. 2/15 on *the OSCE Activities in Support of the Global Efforts Tackling the World Drug Problem* states the need for a balanced and integrated approach to tackling the world drug problem, for further co-operation between the OSCE with UNODC, the International Narcotics Control Board, and other relevant multilateral organizations, especially with the emergence and spread of dangerous new psychoactive substances and the diversion of chemical precursors, and for further co-operation in preparation for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem (UNGASS 2016).

The Belgrade Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/15 on *Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of the Recent Terrorist Attacks* condemns all terrorist attacks and reaffirms the OSCE's commitments to remain united in combatting terrorism, while underscoring the respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law as complementary to effective counter-terrorism measures.

The Belgrade Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on *Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism* calls upon participating States to strengthen and adapt their efforts to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and to support a multi-dimensional approach, including community policing, to countering VERLT within the OSCE region.

# Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACI	Airports Council International	CJS	Criminal Justice System
ADB	Asian Development Bank	CLO	Community Liaison Officer
AECT	Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team	CoC	Code of Conduct
AEM	Agency for Emergency Management	CoE	Council of Europe
AEPC	Association of European Police Colleges	CORE	Centre for OSCE Research
AML/CFT	Anti-money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism	CP	Community Policing
		CPC	Criminal Procedure Code
APEM	Annual Police Experts Meeting	CPRSI	Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues
ATC	Anti-Terrorism Centre	CS	DHRC Communities Section
ATG	Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme	CSAP	Community Safety Awareness Programme
ATO	Anti-Terrorism Operation	CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
ASC	Administration for Security and Counter-intelligence	CSCO	Community Safety Coordination Office
ASP	Albanian State Police	CSI	Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan
		CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
BCSP	Belgrade Centre for Security Policy	CSWG	Civil Society Working Group
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	CTED	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate
BMP	Border Management Police		
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College	CTHB	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
BOMCA	Border Management Programme in Central Asia	CTITF	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
BOMNAF	Border Management Northern Afghanistan	CTN	Counter-Terrorism Network
BPTC	Basic Police Training Centre		
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept	DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
BSMSL	Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership	DEA	US Drug Enforcement Agency
		DG	Directorate General
		DHRC SMS	Department for Human Rights and Communities' Security Monitoring Section
CAG	Citizen Advisory Group		
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre	DIA	Department of Internal Affairs
CBM	Confidence-Building Measure	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear	DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
CCC	Common Contact Centre	DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety
CCME	Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe		
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
CiB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek	EC	European Commission
CID	Criminal Investigation Directorate	ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
CiO	Chairmanship-in-Office		
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	ECTEG	European Cybercrime Training Education Group
CIS ATC	Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States		

ENA	Equality, Non-discrimination and Anti-trafficking Section	IATA	International Air Transport Association
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes	IBM	Integrated Border Management
EU	European Union	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
EUAM	EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine	ICITAP	US International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission	ICMEC	International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
EUCOM	United States European Command	ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo <sup>1</sup>	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
EUPST	European Union Police Services Training	ICT	Information and Communications Technology
Eurojust	European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit	IDP	Internally Displaced Person
Europol	European Police Office	IED	Improvised explosive device
ExB	Extrabudgetary	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	ILO	International Labour Organization
FBI	United States Federal Bureau of Investigation	ILP	Intelligence-Led Policing
FEI	France Expertise Internationale	INHOPE	International Association of National Hotlines
FIIAPP	International Foundation of Administration and Public Policies of Spain	INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit	INTERPA	International Association of Police Academies
FO	Field Operation	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
FOM	OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media	IOE	International Organization of Employers
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union	IOM	International Organisation for Migration
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation	IPTF	United Nations International Police Task Force
FYRoM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	ISACS	International Small Arms Control Standards
GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum	ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
GDTNP	General Directorate of Turkish National Police	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office	IT	Information Technology
GRECO	Group of States against Corruption	ITUC	International Trade Union Conference
HCNM	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities	JBCM	Joint Border Coordination Meeting
HDIM	Human Dimension Implementation Meeting	JDI	Juvenile Delinquency Inspector
HQ	Headquarters	KAPS	Kosovo Academy for Public Safety
HRA	Human Rights Advisor	KBP	Kosovo Border Police
		KCPC	Kosovo Criminal Procedure Code
		KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development
		KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO-led)
		KFR	Kidnapping for ransom
		KP	Kosovo Police

<sup>1</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.



KPA	Kosovo Property Agency	OiT	OSCE Office in Tajikistan
KR	Kyrgyz Republic	OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
LCP	Law on Criminal Procedure	OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
LED	Law Enforcement Department	OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender	OSCAD	Observatory for Security Against Discriminatory Acts
LoIA	Law on Internal Affairs	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
LPC	Local Prevention Council	OSR/CTHB	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees		
MASHAV	Israel Agency for International Development Cooperation		
MC	OSCE Ministerial Council		
MC.DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision		
MC.DOC	OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration		
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils	PA	Police Affairs
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	PAC	Public Advisory Council
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs	PAF	Police Affairs Programme
MLAT	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty	PC	OSCE Permanent Council
ML/FT	Money laundering and financing of terrorism	PC.DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
MNS	Ministry of National Security	PCiB	Project Co-ordinator in Baku
MoD	Ministry of Defence	PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
MoI	Ministry of Interior	PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs	PCWVG	Police Cooperation Working Group
MoJ	Ministry of Justice	PDU	Police Development Unit
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	PEACE	Preparation and Planning, Engage and Explain Account, Closure, Evaluation
MPR	Mobile Police Reception	PG	Pompidou Group
MSC	Municipal Safety Council	PICUM	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
MU	Monitoring Unit	PKD	Public Key Directory
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	PMO	Prime Minister's Office
NBDC	National Bomb Data Centre	PMP	Police Matters Programme
NCDC	National Center of Drug Control	PMU	Politico-Military Unit
NFI	Netherlands Forensic Institute	POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
NFP	OSCE National Focal Point	PPL	Patrol Programming and Leadership
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	PPO	Pilot Project Office
NFRI	National Human Rights Institution	PR	Public relations
NICO	Northern Ireland Overseas Cooperation	PRP	Police Reform Programme
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism	PRSG	Police Reform Steering Group
NRA	National Risk Assessment	PS	DHRC Property Section
NRM	National Referral Mechanism	pS	Participating States
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities	PSCOD	Department of Public Safety and Community Outreach
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	PTC	OSCE Police Training College
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	RA	Republic of Armenia
OFA	Ohrid Framework Agreement	RCBA	Regional Centre for Border Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	RHP	Regional Housing Program
		RPAP	Regional Prevention Action Plan



SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons	UN	United Nations
SARA	Spousal Assault Risk Assessment	UN CASA	United Nations Coordinating Actions on Small Arms
SBGSU	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine		
SBU	Security Service of Ukraine	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
SCAHRM	Sector for Common Affairs and Human Resources Management	UNCTED	United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
SCNS	State Committee of National Security		
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SEE	South-Eastern Europe	UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
SGF	Strategic Guidance Framework		
SHDM	Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
SIA	Sectors for Internal Affairs	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SICPS	Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards	UNICEF	United Nations Child Education Fund
SIPA	State Investigation and Protection Agency	UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
SMMU	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
SOCTA	Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment	UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SOU	Special Operations Unit	UNSC	United Nations Security Council
SPZ	Special Protective Zone	UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
SR	Special Representative		
SSR	Security Sector Reform	UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
SSG/R	Security Sector Governance and Reform	USA	United States of America
TAHCLE	Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
TCM	Technical Coordination Meeting	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings		
TNA	Training Needs Assessment	VAT	Value-Added Tax
TNP	Turkish National Police	VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism
TNT	Transnational Threats		
TNTD	Transnational Threats Department	VGT	Virtual Global Task Force
TNTD/ATU	Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit	VIP	Very Important Person
TNTD/BSMU	Transnational Threats Department/Border Security and Management Unit	YUCOM	Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
TNTD/CC	Transnational Threats Department/Coordination Cell	WB	World Bank
TNTD/SPMU	Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit	WCPP	War Crimes Processing Project
ToT	Training of Trainers	WCO	World Customs Organization
TRIP	Traveller Identification Programme	WG	Working Group
TSN	Training Support Network		
UB	Unified Budget		
UK	United Kingdom		

## Contact Details in 2015-2016

### Thematic Units in the OSCE Secretariat dealing with Police-Related Issues

Unit	Contact Person	Contact Details
TNTD/SPMU	Mr. Arnar JENSSON (Police Affairs Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Arnar.Jensson@osce.org">Arnar.Jensson@osce.org</a> T: +43 1 514 36 6691
TNTD/ATU	Mr. Jarkko JOKINEN (Adviser on Anti-Terrorism Issues)	E: <a href="mailto:Jarkko.Jokinen@osce.org">Jarkko.Jokinen@osce.org</a> T: +43 1 514 36 6161
TNTD/BSMU	Mr. Dennis COSGROVE (Head of Border Security and Management Unit)	E: <a href="mailto:Dennis.Cosgrove@osce.org">Dennis.Cosgrove@osce.org</a> T: +43 1 514 36 6662
OCEEA	Mr. Andrei MUNTEAN (Senior Economic Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Andrei.Muntean@osce.org">Andrei.Muntean@osce.org</a> T: +43 1 514 36 6295
Gender Section	Gender Adviser (vacant)	T: +43 1 514 36 6285
OSR/CTHB	Mr. Alberto ANDREANI (Programme Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Alberto.Andreani@osce.org">Alberto.Andreani@osce.org</a> T: +43 1 514 36 6258

### OSCE Institutions dealing with Police-Related Issues

Institution	Contact Person	Contact Details
ODIHR	First Deputy Director (vacant)	T: +48 22 5200 621

### South-Eastern Europe

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact Details
Presence in Albania	Security Co-operation	Mr. Adrian NESSEL (Head of Security Co-operation Department)	E: <a href="mailto:Adrian.Nessel@osce.org">Adrian.Nessel@osce.org</a> T: +355 04 2 235 993 ext. 601
Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Security Co-operation	Mr. Michael DELACRUZ (Head of Mission Office/ Security Co-operation Unit)	E: <a href="mailto:Michael.Delacruz@osce.org">Michael.Delacruz@osce.org</a> T: +387 33 752 350
Mission in Kosovo	Security and Public Safety	Mr. Ake ROGHE (Director)	E: <a href="mailto:Ake.Roghe@osce.org">Ake.Roghe@osce.org</a> T: +381 38 240 100 ext. 1218
Mission to Montenegro	Security Co-operation	Mr. Vladimir RAGOZIN (Programme Manager)	E: <a href="mailto:Vladimir.Ragozin@osce.org">Vladimir.Ragozin@osce.org</a> T: +382 67 626 008
Mission to Serbia	Police Affairs	Ms. Denise MAZZOLANI (Head of Police Affairs)	E: <a href="mailto:Denise.Mazzolani@osce.org">Denise.Mazzolani@osce.org</a> T: +381 11 3606156
Mission to Skopje	Public Safety and Community Outreach	Mr. Steven DAVIS (Head of PSACO)	E: <a href="mailto:Steven.Davis@osce.org">Steven.Davis@osce.org</a> T: +389 2 3234349 ext. 3609

## Eastern Europe

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact details
Mission to Moldova	Conflict Prevention / Resolution	Mr. Stephen YOUNG (Politico-Military Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Stephen.Young@osce.org">Stephen.Young@osce.org</a> T: +373 22 887 839
Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	Rule of Law and Human Rights	Ms. Tetyana RUDENKO (National Project Manager)	E: <a href="mailto:Tetyana.Rudenko@osce.org">Tetyana.Rudenko@osce.org</a> T: +380 44 4920382 ext. 3916

## South Caucasus

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact details
Office in Yerevan	Politico-Military Activities	Ms. Susanna NALTAKYAN (National Programme Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Susanna.Naltakyan@osce.org">Susanna.Naltakyan@osce.org</a> T: +37410 229610/11/12/13/14 ext. 5424

## Central Asia

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact details
Centre in Ashgabat	Conflict Prevention and Confidence and Security Building	Mr. Richard WHEELER (Political Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Richard.Wheeler@osce.org">Richard.Wheeler@osce.org</a> T: +43 1 51436 7320
Programme Office in Astana	Politico-Military Activities	Mr. Colin MCCULLOUGH (Political Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Colin.McCullough@osce.org">Colin.McCullough@osce.org</a> T: +7 7172 58 00 70 7002
Centre in Bishkek	Police Affairs	Mr. Pavel KHALASHNYUK (Police Assistance Programme)	E: <a href="mailto:Pavel.Khalashnyuk@osce.org">Pavel.Khalashnyuk@osce.org</a> T: <a href="tel:+996312612445">+996 312 61 24 45</a>
Office in Tajikistan	Politico-Military Affairs	Mr. Wolfgang NIKOLAUS (Counter-Terrorism and Police Issues Adviser)	E: <a href="mailto:Wolfgang.Nikolaus@osce.org">Wolfgang.Nikolaus@osce.org</a>
Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	Politico-Military Activities	Mr. Otabek RASHIDOV (National Project Officer)	E: <a href="mailto:Otabek.Rashidov@osce.org">Otabek.Rashidov@osce.org</a> T: +99871 1400472

**The Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe**

Wallnerstrasse 6  
A-1010 Vienna, Austria  
Tel.: +43 1 514 360

pm@osce.org  
www.osce.org

 [facebook.com/osce.org](https://facebook.com/osce.org)

 @osce

 [youtube.com/osce](https://youtube.com/osce)