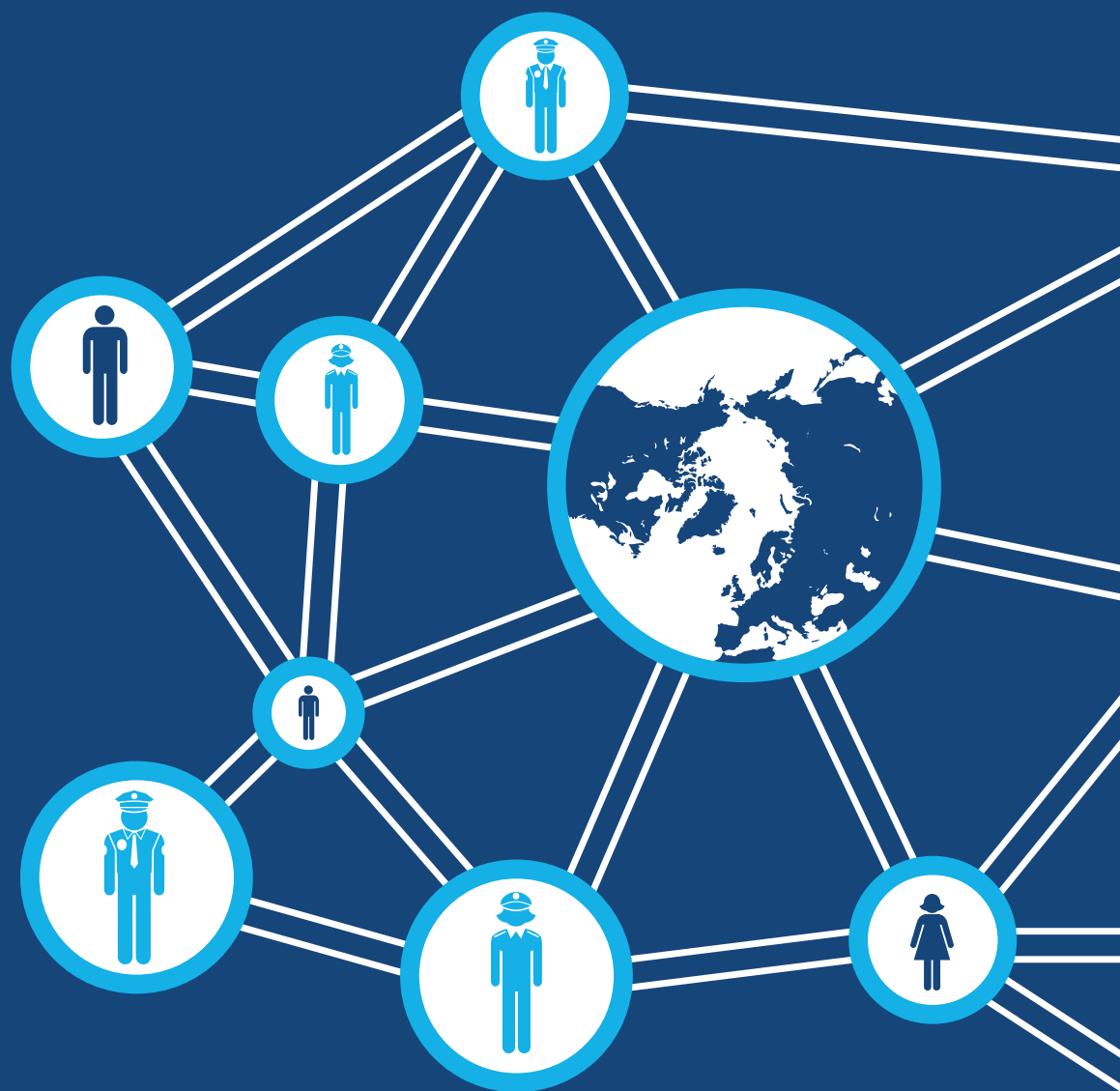


# Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities 2016



**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

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## Preface by the OSCE Secretary General



Police-related activities constitute a key element of the OSCE's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as stated in the 1999 Charter for European Security. This is reiterated and further underlined in later MC and PC decisions, the most recent one being the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities from 2012 (PC.DEC/1049).

The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities provides a comprehensive overview of all police-related projects, activities and events, which 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.

In line with the 2012 OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities, 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 constituted approximately two-thirds of the total number of activities in 2016, with the main focus put on community policing initiatives, police-public partnerships, crime prevention and general police reform. With regard to capacity-building initiatives to address threats posed by crime and criminal networks, the most frequent activities in 2016 targeted trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime, followed by activities to address terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

Meanwhile, the two most important OSCE police-related conferences in 2016 continued to attract strong interest, bringing together over 340 representatives from participating States and Partners for Co-operation, as well as international and regional organizations:

- The *2016 Annual Police Experts Meeting* discussed good practices and lessons learned in implementing intelligence-led policing in different OSCE participating States. An OSCE Guidebook on Intelligence-Led Policing based on key findings from that meeting will be published in July 2017.
- The *2016 OSCE-wide Illicit Drugs Conference* followed up on the UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem and considered measures to support OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation in implementing the UNGASS 2016 Roadmap for Tackling the World Drug Problem.

At a time when the OSCE region faces numerous security challenges – ranging from instability and armed conflict to violent extremism and terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in arms, drugs and human beings – the Organization’s engagement in police-related activities is as crucial as ever. This report well illustrates our firm determination to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement services in participating States and Partners for Co-operation to more effectively address these multiple challenges.



Lamberto Zannier  
OSCE Secretary General

# Executive Summary

The OSCE continued to provide police assistance in two major areas, in line with its mandate and the interests of participating States: 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.

Slightly under three quarters of the total number of police-related activities organized and delivered by the OSCE executive structures were dedicated to addressing general police development and reform, a slight decrease from 2015. Activities devoted to enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnership projects were still the most common, with notable increases in activities focused on hate crimes. Activities on human rights and police accountability increased considerably between 2015 and 2016. A significant number of activities also focused on gender-based and domestic violence.

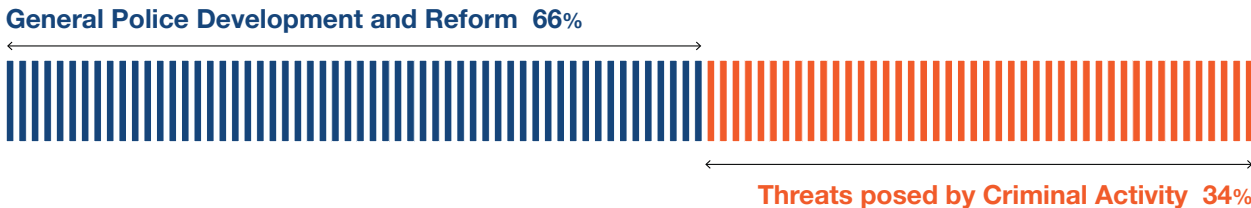
With regard to the fight against transnational threats, activities related to trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime were the most prominent, especially in the field operations in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. Activities related to border security and management increased significantly in 2016, in particular in Albania and Montenegro. Activities related to countering organized crime were the third most common activities throughout OSCE executive structures.

The following charts provide overviews of the OSCE's police-related activities in 2016:

## Total Police-Related Activities in 2016 at a Glance



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



## TOTAL DEPT. Activities Matrix 2016 – 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	8	0	3	11	66 %
Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform	75	25	50	150	
Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments	3	0	4	7	
Human Resources / Police Management	2	1	4	7	
Human Rights and Police Accountability	32	9	10	51	
Anti-Corruption	11	6	3	20	
Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming	21	3	11	35	
Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention	74	56	29	159	
Gender-based and Domestic Violence	16	10	33	59	
Hate Crime	22	78	17	117	
Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics	3	13	8	24	
Public Order and Crisis Management	11	8	0	19	
Other, including co-ordination and co-operation	13	1	20	34	
				693	
<b>Threats Posed by Criminal Activity</b>					
Organized Crime	12	9	7	28	34%
Criminal Investigations and Analysis	4	3	12	19	
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds	15	13	0	28	
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters	12	3	8	23	
Counter-Terrorism & VERLT	24	18	12	54	
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors	17	5	8	30	
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime	53	24	12	89	
Cybercrime	11	14	7	32	
Border Security and Management / Customs	8	20	7	35	
Other	10	3	1	14	
				352	
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1045</b>	

## 2016 COMPREHENSIVE Activities Matrix

Activity	OSCE SECRETARIAT AND INSTITUTIONS								OSCE FIELD OPERATIONS														
	ODIHR	CC	SPMU	ATU	BSMU	GENDER	OSR/CTHB	OCEEA	Albania	Ashgabat	Astana	B & H	Bishkek	Kosovo <sup>1</sup>	Moldova	Montenegro	Serbia	Skopje	Tajikistan	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																							
Human Rights and Police Accountability																							
Anti-Corruption																							
Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming																							
Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention																							
Gender-based and Domestic Violence																							
Hate Crime																							
Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics																							
Public Order and Crisis Management																							
Other, including co-ordination and co-operation																							
<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																							

<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.



## Activities of the OSCE Secretariat

The Co-ordinator of Activities to address Transnational Threats, facilitated co-ordination and coherence for the Secretary General in organization-wide programmatic activities that relate to countering transnational threats, across all three OSCE dimensions and among all OSCE executive structures. The Co-ordination Cell of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/CC) continued enhancing the POLIS online information system and organized online forums and video conferences to assist activities related to addressing Transnational Threats (TNT). TNTD's Cyber Security Officer supported participating States in the implementation of the initial set of OSCE confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies, and co-organized a number of working groups and events promoting an OSCE cross-dimensional approach to cyber/ICT security and effectively attributing cyber-attacks.

The Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNTD/SPMU) provided police-related support to OSCE's executive structures and the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office. The Unit provided assistance to the participating States and field operations in the areas of police reform and development, as well as the fight against transnational crime, through capacity-building, training courses, conferences and workshops. With regard to thematic areas, nearly two-thirds of all TNTD/SPMU activities were devoted to addressing threats posed by criminal activity, while most attention was given to trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime while also introducing the concept of and promoting intelligence-led policing. Other topics which TNTD/SPMU focused on were, *inter alia*, police development and reform, illicit drugs and chemical precursors, and cybercrime.

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 roundtables, workshops, trainings and conferences, and devoted significant attention to events on strengthening criminal justice responses which comply with the rule of law, travel document security, terrorist use of the Internet, terrorism financing and countering foreign terrorist fighters and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT).

The Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General provided assistance to the TNTD and field operations in their promotion of a gender perspective in police-related activities. This was achieved through a focus on promoting UN Security Council 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 within participating States on gender issues by organizing side events during OSCE meetings. The Section also reviewed 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 organizing initiatives to combat corruption and money laundering, including events to promote financial institutions' compliance to recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.

The Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) focused on fostering the exchange of experiences between 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 also 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 75% of all police-related activities in 2016 on police development and reform. Within in this field, activities on hate crimes, community policing, police-public relations, crime prevention and police development and reform were the most prevalent. In the field of threats posed by criminal activity, initiatives on countering trafficking in human beings and border security and management received the most attention.

In Eastern Europe, the Mission in Moldova focused 80% of their police-related activities on police development and reform, specifically in the area of gender-based and domestic violence, with an additional 20% of police-related activities focused on countering trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime. The Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine focused over 60% of their activities on police development and reform, mostly placing emphasis on initiatives related to community policing, police-public relations and crime prevention. Countering trafficking in human beings remained the dominant area of police assistance regarding threats posed by criminal activity.

In the South Caucasus, the Office in Yerevan devoted the vast majority of their police-related activities to general police development and reform, with a significant number of these activities devoted to community policing, police-public relations and crime prevention and gender-based and domestic violence. Half of the activities related to threats posed by criminal activity focused on combating cybercrime.

Over 70% of field operations' police-related activities in Central Asia focused on police development and reform. There were however some notable differences between each of the countries in this region. While the Centre in Ashgabat and the Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan focused their initiatives mostly on threats posed by criminal activity, the Centre in Bishkek and the Office in Tajikistan concentrated on police development and reform, with an even split between the two in the Programme Office in Astana. While the Office in Tajikistan conducted mostly activities on police development and reform within SSR, the Centre in Bishkek rather focused on community policing, police-public relations and crime prevention, a complete switch from what occurred in 2015. Within the field of threats posed by criminal activity, almost one-quarter of all events were on financial investigations, anti-money laundering and seizures of criminal proceeds due to a large number of activities on this topic conducted by the Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, while organized crime and illicit drugs and chemical precursors were the focus of a number of activities across the Central Asia region.

## Activities of OSCE Institutions

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) was the only OSCE Institution involved on police-related activities in 2016. 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 2016, ODIHR focused on implementing the TAHCLE programme in a number of participating States at the national and local level. Other ODIHR activities supported the fight against hate crimes, as well as a focus on activities related to respecting human rights in counter-terrorism and VERLT.

# Introduction



The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2016 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 Institutions, and the field operations, during 2016. 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. A summary of all OSCE MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans with a focus on police-related activities is provided in Appendix 2.

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.

This report was drafted in close co-operation with all OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units of the Secretariat, the Institutions, and the OSCE 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 of the Secretariat's units and ODIHR are drafted by each unit and Institution in close collaboration with and edited by TNTD/SPMU.

After a short introduction, each chapter begins with information on the budget and staff for both 2016 and 2015 in order to allow for a comparison 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 both the budget and staff that goes towards police-related activities. The figures on budget and staff in this report are taken from the Approval of the 2015 Unified Budget (PC.DEC/1158) and the Approval of the 2016 Unified Budget (PC. DEC/1197), and in close co-operation with all OSCE field operations.

Following this short introduction, each chapter is divided into the two main categories established by the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities: first, general police development and reform, and second, capacity-building to address threats posed by criminal activities. Each category is then further divided into sub-activities, 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.

In 2016, 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 2016 included: the Council of Europe (CoE); the European Union (EU) and numerous EU institutions, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); and many other bodies within the United Nations; Europol and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL); the European External Action Service (EEAS); the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL); the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the United States International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP); the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (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); and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The following OSCE field operations undertook police-related activities in 2016:

#### **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**

Mission to Moldova

Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

#### **SOUTH CAUCASUS**

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

In accordance with the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/11 on *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats*, the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) became operational on 1 January 2012. Its purpose is to optimize the support provided to the Secretary General, the Chairmanship-in-Office and the participating States on matters related to transnational threats (TNT). Headed by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Activities to Address Transnational Threats, the main tasks of the TNTD are to act 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 amongst all OSCE executive structures, while ensuring their mandates are respected.

The TNTD is comprised of the Co-ordination Cell (TNTD/CC), the Action against Terrorism Unit (TNTD/ATU), the Border Security and Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU) and the Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNTD/SPMU).

## 2.1 TNTD/Co-ordination Cell

### Introduction

TNTD/CC assists the Co-ordinator in TNT-related matters and works on horizontal issues, which are relevant to all TNTD units, such as cyber/ICT security and the POLIS online information system.

### Cyber/ICT Security

Throughout 2016, 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. These included the adoption of new additional measures (PC.DEC/1202), as well as MC.DEC/5/16, a pledge by OSCE Foreign Ministers to implement existing CBMs, while working towards creating additional ones and strengthening the OSCE's work in this field. The Cyber Security Officer also co-organized three Informal Working Groups set up under PC.DEC/1039, as well as two Chairmanship events on the topics of promoting an OSCE cross-dimensional approach to cyber/ICT security and effectively attributing cyber-attacks. As part of promoting international coherence related to cyber/ICT security efforts and promoting pertinent OSCE efforts, the Cyber Security Officer facilitated the OSCE's membership in the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (GFCE), which brings together 50 organizations and States working jointly on practical initiatives to strengthen cyber/ICT security, fight cybercrime, protect online data and support e-governance. In terms of internal co-ordination, the Cyber Security Officer held three cyber task force meetings with relevant units from TNTD, and organized a training for the OSCE

Cyber Focal Point Network on the topic of International Cyber Security Policy and Diplomacy.

### POLIS Online Information System

In 2016, TNTD/CC continued to extend and enhance support for online and information system support to all OSCE executive structures through the POLIS online information management platform, thereby assisting 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, remained the main priorities in improving the services offered through the POLIS system. 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 Decisions 1106 and 1202 on Cyber CBMs, and the forum for the OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network. Newly established online forums were developed, including ones on Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships in Preventing and Countering Hostage-Taking and Kidnapping for



Ransom, the Development of an e-learning Module on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, a Gender Equality Platform for Border Security and Management, and for OSCE Mobile Training Teams on addressing cross border challenges in the identification of potential foreign terrorist fighters. TNTD/CC continued compiling and disseminating information about TNT-related activities of OSCE field operations through its “TNT Field Activity Quarterly Report”.

By the end of 2016, TNTD/CC launched a re-developed homepage, a Digital Library and an Events Calendar on POLIS, based on a new, modern Content Management System. TNTD/CC also introduced a new community collaboration platform and an e-learning management system. Further re-development of legacy POLIS components will continue throughout 2017.

### TNTD/CC – Police-Related Activities 2016



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

General Police Development and Reform 26%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 74%

## 2.2 TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit

### Introduction

The Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) is the focal point for the OSCE's police-related work. The SPMU supports the activities of the Secretary General, the OSCE Chairmanship, the TNTD Co-ordinator, participating States and field operations in promoting police development and reform and in countering organized crime, terrorism, trafficking in illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings, and cybercrime.

The Unit delivers support through needs assessments, capacity-building, institution-building, training and evaluation. The SPMU's long-term goals include providing a democratic vision of policing for the entire OSCE region through assisting participating States in police capacity and institution-building activities and improving police performance within the broader objective of strengthening national criminal justice systems.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

On 24 February, TNTD/SPMU finished drafting a report based on an internal comparative research on intelligence-led policing (ILP) programmes that have been developed, supported or implemented by regional and international organizations, including several institutions and agencies within the UN and the European Union (EU). The purpose of the research was to gather background information for the 2016 OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting (APEM).

On 9 March, Co/TNTD met the Director and Head of External Relations of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) to discuss mutual benefits of strengthening the collaboration between the two organizations, especially in light of a new legal framework for CEPOL that took effect on 1 July. According to the new framework, CEPOL can engage in co-operation with and open up its education and training courses to non-EU States and organizations which, according to the previous legal framework, was not possible. The Directors agreed on enhancing the collaboration between the two organizations and work towards a formal agreement.

From 15 to 18 March, TNTD/SPMU visited the OSCE Missions to Montenegro and Skopje and in Kosovo to obtain information and perform evaluations on their ILP programmes. The goal was to identify potential best practices to be presented at the 2016 APEM and to obtain information

for the drafting of a joint OSCE/UNODC factsheet on ILP. TNTD/SPMU met with representatives from field operations, relevant ministries as well as national and local law enforcement officials. Following an internal assessment report, three subjects were chosen to be presented and discussed at the 2016 APEM. These visits were also used to introduce and discuss TNTD/SPMU's plans to establish a Police Academies Network (PAN) in OSCE participating States hosting field operations, and to confer on future OSCE-INTERPOL joint projects in South-Eastern Europe

On 2 and 3 June, TNTD/SPMU participated in the United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit in New York following an invitation from the UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The Summit welcomed more than 400 participants, with 100 high-level police leaders including Ministers and National Chiefs of Police. The Summit allowed for UN Police to develop a strategy to deliver more and to have an effective impact on the ground while tackling current policing challenges. It also served as a forum to discuss how peace operations and national policing both complement and reinforce each other when addressing current and emerging challenges, including transnational threats. TNTD/SPMU delivered a statement on the role of the OSCE as a platform for co-operation in countering global criminal challenges through police operations. On the margins of the Summit, TNTD/SPMU met colleagues from the Police Division of the UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) to discuss further co-operation. TNTD/SPMU also met with a number of representatives from UN Member States and international organizations.

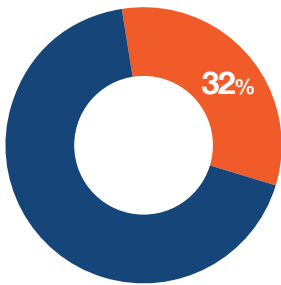
On 9 and 10 June, TNTD/SPMU supported the 2016 German OSCE Chairmanship in organizing the 2016 APEM devoted to ILP. 155 participants from 33 participating States, 2 Partners for Co-operation, 11 field operations and 12 regional and international organizations attended the meeting. Three main topics were discussed in relation to ILP: policy-making and strategic planning, community policing, and targeting organized crime. All three sessions were launched by renowned and internationally recognized academics to clarify basic definitions and understandings of ILP and to set the framework for each of the subjects. Altogether, some 30 speakers gave presentations on programmes, good practices, challenges and case studies related to the adaptation and implementation of diverse components of the ILP model. The presentations and lively discussions resulted in the drafting of key findings and outcomes which were distributed in July and which reflected the need to clarify the concept of ILP in the OSCE executive structures, as well as to draft a guidance document on a common OSCE notion of ILP.

From 20 to 24 June, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 20th INTERPOL Police Training Symposium at the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore. The Symposium brought together high-level law enforcement representatives to share good practices and discuss issues related to police training. Following the Symposium, UNODC organized the 2nd Law Enforcement Training Network (LE TrainNet) meeting on 23 and 24 June. LE TrainNet, of which TNTD/SPMU is a founding member, promotes a global network of law enforcement training and education institutions for more systematic and sustainable regional and inter-regional co-operation through sharing of best practices, training curricula, training material, methodologies and trainers, along with working more closely in the development of new training tools.

From 28 to 30 June, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Regional Expert-Level Seminar on Security Sector Governance and Reform (SSG/R), organized by the CPC's Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) Support Section and hosted by the

## BUDGET Strategic Police Matters Unit

2016

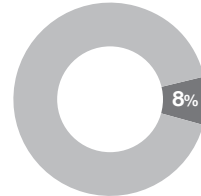


**UB**  
**652,200 EUR**

**ExB**  
**301,426 EUR**

**TOTAL**  
**953,626 EUR**

2015



**UB**  
**737,819 EUR**

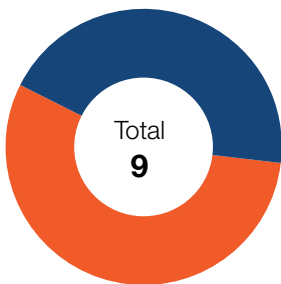
**ExB**  
**63,219 EUR**

**TOTAL**  
**801,038 EUR**

## STAFF\*

2016

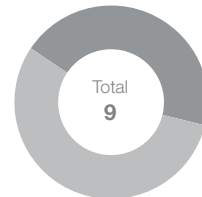
**TOTAL**



**9 Total**  
**4 Contracted**  
**5 Seconded**

2015

**TOTAL**



**9 Total**  
**4 Contracted**  
**5 Seconded**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CIB). The purpose of the seminar was to introduce the new OSCE-internal guidelines on SSG/R to OSCE field operations in Central Asia. The seminar also allowed for discussion on a comprehensive approach to SSG/R with criminal justice practitioners from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, OSCE executive structures, international partner organizations and NGOs.

On 13 September, TNTD/SPMU participated in the opening of a training course on monitoring, mentoring, advising and training, dedicated to Police Officers for European Union Civilian Crisis Management, and implemented at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza, Italy. TNTD/SPMU delivered a lecture on the OSCE's approach and work on police activities within this context. Around one hundred trainees participated in this five-week course from Africa, Europe and North America.

From 19 to 21 September, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from the CPC and OSCE Mission to Montenegro, participated in a regional workshop on SSG/R in Podgorica, Montenegro. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce the new OSCE-internal guidelines on SSG/R to OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe and to discuss the comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach to SSG/R with criminal justice practitioners and representatives from the Ministries of Interior and Defence from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, the OSCE, international partner organizations including UNDP and UNHCR, as well as academics and NGOs. TNTD/SPMU presented its cross-dimensional approach to SSG/R, introduced the *Guidebook on Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*, and elaborated on approaches, challenges and lessons learned in relation to introducing prosecutor-led investigations in South-Eastern Europe.

On 22 and 23 September, TNTD/SPMU participated in the International Police Reform Conference in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, where it provided opening remarks and took part in working sessions. The aim of the conference was to bring together politicians, high-level law enforcement managers and civil society to strengthen their awareness of and to discuss national police reform plans following a recent decision of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic.

On 5 and 6 October, TNTD/SPMU participated in the European Annual Research and Science Conference 2016 organized by CEPOL in Budapest, Hungary. This conference was dedicated to "Global Trends in Law Enforcement Training and Education". TNTD/SPMU delivered a contribution on "Global Society Targeted by Global Crime: the OSCE's Approach through Police Training". Members from Eurojust,

Europol, Frontex, INTERPOL and UNODC were among the most prominent participants, along with a number of international experts. More than two hundred participants took part in the event. On the margins of the Conference, TNTD/SPMU met separately with the CEPOL Director, Europol Director and INTERPOL Secretary General to discuss further co-operation.

From 18 to 20 October, TNTD/SPMU participated in an academic conference on training local law enforcement agencies in peace support operations, organized by and held at CoESPU in Vicenza, Italy. The conference convened international organizations including the EU, the OSCE and the United Nations, to share experiences and lessons learned in preparing police officers for serving in international peace support operations, and in delivering police training to national stakeholders. TNTD gave a presentation on the OSCE's police training activities, challenges faced and lessons learned.

In November and December, TNTD/SPMU conducted a needs assessment on ILP-related issues in OSCE participating States hosting OSCE field operations. The results of the assessment will impact the future planning of TNTD/SPMU in the area of ILP. This initiative was also done in relation to the drafting of an OSCE guidebook on ILP and potential follow-up activities in 2017.

On 15 and 16 December, TNTD/SPMU organized a workshop in Vienna to review first drafts of an OSCE guidebook on intelligence-led policing. The workshop, hosted by the 2016 German OSCE Chairmanship, was attended by some 30 experts from OSCE participating States, regional and international organizations and OSCE field operations. During the workshop the experts discussed diverse aspects of ILP and how it should be covered in an OSCE guidebook as well as conducting a review of the first draft of the guidebook. A number of the experts also provided written inputs on the guidebook draft.

## **Human Rights and Police Accountability**

On 9 February, TNTD/SPMU attended a Preparatory Meeting on Safeguards to Prevent Torture in the Initial Period of Detention in Geneva, Switzerland, organized by the Danish Chairmanship of the UN Human Rights Council with support of the International Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT). The main purpose of the meeting was to gather information and views on safeguards to prevent torture in the initial period of detention of arrested people, as research has shown that ill treatment and torture are most likely to occur in the first hours of detention. TNTD/SPMU presented basic human rights principles related to arrest and detention, which are promoted by the OSCE in the TNTD/

SPMU *Guidebook on Democratic Policing* and the TNTD/ODIHR Manual on *Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations*. Some 30 participants from APT and Human Rights Council member states were present at the meeting and participated in the discussions.

### Community Policing and Police-Public Relations

On 16 and 17 January, TNTD/SPMU, at the invitation of the NATO Emerging Security Challenges Division, participated in this first meeting of a group of community policing experts in Brussels, Belgium. During the meeting, participants discussed the framework of a NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) programme and lessons learned from community policing that could be applied in the military context. TNTD/SPMU presented the OSCE's experience in introducing community policing among the participating States, and contributed to the drafting of the SPS project outline. The project is envisaged to produce a number of documents, including policy papers and books outlining the current state of research and practice, a handbook of principles and processes to introduce the concept of community policing, and a training module including scripted scenarios for operational training.

### Other, including co-ordination and co-operation

On 27 April, a joint delegation from TNTD/SPMU and CPC visited the headquarters of the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) in Vicenza, Italy, to explore opportunities for possible co-operation. The visit was a follow-up to the EGF Presidency visit to Vienna, which included a presentation to the Security Committee, in December 2015. TNTD/SPMU and CPC received a detailed overview of the mandate, mission, structure, means and *modus operandi* of the EGF. In turn, TNTD/SPMU and CPC gave a general introduction of the OSCE and presented their mandates and activities. Both the EGF and OSCE delegations agreed to keep each other informed on their respective activities should there be a potential mutual interest.

On 9 and 10 May, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the International Training Centre of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary, participated in a meeting of a working group of police commanders and practitioners in Budapest, Hungary. Participants discussed success and failure of international peace missions and the requirements for successful international interventions in post-conflict rehabilitation situations. The meeting focused on addressing challenges and requirements to co-ordinating between international and national actors before, during and after international interventions.

On 11 May, Co/TNTD and TNTD/SPMU participated in the fifteenth meeting of the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE) Committee of Ministers on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the signing of the PCC SEE in Vienna, Austria. This meeting of the highest PCC SEE statutory body took place under the auspices of the Moldovan PCC SEE Chairmanship-in-Office, and was hosted by the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior.

From 18 to 20 May, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 44th INTERPOL European Regional Conference in Prague, the Czech Republic at the invitation of INTERPOL. The conference welcomed some 200 participants from INTERPOL's European Region member countries and a number of observers including international organizations and interested member countries from other INTERPOL regions, and addressed the most recent and challenging issues in terms of international policing. The conference adopted recommendations related to operational support to member countries through INTERPOL's national central bureaus (NCBs) on border management; proactive, co-ordinated efforts to disrupt drug networks, strengthening police co-operation and action against foreign terrorist fighters; and supporting the INTERPOL 2020 initiative.

On 7 and 8 June, TNTD/SPMU organized the annual meeting of the Heads of Law Enforcement Departments and Programmes of field operations (HoLEDs) in Vienna to address areas of common interest. Representatives from the OSCE Secretariat and ODIHR, as well as guest speakers from international organizations, participated in the meeting to enhance the exchange of information and the co-ordination of activities between the OSCE executive structures and relevant international partner organizations. These included CEPOL, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), INTERPOL, UNHCR and UNODC. Representatives from five OSCE participating State Delegations attended two sessions of the meeting.

On 12 July, TNTD/SPMU participated in the annual meeting of CEPOL in Budapest, Hungary. The purpose of the stakeholders meeting was to introduce and discuss CEPOL's Training Manual for the following year and gather inputs from key stakeholders. The meeting also served as a co-ordination venue for law enforcement training activities. CEPOL identified the OSCE, UNODC, INTERPOL, the PCC SEE and the Association of European Police Colleges (AEP) as its five key external non-EU stakeholders. TNTD/SPMU introduced plans for the OSCE PAN, and discussed how the project could make use of CEPOL's experiences and tools.

From 19 to 21 July, TNTD/SPMU participated and contributed to an expert meeting on Police Administration in International Police Peacekeeping at the invitation of UNDPKO in Brindisi, Italy. TNTD/SPMU participated in the meeting in order to provide input on the forthcoming UNDPKO Guidelines on Police Administration. These guidelines are part of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping, which aims to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations police operations by ensuring more consistent and standardized approaches.

From 16 to 18 October, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 2016 IACP Annual Conference and General Assembly (GA) in San Diego, United States of America, at the invitation of the president of the organization. TNTD/SPMU delivered a presentation at the International Committee of the IACP GA. The event gathered 16,000 participants from all around the world.

On 20 and 21 October, TNTD/SPMU participated in the regional meeting of heads of law enforcement department of OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe in Tirana, Albania. This meeting was organized and hosted by the OSCE Presence in Albania. Participants discussed topics of common interest and potential areas for regional co-operation, as well as SPMU's role in providing support and co-ordination. During the meeting, topics including joint regional Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessments (SOCTAs) and regional training initiatives were discussed. TNTD/SPMU informed the regional HoLEDs about the development of both the OSCE ILP Guidebook and the PAN.

Throughout 2016, TNTD/SPMU, upon request from the UNDPKO, actively contributed to the development of guidance material on operational planning, intelligence-led policing and community policing, with the aim of operationalizing the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping. SPMU's contributions to these documents and to the discussions of the three draft documents within the Doctrinal Development Group established by UNDPKO, took place via Internet forums. The drafting process of the three documents is anticipated to be finalized by June 2017.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 3 February, TNTD/SPMU, met with the INTERPOL Executive Director Police Services and other senior officials at INTERPOL HQ in Lyon, France. The discussion revolved around ways to strengthen practical co-operation between the two organizations in the areas of countering terrorism, cross-border trafficking, and organized crime, as well as advancing the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two organizations. There was common agreement that the OSCE and INTERPOL should work together to support efforts in these areas. In particular, concrete co-operation would increase access to INTERPOL databases at border control points through its I-24/7 secure global police communications system. Practical aspects of developing joint projects in specific focus areas were also discussed, including possible joint projects to prevent migration-related crimes and illicit drug trafficking.

From 23 to 27 May, TNTD/SPMU participated as an observer in the 25th Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) at the UNODC Headquarters in Vienna, Austria. Participants in the session discussed issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice, which included combating terrorism financing, as well as provisions for assisting UN member states in implementing relevant international conventions and protocols. TNTD's participation is part of the close collaboration between the OSCE and UNODC in matters related to police development and reform and countering transnational organized crime, which is centred on the OSCE-UNODC Joint Action Plan for 2016-2017.

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

On 20 April, TNTD/SPMU participated in an event on preventing and countering fraud and irregularities in European Territorial Cooperation programmes in Rome, Italy. Eight nations participated in the IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme, all of which are OSCE participating States (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia). The aim of the event was to discuss and strengthen the co-ordinated measures of states and organizations participating in the programme. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on the role of the OSCE in developing and building the competencies of law enforcement in fighting organized crime and in strengthening cross-border co-operation in criminal matters.

On 31 August and 1 September, TNTD/SPMU organized a joint Regional Workshop on Enhancing and Strengthening International and Cross-border Co-operation in Addressing Migration-related Crime in the Western Balkans with IOM and UNODC, and in collaboration with the OSCE Mission to Montenegro. The workshop, held in Podgorica, Montenegro, aimed to promote interactive discussions on persistent challenges regarding migration-related crime, and to identify efficient measures and possible shortcomings in international and cross-border co-operation. The subjects of prevention, prosecution and assistance provided to victims, migrants and refugees were closely examined. The workshop gathered over 100 senior experts from criminal justice and migration authorities, including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, officials from relevant ministries, liaison officers based in the Western Balkans and representatives of international and non-governmental organizations dealing with migration-related crimes.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

On 27 and 28 April, TNTD/SPMU participated in a working meeting on the joint TNTD-ODIHR training module on Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations at ODIHR headquarters in Warsaw, Poland. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate a first draft of a curriculum outline prepared by an external consultant, and to develop scenarios for case studies based on information obtained through several interviews of experienced international counter-terrorism investigators. Five human rights experts from ODIHR, two international counter-terrorism investigators and TNTD/SPMU participated in this working meeting, which resulted in the development and drafting of two scenarios that will be used as training material.

On 6 and 7 September, TNTD/SPMU attended the OSCE National Seminar on Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. TNTD/SPMU was invited to deliver a presentation on “Practical Measure for Undercover Investigations of Terrorist Suspects or Organizations”

On 17 and 18 October, TNTD/SPMU, jointly with ODIHR, organized a joint pilot training module on human rights in counter-terrorism investigations for 17 law enforcement managers from the Albanian State Police, the Albanian State Security Service and the Office of the Prosecutor General. This training was followed by a second pilot training in Madrid, Spain on 17 and 18 November. Based on these two pilot trainings, a finalized training package on the subject is envisaged early 2017.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 16 and 17 February, TNTD/SPMU organized a two-day event in Minsk at the request of the Republic of Belarus and as a follow-up to relevant outcomes from the 2014 and 2015 OSCE Anti-Drug Conferences. Experts from Belarus, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine discussed national legislative measures, procedures and operational practices in dealing with the diversion and supply of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in Eastern Europe. Special attention was given to information exchange, the promotion of best practices and strengthening networks between law enforcement authorities in the region. The event was designed to assist law enforcement authorities from these OSCE participating States in strengthening and enhancing national and regional capacities, as well as legislative measures and mechanisms, when dealing with NPS.

On 17 March, Co/TNTD met with the Minister of Counter-Narcotics and the General Director (GD) for Policy and Analysis at the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan. The Minister expressed her appreciation that the Asian Conference from 6 to 7 June would focus, among others, on a counter-narcotics element, namely the use of revenues from illicit drugs for terrorism financing. She also welcomed the session focusing on “Promoting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure peace and prosperity”. Regarding the OSCE’s continued support for Afghanistan, she proposed a number of initiatives. The GD highlighted the adoption of the National Drug Action Plan in 2015 as an important achievement, and reported that the Ministry was focusing on both the reduction of opium cultivation production and on raising public awareness. He added that his Ministry would rely on international and regional co-operation in the implementation of the Action Plan.

In the lead up to the UN General Assembly special session on the world drug problem (UNGASS), on 24 February and from 14 to 22 March, TNTD/SPMU participated as an observer in meetings as part of the 59th session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), held at the UNODC’s headquarters in Vienna. During the first meeting, delegates reviewed the second draft of the outcome document for the UNGASS. During the second meeting, an action-oriented outcome document; “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem” was adopted and tabled at UNGASS 2016. TNTD/SPMU participated in a number of side events on topics including combating new psychoactive substances, perspectives for UNGASS 2016, protecting youth against illicit drugs, and a survey of illicit drug production in Afghanistan. Information shared and discussed by participants was beneficial for the planning of future OSCE drug-related activities.

From 19 to 21 April, upon invitation from the UN Secretary-General, TNTD/SPMU attended the UNGASS 2016 at the UN Headquarters and delivered a statement on the OSCE's activities regarding the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and on the OSCE's contribution to UNGASS 2016 preparations (available on <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/235181>). Participants adopted an outcome document which reaffirms UN member states' commitments to undertake innovative approaches to drug control within the framework of the three international drug control conventions. It also recognized that there is sufficient flexibility in the conventions to design effective national drug control policies, and recommended measures to address the reduction of both illicit drug supply and demand, as well as to improve access to controlled medicines while preventing their diversion. On the margins of UNGASS 2016, TNTD/SPMU met with the Director of the Police Division of UNDPKO, where they discussed potential areas for co-operation, including in the deployment of police missions.

On 26 and 27 May, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Council of Europe Pompidou Group – Europol Working Group Meeting on a Controlled Delivery Manual, in Brussels, Belgium. The meeting aimed to develop a handbook for planning and conducting controlled deliveries of illicit drugs. TNTD/SPMU informed participants of the 2009 OSCE-Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) Controlled Delivery Manual for South-Eastern European Countries and suggested it be used within the framework of the new Pompidou Group-Europol initiative. TNTD/SPMU contributed to developing the new handbook structure, its key elements and definitions.

On 14 and 15 June, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 22nd Meeting of the Anti-Drug Trafficking Task Force organized by the SELEC in Bucharest, Romania. The meeting focused on strengthening co-operation between the police and customs unit in combating drug trafficking. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on the OSCE experiences in promoting regional law enforcement collaboration in tackling issues related to illicit drug trade.

On 15 and 16 June, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 31st Annual Meeting of the Co-operation Group of Drug Control Services at European Airports and in General Aviation, organized by the Council of Europe Pompidou Group in Strasbourg, France. Participants shared their experiences in developing and harmonizing mechanisms and tools designed to improve drug detection at European airports. TNTD/SPMU presented its activities and plans on combating NPS in Eastern Europe.

On 13 and 14 October, TNTD/SPMU supported the 2016 OSCE German Chairmanship in organizing an OSCE-wide Conference on Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors in Vienna, Austria. The event provided a platform for around 200 experts from 43 participating States, four Partners for Co-operation and 17 international, regional and non-governmental organizations, civil society and academia to discuss means and ways to effectively implement the UNGASS 2016 recommendations on countering the world drug problem.

On 20 and 21 October, TNTD/SPMU hosted the Council of Europe (CoE) Pompidou Group – Europol Working Group Meeting on a Controlled Delivery Manual in Vienna, Austria. The meeting aimed at developing a manual for planning and carrying out controlled deliveries of illicit drugs. It convened participants from Council of Europe, Eurojust, Europol, INTERPOL, SELEC and the OSCE, who finalized a new handbook structure, its key elements and definitions as well as a questionnaire on the legal framework and national regulations related to controlled delivery and focal points/communication channels.

On 1 and 2 November, TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the National Anti-Drug Agency of Romania, organized a Regional Round Table on Combating NPS as a follow-up activity to the 2014 and 2015 OSCE-wide conferences on combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors. Participants discussed methods to enhance co-operation and co-ordination between the Eastern European OSCE participating States on combating trafficking in NPS, increasing their capacity to organize and conducting joint operations, investigations and information sharing.

From 6 to 20 December, TNTD/SPMU facilitated a Training of Trainers (ToT) course of 12 Afghan Law Enforcement Officers on Combating Illicit Drugs in Domodedovo, Russian Federation. The trainees improved planning skills and enhanced their capacity to deliver trainings in search operations, including in the use of modern techniques for identifying illicit drugs, their precursors and countering drug-related crime. They practiced searching in residential areas and vehicles, and learned how to effectively use special equipment.

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

On 22 and 23 February, TNTD/SPMU attended the Europol-INTERPOL Operational Forum on Countering Migrant Smuggling Networks, jointly organized by Europol and INTERPOL at Europol headquarters in The Hague, the Netherlands. Based on the first joint Operational Forum in



Lyon, France, in October 2015, this two-day forum focused on the involvement of criminal networks in migrant smuggling. A new EU organization, the European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC), was also launched at the Forum. EMSC is intended to gather and analyze information and data and turn it into intelligence as the basis for launching operations against criminal networks. The EMSC will be staffed with 45-50 experts, analysts and investigators, who will create mobile teams to support national authorities in targeting and investigating criminal cases related to migrant smuggling. TNTD/SPMU was approached by representatives of the EMSC, who expressed their interest in closer collaboration with the OSCE.

On 4 March, TNTD/SPMU attended the OSCE Security Days event in Rome, Italy. This event aimed to stimulate a constructive and forward-looking discussion of rapidly evolving migration trends in and around the OSCE region and their complex security implications, as well as to identify policy areas in which the OSCE can make a difference by complementing the work of its international partners. The overall objective of the OSCE Security Days was to highlight the changing migration realities and emerging security needs, while calling into question approaches that tend to securitize national and regional responses to the challenges created by the movement of people.

On 10 March and 15 April, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 4th and 5th OSCE – CoESPU co-ordination meetings, held at the OSCE Secretariat and in Vicenza, Italy respectively. The first meeting focused on preparations for a countering trafficking in human beings (CTHB) simulation training exercise. 16 representatives from TNTD, OSR/CTHB, CoESPU, the Special Operations Group Carabinieri in Rome, as well as the Deputy Chief Prosecutor in Turin, discussed the status of scenario scripts and story-line development, presented by the OSR/CTHB. The second meeting included 20 participants from the OSCE, CoESPU and the Italian criminal justice system, who continued to design and plan for a simulation-based training initiative entitled “Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes”. The first simulation was held at CoESPU’s facilities in Vicenza, Italy, from 14 to 18 November, with two additional simulations scheduled to take place at the same location in 2017. The project was designed for approximately 200 civilian experts from the OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation and neighbouring regions.

From 14 to 17 March, TNTD/SPMU participated in an international training course in CTHB, titled “Professional Certificate in Tackling Human Trafficking”. The course was organized by the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies in London. The certificate for participants of

this course is accredited by the Chartered Management Institute, a leading body that certifies internationally recognized management and leadership qualifications. 18 participants from different organizations in 11 countries attended this training.

On 11 and 12 April, TNTD/SPMU attended a conference organized by the OSR/CTHB, titled “Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Forced Criminality”, which was part of the 16th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons meeting. On the margins of the conference, TNTD/SPMU organized a side event in co-ordination with the OSR/CTHB on “Data Collection and Exchange of Information in Detection of Trafficking in Human Beings Cases and Identification of Victims: Challenges, Good Practices and Lessons Learned”. This side event aimed at strengthening the efforts and collaboration of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation in countering trafficking in persons. Experts from Europol and Western Union delivered keynote presentations. Some 60 participants attended this side event.

On 13 April, TNTD/SPMU attended the Joint Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team Meeting – OSCE Focal points meeting organized by the OSR/CTHB. Some 60 representatives from OSCE field operations, the OSCE Secretariat, and international and non-governmental organizations attended the meeting. Participants discussed and received updates on current and future trends and challenges in the area of THB. The meeting allowed TNTD/SPMU to strengthen ties with anti-trafficking contact points in the OSCE executive structure and to present SPMU’s planned activities on addressing THB and migration-related crimes.

On 21 and 22 April, Co/TNTD, together with BSMU and SPMU participated in an ad hoc meeting on new developments on the South-Eastern Europe Migratory Route and Joint Response to Newly Occurring Security Challenges co-organized by the PCC SEE Secretariat under the auspices of the Moldovan Chairmanship-in-Office and the DCAF Border Security Programme in Portorož, Slovenia. The meeting focused on new developments regarding the migration crisis and mitigation measures, modi operandi of criminal groups in the region and cross-regional effects, analytical tools available and exchanges of information, needs and actions to be taken, border security responses and criminal police responses. SPMU also participated in an additional meeting organized by MARRI (Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative), and used the opportunity to receive additional first-hand information with regards to the lessons learned by services affected by the migration crisis.

On 29 April, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 3rd Informal Working Group (IWG) meeting on Migration and Refugee Flows in Vienna. The main topic of this meeting was combating crime in the context of migration and refugees flows. Introductory remarks were presented by the Swiss Permanent Representative to the OSCE and the Chair of the IWG.

On 11 and 12 May, TNTD/SPMU participated in the meeting of the National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators of South-Eastern Europe organized by the OSCE Presence in Albania and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development in Tirana, Albania. Participants discussed the situation of unaccompanied and separated children within irregular migrant groups in South-Eastern Europe, and identified challenges, along with potential adequate protection measures. Actions to increase international co-operation were also explored and discussed.

On 25 and 26 May, TNTD/SPMU participated in a conference organized by SELEC and supported by the EU on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Migrant Smuggling in Bucharest, Romania. The purpose of the conference was to provide a forum for experts to discuss regional approaches, best practices and challenges in preventing and countering trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants in South-Eastern Europe, as well as to strengthen regional co-operation. In addition, participants evaluated the regional situation regarding THB and smuggling of migrants and elaborated on joint future activities. The conference served to strengthen the network of representatives from SELEC participants, and was important for TNTD/SPMU in order to enhance ties and collaboration with other practitioners. In addition, the meeting aimed at evaluating the past and current regional situation on THB and smuggling of migrants for future planning of operational activities.

On 17 June, TNTD/SPMU attended a high-level launch event of the project “Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes” in Vicenza, Italy. The event was opened by the OSCE Secretary General and attended by representatives of the OSCE executive structures, interested OSCE pS and Partners for Co-operation, international organizations, civil society, academia and the media.

On 6 and 7 July, TNTD/SPMU participated in a training session on challenges and responses to the global migration crisis, co-organized by the IOM and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy in Geneva, Switzerland. TNTD/SPMU was invited as a keynote speaker, and delivered a presentation on law enforcement challenges in combating THB.

On 31 August and 1 September, TNTD/SPMU, together with the IOM and UNODC, organized a Regional Workshop on

enhancing and Strengthening International and cross-border co-operation in addressing Irregular Migration-related Crimes in the Western Balkans, in Podgorica, Montenegro. This workshop aimed to promote interactive discussions regarding persistent challenges and to identify efficient measures and possible shortcomings in international and cross-border co-operation on irregular migration-related crime. The subjects of prevention, prosecution and assistance provided to victims, migrants and refugees were closely examined. Senior experts within criminal justice and migration authorities attended the event, including law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, officials from relevant ministries, liaison officers based in the Western Balkans, along with representatives of international and non-governmental organizations who address migration-related issues and representatives of the private sector.

From 20 to 23 September, TNTD/SPMU met a representative of the Mongolian Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, senior officials from the National Police Agency, senior police officers from different divisions of the Criminal Police Department, senior officials from the Law Enforcement University, mid-level officers and instructors from the Border and Police Service Institute and NGOs in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. TNTD delivered a presentation on their activities, including in violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism (VERLT), and the OSCE approach on Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings. The meetings provided a clear picture of Mongolia's expectations and wishes with regard to OSCE support.

On 21 October, TNTD/SPMU attended a conference entitled “Human Trafficking and its Victims – New Developments”, held in Vienna, Austria on the occasion of the EU Anti-Trafficking Day. The conference was organized by the Task Force Menschenhandel Austria in co-operation with OSR/CTHB, the Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation, and the IOM. Panellists and participants discussed ways to address human trafficking in the context of crises-driven migration.

On 26 October, TNTD/SPMU participated in and contributed to a dialogue workshop entitled “Mapping Migration Challenges in EU Transit and Destination Countries” in Budapest, Hungary, which was organized by the Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade as part of the “Euro-Mediterranean Political Research and Dialogue for Inclusive Policymaking Processes and Dissemination through Network Participation” (EuroMeSCo ENI) Project. The workshop brought together members of the research group on migration, along with academics and practitioners, who discussed the main challenges related to migrants and refugee flows in select EU destination and transit countries and their impact on the EU policy framework.

On 27 and 28 October, TNTD/SPMU participated in and contributed to the Regional Conference on Combating THB, organized by the OSCE Mission to Skopje in co-operation with the OSR/CTHB in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The purpose of the conference was to provide a constructive and action-oriented dialogue platform between national anti-trafficking co-ordinators, non-governmental organizations and the OSCE field operations in the Western Balkans. Neighbouring countries affected by the migration crisis aimed to build stronger synergies and strengthen common approaches in countering THB.

On 25 November, TNTD/SPMU participated in a meeting entitled “New Ways to Tackle Human Trafficking for Forced Labour along Migration Routes”, on how to identify, assist and refer migrant and refugee victims of THB, which was jointly organized by the OSCE OSR/CTHB, DCAF Centre for Security Development and the Rule of Law, and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in Geneva, Switzerland. Some 140 participants attended the meeting, whose objective was to bring together state representatives, international organizations (IOs), NGOs, think tanks, private businesses, media and academia in order to develop new responses to effectively address trafficking for forced labour along migration routes. Around 140 people attended this meeting.

On 13 and 14 December, TNTD/SPMU organized a preparatory meeting in Kyiv, Ukraine in co-operation with INTERPOL and PCU, along with representatives from Ukrainian authorities, related to the Joint OSCE-INTERPOL Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) Training in Ukraine. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the needs and respective requests of Ukraine in the sphere of CTHB and SoM.

**Cybercrime**

From 16 to 20 May, TNTD/SPMU organized regional cybercrime training for police investigators and digital forensics examiners from Georgia and Azerbaijan in Tbilisi, Georgia. The five-day basic training provided the foundation for building the capacity of 15 cybercrime investigators and digital forensics examiners from the two countries in using open source digital forensics software for investigating cybercrime. The meeting also served to facilitate networking between the cybercrime investigators from the two countries.

On 6 and 7 June, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 2016 OSCE Asian Conference and gave a presentation in the first session on “Enhancing International Efforts to Strengthen Security Co-operation”, informing participants on efforts related to cyber/ICT security and counter-terrorism in Bangkok, Thailand. TNTD/SPMU also contributed to a side event organized by the US Delegation to the OSCE on the topic

**TNTD/SPMU – Police-Related Activities 2016**



**ACTIVITIES ON:**

**General Police Development and Reform 36%**



**Threats posed by Criminal Activity 64%**

of “The OSCE and its Asian Partners – Strengthening Cyber Security”. Participants from a number of OSCE participating States and Asian partners for Co-operation contributed with remarks and statements following the presentations.

From 26 to 30 September, TNTD/SPMU organized regional cybercrime training on introductory open source digital forensics for 19 police investigators and digital forensics examiners from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. The objective of this five-day training, held in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, was to build the capacity of newly appointed cybercrime investigators and digital forensics examiners by introducing them to the basics of computer forensics through the use of a range of open source digital forensics tools and techniques in investigating cybercrime.

On 6 and 7 October, TNTD/SPMU attended the eCrime Cyber-Security Symposium in Bratislava, Slovakia, organized by the Anti-Phishing Working Group, a non-profit global coalition of academic researchers, security practitioners and law enforcement.

From 18 to 21 October, TNTD/SPMU attended, as an observer, the first pilot run of a training course for police investigators on the Investigation on Darknet and Virtual Currencies. The pilot training held in Budapest, Hungary was organized by CEPOL within the framework of the European Commission’s European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats (EMPACT) project. TNTD/SPMU provided feedback and recommendations to the course developers, with a view of incorporating it into the material for the second delivery of the course, which was organized by TNTD/SPMU from 21 to 25 November in Tbilisi, Georgia for police investigators from Georgia and Azerbaijan.

On 16 December, TNTD/SPMU organized a co-ordinating meeting in Vienna with representatives from all OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) to develop a common platform on which training schemes in the field of organized crime and cybercrime can lead to a more synchronized approach in achieving sustainable effects. Participants discussed TNTD/SPMU plans to develop a long-term training project on cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime, including the needs of law enforcement in SEE.

## 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 Consolidated Framework outlines the strategic focus areas for counter-terrorism activities by 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 sixteen people. Its activities are addressed by a broad spectrum of professionals, including the Police, relevant for preventing and combating of terrorism.

One of the highlights from 2016 was the OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Expert Conference on “Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT)”, convened in Berlin, Germany by the 2016 German OSCE Chairmanship. Participants exchanged views on recent international trends and national developments with regards to VERLT, the role of youth, young women and the phenomenon of foreign terrorist

fighters, as well as the importance of promoting good governance and human rights. The conference concluded with a list of recommendations to the OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation and the OSCE executive structures. During the conference, the OSCE Secretary General announced the launch of a drawing competition for young creators (<http://www.osce.org/letsdoodle>) aimed at challenging the “black and white” thinking of violent extremism that will be conducted under the umbrella of the OSCE #UnitedCVE campaign. Under the 2016 German OSCE Chairmanship, the #UnitedCVE campaign continued to reinforce a global consensus against violent extremism. The conference attracted more than 300 participants from over 55 OSCE participating States and OSCE Partners for Co-operation. Also attending were members of 17 international and regional organizations, including various UN agencies, together with more than 60 civil society, academia and youth representatives.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

On 1 and 2 March, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, organized a seminar in Dushanbe on the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD). This was part of an electronic passport implementation programme, and constitutes a significant tool for border control authorities to counter the illegal movement of terrorists and criminals, which is particularly important given the adoption of UNSCR 2178 and OSCE Ministerial Declaration MC.DOC/5/14. The seminar outlined all the necessary technical, operational and administrative information in support of the participation of Tajikistan in the ICAO PKD.

From 7 to 11 March, TNTD/ATU organized a one-week intensive training course to increase the operational awareness of Mongolian law enforcement officers to detect forged travel documents in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Thirty-four officials from relevant offices, including Immigration and Border Guards, the Counter Terrorism Unit, the Criminal and Traffic Police, the Registration Office and the National Forensic Section participated in the event. The training built on the existing skills of officers related to travel document security, and focused on ways to detect counterfeit, forged and fraudulent documents, which was of particular relevance in light of the 11th Asia-Europe Meeting Summit, held in Mongolia in July. As the goal is to put a medium-long term training programme in place, this training was followed-up with a second training from 17 to 21 October.

### TNTD/ATU – Police-Related Activities 2016



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

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

On 11 March, TNTD/ATU hosted a pilot training session in Vienna, Austria, on an evaluation toolkit developed by the EU-funded consortium IMPACT-Europe to assist front-line workers, other practitioners and policy-makers in the field of countering violent radicalization. The toolkit draws on a state-of-the-art knowledge database on violent radicalization factors, existing interventions, and approaches to evaluate these interventions. In addition to TNTD/ATU, the Office of Internal Oversight (OiO), and the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), the tutorials were attended by programmatic staff from five OSCE field operations, as well as external experts who were invited through the EU Radicalization Awareness Network. Four training sessions were previously organized by IMPACT in Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, and London.

From 28 March to 1 April, TNTD/ATU, in support of the OSCE Programme Office in Astana, assisted in the organization of a one-week training for 20 Border Guards from Kazakhstan on document integrity and advanced methods to detect document forgery. The training included methods for identifying falsified travel documents, as well as imposters/look-a-likes during the border crossing check-up procedure.

From 4 to 15 April, TNTD/ATU organized an online expert forum on “Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships in Preventing and Countering Hostage-Taking and Kidnapping for Ransom”. 86 experts participated in the forum, representing State officials, business and security sectors, news agencies, NGOs/research institutions, international and regional organizations as well as humanitarian agencies. The forum was hosted through the POLIS platform (<http://polis.osce.org>). Its objectives were (1) “Training”: to identify training components and training opportunities for international and regional organizations as well as agencies and civil society that deploy their staff to risk areas; (2) “Victims”: to share the experiences of states and relevant civil society organizations that provide support to victims of kidnapping and hostage-taking, and to identify best practices; and (3) “Media”: to discuss the role of the media in reporting about efforts in countering terrorism, kidnapping and hostage-taking. Three expert moderators facilitated online discussions comprised of three sets of questions which corresponded to the above-mentioned objectives. Participants had the opportunity to answer and/or comment on these questions, as well as to respond to remarks posted by other participants. More than 250 posts (answers/comments/contributions) were written in the forum.

From 4 to 16 April, and 2 to 14 May, TNTD/ATU organized one-week intensive training courses in Cherkasy, Ukraine to increase the operational awareness of Ukrainian border control officers in detecting forged travel documents. The trainings were conducted as a part of the project on “Assistance to the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in Basic Profiling and Increasing the Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Travel Documents for front-line Officers”. This project included six trainings for over 100 border officers. From 11 to 16 April, 14 Ukrainian experts undertook an advanced train-the-trainer course on forged travel documents. Following this course, and under the supervision of Austrian document experts, the newly trained participants held trainings themselves using materials provided during the two general courses.

On 1 and 2 June, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Programme Office in Astana, organized a seminar on ICAO PKD for technical senior officers who are involved in the planning and deployment of e-passport issuance systems and border control IT systems, as well as forensic experts on the e-passport design and testing in Astana, Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has been a member of the ICAO PKD since 2008, and the discussions of the seminar focused on the achievements and challenges related to the integration of the PKD, as well as ways to become an active member and user of this tool.

On 20 and 21 July, TNTD/ATU organized the first in a series of online expert fora on the “Development of an OSCE E-learning Module on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes”. The online expert forum was held on the OSCE POLIS platform. The objective of the expert fora was to discuss the essential contents of an e-learning module on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, and to encourage participants to share their experiences, expertise and knowledge and contribute to the development of the e-learning module. During the two-day online expert forum, 35 registered participants from 22 organizations made about 80 comments and contributions, and suggested useful information sources, material, links, etc., to be used for the sub-chapters of the OSCE e-learning module. The other two online expert fora related to same topic were held on 15 and 16 September and 20 and 21 October.

On 6 and 7 September, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized a national Seminar on Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two-day national seminar was attended by approximately 30 representatives of national agencies involved in counter-terrorism. It focused on the Global Counterterrorism Forum's 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 such as those developed in Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland, as well as the work done by Europol and Eurojust in this area. This was the fifth event in this series of national seminars, with previous events having been held in Nicosia, Skopje, Sofia and Tashkent.

On 7 and 8 September, TNTD/ATU co-organized with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, other OSCE executive structures and with additional support from the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the OSCE-wide Expert Workshop "Freedom of Expression on the Internet and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism" in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. 149 experts from 25 participating States and Partners for Co-operation, international organizations, NGOs, academic and business circles, together with representatives from the OSCE Secretariat, OSCE Institutions and field operations met to discuss and share best practices related to online measures taken by governments and intermediaries to counter VERLT on the Internet and the implications of these measures for fundamental human rights. Following the event, non-binding recommendations were compiled and distributed to OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation for their consideration.

On 25 to 26 October, TNTD/ATU, together with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, organized a national workshop on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes for Judges, Prosecutors and Investigators in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The event brought together 40 judges, prosecutors and law enforcement investigators from across Uzbekistan to discuss issues related to legal frameworks on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the use of open source intelligence, and the protection and recovery of forensic data in investigations. Participants also explored good practices in investigating different components and stages in the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

On 16 and 17 November, TNTD/ATU, together with the Academy for Judges and Public Prosecutors in Skopje and the OSCE Mission to Skopje, organized a regional workshop that focused on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes for judges, prosecutors and investigators. The event brought together 40 judges, prosecutors and law enforcement investigators from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to discuss issues related to existing legal frameworks on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the use of open source intelligence, and the protection and recovery of forensic data in investigations. Participants also explored good practices in investigating different components and stages in the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

From 29 November to 1 December, TNTD/ATU organized a national workshop on "Establishing an Advance Passenger Information System" in Belgrade, Serbia for all relevant national stakeholders, as well as key international partners, interested donors, and IT service providers. The workshop resulted in two deliverables: a SWOT analysis of the current passenger processing environment in Serbia, and a Roadmap for implementing an Advance Passenger Information system in the country.

From 13 to 15 December, TNTD/ATU supported the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) in organizing the 4th Regional Workshop on "Raising Awareness and Capacity Building on Advance Passenger Information (API)" in Almaty, Kazakhstan. OSCE participating States identified by UNCCT for participation in this workshop were Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. The objective of this workshop was to improve partnerships with other international organizations working on API, and to support OSCE participating States in capacity-building.

## 2.4 TNTD/Border Security and Management Unit

### Introduction

The OSCE Secretariat, through the Border Security and Management Unit of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/BSMU), supports and assists the OSCE Chairmanship, executive structures, field operations and Institutions in their efforts to promote open and secure borders as elaborated in the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC) (MC.DOC/2/05) adopted in Ljubljana in December 2005.

In 2016, the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (BSM NFP) Network, along with training and capacity development activities, contributed to exchanges of information and co-operation between border security and management services of participating States and OSCE Partners for Co-operation (PfC). TNTD/BSMU interactions with a number of international and regional actors and OSCE field operations also contributed to dialogue and co-operation between participating States and OSCE PfC in the Mediterranean region.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Anti-Corruption

TNTD/BSMU continued the implementation of an anti-corruption interactive training programme for border guards, customs services and anti-corruption authorities of Moldova and Ukraine.

In 2016, within the framework of the “Anti-Corruption Interactive Training for Border Guards, Customs Services and Anti-Corruption Authorities of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine”, TNTD/BSMU organized three national workshops on integrity and anti-corruption in border security management (BSM). Sixteen officers from Moldova and Ukraine were trained on innovative teaching methodologies, participated in interactive table-top exercises and developed a training video. This project was launched in 2015, and aimed to address the unique challenges in the investigation and prosecution of grand corruption cases in the cross-border environment in Moldova and Ukraine.

In November, TNTD/BSMU, in close co-operation with the Law Enforcement University of Mongolia, conducted a workshop on integrity and anti-corruption for 16 officers from the Border Protection Service, Anti-Corruption Agency, Police, and Customs Service in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

In May, TNTD/BSMU launched the OSCE Gender Equality Platform in Border Security and Management as the first activity of the OSCE Women Leadership and Empowerment Initiative for Border Security and Management Agencies. During a series of meetings and workshops organized in 2016, the officially appointed members of the Platform analysed the situation pertaining to gender equality in their services, established contacts with other initiatives designed to contribute to empowering women in the security sector, defined and discussed challenges, and shared lessons learned and best practices in integrating a gender perspective in BSM. Discussions were also devoted to exploring the gender factor in response to the current migration crisis.

In May, TNTD/BSMU contributed to the Border Management Staff Course for Women Leaders held at the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, by delivering lectures on Information Sharing and the Role of Risk Management in Border Security and Management, and participated in a series of meetings with national agencies and international stakeholders on evaluation of the National Border Management Strategy of Tajikistan.



## TNTD/BSMU – Police-Related Activities 2016



### ACTIVITIES ON:

**General Police Development and Reform 40%**



**Threats posed by Criminal Activity 60%**

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

In June, TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the Conflict Prevention Centre/Forum for Security Co-operation and INTERPOL, organized an “Advanced Training on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)” in Vienna, Austria. The event comprised two days of expert presentations of specific national case studies, as well as fictitious case scenarios on identification and categorization of weapons, marking, record-keeping, international frameworks and tools for tracing, including iARMS. Eleven representatives of law enforcement agencies from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan participated in this event. The training allowed for the exchange of information and sharing of national and international best practices between experts, while providing an opportunity for further enhanced co-operation in this field.

In July, TNTD/BSMU, jointly with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan and in co-operation with the BMSC, organized a week-long workshop on illicit cultural property trade and smuggling of historical artefacts at the BMSC. Experts from TNTD/BSMU, INTERPOL, US Department of Homeland Security, UNODC-Vienna Office, the Department against antiquity smuggling of the Greek National Police - Athens

Office, the UNESCO Office in Afghanistan and the Afghan Customs Service shared their experiences with 19 participants from Tajik Border Troops, Customs Service, State Committee of National Security, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Internal Affairs on trafficking in cultural property, cross-border co-operation in the identification of trafficking of cultural property cases and financial investigations of smuggling of historical artefacts.

TNTD/BSMU contributed to and supported outreach activities, including several BMSC specialized trainings such as the BMSC Staff Courses, which promoted co-operation between border security and management agencies across the OSCE area. 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 in 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 provided support to improving existing border management systems between Afghanistan and neighbouring states and to enhance the capacities of relevant border security and management agencies in combating drug trafficking by organizing specialized training and capacity-building activities.

In March, TNTD/BSMU provided an expert contribution to a “Roundtable meeting on Updating Border Management Training Curriculum”, conducted by the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat in close co-operation with the State Border Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. The border management training curriculum was developed for the border services of Turkmenistan under the extra-budgetary project “Strengthening Border Guards Capacities in Turkmenistan”. The event was organized in order to better respond to the host country’s needs and to involve relevant border officers from Afghanistan in the next phase of the aforementioned project.

In August, TNTD/BSMU, upon invitation from the BMSC, participated and contributed to a Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership Course aimed at enhancing the professional skills of current and future border security managers in the context of international standards.

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

In April, the “10th Annual Meeting of the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points Network” took place in Berlin, Germany. The meeting was devoted to promoting cross-border co-operation and confidence-building to address emerging threats and challenges in the OSCE region and allowed the participants to review emerging transnational threats and challenges. The event was attended by 102 participants from 28 countries and nine regional and international organizations. The meeting was followed by a study visit to the German-Polish border in Świecko, where the participants had an opportunity to learn about good practices in conducting joint border operations and utilizing specialized structures and information exchange mechanisms for more efficient border security and management.

In May, TNTD/BSMU launched a new multi-phase initiative aimed to establish and train OSCE Mobile Training Teams to deliver on-site training to border security and management officials to be able to better identify and interview potential foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), in full compliance with international human rights standards, at entry and exit border check points of OSCE participating States. Seventeen border security and management officers and counter-terrorism experts selected from OSCE participating States and PfC were trained on various subjects, including the effective use of available databases, understanding behavioural indicators, detecting forged travel documents, and train-the-trainer instructional methods. Three Mobile Training Teams, each consisting of 5 to 6 officers/experts, were established and a provisional three-day training curriculum to be utilized by the OSCE Mobile Training Teams during the deployment

phases. All training courses conducted under this project were and will continue to be supported by subject matter experts from international, regional organizations and from the OSCE participating States. The third phase of this project will include the first deployment of the OSCE mobile training team to selected border crossing points (e.g. international airports, land borders and/or seaports) in order to deliver training to personnel assigned at these locations on identifying and interviewing potential FTFs.

Throughout the course of the year, TNTD/BSMU encouraged OSCE participating States and PfC to harmonize and align their BSM policies and procedures with regional and international good practices. In this vein, in November, TNTD/BSMU, conducted the “OSCE-wide Workshop on Demarcation and Delimitation Practices” in Vienna, Austria. The workshop consisted of a series of presentations and case studies focused on the relevant 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. A field visit to the “Triplex” border between Austria, Hungary and Slovakia was also organized for the participants. The workshop was instrumental in furthering important dialogue and exchanges of views on technical issues related to delimitation and demarcation, and provided a solid basis for further OSCE support in this area.

In November, TNTD/BSMU, supported by the OSCE German Chairmanship-in-Office and the Government of Malta, organized a “Workshop on Strengthening Co-operation between the OSCE Partners for Co-operation and participating States in the Area of Border Security and Management”. The event, attended by over 60 participants, demonstrated the importance of issues of risk analysis and management in the area of border security and management to OSCE Mediterranean PfC. The three-day interactive discussions also showed the interest among the OSCE participating States and Mediterranean PfC to learn from each other, to strengthen cross-border bonds, to engage with experts, to consider new ways of solving difficult issues, and to explore additional forms of international assistance in addressing current challenges. The workshop led to the development of a multi-year project focused on strengthening the current risk analysis and co-operation management systems of the Mediterranean PfC.

Throughout 2016, TNTD/BSMU consistently supported diverse capacity-building training events within the BMSC in Dushanbe by providing thematic input and serving as instructors.

# Police-Related Activities of other Thematic Units



# 3.1 Gender Section

## Introduction

The OSCE Gender Section in the Office of OSCE Secretary General has a key responsibility to ensure that the OSCE successfully implements the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality. In June 2017, the “Secretary General’s Annual Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality in 2016” was published. The report shows that the OSCE field operations continue to face challenges in recruiting women as experts in police affairs, as in 2016 less than one in ten police experts was a woman. The Gender Section also provided support to the OSCE Secretariat Departments, Institutions and field operations to gender mainstream their projects and other activities. Gender mainstreaming of projects related to the security sector, including civilian policing, is still often limited to ensuring gender balance in participation, while there are still only a few projects that have gender equality as a principle objective.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

The OSCE is committed to advancing the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the OSCE region. The Gender Section has for several years provided support to the OSCE participating States in preparing effective National Action Plans to implement Resolution 1325. In September,

the Gender Section, together with its partner organization Inclusive Security, brought together governmental and civil society representatives from 14 OSCE participating States and the OSCE Mission in Kosovo for a workshop in Vienna to discuss the challenges and best practices in preparing National Action Plans on implementing UNSCR 1325. There is an upward trend in National Action Plans both globally and in the OSCE region and, at the time of writing in early 2017, 31 OSCE participating States had adopted a National Action Plan.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

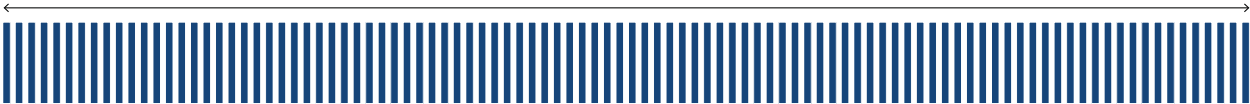
The preparation phase for the Gender Section’s three-year survey project on the “Well-being and Security of Women

## Gender Section – Police-Related Activities 2016



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

General Police Development and Reform 100%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 0%

in the OSCE region” took place in 2016. This household-level survey will be implemented in up to ten OSCE participating States covering South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus. Over 16,000 women will be interviewed for the survey in nationally representative samples. The survey will provide information on the prevalence of sexual harassment, physical and sexual violence against women from partners and non-partners. The OSCE’s survey will include a conflict dimension in order to examine the prevalence of violence against women in conflict affected contexts, and deepen the understanding of how violence against women is related to conflict. Past research has shown that surveys are an important tool to show a truer picture of the extent of violence against women, as the cases reported to the police and other institutions are lower than the real prevalence of violence against women. The research will analyze the reasons for not reporting incidents to the police

and the satisfaction of victims/survivors with the response of the police in cases where they reported their experiences. The survey results will be published in early 2019.

On International Women’s Day on 8 March, the Gender Section organized a Power Breakfast event in Vienna on “Women’s Safety in Public Spaces.” Around the world, women and girls experience various types of sexual harassment and other forms of gender-based violence in public spaces, which can have a negative impact on their freedom of movement and their ability to participate in public life. Two experts from the Austrian Police Forces presented measures taken in Austria to address safety in public spaces.

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

### Introduction

In 2016, 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, including 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), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the World Bank.

### Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

From 16 to 18 February, the OCEEA participated and contributed to the specialized training under the “Anti-Corruption Interactive Training Programme for Border Guards, Customs Services and Anti-Corruption Authorities of Moldova and Ukraine” managed by the TNTD’s Border Security and Management Unit in Chisinau. The training delivered tools aimed at enhancing the capacities of border guards, customs services and anti-corruption authorities in the two target countries to more effectively investigate and

prosecute corruption related cases, with an emphasis on cross-border related challenges.

In May, OCEEA, in partnership with UNODC, organized four training courses for law-enforcement practitioners on Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism in Ukraine. The aim of the first set of trainings was to improve co-operation between the investigative authorities and to build capacities in using the I2 software purchased by the OSCE for use by the Odessa State University of Internal Affairs to analyse criminal intelligence and conduct financial crime investigation trainings. OCEEA, in partnership with UNODC, also organized an anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing workshop on “Legal Entities and Financial Products and Financial disruptions” for some 25 participants from Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, the Financial Intelligence Unit, prosecution services and the

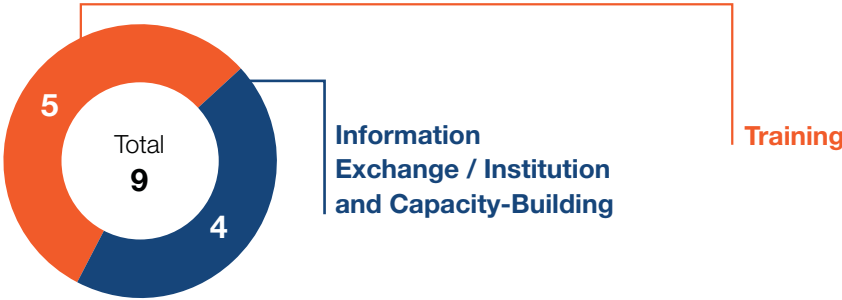
Anti-Corruption Bureau. The event succeeded in improving the knowledge of investigators in utilizing financial data in building criminal investigations. Both courses followed a “train-the-trainer” methodology, and the participants were expected to lead similar trainings for colleagues in the future.

From 30 May to 1 June, the OCEEA, in partnership with UNODC and the EAG, and following an invitation from the Government of Tajikistan, conducted a workshop to provide national participants with skills to detect and investigate money laundering using modern corporate vehicles and financial instruments. The workshop followed a scoping mission conducted by OCEEA, UNODC, and the EAG which identified the technical assistance needs of the Tajik national authorities in relation to combating money laundering, terrorist financing and proceeds of crime, and concluded with a draft action plan on developing the national capacities in the mentioned areas. Meetings were held with representatives from the National Bank, commercial banks, General Prosecutor’s Office and law enforcement agencies.

On 5 and 6 September, the OCEEA, in co-operation with the Office for Prevention and Fight Against Money Laundering of the Republic of Moldova, the EU High-Level Adviser in the field of Anti-Money Laundering in the Republic of Moldova and UNODC organized, in Vienna, an expert meeting on fostering co-operation in combatting corruption and money laundering. The expert meeting was designed to enhance co-operation between the financial intelligence units (FIUs) and specialized international organizations in the field, and to develop and gather best practices in preventing and combating money laundering. The meeting allowed participants to conduct a “gap analysis” on the current capabilities and needs of FIUs, in relation to detecting, investigating and disrupting money laundering threats associated with offshore zones.

From 11 to 13 October, the OCEEA, in co-operation with the World Bank, co-organized a training workshop on National Money Laundering Risk Assessment in Sarajevo. The event gathered around 60 representatives from law enforcement and anti-money laundering agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina to share information on money laundering risk assessment concepts and discuss the structure, features and functions of the National Risk Assessment Tool.

**OCEEA – Police-Related Activities 2016**



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

**General Police Development and Reform 0%**



On 17 and 18 November, the OCEEA co-organized a workshop on the evaluation of the national financial monitoring system of Ukraine by the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL Committee) in Lviv, Ukraine. The workshop brought together some 30 representatives from the Ministry of Finance, law enforcement agencies, supervisory authorities, academia and the private sector to learn from the experiences of other countries in assessing the risks related to money laundering and terrorism financing.

From 19 to 21 December, the OCEEA, in partnership with UNODC, conducted a three-day advanced training course on challenges to combat banking fraud and financial disruption

and greater understanding of the role of cryptocurrencies for representatives from financial intelligence agencies in charge of combating money laundering in Central Asia, Moldova, Ukraine and the Western Balkans in Chisinau. The specialized training course aimed at enhancing the technical skills of 35 participants in early detection and prevention of serious fraud in the financial sector, and eliminating illegal financial flows.

On 22 and 23 December, the OCEEA, along with TNTD and UNODC, organized a two-day expert meeting on enhancing bilateral co-operation in combating the financing of terrorism and money laundering for representatives of financial intelligence agencies from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in Chisinau.

### 3.3 Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB)

#### Introduction

In line with the 2003 OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (THB), its 2005 Addendum addressing the special needs of child victims of trafficking, as well as 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 this type of crime, assisting participating States in setting up national strategies and implementing their OSCE anti-trafficking commitments, as well as the co-ordination of anti-trafficking efforts within the OSCE, both 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, and enhancing the prevention of human trafficking, with a special focus on child trafficking and combating human trafficking along migration routes, in supply chains and in the context of crisis situations.

The OSR/CTHB co-operates with relevant thematic units in the OSCE Secretariat and field operations to deliver projects and joint activities through its network of Anti-Trafficking Focal Points. This includes close co-operation with TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) on issues of mutual concern, including police-related matters.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

Human trafficking is still largely overlooked in situations of crisis-driven migration. In the broader context of the current migration and refugee flows, many individuals fleeing from crisis may fall victim to trafficking syndicates operating along established migration routes. Since the break-out of the crisis, the OSR/CTHB has strived to call attention to the link between migration and exploitation of human life through a sequence of strategic initiatives aimed at helping design comprehensive and human-rights centred responses.

In 2016, the Special Representative (SR/CTHB) carried out a number of official visits to witness first-hand the progress made by relevant authorities in identifying potential victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) among mixed flows of migrants and refugees. These fact-finding visits were critical in discussions on how best to support law enforcement agencies and first responders in identifying victims of trafficking, its perpetrators, and informing future tailored-made policy recommendations, capacity-building and awareness raising initiatives. The SR/CTHB visited the Nizip 1-2 Temporary Protection Centres in Gaziantep, Turkey, on 12 May and, together with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, she

visited the First Reception Centre in Lampedusa, Italy and the Reception Centre for Asylum-Seekers in Catania, Italy, from 20 to 22 June. SR/CTHB also visited a transit Facility in Busmantzi, Bulgaria, on 29 June.

From 14 to 18 November, more than 55 law enforcement officials, prosecutors, labour inspectors, financial investigators and civil society representatives from countries of origin, destination and transit along migration routes participated in the OSCE's first live simulation exercise. Focusing on trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation, the exercise also included a simulation of financial investigation cases, a key element in dismantling complex criminal organizations. A key objective of this pioneering training exercise was to enhance criminal justice responses against human traffickers operating along migration routes.

On 9 and 10 February, in Warsaw, the OSR-CTHB contributed to a FRONTEX-led initiative to develop a train-the-trainers programme on countering trafficking in human beings, which was implemented in Lyon, France in co-operation with representatives from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNODC.

From 30 May to 2 June, the OSR/CTHB took part in the NATO seminar "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Course"

### OSR/CTHB – Police-Related Activities 2016



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%



at the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara, Turkey. The training provided insights into different approaches and practices relating to the development of THB trainings for border guards.

From 1 to 5 August, the OSR/CTHB organized training courses on THB for OSCE Monitors in Kramatorsk, Kharkiv and Kiev, Ukraine. Participants were briefed on international standards on the prevention of THB, applicable Ukrainian legislation, and the national referral system.

On 31 August and 1 September, the OSR/CTHB participated in a TNTD/SPMU-led regional workshop in Belgrade, titled “Strengthening Cross border Co-operation in Addressing Irregular Migration-related Crimes in the Western Balkans”. The workshop was organized in co-operation with IOM and UNODC within the framework of the joint OSCE, IOM and UNODC partnership in the area of countering transnational organized crime in the Western Balkans.

On 13 September, within the framework of the OSR/CTHB country visit to Romania, the SR/CTHB met with the General Director and Director for Operations of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) to discuss inter-agency co-operation in Bucharest, as well as law enforcement policies and practices in the Western Balkans region.

On 4 and 5 October, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the FRONTEX Annual Training Conference, presenting OSCE activities through the lense of fundamental rights, and discussing how best to mainstream a human rights centred approach in the development of training methodologies for the European Border and Coast Guard Agency.

On 25 and 26 October, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the UNODC Workshop on “International and Regional Cooperation in addressing Trafficking in Persons”, in

Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The workshop was organized in co-operation with the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe. Around 15 representatives of law enforcement agencies and judiciary primarily from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan participated, along with a group of experts from the UNODC, OSCE, IOM and INTERPOL.

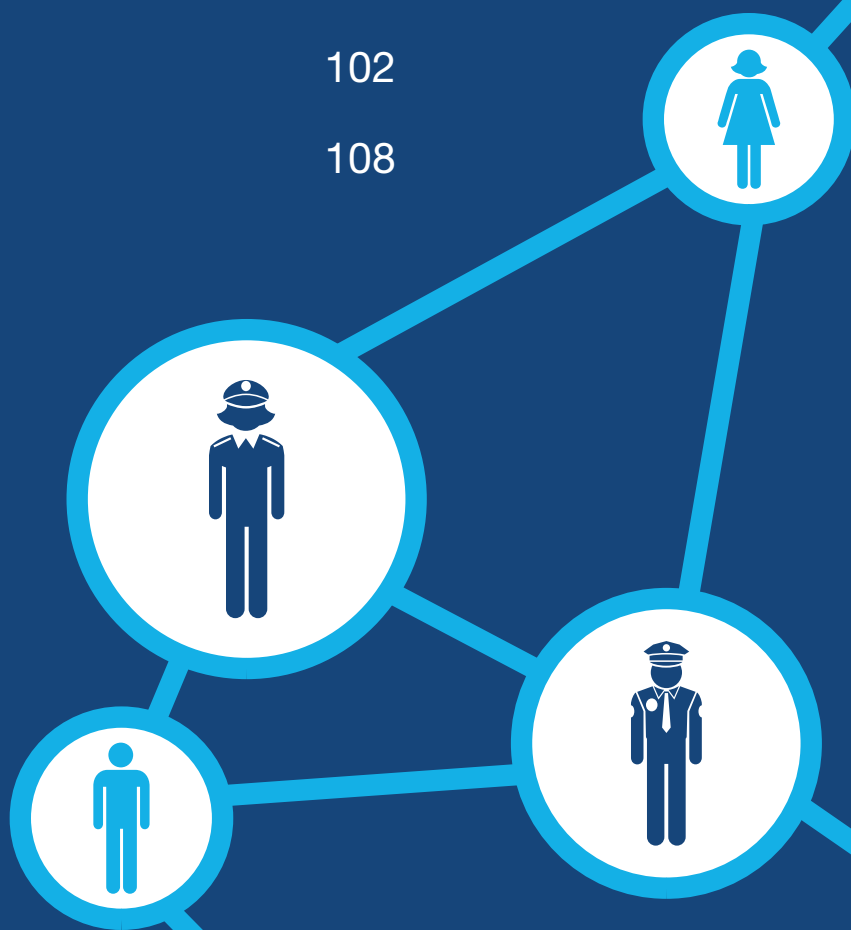
On 27 and 28 October, a two-day event was organized by the OSCE Mission to Skopje as part of the OSR/CTHB’s effort to promote concerted action in preventing and tackling human trafficking along the Western Balkan route. Over 60 officials and civil society representatives from South-Eastern Europe called for enhanced regional responses to address the risks of trafficking and human exploitation in the countries affected by significant migration flows. A Joint Declaration - put forward during the event by the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - is expected to pave the way for improved victim identification procedures, enhanced criminal justice responses and strengthened prevention measures for migrants and refugees.

From 6 to 10 November, Haifa, Israel hosted the third international conference for judges on the critical role of the judiciary in combating human trafficking. The OSR/CTHB co-organized the event together with MASHAV, Israel’s Agency for International Development Cooperation, the Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Center, UNODC, IOM, the Institute of Advanced Judicial Studies, Jerusalem, and the Anti-Trafficking Unit at the Israeli Ministry of Justice. The event was attended by more than 25 judges from across the globe, and included representatives from 12 OSCE participating States, the International Criminal Court and OSCE Partners for Co-operation. The workshop was aimed at strengthening the capacity of the judiciary to prosecute perpetrators and safeguard the rights of victims of trafficking.



# Police-Related Activities of Field Operations

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE	42
EASTERN EUROPE	94
SOUTH CAUCASUS	102
CENTRAL ASIA	108



# 4.1 Presence in Albania



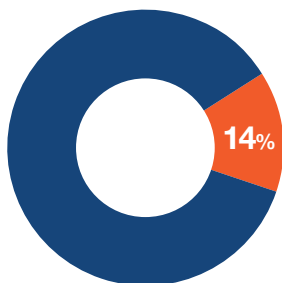
## Introduction

As Albania continues its role as a partner in an OSCE security community facing significant common threats, the OSCE Presence in Albania (the Presence) has had a distinct and substantial impact in supporting local institutions. In 2016, the Presence had a stronger focus on the highest priority issues for the host country, including fighting corruption and serious crime (especially cannabis and human trafficking), supporting justice sector reform and the fight against radicalization and violent extremism.

In the first dimension, one of the main focuses of the Security Co-operation Programme of the Presence has remained police capacity-building. The Presence has delivered on projects as planned, while achievements were made by delivering the necessary outputs as envisaged.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

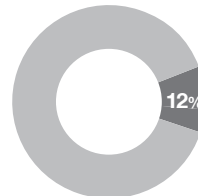
2016



**TOTAL**  
**2,907,900 EUR**

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**  
**395,100 EUR**

2015



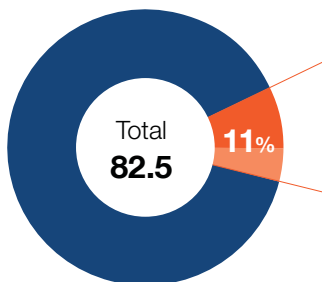
**TOTAL**  
**2,918,500 EUR**

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

### STAFF\*

2016

**TOTAL**

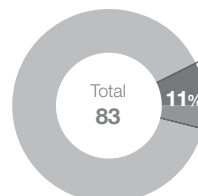


**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**

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

2015

**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**

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

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

The Presence has developed the capacities of the Albanian State Police, with a focus on the implementation of laws and approximation with international standards and best practices in the policing sector. The Presence has provided support, technical assistance, monitoring, mentoring and advice. Activities completed have contributed to achieving the wider policy objective of providing assistance to Albania in developing a police serving and trusted by its citizens, while also being accountable to them. However, challenges remain within the police regarding criminal investigations, community policing, and resource management, which require continuous assistance from the Presence.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Management / Human Resources

In January, responding to a request by the Albanian State Police, the Presence contracted an expert for the purpose of assisting the police in reviewing and better managing its informant handling system. The expert conducted a series of meetings at the police headquarters and at three regional police directorates in Tirana, Shkodra and Vlora in order to better understand current procedures on recruitment and handling of informants and other confidential sources, as well as challenges faced in this process. After collecting all the information and data, the expert conducted a comprehensive gap analysis and provided recommendations on improving the system. Having received the document in June, the Albanian State Police began implementing the recommendations in the second half of 2016. The implementation process continues and has been closely monitored by the Presence.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 2 December, the first meeting of a Local Public Safety Council (LPSC), the first structure of this kind in Albania and established with the assistance of the Presence, took place in the municipality of Elbasan. The primary goal of the LPSC is to mobilize all local stakeholders to jointly address issues linked to criminality, domestic violence and violent extremism. This advisory body, chaired by the mayor, will also serve to identify local community safety challenges. The Presence will work to establish LPSCs in a number of other municipalities during the coming months.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

On 1 and 2 March, the Presence organized a train-the-trainers course for 16 Albanian law enforcement officers.

Participants learned about standard operating procedures when dealing with cases of domestic violence, relevant legislation, and how to develop and use case studies.

From 25 to 27 April, as part of an effort to build partnerships between citizens and institutions in the security sector, the Presence launched a preparatory training programme on the establishment of LPSCs for local actors in the municipalities of Korça and Gjirokastra. The concept of the LPSCs was presented to some 30 municipal officials dealing with domestic violence, trafficking in human beings and minors, as well as representatives of the State Social Services, Educational Directorate, Regional Health Directorate, State Police, Probation Service, and NGOs. Participants were given training on legislation relevant to the LPSCs, domestic violence and youth crimes. This training programme is the first tangible step towards establishing these Councils. Subsequent steps will involve discussions with mayors and regional Police Directors aimed at signing a formal document between the institutions to officially establish LPSCs in these two pilot municipalities.

In April, May and June, the Presence organized five training courses on domestic violence responses for police officers from the Police Directorate in Elbasan, Lezha, Durrës, Dibër, Vlora and Gjirokastra. A total of 210 police officers were trained on police procedures regarding domestic violence, inter-agency co-operation and the referral mechanism. The participants who received the training will serve as assistant trainers.

### Hate Crime

On 5 and 6 April and on 13 and 14 April, the Presence organized a training programme on countering hate crimes for instructors from the State Police's Security Academy, as well as regional police directorate inspectors. The training session, delivered to all new recruits at the Security Academy, provided approximately 40 participants with basic skills for addressing hate crimes. This is the first time that the Security Academy has included hate crime curricula in its training programmes. The Presence also delivered six

additional trainings in the regional directorates of Elbasan, Lezha, Durrës, Dibër, Vlora and Gjirokastra

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

The Presence contracted two experts from the United Kingdom to conduct a gap analysis in the Drug Laboratory of the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute between 11 and 15 February. The gap analysis was very detailed and included several meetings and interviews with the staff of the Chemistry Unit, the Quality Manager and the Director of the Forensic Institute. The two experts assessed the current capacities of the Drugs Laboratory to identify and implement the changes required to achieve the objective of the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute receiving accreditation according to international standard ISO 17025 before 2020. The assessment examined all procedures related to drug examination, item packaging, item reception at the laboratory, examination, and interpreting and reporting of results. The assessment provided some very useful recommendations regarding measures that need to

be taken and improvements that need to be made in order for the Drug Laboratory to achieve accreditation according to the international standard ISO 17025. One of the serious risks highlighted in the report was related to the health and safety of the experts working in the Drug Laboratory.

On 23 June, the Presence handed over certificates to eight members of the Department of Neutralization of Armed Elements' (RENEA) Special Forces Unit who participated in two training courses. The first course was on setting up and managing covert observation posts in rural areas, while the second was on counter and anti-surveillance, with the aim of both courses being the development of their skills and capacities in these areas of policing. Both courses were organized in the framework of the Presence's project to address transnational threats and organized crime, and were delivered by three contracted experts from Northern Ireland.

The Presence provided forensic kits to the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute to conduct research on the allele frequencies of the Albanian population. The research was

## General Overview of the OSCE support for border police during 2016

- Following the drafting, negotiation and signing of the Cross-border Hot Pursuit Protocols between Albania and the neighbouring countries (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro) as well as Kosovo, two simulating exercises (with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro) were conducted during 2016 to test the operability of these protocols in the field.
- A green border assessment was conducted in two regions bordering with Greece (Korça and Gjirokastra) and a report of findings was produced and presented to the Albanian Border Police.
- Joint in-service training/ workshops organized for the personnel of the Police Cooperation Centres in Morinë (Kukës), Qafë Thanë (Pogradec) and Muriqan/Shkodra. The workshops involved the personnel from these centers in Albania and their counterparts (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, as well as in Kosovo).
- Following the new accelerated migratory movement witnessed in 2015 from the Middle East through the Balkan-Turkey route to Western Europe, a series of trainings and workshops were launched for border officials on pre-screening procedures, identifying foreign terrorist fighters, criminal offences, and recent routes of the migratory crisis, in close co-operation with INTERPOL and Europol. The workshops were organized in the regions of Gjirokastra, Shkodra and Korça.
- Provided support for the cross-border co-operation process through the organization and monitoring of strategic meetings at the central and regional level between Albania and the neighbouring countries.

conducted in the second half of 2016 and consisted of five phases: 1) Preparatory Phase, 2) Sample Collection Phase, 3) Examination Phase, 4) Data Processing Phase, and 5) Publication Phase. The term allele frequencies refers to the frequency of occurrence of an allele in an examined sample. Moreover, conducting such research was a necessary condition for all related statistical assessments of any other profile found at a crime scene. The research was deemed to be very important in order to create a database of the allele frequencies of the Albanian population and to improve the quality of reports developed by the Albanian DNA Unit through the inclusion of statistical calculations of genetic profiles. The research was successfully finalized in December 2016, and samples from over 200 individuals from the 12 regions of Albania, who were not related to one another, were collected and examined by experts of the Albanian DNA Unit. The allele frequencies obtained from this research will be used as a reference for statistical calculations in the Albanian forensics context. They will also be utilized by the recently installed Albanian National DNA Database as references for the Albanian population.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

The joint “Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) 2016” report between authorities in Tirana and Pristina was presented at a regional conference on 8 November in Pristina, where representatives from the Albanian State Police, Kosovo Police, the OSCE Presence in Albania, the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) were invited to attend. The joint SOCTA Report was the final product of a joint Project on “Enhancing operational criminal intelligence and proactive capacities in the region” between Kosovo Police and Albanian State Police services, which was funded by the DCAF and developed and implemented by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo with support provided by the Presence. In addition to their input on the joint SOCTA report, the analysts from the Albanian State Police developed a national SOCTA report for Albania, which covered the period from 2014-2015. The methodology that was employed to draft the SOCTA Report focused on three main issues: 1) analysis of organized crime groups, 2) analysis of criminal activities and 3) factors that facilitate, enable or impede crime. Analytical techniques such as Crime Model Analysis and Criminal Network Analysis, along with analytical tools risk matrices, were used in drafting the Report. The analysts also made

good use of IT Systems administered by the Albanian State Police, reports and analytical products drafted by police structures and other state institutions in Albania, as well as strategic Europol and open source documents in order to provide useful recommendations for decision-makers in the Albanian State Police regarding the high priority threats of organized and serious crimes in Albania.

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

After a series of Presence-facilitated meetings, a Cross Border Hot Pursuit Protocol between Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was signed on 20 July by the Albanian Deputy Minister of Interior and his counterpart. This agreement will allow law enforcement officers to chase a criminal suspect across the international border without a request for authorization from their counterparts. The agreement specifies areas, methods, conditions, and circumstances for when pursuit of suspects may be conducted.

On 15 and 16 December, the Presence, in close co-operation with the OSCE Mission in Montenegro, organized the second cross-border hot pursuit simulating exercise, which was held at the Muriqan/Sukobin shared border crossing point. The purpose of this simulation exercise was to test the Cross Border Hot Pursuit Protocol. Attending the event were members of the Experts’ Negotiation Working Group, along with representatives from the prosecution office, border and migration police. Participants familiarized themselves with the concept of cross-border Hot Pursuit through experiences from other European countries, as well as its legal background. In addition, they discussed co-operation between public order, criminal police and prosecution offices. Participants were also given a scenario and asked to simulate it at the border crossing, which was followed by a debriefing with conclusions and recommendations.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

A high-level event on the topic of “Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Irregular Migration Routes: Prevention and Resilience” was held in Durrës between 13 and 16 September, co-hosted by the Presence, the Prime Minister’s Office, and the State Informative Service (SHISH), with the support of the George C. Marshall Center and the Partnership for Peace (PfP) Consortium. The two-day exercise took place in two different task forces with almost 80 experts and participants and aimed to support the relevant stakeholders of participating Western Balkan countries to increase their capacities in preventing potential terrorist atrocities in Europe and beyond through effective policies countering violent extremism. The invited countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Montenegro, and Serbia) as well as Kosovo were represented by relevant experts from their authorities, including police, prosecution, and border guards, as well as from civil society and key religious communities. Albania, as the host of the event, was represented and supported by the highest political level. Under the guidance of international experts on countering violent extremism and terrorism, participants analyzed two scenarios developed by the Albanian intelligence service which were based on real cases and identified risks and threats, as well as the actions and measures to be taken. These recommendations, together with the experiences gained during the event, enabled participants to identify a road map for further development of their capacities to counter violent extremism and terrorism.

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

Seven co-ordination meetings between police and prosecutors enabled the Presence and the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (NATC) to jointly develop recommendations for the improvement of the investigation of human trafficking offences. The recommendations included proposals for changes to the Criminal Code, currently before the Albanian Assembly, and to the amended Criminal Procedure Code. Regular co-ordination and information exchange on trafficking for labour exploitation was established between the Labour Inspectorate and the police with Presence support. The working group composed of the Presence, the Office of the United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) advised the Government on updating irregular migrants pre-screening procedures and proposed several action points to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Albanian State Police that will be addressed in 2017. The South Eastern Europe NATCs meeting, hosted by the Presence and the NATC, resulted in recommendations on harmonization of procedures and regular co-ordination with regards to unaccompanied minors, which reflected to a large extent the joint procedures endorsed by the NATCs of Tirana, Pristina and Podgorica in December. The findings of the needs analysis were incorporated in local action plans on the protection of street children adopted by three municipalities. 109 of the trained child protection professionals contributed to the protection of over 300 children removed from the streets in 2016, according to Government data. Local level action plans for the protection of children in street situation were developed by the Presence and endorsed by the municipalities of Durrës, Vlora, Korça, Fier, Elbasan and Shkodra.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

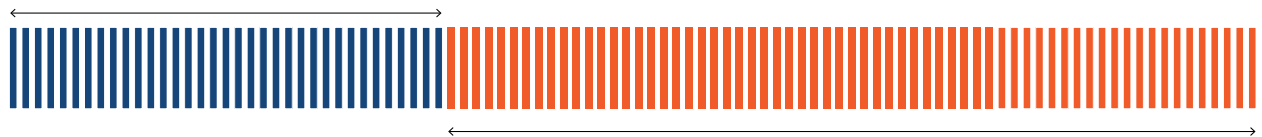
Although Albania has made some internationally recognized progress in border management (such as harmonization of legislation with international standards, completion of the Hot Pursuit protocols, visa liberalization, opening of shared border crossing points and increased women representation in the border police), this still remains an issue of concern in Albania.

## Presence in Albania Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 35%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 65%



During 2016, the Presence continued its support to the Border and Migration Police (BMP) through a series of activities which intended to reinforce the BMP's current standards and promote trans-border joint activities, including operations and information sharing, in compliance with recognized international best practices. International co-operation and intelligence sharing are of crucial importance given recent geo-political developments.

Following the signing of the Hot Pursuit Protocols between Albania and the neighbouring countries (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro) as well as Kosovo, two simulating exercises (with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro) were conducted during 2016 to test the operability of these protocols in the field. With the increase of international co-operation between Albania and the neighbouring countries, the Common Police Cooperation Centres (PCC) required a strengthening of the exchange of information and identifying document. Three joint workshops were organized for personnel working in each of the PCCs. Trainees were familiarized with the SIENA system, the Europol tool designed to enable swift, secure and user-friendly communication and exchange of operational and strategic crime-related information and intelligence.

The Presence also supported the Green Border Assessment at two sites on the international border with Greece, which highlighted shortfalls that need to be addressed.

When the new migratory movement was witnessed from the Middle East through the Balkan-Turkey route, the Presence organized a series of trainings and workshops for border guards, risk analysis and migration specialists on pre-screening procedures, identifying foreign terrorist fighters, criminal offences, and recent routes of migratory crisis, in co-operation with INTERPOL and Europol. The activity placed 15 participants in three locations pre-selected in co-operation with the BMP, and focused on the challenges faced in the region related to the influx of migrants.

The Presence, in co-ordination with neighbouring OSCE field operations, supported the BMP in the organization of a series of strategic meetings to promote and facilitate international dialogue, co-operation and information exchange. Specific areas for improved co-operation included day-to-day operations at the regional level and surveillance and security at the border.

# 4.2 Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina



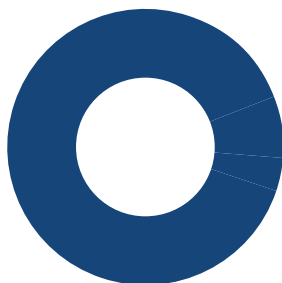
## Introduction

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 Peace Agreement was held initially by the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF), mandated by Annex 11 of the 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, however there has been an increase in support from the Mission.

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

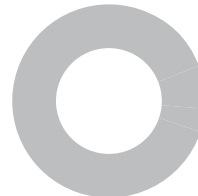
### BUDGET (UB)\* N/A\*\*

2016



**TOTAL**  
**11,493,300** EUR

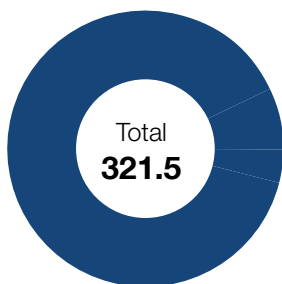
2015



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

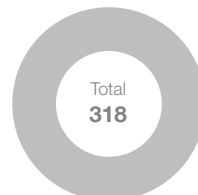
### STAFF\* N/A

2016



**TOTAL OFFICE**  
**321.5** Total  
**282.5** Local  
**39** International

2015



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

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

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

representatives are included as participants, contributors and beneficiaries in all relevant activities and initiatives, even if they are not the sole target group. Gender and ethnic mainstreaming are an integral part of all of the Mission's police related activities.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building

The Mission/Security Co-operation Unit (SCU) continued to support selected activities of engagement and discourse by the State level parliamentary Joint Committee for Defence and Security (JC D&S), as this is an important mechanism in the oversight of the security sector and contributes to comprehensive security reforms. A Mission representative and the JC D&S conducted field visits to the Border Police (BP) BiH-Border Crossing South and the Agency for Professional Development of the Ministry of Security (MoS) BiH on 12 and 13 July. The visits emphasized transparency, mutual trust, respect and shared responsibility between parliament and the security sector. This transparency and trust represent a foundation for strengthening democratic structures and democratization in the society. The findings of the visit will allow JC D&S to address inadequacies and request remedial actions. The Mission supported corrective actions by the agencies during its activities, awareness and advocacy.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

From 9 to 11 November, the Mission held the 9th Annual Review Conference on Compliance with OSCE and UN Security Commitments of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo. The Conference brought together around 140 participants to discuss a wide range of security issues, assess the progress achieved by BiH in meeting its international obligations, and strategically plan for future activities. Issues including Counter Terrorism Standard Operating Procedures (CT SOPs) were the focus of seminar sessions. The three-day event included a number of participatory fora, working group sessions and presentations on security-related topics. Civil society and youth representatives were particularly encouraged to contribute. Subjects addressed relevant to policing in the security sector were:

- The challenges in implementing the practical application of the CT Strategy.
- Cyber security and risk reduction in IT

- VERLT
- Migration flows and national responses

### Anti-Corruption

On 15 and 16 March, the Mission organized a short, specialized security police course on "Building integrity in the security sector – corruption risk reduction". The course aimed to contribute to educating on the risks of corruption, as well as the requirement to establish a system which prevents corruption in all segments of BiH society to minimize the overall risk of corruption. An integrity plan identified specific potential risk points from which corruption may emerge and develop. All institutions that participated in the workshop were aware of the significance of anti-corruption measures, as well as the necessity to finalize their own integrity plans as soon as possible. The course raised awareness and practical knowledge on how to design an integrity plan, something the majority of institutions within the security establishment have not yet finalized.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 12 and 13 December, the Mission organized a regional conference on public-private partnerships in security. The conference was a continuation of the co-operation with the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska (RS) on the issue of public private partnership in the security sector. The goal of the roundtable was to present the current normative, institutional, organizational, action and factual assumptions, where the public and private security sectors work to secure persons and facilities. At the conference, it was agreed that this area required laws, legislation, and regulation, and that this can only be achieved through partnerships, co-operation and communication. The RS Ministry of Interior approached the SCU to build on this successful co-operation and gather regional experts on the issue. The objective of the conference was a concrete exchange of best practices between relevant entities from neighbouring countries on establishing and developing co-operation between the public and the private security sector. It was concluded that it is necessary to establish public private partnerships in the security sector to generate more professional relations in both the public and private sectors. Participants concluded that contributions from the private security sector to public security are extremely valuable as the sharing of information between state and private agencies reduces costs of engagement.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

On 1 and 2 December, the Mission organized a training on gender equality for school pedagogues in Una-Sana Canton (C1) to ensure a basic understanding of gender perspectives and to assist school management in better identifying and addressing gender-based stereotyping and bias in daily school life. School teachers were reminded of the significance of gender perspectives in legislation and of their practical implementation in educational institutions.

On 5 December, the Mission and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) Gender Centre organized a meeting of the Cantonal Co-ordination Body on Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence in C1 to evaluate the current progress and future steps regarding implementation of the Protocol on Co-operation in Cases of Domestic Violence. The meeting gathered key partners and institutions from C1 including ministries, social welfare centres, police, and mental health centres to discuss methods for improving co-operation and the work done by the Co-ordination Body.

### Hate Crime

On 17 May, the Mission organized a local hate crimes event in Prijedor involving representatives from all community stakeholders to discuss issues related to adequate responses to bias motivated incidents and hate crimes in the local community. The meeting was attended by 18 participants from local government, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), the police and the judiciary.

A 2-day training on hate crimes for 24 in-service police inspectors/investigators from FBiH and Brčko District BiH (DBiH) was organized by the Mission on 19 and 20 May in Sarajevo. This training was organized in co-operation with the FBiH Police Academy and in accordance with its hate crimes training curriculum.

A Hate Crimes Peer-to-Peer meeting between Prosecutors and Police, in co-operation with entity Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres, was held in Banja Luka on 21 June for 48 participants from Banja Luka, Prijedor, and Dobo, as well as from C1, Posavina and Central Bosnia Cantons.

On 29 June, the Mission organized a local hate crimes event in Višegrad, involving representatives from all community stakeholders in a discussion on issues related to adequately responding to bias motivated incidents and hate crimes in the local community. The meeting was attended by 15 representatives from the police, judiciary, municipal authorities and CSOs, and was organized as a response to an increase in the number of biased incidents that the Mission observed in this area.

On 25 August, the Mission presented an overview of hate crimes and methods of prevention at the Brčko District police summer school – “Citizens and Police”, for 27 high school and faculty students.

A Hate Crimes Peer-to-Peer meeting between Prosecutors and Police, in co-operation with entity Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres, was held in Mostar on 26 October for 17 participants from Mostar, Trebinje, Livno and Zenica.

The Mission continued co-operation with the NGO ‘Sarajevo Open Centre’ (SOC) in the delivery of a training of trainers for police in FBiH on hate crimes. The training was held in three sessions, on 8 and 9 September, 29 and 30 September and 13 and 14 October in Jahorina for 23 trainees in total. This training was implemented under the umbrella of the two-year Fighting Hate Crimes Project funded by the Netherlands, which was awarded to the SOC and has been implemented in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to BiH.

### Table-top exercise on VERLT

From 1 to 3 March, the Mission, in co-operation with the BiH Ministry of Security, conducted a table-top exercise. This exercise focused on practical recommendations to address challenges caused by violent extremism. Through a number of simulation exercises,

participants recognized how important the concept of early identification is in the prevention of violent extremism. The event concluded with the presentation of recommendations to be considered by authorities in BiH in the implementation of their

Strategy for Preventing and Combatting Terrorism 2015-2020. Over 70 participants attended the event, which was funded through the Counter Terrorism Bureau of the U.S. State Department.

On 28 November, a working meeting on hate crimes with the four police chiefs from the Srebrenica, Bratunac, Milići and Vlasenica police stations in Srebrenica. The head inspector from the Police Sector of the Zvornik Public Security Centre also attended the event.

A two-day training on hate crimes for 22 in-service police inspectors/investigators from RS was held on 13 and 14 December in Banja Luka, in co-operation with the RS Police Academy and in accordance with its hate crimes training curriculum.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

On 10 and 11 October, the Mission organized a workshop on the implementation of the Integrated Border Management Strategy Action Plan. The OSCE 'comprehensive border management concept' entails a whole-of-government approach to border issues. The key idea behind this concept is concentrated on the need for co-operation among the agencies in a highly complex and interconnected environment. This is necessary to achieve a safe and secure environment for the citizens of BiH, as well as to allow BiH to meet its international obligations.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

The Mission, in co-operation with the BiH Ministry of Security, conducted a table-top exercise from 1 to 3 March, which focused on practical recommendations to address the challenges of violent extremism. More than 70 participants representing the government, judiciary, law enforcement agencies, civil society, the media, education and health sectors, religious institutions, and local communities attended the event. Through the simulation of different scenarios, participants recognized the importance of early identification in the prevention of violent extremism. The event concluded with the presentation of policy and programmatic recommendations for the consideration of BiH authorities in the implementation of their Strategy for Preventing and Combatting Terrorism 2015-2020. The table-top exercise was organized as part of the Mission's support to enhancing dialogue on countering violent extremism in BiH, and was funded by the Counter Terrorism Bureau of the U.S. State Department

On 22 March, the Mission organized a Conference on managing consequences in response to an act of terrorism.

The objective of the Conference was to reach the highest level of institutional awareness on issues of terrorism, terrorist acts and their consequences, and to increase BiH security sector's preparedness for such acts. In addition, the event aimed at initiating the development of a sound and fully applicable protocol for inter-sectoral co-operation and co-ordination, as well as joint capacity building activities related to the subject matter. All this will be done within the framework set by the BiH Counter-Terrorism Strategy that calls for the advancement of inter-institutional and civil-military planning and organization for combating terrorism and the effective mitigation of consequences of acts of terrorism.

On 25 August, the Mission and the City of Zvornik organized a workshop on multi-sectoral engagement in countering violent extremism (CVE) in order to raise awareness among participants on the threats, risks and vulnerabilities that characterize violent extremism and the violent radicalization process. The workshop brought together over 30 representatives from local government, security, education and media sectors, as well as representatives of religious communities from the Zvornik region. The workshop aimed to promote an increased understanding between relevant stakeholders in order to build a foundation for local-level partnerships based on trust and mutual understanding.

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

From 6 to 10 June, the Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) visited BiH to conduct a second round of evaluation on the progress made by BiH in implementing the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. The GRETA delegation held meetings with representatives of relevant BiH authorities, civil society and international organizations active in combating trafficking in human beings. As part of this visit, on 6 June, the Mission discussed a number of the issues covered by the Convention, and informed the GRETA delegation of its advisory and supporting role in assisting BiH authorities in effectively combating this crime. On the basis of the information gathered during the visit and the reply from the BiH authorities to GRETA's questionnaire sent in September 2015, GRETA will prepare a report on the impact of legislative, policy and practical measures in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

### Other

The Mission/SCU members participated in a Workshop titled "Prevention of illegal weapons trade" organized by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in co-operation with the Instrument of the European Union for Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX), on 26 and 27 April, in Sarajevo. The aim of the workshop

was to present measures taken for the purpose of preventing illegal weapons trade, present problems that the authorities are facing in practice, as well as to allow for an exchange of experiences between the participants of the workshop. Direct contact between the participants of the workshop also created new possibilities for co-operation in this field.

On 16 and 17 August, the Mission, in partnership with the INTERPOL General Secretariat and the Directorate for Co-

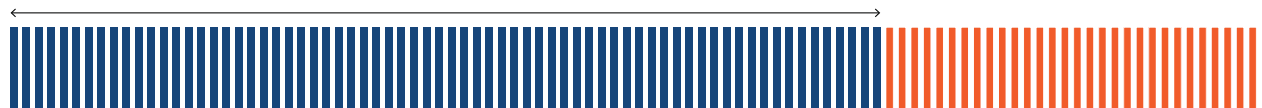
ordination of Police Bodies of BiH, supported training on the Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS) for 26 law-enforcement officials. The training was part of the Mission's wider support to BiH security sector institutions in providing effective, responsive and inclusive security while meeting international commitments. The Mission will continue to support BiH authorities in preventing the movement of illicit firearms.

### Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 70%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 30%

# 4.3 Mission in Kosovo



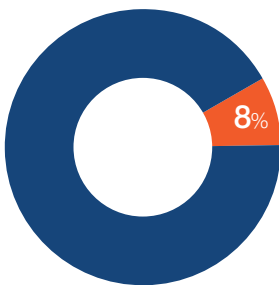
## Introduction

### Department for Security and Public Safety

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (the Mission), the largest OSCE field operation, is mandated with institution and democracy building, and promoting human rights and the rule of law. In 1999, the OSCE was mandated with training the new police service to uphold human rights and democratic policing principles. To do so, the Mission’s Department of Police Education and Development (DPED) created an institution called 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 became the Department for Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in 2006.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

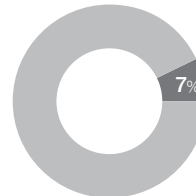
2016



TOTAL  
**17,942,400** EUR

DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
**1,497,800** EUR

2015



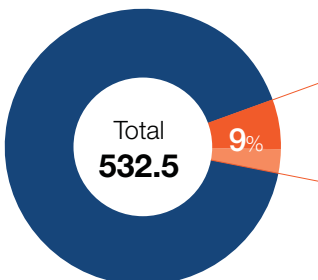
TOTAL  
**18,886,600** EUR

DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
**1,295,500** EUR

### STAFF

2016

TOTAL

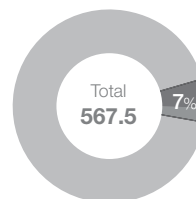


DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

**45** Total  
**31** Local  
**14** International

2015

TOTAL



DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

**40\*\*** Total  
**27** Local  
**13** International

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget  
\*\* 12 additional staff members within the Human Rights and Security Section also monitor law enforcement

In 2016, the DSPS primarily provided strategic, capacity-building, advisory, monitoring and technical support to its partners from the Kosovo Police (KP) and other public safety institutions. It ran unified budget and extra budgetary project activities consisting of specialized and advanced training courses, local and international conferences, seminars, workshops and roundtables, focusing on building the capacities of the KP and other public safety institutions to prevent and counter all forms of transnational threats. Such activities encompassed organized crime, cybercrime, terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization, trafficking in human beings, narcotics, and enhancement of community policing and community safety infrastructure. The DSPS also continued to contribute to the drafting of new strategies, and reviewing several existing ones in order to enhance the security sector.

The former Human Rights and Security Section of the Department of Human Rights and Communities (DHRC) was transferred to the DSPS in 2016. Its staff and portfolio were merged with that of the DSPS Training Development Section, which together formed the new Police Development and Monitoring Section. The DSPS is now responsible for all matters concerning the police, in addition to a limited field presence in Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Pejë/Peć, and Prishtinë/Priština.

In its activities related to the advancement of community rights in Kosovo, the DHRC also co-operates with the police and contributed to the report with several activities.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### **Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building**

In 2016, the Mission continued to monitor programmes and advise the police on issues such as preventing and responding to hate crimes, freedom of expression, security of non-majority communities and the use of force. The findings and recommendations derived from these monitoring exercises were discussed with KP management, and contributed to identifying future initiatives to improve the recording, investigating and monitoring of potential hate crimes.

The Mission has also developed, implemented and monitored the public confidence and satisfaction pilot programme at the police station of Ferizaj/Uroševac during 2016. The programme included training and advising the KP on delivering an enhanced service, design and distribution of the victim pack, and awareness raising material for the wider public, victims and the KP officers.

On 17 February, the Mission observed developments of a protest organized by opposition political parties, which gathered a significant number of protesters mainly opposed to the Prishtinë/Priština-Belgrade agreement on establishing the Association of Serb-majority municipalities and the “Border Demarcation Agreement” with Montenegro. During the protest, which ended peacefully, a heavy police presence equipped with water cannons and armoured vehicles was observed and no major incident was recorded. The general observation was that the KP was well prepared and that freedom of assembly and freedom of speech were respected.

### **Public confidence and satisfaction programme**

In its project to contribute to the development of a public confidence and satisfaction programme to improve police performance, on 23 March, the Mission facilitated a workshop on this topic with 35 senior police officers in Prishtinë/Priština. This event was the first step in a number of linked project activities, which aimed to initially establish a confidence and satisfaction working group. Its objective was to expand the ability of the KP to deliver an improved level of service to victims of crime, thus improving the public’s level of satisfaction and increasing victims’ confidence in the police service. The workshop served as a platform to identify roles, responsibilities, timeframes and reporting



methodologies, to be created and used during a pilot project in Ferizaj/Uroševac. The terms of reference for the working group were also approved during the event.

As part of this pilot project in Ferizaj/Uroševac to enhance the capacities and capabilities of officers when dealing with victims of crime, on 31 May, the Mission concluded the facilitation of four two-day workshops on building confidence and satisfaction in policing. The workshops were attended by 122 officers from all units working in the Ferizaj/Uroševac Police Station, and included all ranks and proportional representation from both women and men of the Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serb communities. The officers learned about the key drivers to both confidence and satisfaction, as well as how they should practically treat victims of crime when initially reporting and following up on investigations.

On 14 June, the Mission facilitated a workshop where 30 KP regional directors and heads of departments were provided with details and functions of the confidence and satisfaction action plan. In particular, the activity equipped these senior police officers with an understanding of the approach being taken by their colleagues in Ferizaj/Uroševac. The senior police officers acknowledged the importance of the programme and expressed their desire for it to be delivered to the whole organization at the earliest possible opportunity.

On 16 November, within its programme on confidence and satisfaction in policing, the Mission conducted a session on methodology in field research for around 50 college students in Ferizaj/Uroševac. The students were briefed on the structure and aim of the confidence and satisfaction in policing programme, as well as the methodology used to collect data from local stakeholders.

On 13 December, the Mission conducted a one-day workshop in Prishtinë/Priština for managers of the KP. The workshop aimed to showcase the findings of the surveys undertaken in the municipalities of Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gnjilane during the previous six months. The discussion focused on victims' and residents' levels of satisfaction and confidence in the police, and covered different aspects related to community policing and Kosovo's community safety architecture.

### **Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform**

The Mission continued to successfully co-operate with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), KAPS and the Faculty for Public Safety. During this period, the Mission extended its support to the KAPS by initiating a feasibility study with a view to introduce a post-graduate programme in the future. In close collaboration with the European Union (EU) Office in Kosovo and the German Government, the Mission assessed

the capabilities of the KAPS and KP to introduce a Master programme in security and public safety, which is expected to enable them to further develop a modern, professional and skilled public safety sector in line with internationally recognized standards for quality assurance.

Throughout 2016, the Mission organized a number of activities aimed at improving the capacity of the KP to manage its human resources. However, the KP continues to require support in improving its capacities in areas including accountability mechanisms related to procurement, the linkage of performance appraisals to promotion prospects, current procedures on early retirement and infrastructure related to the training and recertification of officers in the use of firearms. In 2016, with the assistance of the Mission, the KP reviewed its training and human resources strategies and concluded that it is achieving its planned targets in accordance with the respective action plans.

From 1 to 3 March, the Mission and the OSCE Mission to Montenegro co-ordinated an activity in Danilovgrad, which resulted in a signed co-operation agreement between the KAPS and the police academy of Montenegro. Through this agreement, senior representatives from the academies, police services and Ministries of Interior established a co-operation between the academies to support their strategic objectives in training, studying, research and development, and public relations. The agreement contributes to the development and co-ordination of education on three levels: vocational, professional and higher education; and covers an exchange of the academic, student, training and educational programmes. This co-operation is also expected to result in the development of common research projects, the organization of joint academic and scientific activities and other educational and pedagogical matters of common interests.

Aiming to contribute to the academic and professional development of students in the bachelor programme, on 10 March, the Mission handed over 300 books to the KAPS. This international literature on security sciences was identified through the KAPS competency based curricula for the bachelor's degree in security and public safety, and covers various topics related to criminalistics, emergency planning, community policing, management skills, and other relevant education areas. This donation was part of the overall project funded by the German Government, which primarily assisted the KAPS in identifying international practices in post-academic education, as well as strengthening the networking efforts of the KP and the KAPS with other international institutions to exchange experiences and best practices.

The Mission additionally supported the KAPS in facilitating a four-day workshop to review the annual implementation

of its Development Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2018, as well as to finalize the 2017 Annual Training Plan, which was further developed to match the outcomes of this strategy. The workshop was held from 18 to 21 November, and hosted a working group of 30 members from the public safety sector, including the training co-ordinators of public safety agencies<sup>1</sup>, the Mission and the U.S. International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). The working group reviewed the strategy, and co-ordinated the training activities to be held at the KAPS in 2017. Additionally, the senior management of public safety agencies agreed on joint activities that will involve mixed agencies' staff, and incorporated them into these two key institutional documents.

Resulting from joint work completed by the Mission and the KP Training Division, the Mission handed over the training catalogue to the Deputy General Director of the KP in an event organized on 16 March at KP headquarters. This catalogue of training and learning activities, printed in three languages and provided to the police managers along with a web version, will assist them in identifying, facilitating and delivering future training to their members, and serves as an overall tool for further capacity-building in the entire organization.

On 23 March, the Mission supported the KP in facilitating a roundtable for reviewing their Training Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2018. Senior police managers and police development experts from the Mission reported on their deliverables in 2015, and presented their planned input aimed at achieving the goals and specific objectives foreseen in this strategy and action plan. On 8 December, another workshop for reviewing this strategy was organized by the Mission, where the focus of the working group was placed on evaluating the progress achieved in this area during 2016. The Mission supported the development of this training strategy in 2014, and continues to contribute to its implementation by providing expertise and technical support.

From 4 to 7 April, the Mission facilitated the first of three roundtables on police rights for 60 KP officers in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North region<sup>2</sup>. During these sessions, constructive discussions took place on obstacles that police officers face in disciplinary and criminal complaints. Representatives of the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK), KP Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) and the Regional Head Prosecutor provided detailed explanations on relevant legislation and procedures. Based on feedback, participants

gained insight on practical issues they face in disciplinary and criminal investigations proceedings, and requested that the Mission organize follow-up roundtables on these matters.

From 18 to 20 May, the Mission facilitated a visit of representatives from the KP to Albania to evaluate the impact of awareness raising activities covering domestic violence, diversity and hate crimes, delivered by different stakeholders to the Albanian State Police (ASP). The visit enabled the representatives to learn more on how the police and other teams in Albania co-ordinate their activities in order to improve responses to calls involving domestic violence and to learn about indicators that have been used by the police to measure the impact of awareness raising activities.

From 6 to 28 July, the Mission, in co-operation with representatives of the PIK and the KP PSD, facilitated eight roundtables on the rights of police officers. The PIK and the KP PSD delivered presentations to around 160 officers from all police regions on both disciplinary and criminal proceedings, after which constructive discussions took place on obstacles and concerns police officers are facing in relation to public complaints and internal investigations. Numerous issues concerning the length of investigation processes, the rights of officers during investigations, and co-operation with the PIK were raised. Furthermore, a KP legal advisor provided an overview of relevant legal provisions to officers from the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North region, where legal remedies were discussed and gaps identified.

From 28 to 30 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the KP, organized a regional conference on recertification training and management of promotion training in the police. Around 50 senior police officers from Prishtinë/Priština, Tirana, Podgorica, Skopje and Ankara attended and presented best practices, challenges and opportunities in the process of recertification and promotion related training. The conference contributed to further building the working relationship between police services in the region, and will also serve as a basis for future police co-operation in the area of education and training. The conference concluded with recommendations and a joint commitment to continue to organize and participate in regional initiatives to improve human resources management and further capacity building of police services in the region.

From 22 August to 2 September, the Mission delivered an intensive training to 13 police trainers focused on improving their knowledge and ability to effectively deal with incidents involving victims and suspects who suffer from mental health problems. The training was the result of incidents that have occurred in the recent past, and aimed at enhancing interactions between police officers and people with mental

<sup>1</sup> KAPS, KP, Police Inspectorate of Kosovo, Kosovo Customs, Kosovo Correctional Service, Kosovo Probation Service and Emergency Management Agency.

<sup>2</sup> Sessions were organized in police stations of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan, Leposavić/Leposaviq and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North Regional Directorate.

health problems. In line with the requirements and needs of the police, the course included lessons on identifying the signs and symptoms of the most common mental illnesses, developing an understanding of mental health issues by first responders, competencies in interviewing and communicating with mentally ill persons, and verbal and non-verbal communication techniques to assist in controlling the situation. A specific focus was given to improving skills and procedures for interactions with and controlling mentally ill and emotionally disturbed persons, in accordance with the proportionate force continuum response, whilst also upholding human rights.

From 19 to 23 September, the Mission provided training on the administration and management of personnel records to 25 representatives of the KP, PIK, Kosovo Agency for Forensic (KAF) and KAPS. The training focused on the importance of accurate personnel recordkeeping and best international public administration practices, thus equipping participants with knowledge on compiling, maintaining, storing and archiving the personnel records of their agencies' staff. Moreover, an emphasis was placed on local legislation pertaining to personnel records, data management and protection, electronic information management and sharing of information.

In co-operation with representatives from the PIK and the KP PSD, in September and October, the Mission facilitated additional eight roundtables on police rights for around 160 officers from all police regions. These sessions provided police managers with a platform for discussion about the difficulties and issues that officers are facing in relation to public complaints and internal investigation, with a special emphasis on their impact on promotions. As a result of these roundtables, several recommendations were made, including the need to establish an internal mechanism for legal representation available to all officers, as well as a provision for legal counselling to officers under investigation.

On 7 December, the Mission supported the revision of the KP Human Resource Strategy 2016-2020, which was originally developed with extensive contributions from the Mission. The review served to measure the progress achieved in this crucial area during 2016, and at the same time to identify issues that need to be addressed or amended. The working groups consisted of 20 members representing the MoIA, KP, including members of the Association of Kosovo Police Women (AKPW), and the KAPS, alongside the Mission and ICITAP.

From 13 to 15 December, the Mission delivered organizational change training to 21 senior KP officers, which aimed at preparing them for future potential police reforms. This

practically oriented course acquainted the senior officers with knowledge and skills on how to facilitate an organizational change process; focusing on topics such as leadership and management, organizational performance management, specific types of organizational change, change management strategies, and managing resistance to organizational change. The training was in line with the Mission-supported KP Human Resources Strategy, and also serves the strategic objective of the KP regarding the early retirement policy for its police officers.

## Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

The Mission supported the KP, KAPS and the AKPW in integrating the promotion of gender equality into the organizational culture and in fostering diversity. Targeted gender sensitive trainings and capacity-building activities contributed to an increase in the ratio of women and representatives of non-Albanian communities in the KP.

From 13 to 16 April, the Mission facilitated a workshop and provided its expertise in finalizing the Development Strategy and Action Plan of the AKPW. The workshop hosted 23 members of the AKPW covering all police regions, senior police managers and representatives from other relevant KP units, along with their international partners who will assist in the implementation of the strategy. The Strategy and the associated Action Plan 2016-2018, will primarily serve as an instrument to strengthen the role and position of women in the KP. It will also support them in creating affirmative policies to increase the number of women in police, prevent or eliminate discriminatory acts, and promote gender equality and professional career development to respond to the needs of women in police.

From 4 May to 16 May, the Mission facilitated eight advocacy workshops for around 160 participants, including members of the AKPW and other women in police interested in joining the Association. These advocacy meetings were organized in order to broaden the participants' knowledge about the role and activities of the AKPW in increasing the number of women in police. The regional KP directors and high-ranking officers from eight police regions<sup>3</sup> also attended the meetings and expressed their concrete support for the AKPW and police women employees, thus acknowledging the importance of gender-responsive policing and gender mainstreaming. During the workshops, board members of the AKPW also introduced a new development strategy, which paves the way forward in preparing women to assume greater roles and responsibilities in the police organization.

<sup>3</sup> Regional KP directorates: Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Pejë/Peć, Gjakovë/Djakovica, Prizren, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Gjiilan/Gnjilane, Prishtinë/Prishtina.

Aiming to strengthen the role and position of women in the public safety sector, on 24 and 25 May, the Mission facilitated a regional conference for around 60 participants in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. Discussions included challenges for police women in their daily work, increases in gender quotas and the promotion of women in management and leadership positions, the role of the media, as well as the role of women in law enforcement organizations to prevent and fight organized crime, with a special emphasis on preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization. Participants included senior KP officers, AKPW, women from the MoIA, the Forum of Women Judges and Prosecutors of Kosovo. Representatives from regional public safety institutions from Tirana, Belgrade and Podgorica, the OSCE field operations in Albania, Serbia and Montenegro, as well as relevant international and civil society organizations also attended. They focused on defining modalities to strengthen regional and inter-institutional co-operation, and on organizing joint regional security initiatives and research projects for gender representation.

From 11 to 15 July, the Mission, in co-ordination with the AKPW and the KP, facilitated a workshop to strengthen women's leadership skills in Prishtinë/Priština. The workshop hosted 26 women police officers and covered topics tailored to identifying and developing approaches concerning challenges that are common to female leaders in law enforcement. These included leadership skills, effective communication, team building and team-work, situational decision-making and strategic planning.

On 8 September, the Mission, in co-ordination with the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, organized a roundtable in Podgorica to promote gender mainstreaming practices in the security sector. During the event, senior members of the AKPW shared their experiences, highlighting how gender diversity can increase the effectiveness and responsiveness in promoting peace and security. Discussions centred around female empowerment in the security sector, with a focus on management and decision making positions.

In close co-operation with the KP and KAPS, the Mission continued to encourage women and youth from non-Albanian communities to join the police through an orientation workshop it facilitated from 28 to 30 September for members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo. The event gathered 50 participants aged 18 to 30 years, who learned about key principles of democratic policing, police training, community policing, selection and recruitment procedures, legislation, and police oversight mechanisms. The group indicated a great interest and readiness to apply for police employment, therefore contributing to peace and security within their areas of living.

On 21 December, the Mission donated around 50 information and communication technology assets to the AKPW. The equipment was donated in order to advance the quality of communication between the members of the AKPW, assist in increasing their visibility towards the public, and contribute to the achievement of their primary goal of strengthening the role and position of women in the organizational structure of the KP. Furthermore, 100 copies of the AKPW's strategy and development plan, along with 4,000 promotion brochures, were handed over to its board and senior police representatives to further support their local and international promotion.

### **Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention**

The Mission supported the KP in implementing the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016, as well as in drafting and finalizing a new strategy for the next five-year period. It focused primarily on activities aimed at developing, implementing and monitoring the public confidence and satisfaction pilot programme at Ferizaj/Uroševac police station.

In March, the DHRC of the Mission organized, together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Technical Working Group on Security, Dialogue and Reintegration as part of the Skopje Process on durable solutions for displaced persons from Kosovo. The meeting was attended by 60 representatives from relevant Kosovo institutions. The working group concluded an Action Point document, which was endorsed by the Skopje Process participating institutions. The Action Point document lists actions to be undertaken in order to address the security concerns of returnees and facilitate their return and reintegration.

In April, November and December, the DHRC of the Mission held five events in Vushtrri/Vučitrn, Prizren, Rahovec/Orahovac, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North and Gjilan/Gnjilane to discuss security concerns of community members and responses provided by municipal leadership, Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC), communities and youth. The events were attended by municipal representatives, MCSC members, KP officers, prosecutors, youth representatives, civil society, media representatives and community members. A total of 19 police representatives attended the meetings. They actively participated by providing updates on the security situation in their respective municipalities, and responding to concerns raised by community members.

On 22 April, the Mission completed the facilitation of community policing training for four new Local Public Safety

Committees (LPSC) and some recently recruited members of previously established LPSCs. Thirty six participants, 12 Kosovo Serbian and 24 Kosovo Albanian, received a two-module training on partnership building and problem solving provided by the Mission and its 12 trained community safety trainers in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North. Both modules equipped the participants with knowledge on principles of community safety and community policing, as well as analyzing problems related to safety, security and quality of life. Members of these LPSCs, who represent communities, youth and the KP from different municipalities, were also taught how to develop project proposals in order to tackle concerns within their respective communities.

On 25 and 26 June, the Mission supported the annual Mini Olympics for People with Disabilities, which was organized at KAPS facilities by the Kosovo Paralympics Committee and Parents Organization of Children with Disabilities. Around 400 people with disabilities and their parents, along with more than 80 volunteers from different communities, the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the Carabinieri, participated in different sporting activities held during this event, which aimed to promote better integration of people with disabilities in society, and to increase their co-operation with public safety providers.

On 29 June, the Mission supported the KP in facilitating a workshop for the bi-annual review of the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016. The workshop brought together all relevant stakeholders working in the field of community policing, and provided them with a detailed progress review of the action plan. Members of various KP pillars with responsibility for community policing presented their contributions in the implementation of the action plan in their own departments. In total, 35 participants including representatives of the KP, ICITAP and the European Union Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) participated in the review process. An additional and final review workshop of this strategy was supported by the Mission on 9 December, where a special emphasis was given to examining the KP's achievements regarding this strategy over the past five years. During the event, the Mission presented its activities in support of the implementation of this strategy.

From 9 to 11 November, the Mission supported the KP in facilitating a three-day workshop to finalize the new draft of the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021, which it also helped to draft in its capacity of a working group member. The workshop sessions assisted 40 representatives of police management, front line officers, and other local and international stakeholders in cross examining the objectives and activities foreseen within this strategy and action plan, as well as to design the community policing concept and explore

ways to make it fully operational. The Mission-led police confidence and satisfaction programme has been integrated into the new action plan, as have the activities related to community safety in general, which largely complement the practical implementation of community policing in Kosovo.

#### **Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC)**

In 2016, the Mission continued its efforts to support and promote the Community Safety Coordination Office (CSCO)<sup>4</sup> as a sustainable entity for co-ordinating and facilitating community safety activities throughout Kosovo, especially in the northern part. However, challenges still exist, and are mainly linked to the lack of political will of Kosovo institutions to earmark funds and establish clear labour division on provisions that are necessary for a successful handover of competences from the Mission. Hence, this area will continue to require further support from the Mission. In 2016, the Mission supported the KP in establishing four new LPSCs in non-Albanian and ethnically mixed communities, three of which are in the northern part of Kosovo. The high level of Kosovo Serb and other non-Albanian communities' representation in the new LPSCs clearly demonstrates the increase of trust towards the police, as well as a willingness by all communities to be involved in community safety structures. With the Mission's support, all newly established LPSCs in northern municipalities have successfully implemented their first project initiatives and contributed to improving safety and security in their areas of responsibility. In addition, civic participation towards identifying important community safety issues and problem solving was improved, including maintaining the existing inter-ethnic relations between local communities, particularly in the northern municipalities.

On 15 March, the Mission supported the staff of the CSCO in organizing a one-day planning workshop, which gathered fifteen participants representing relevant authorities of the MoIA, KP, KAPS, the Mission and ICITAP. The workshop served to familiarize participants with all of the 2016 activities and plans related to community safety forums led by different actors in Kosovo, as well as the CSCO and its supervising institutions.

Following the delivery of partnership-building and problem-solving modules of community policing training to the members of four new LPSCs, from 14 April to 6 May, the Mission supported these LPSCs in facilitating two meetings in each of their respective communities. The purpose of

<sup>4</sup> The Community Safety Coordination Office was established within the MoIA, and serves as a single umbrella for the co-ordination and support of all future community safety forum activities, including 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.

these meetings was to enhance the visibility of new LPSCs and to establish communication links between them, their respective municipalities and other actors working in the area of community safety. During these meetings, new LPSCs briefed their respective community members on the main problems and concerns identified within their localities, and presented their proposals for prioritized activities to be implemented in 2016 with the support of the Mission.

On 13 May, the Mission supported facilitating the 16th LPSC Executive Council Meeting. Senior representatives from the OSCE Presence in Albania, Mission to Skopje and Mission in Kosovo, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, MoIA, KP, representatives from community safety forums from the region along with members from all 56 Kosovo LPSCs, relevant international actors in Kosovo and various NGOs took part in this meeting. The meeting specifically focused on strengthening regional co-operation between the community safety forums of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania with those of Kosovo through an exchange of best practices in addressing local concerns. The executive council members also received detailed information on the implementation of the fourth phase of the joint OSCE-Royal Norwegian Embassy project “Supporting Community Safety Initiatives through LPSCs”.

On 15 September, the Mission supported the CSCO staff in organizing a workshop to review the progress of implemented community safety activities. The CSCO staff informed the participants of all the activities implemented during the reporting period, as well as challenges they face towards becoming a more functional and credible entity. The workshop was attended by twelve participants, including officials from the MoIA, KP Directorate for Community Policing and Crime Prevention, as well as representatives of the Mission and ICITAP.

On 19 September, the Mission gathered representatives from all LPSCs in a roundtable to establish an effective communication network. The roundtable was intended to ensure the integration of the LPSCs in decision making processes at both the community and institutional levels, as well as to encourage its members to raise issues related to the unequal access and enjoyment of rights in participation of women and men in community safety mechanisms. The activity was implemented in close co-operation with the CSCO, KP and LPSC representatives, including one from northern Kosovo.

In September and October, the Mission facilitated four workshops in four municipalities<sup>5</sup> with the aim to enhance

the capacities of LPSCs on preventive measures in the area of safety and security, as well as on issues related to Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT) and domestic violence. Around 30 participants, comprising LPSC members and respective sector police officers, took part in each workshop, during which LPSC members were encouraged to take an active role in preventive activities and closely co-operate with KP officers assigned to their corresponding areas of responsibility. The workshops were implemented in close co-operation with the CSCO, KP directorates for community policing and anti-terrorism, and LPSC representatives, including those from northern Kosovo.

As part of the fourth phase of a joint OSCE-Royal Norwegian Embassy project to support community safety initiatives through LPSCs, the Mission facilitated three youth camps in Kosovo entitled “For Better Future”. The first three-day youth camp concluded on 9 October and hosted 48 secondary and high school students aged between 16 and 23, including females and males from the Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serbian communities, as well as police officers. Another similarly mixed group of 50 representatives participated in the second youth camp, which was held from 21 to 23 October. From 18 to 20 November, 60 young female and male participants from Kosovo Albanian, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, alongside respective sector officers, took part in the third camp. All participants attended training sessions on negotiation and advocacy, and took part in various team-building recreational activities. The events also assisted in the promotion of multi-ethnic co-operation, enhancing the role of LPSCs, and in establishing communication links between LPSCs, the KP and other actors working in community safety.

Between 21 and 25 November, the Mission facilitated a training course for 12 members from six recently trained LPSCs. The purpose of this training was to equip them with specific training techniques in order to expand their partnership and problem-solving skills, as well as to support the promotion of the community policing philosophy in different regions throughout Kosovo.

On 6 December, the Mission conducted an additional training for 16 selected members from 13 LPSCs, who they had earlier certified as trainers. The course covered specific topics aimed at expanding participants’ knowledge in drafting project proposals, training methods and techniques, and promoting the community policing philosophy. These newly trained community safety trainers will enrich the pool of existing trainers, and will be available for further operational use by the CSCO.

5 Prishtinë/Priština, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane and Pejë/Peć.

On 15 December, the Mission supported the staff of the CSCO in conducting a workshop to summarize 2016 community safety activities in Kosovo. During the workshop, the CSCO staff reported on the progress achieved during the year and identified shortcomings. They prepared a plan of action for 2017 aimed at improving their performance. The workshop gathered representatives of the CSCO, MoIA, KP, the Mission and ICITAP.

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

In order to support and continue advocating for the establishment of MCSCs in the northern municipalities, the Mission continued to provide capacity-building assistance to all potential members of MCSCs in these municipalities, with the aim to enhance their understanding on the practical application of partnership-building and problem solving approaches while also strengthening their existing knowledge of community safety infrastructure and police-public partnerships in their municipalities. The fact that three nominated future MCSC co-ordinators representing mayors from the north attended the regular annual conference with Kosovo mayors as MCSCs chairpersons allows for more optimism regarding the future establishment of MCSCs in this part of Kosovo once the political impediments are solved within the Brussels agreement talks. The Mission is gradually shifting its focus from capacity-building to a strategic advisory role, in further support of the agencies responsible for structuring and enabling the long-term sustainability of municipal safety forums, as foreseen in the new Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021.

Between 27 April and 10 June, the Mission organized eight<sup>6</sup> specialized MCSC co-ordination workshops in all KP regions. The aim of the workshops was to engage MCSC co-ordinators and members in peer-to-peer learning and networking opportunities, while fostering co-operation and co-ordination amongst neighbouring MCSCs located in the same KP region. Participants were introduced to measures aimed at enhancing sustainability, communication improvements and inter-sectorial co-operation measures, along with emergency preparedness practices at the local level. In addition, participants assessed their potentials in addressing the implementation of the Strategy on VERLT 2015-2020 and possibilities for wider and structured preventive engagement with communities and neighbourhoods within their respective municipalities. Based on the objectives of targeted capacity building interventions and the findings substantiated in the MCSC Capacity Building Needs Assessment Review conducted in 2015 these workshops were prepared and implemented by two of the Mission's departments, in

partnership with the CSCO. With enthusiastic participation from over 90 municipal and KP officials, community safety activists, women, youth and representatives of communities, the Mission recognized the readiness of most community safety actors and volunteers to contribute to designing and improving the local platforms and practices that will support the implementation of the new Community Safety Strategy, that was drafted later in the year.

From 18 to 27 October, the Mission organized four<sup>7</sup> advanced capacity-building workshops for future MCSCs in northern municipalities. The aim was to familiarize MCSC members with innovative approaches in the provision of community safety, as well as with hands-on techniques for problem analysis and problem solving. The Mission facilitated this capacity-building effort in order to equip nominated members with more advanced knowledge and skills to ensure the effective functioning of future MCSCs. With participation from over 50 municipal and KP officials, community safety activists, LPSC leaders, women, youth, representatives of NGOs and non-majority communities, the Mission acknowledged the evident and unequivocal readiness of all community safety actors in the north to take decisive steps in advocating with municipal authorities to formally establish MCSCs as soon as possible.

On 7 December, the Mission supported the MoIA in organizing the annual conference with mayors as chairpersons of MCSCs. During the event, municipal mayors and deputy mayors, along with key community safety stakeholders, joined members of the Steering Group for Implementation of Community Safety Strategy, and exchanged information about the performance of MCSCs. They discussed developments in the implementation of the Strategy on Prevention of VERLT and how to improve co-operation between community safety forums that would eventually lead to closer co-ordination with the central government. The nominated municipal community safety coordinators from three northern municipalities were also present at this annual event for the first time<sup>8</sup>, where the new Community Safety Strategy 2017-2021 was discussed, as well as the handover of the MCSC capacity building programme to the CSCO. Moreover, the Mission familiarized participants with the new public awareness poster, launched in six languages, in co-operation with the MoIA and MCSC coordinators in all regions. The poster is expected to enhance MCSC's visibility

<sup>6</sup> Workshops were held in Prishtinë/Priština, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Pejë/Peć, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Prizren, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Zvečan/Zvečan.

<sup>7</sup> Workshops were held in Zvečan/Zvečan, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North, Zubin Potok and Leposavić/Leposaviq municipalities.

<sup>8</sup> As a result of Mission's two-year effort, the mayors of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zvečan/Zvečan and Zubin Potok have appointed their permanent associates as nominated future-MCSC Coordinators in their respective municipalities, in lieu of improving the community safety and civic co-operation with the police in their areas of responsibility as a stepping stone towards official establishment of MCSCs in northern Kosovo.

to every resident in Kosovo in all 38 municipalities, including the north, where their establishment is expected to take place at the earliest possible opportunity.

On 29 December, the Mission completed the process of supporting the MoIA in developing the first publication designed for members of MCSCs. The “Guide for MCSC members” is the result of an eight-month process of inter-ministerial and expert collaboration by the CSCO with support from the Mission. By finalizing this first edition, which aims to facilitate the regular activities of MCSC members as well as familiarize new members with their roles and duties in this consultative community safety mechanism, the Mission also supported the strengthening of the CSCO as the main agent for the capacity building of MCSCs in the future. Following the aforementioned activities, the Mission assessed the feasibility of future training requirements for existing and new members of MCSCs together with partners from the MoIA and KP, including preparations for a training of trainers in municipal community safety programme to be scheduled in 2017 as the final stage of the handover of capacity-building from the Mission to responsible local institutions.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

Between October and December, the DHRC of the Mission organized five one-day roundtables to present the findings of their monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Protection from Domestic Violence. The aim of the roundtables was to address shortcomings in the treatment of victims of domestic violence identified during the monitoring, and produce recommendations to improve referral mechanisms and protect the rights of victims of domestic violence. The discussions were preceded by a presentation on the roles and responsibilities of health care providers on identifying, referring and treating cases of domestic violence, as well as an overview of existing gaps in available forms of redress for domestic violence victims in Prishtinë/Priština and Mitrovicë/Mitrovica regions.

In December, the DHRC of the Mission jointly with the Ministry of Health organized four regional workshops for health care providers on how to identify, refer and treat victims of domestic violence. The workshops, which were held in Pejë/Peć, Gjakovë/Djakovica, Prishtinë/Priština and Mitrovicë/Mitrovica regions, gathered 122 representatives (67 women and 55 men) from health care providers and the KP Domestic Violence Unit. The aim of the workshops was to improve referral mechanisms, enhance co-operation between healthcare providers and the KP and protect the rights of victims of domestic violence.

### Hate Crime

In 2016, the Mission continued to monitor the KP’s response to hate crimes and incidents affecting cultural and religious sites. In order to improve shortcomings in data collection and recording of hate crimes, the Mission provided recommendations in the classification and recording of hate crimes through a report it prepared and shared with both the KP and the MoIA. The Mission remains concerned that there is still a poor understanding on the identification of hate crimes, which is reflected in under-reporting and registration. This contributes to misleading and insufficient data on the number of hate crime incidents and responses of the KP, as well as prosecutors.

From 15 April to 13 May, the Mission facilitated eight workshops on hate speech and hate crimes for around 135 KP officers and prosecutors in all police regions. The primary purpose of these workshops was to broaden the participants’ knowledge on international human rights standards and applicable domestic laws pertaining to hate speech and hate crimes. The workshops highlighted the clear distinction between the freedom of expression and hate speech in line with international human rights standards. The workshops also provided a succinct overview of hate speech in Kosovo, where the participants thoroughly analyzed elements including context, speaker, intent, content and form, the extent of the speech and the likelihood that it characterized hate speech.

The OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) met in Belgrade to discuss the implementation of recommendations agreed at the 2015 Regional Conference on Hate Crime. Field operations’ representatives agreed to initiate a call for academic papers on various aspects of hate crimes. The Mission contributed to the review of hate crime concept papers, after which representatives from the OSCE field operations met and reviewed the proposals on 7 and 8 June in Tirana.

On 11 and 12 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), facilitated a workshop on improving hate crime registration in Kosovo, which currently prevents police and prosecutors from dealing with such crimes effectively. The workshop brought together representatives from the KP, Prosecution Office and Kosovo Judicial Institute, and focused on identifying gaps on hate crime data collection in Kosovo, as well as the procedures for the hate crime recording system of bias motivated crimes employed by the police and other institutions. The workshop ended with a set of conclusions and recommendations that highlighted the need to create an inter-institutional working group that would ensure the implementation of recommendations derived from the



Mission's monitoring and supporting activities, and assist in improving the current hate crime recording system in Kosovo.

On 11 and 12 October, the Mission organized a roundtable for 60 KP officers from police stations in four northern municipalities, with the purpose of increasing their knowledge and understanding of hate speech. Following a session organized at the regional level, it was agreed with the police management of the Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North Region to replicate the workshop at the station level. Participants were provided with an overview of international human rights standards and domestic laws related to freedom of expression, hate speech and hate crimes. The sessions also focused on understanding the fine line between freedom of expression and hate speech and between hate speech and a hate crime through the analysis of case studies and practical examples provided by participants.

From 31 October to 25 November, the Mission facilitated eight roundtables on responding to hate crimes in all police regions, targeting representatives from the KP, municipalities and communities. The aim of these events was to raise awareness about hate crimes, while building capacity in relevant actors to effectively monitor, report and respond to this type of crime. Discussions focused on security and safety concerns, mutual co-operation between involved actors, ways to prevent hate crimes and identifying possible methods to officially condemn them.

### **Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics**

As a result of the Mission's training, the KP possesses the capacity to deliver a comprehensive set of trainings to future police officers to conduct surveillance operations. Throughout 2016, the Mission continued to provide support to the KAF in developing its capacities related to quality assurance and examining IT evidence. Although its technical capacity continues to improve, the KAF did not manage to develop expertise or internal procedures to proceed with a technical assessment for accreditation on Arson and Explosives, or IT laboratories. In addition, the need to replace forensic equipment which reached the end of its operational life and is no longer supported by manufacturers for either maintenance or spare parts represents an imminent issue which could adversely affect the progress made to date.

On 9 March, during a ceremony organized at their premises, the KAF received a donation of equipment and software for forensic audio analysis. The donation was funded by the German Government and implemented by the Mission, with a purpose to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of both the Information Communication Technology (ICT) Department and the Forensic Audio Unit of the KAF. The

donation is also expected to enhance the quality of services that the KAF can provide to the KP and the Kosovo judiciary in the area of digital forensics.

The KAF finalized its first Development Strategy 2016-2020 in a workshop organized and facilitated by the Mission from 29 to 31 March in Albania. During this workshop, participants, including senior managers from the KAF along with representatives from the MoIA, KP, Kosovo Judicial Council, the Mission and EULEX, discussed and identified the main objectives of the agency for the next four years. The strategy, also supported by Mission's experts, focused on four main areas: enhancing technical capacities, human resources development, building partnerships with local institutions and increasing the co-operation with regional and international organizations.

Following the locksmith training delivered to the KP Technical Support Directorate in 2015, the Mission delivered a four-module specialized training on surveillance to ten KP operational police officers. The first module took place from 23 to 27 May, and focused on improving participants' skills base in applying surveillance techniques. The next module took place from 25 to 29 July, and covered the practical aspects of legal procedures, as well as the best international practices in managing surveillance operations. It also included the pre-planning and preparation for surveillance operations in camouflage settings, mobile surveillance with vehicles, counter surveillance, and surveillance of suspected terrorist activities. The third module ran from 29 August to 2 September, and covered the management and practical application of covert rural observation position with advanced surveillance techniques. Finally, the training package concluded with the fourth module held from 17 to 21 September, which focused on advanced covert means of entry techniques, with a particular focus placed on strict adherence to local legislation requirements and best police practices in surveillance and covert tactics. Throughout the course, a special emphasis was given to the relevant human rights provisions applied during surveillance and covert activities, and these were embedded in every topic. Following the training sessions and in order to sustain the knowledge acquired on surveillance, the training material was given to the KP Training Division for future internal training delivery needs.

From 26 to 30 September, the Mission conducted a training of trainers for 22 officers from the KP Special Operation Unit (SOU) on human rights and the use of force. The training focused on relevant principles of the European Convention on Human Rights, covering topics including the prohibition of torture, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, the right to an effective remedy, and prohibition of

discrimination. The certified trainers will deliver courses and instruct fellow officers on the best operational human rights practices when controlling and managing public gatherings.

Supported by the Mission, on 12 October, seven senior managers of the KAF visited the Netherlands Forensics Institute (NFI) in The Hague to exchange experiences and information regarding the latest developments in the area of forensic science, with a particular focus on the quality assurance aspect of forensics. Senior forensic managers from Kosovo met with their counterparts from the NFI and discussed issues concerning digital evidence examinations and the implementation of best European forensic standards. As a follow up to this visit and in line with the jointly identified training needs of the KAF, the Mission recruited an eminent quality assurance manager from the NFI to deliver advanced quality control management training to 15 KAF staff. The training was conducted on 5 and 6 December at the KAF facilities, and focused on ensuring that KAF's personnel have the academic knowledge and skills necessary for quality control management in a forensic laboratory. Participants

learned how to assess factors relevant to the KAF's ability to apply quality control management practices and produce a quality assurance strategy, which outlines standards that are precise and contain procedures for accurate tests and data.

### Public Order and Crisis Management

On 11 July, the Mission commenced a five-week training course focusing on the skills, tactics and techniques related to the tactical use of Tonfa police baton – a law enforcement operational tool used by police officers and other law enforcement agents for arrest, control and defensive purposes along with advanced defensive tactics. On 22 July, 18 KP Rapid Reaction Officers from Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North and Prishtinë/Priština regions completed the first two-week module of training on the use of the Tonfa baton. A special emphasis was placed on human rights compliance during the application techniques using police batons. The second module concluded on 12 August, where an additional 18 KP Rapid Reaction Officers improved their defensive tactics skills, with a special emphasis on using the Tonfa baton techniques for arresting high-risk persons.

## Public Confidence and Satisfaction Programme

- In 2016, the Mission supported the implementation of the pilot programme on public confidence and satisfaction with policing in Ferizaj/Uroševac, in order to expand the ability of the KP to deliver an improved service to victims of crime, thus enhancing the confidence and satisfaction of communities with the police.
- The officers at the pilot site were trained and supplied with victim packs and crime prevention literature to distribute to victims of crime. The pilot station was compared to a station in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality which was used as a control site as it was similar in size and demographics.
- The programme's terms of reference were agreed with the KP senior managers;
- The training was delivered to 122 officers at the pilot police station, to prepare them for the practical implementation of the programme.
- The senior command staff of the KP was provided with a road map and programme's findings, which will be expanded to all KP stations in Kosovo from 2017. The programme is also integrated into the new Community Policing Strategy 2017-2021.
- The pilot station managed to effectively apply principles of intelligence-led policing and community policing. It received more reports from victims, and an additional assistance from affected community representatives in follow up cases.
- It further demonstrated an increase of 10% in residents' confidence in policing, compared to the rate registered in the control site. 90% of respondents in the pilot site demonstrated higher knowledge of police procedures and case details. Other findings of the programme will be available in the Mission's thematic report that will be produced in 2017.
- In 2017, the Mission will provide the KP regions with training on victim and public outreach, and support them in setting up a mechanism for reporting on and monitoring public confidence and satisfaction.

In line with the Mission's aim to ensure sustainability in the delivery of this course to other police officers in the future, the final stage of this training package concluded on 19 August, and focused on enhancing the training skills of selected trainers identified during the first two modules. Eleven police trainers were taught and certified in teaching techniques related to the use of the Tonfa police baton, as well as self-defensive techniques.

## Other, including co-ordination and co-operation

### Road Safety

The World Day of Remembrance of Road Traffic Victims was marked by the Mission through the implementation of traffic safety awareness raising campaigns to inform the general public of the provisions of the Law on road traffic safety and the causes of accidents. This year's campaign was focused on making drivers and pedestrians more aware of their roles and responsibilities in improving road safety. Throughout 2016, the Mission contributed to a number of roundtables and workshops related to traffic safety.

On 15 November, the Mission delivered a briefing session on traffic safety to around 40 secondary school students in Ferizaj/Uroševac municipality. At the request of school officials, the session was provided in English in order to also contribute to the student's language skills.

From 17 to 20 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the College of Applied Technical Sciences "Tempulli" and Kosovo United States Alumni (KUSA) association, supported the KP in marking the Day of Remembrance of Road Traffic Victims, which consisted of various activities such as presentations in a range of media, blood donations, TV spots and a regional conference held on 20 November. The conference highlighted the importance of co-operation and co-ordinating activities in order to achieve the desired goal of zero accidents on the streets of Kosovo. During the event, a traffic safety awareness raising brochure supported by the Mission was presented. Furthermore, the conference also covered vital post-crash actions including medical care, investigation and justice. At the conclusion, participants of the conference and some residents marched through the main square of Prishtinë/Priština, where besides commemorating, they protested and called for civilized and responsible behaviour in traffic by all road participants.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

Compared to 2015, the KP saw an increase of 29% in processed organized crime cases, a 57% increase in conducted operations, a 54% increase in arrests and a 53% increase in criminal charges. The implementation of strategies covering serious and organized crimes was aided by the Mission's previously planned activities in the action plans on each subject. The fourth annual review showed that strategies against organized crime and narcotics were implemented at a rate of approximately 83%.

On 23 March, the Mission organized a roundtable to discuss the results and achievements of the crime pillar during 2015, along with planned activities for 2016. The event provided an opportunity for the 30 participants to discuss and address issues related to organized crime, and to reach a consensus on future activities to the benefit of the Kosovo society. VERLT was discussed in view of co-ordinating future activities and involving a broader spectrum of actors in tackling these issues. A specific consideration was also given to the development of an action plan for future activities.

From 5 to 10 December, the Mission organized three consecutive workshops for the fourth annual review and amendment of action plans for the 2012-2017 strategies against organized crime, narcotics and terrorism. The implementation of the objectives and activities in each action plan were assessed for the fourth consecutive year, and a report with recommendations for further actions was prepared. The workshops gathered representatives from the internal and foreign affairs, justice, health and education ministries, as well as from the Kosovo Judicial Council, Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, KP, courts, Prosecutor's Office, and other relevant stakeholders. The activity implementation foreseen in the corresponding action plans for 2016 was considered to be satisfactory, and the findings and shortcomings identified will be incorporated in the final report on each of these strategies submitted to the Minister of Internal Affairs for further action.

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

A core group of analysts from the KP has been equipped and trained for strategic analysis in order to conduct a Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA). This assessment has been produced and launched through a project funded by DCAF, and implemented by the Mission. With the introduction of the Intelligence Led Policing (ILP) handbook,

the KP Regional Centres have a better comprehension and knowledge of the ILP model in use.

Supported by DCAF, the Mission continued to implement its two-year project focused on capacity building in the KP and the ASP in developing SOCTAs. From 22 to 26 February in Prishtinë/Priština, and from 29 February to 4 March in Tirana, the Mission conducted a mentoring programme with six analysts from each police service to review the content of the first draft of their SOCTA report to ensure its compliance with the Europol standards. During this programme, the participants were further advised by experts on how to properly structure the data and address shortcomings identified.

In the framework of a project to enhance the operational criminal intelligence of the KP and the ASP, the Mission also facilitated a workshop for five representatives from each police service to draft a joint SOCTA report. During this workshop, which was held from 3 to 6 April in Albania, intelligence analysts from both police agencies identified joint threats and priorities covering corruption, narcotics, violent extremism, cybercrime and other serious and organized crimes. The workshop resulted in the first draft of a joint SOCTA in line with the Europol criteria, which is intended to strengthen co-operation on joint police proactive activities and operations.

From 23 to 25 May, 11 analysts from the KP and ASP received training from Met Intelligence on serious and organized crime data collection and intelligence analysis at the Metropolitan Police premises in London. The training provided analysts with different perspectives on crime, the work of Met intelligence, serious and organized crime groups, data collection and operations, methods of working with Europol, as well as covert and overt intelligence techniques and tactics.

On 27 May, the Mission supported the KP in facilitating the third annual review workshop of the ILP Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2017. The working group for this strategy and action plan, consisting of senior officers from the KP, the Mission and other international partners who assisted in its implementation, gathered to review the progress and activities implemented during the reporting period. A number of proposals were discussed at the workshop and, based on conclusions, the working group identified recommendations that will supplement the strategy during the next implementation period. During the event, 480 copies of the ILP handbook prepared by the Mission and the KP were printed at the Mission and handed over to the KP.

Thirteen central and local level investigators of the KP received training in the investigation of child sexual abuse,

which was delivered by the Mission from 22 to 26 August at the KAPS premises. Highlighting the investigative skills and strategies used to profile and identify methods and motivations of perpetrators abusing and sexually exploiting children, the training provided the common terms related to the abuse of child victims, language and behavioural analysis of child molesters, victim identification skills, and the use of the Internet for trade in child pornography. Particular attention was given to familiarizing police investigators with the best practices, as well as local and international legislation.

Following the approval of the Kosovo SOCTA report by the General Director of the KP, the KP launched its 2014-2015 SOCTA report at a press conference on 13 September. The SOCTA report is the product of a systematic analysis of law enforcement information on criminal activities and groups, and is designed to assist strategic decision-makers in the prioritization of organized crime threats. The public version of the strategic assessment is the result of a two-year project supported by the Mission and DCAF. During the press conference, which gathered the general director and senior police representatives, officials of the Mission and a large media presence, it was noted that all relevant local agencies were involved in producing this important assessment, which is expected to assist in the prevention of serious and organized crimes.

On 12 October, officers from the KP and ASP visited Europol in The Hague and received insights into the use of NVivo software<sup>9</sup>, its benefits and specifications, through a training delivered by the Strategic Analysis Team of Europol. This software, used by many European countries and organizations, supports qualitative and mixed methods analysis, and will be purchased for both police services in 2017. Europol officials offered to support both police services with any difficulties that may arise during the use of this software.

On 25 October, the Mission concluded facilitating the final in a series of eight one-day seminars on ILP held in September and October at the KP headquarters and in each of the seven KP regions. Seminar participants, consisting of police officers from the departments of investigation, operations, intelligence and analysis, as well as border police and intelligence units in the regions, gathered to discuss the level of and challenges to ILP implementation in the regions, as well as to present the ILP handbook prepared by the Mission in close co-operation with the KP. The overall objective of these seminars was to raise the awareness of regional management on the working model of ILP and its effect, as

<sup>9</sup> NVivo is software that supports qualitative and mixed methods research. It is designed to help organize, analyze and find insights in unstructured or qualitative data, including: interviews, open-ended survey responses, articles, social media and web content, see <http://www.qsrinternational.com/what-is-nvivo>

well as to explain the implementation process and the input required from the regional criminal intelligence units. All proposals discussed and recommendations gathered in the regions were presented to the KP Department of Intelligence and Analysis, and joint final findings and recommendations on the identified challenges were agreed to.

On 8 November, the Mission organized the launch of the joint KP and ASP SOCTA report, as a first step towards identifying common threats and their impact on regional security and public safety. The event marked the finalization of this strategic document, and was preceded by a series of activities where analysts from both police services acquired practical knowledge and skills on intelligence gathering, dissemination and analytical techniques for developing the SOCTA report in line with the Europol standards. The joint SOCTA report represents the threat assessment of current serious and organized crime trends, including general threats to security, the economy, and society. 410 copies of the document were printed by the Mission and handed over to the police services, and it is expected to serve as a valuable strategic tool, as well as to contribute enhancing the capacities of these police services in preventing and increasing their responsiveness in combating serious and organized crime.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

Extremist movements have started to spread following the conflict in Kosovo, and they have been influenced by external and internal factors, domestic and foreign individuals and groups who entered Kosovo disguised as humanitarian organizations. Another factor that contributed to the spread of radical and extreme ideologies in Kosovo was the dire economic situation following the conflict, which has affected youth disproportionately. It is estimated that 316 Kosovars have participated in conflict zones, including 44 women and 29 children. Fifty-eight were reportedly killed in these conflict zones. Since 2013, criminal investigations were initiated against more than 290 individuals and, as a result, over 140 people were arrested. Indictments were filed against more than 80 people, with more than 40 of them being sentenced.

Local law enforcement institutions were supported in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization through several Mission-led capacity-building and strategic advisory activities on both the local and regional level, which aimed at developing a multi-institutional approach to preventing and combating this phenomenon, as well as enhancing regional co-operation between local institutions. The first annual review of the strategy on VERLT was also conducted, having been developed with extensive contribution from the Mission.

On 11 March, the Mission's focal point on VERLT attended a pilot training on a toolkit designed to assist in evaluating

programmes that counter violent extremism, organized by the OSCE Secretariat's TNTD/ATU in Vienna. The evaluation toolkit draws from a state-of-the-art knowledge database on radicalization factors, existing counter violent radicalization interventions, and approaches evaluating these interventions. Participants found the toolkit very useful and gave proposals on possible additions for its final design. In addition, they held a debriefing meeting with the Head of the TNTD/ATU where they shared ideas and discussed the inputs of field operations concerning past, planned and possible future activities in preventing and countering VERLT. All field mission representatives in the region agreed to look into possibilities of drafting extra-budgetary projects with a view to strengthen co-operation on preventing VERLT at the regional level.

On 28 and 29 June, the Mission, in close co-operation with the KP Directorate against Terrorism, organized a seminar on the prevention of VERLT. The purpose of this seminar was to promote a multi-dimensional understanding of the threat from VERLT between the KP and religious communities, civil society, safety forums, experts from Kosovo and the media. In addition, the event focused on involving communities and helping them to develop approaches and empower credible local voices to challenge violent extremist narratives. Drafted recommendations were submitted to the Kosovo co-ordinator of the strategy and action plan on the prevention of VERLT.

On 23 and 24 August, the Mission, in co-operation with the Kosovo Security Council Secretariat, organized a seminar on inter-institutional co-operation in the prevention of VERLT. This two-day seminar, in line with the Strategy on Prevention of VERLT, gathered around 30 representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister and several other government ministries, the KP, Correctional Service, ICITAP and the Independent Media Commission. Topics discussed included the early identification of factors affecting radicalization and increasing the awareness of institutions and co-operation within the community. Additionally, the seminar focused on co-ordinating institutional activities in preventing violent extremism and radicalization, along with developing and implementing specific programmes for the re-socialization and reintegration of radicalized persons.

On 26 and 27 October, the Mission supported the MoIA in hosting the first international conference entitled "Coming Together to Counter Violent Extremism", which gathered over 200 participants from local, regional and international institutions and organizations, including the Prime Minister Isa Mustafa and the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo. The conference addressed different aspects and approaches in preventing radicalization and violent extremism, with a special emphasis on the role of security mechanisms,

education, women and religious leaders. Speakers included representatives from international and regional institutions and organizations, including the US Department of Homeland Security, US Department of State, INTERPOL, Turkish National Police and representatives from academia and civil society that deal directly with this phenomenon in Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Spain and the United Kingdom.

On 5 and 6 November, a two-day workshop was organized for all relevant institutions to conduct the first annual review and amendment of the action plan for the 2015-2020 Strategy on Prevention of VERT. The goal of the workshop was to assess the implementation of objectives and activities in the action plan for the first year (2015-2016), as well as to prepare a report with recommendations for further actions. Participants addressed some challenging issues that have arisen during the implementation period, such as the lack of professional trainings in the areas of the de-radicalization and re-integration process of radicalized people, training for journalists on reporting about violent extremism, and better co-ordination between government institutions and agencies dealing with violent extremism.

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

Key findings and recommendations derived from seminars hosted by the Mission in 2016 played an important role in the planning of future anti-drug activities conducted by the KP and other relevant institutions. Some of these covered the low awareness of both agencies and the general public regarding new psychoactive substances (NPS) trafficked via the Internet, and the fact that the legal basis to fight these new phenomena needs to be updated. Improvements can also be made in the promotion and co-ordination of inter-sectorial activities on drug prevention to improve information sharing between different stakeholders.

Following up on an event in 2015, on 23 May, the Mission organized a seminar on drug demand and harm reduction in Prishtinë/Priština, which hosted 30 representatives from the ministries of health, internal affairs, education, labour and social welfare, along with the KP, civil society and students from universities and secondary schools. In line with its aim to present recent trends related to NPS, increase awareness among the participating institutions/organizations, and enhance co-operation between relevant stakeholders, the seminar concluded with the adoption of findings and recommendations to better address the drug demand and harm reduction. Recommendations mainly covered prevention and education, treatment and rehabilitation, re-socialization and re-integration, as well as inter-sectorial co-operation and co-ordination.

On 26 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIA and the KP, organized a conference to mark the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The conference provided an opportunity to discuss and address issues related to drug abuse and the role that each institution can play in preventing and reducing demand which benefits the Kosovo society, especially youth who remain the most vulnerable group. The conference brought together 30 representatives from the MoIA, KP, parents association, MCSCs and students. In conclusion, participants drafted recommendations to be considered by the national co-ordinator and other decision making institutions.

In close co-operation with the KP, the Mission organized a two-day seminar on drug demand and supply reduction held on 2 and 3 November in Prishtinë/Priština. The seminar gathered 35 participants from central government ministries, education and health institutions, the KP, social services, the Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Kosovo Customs, Kosovo Correctional Service, Labyrinth and Anti-drug - Anti-trafficking (ADAT) NGOs, and students from the ISPE College to discuss the current situation of drug demand and supply reduction, and to identify activities and measures that each of them can take in order to minimize this threat. It focused on topics including the current drug situation in Kosovo, the licensing and supervision of pharmacies and health institutions which operate with drugs and precursors, penetration of drugs into schools and correctional facilities, NPS and cyber trafficking. In conclusion, participants adopted several recommendations which will be forwarded to the National Coordinator on Drugs and to the KP authorities for further actions.

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

Based on the latest developments and emerging needs of both the Mission and KP to tackle trafficking in human beings (THB), the Mission reengaged in supporting the activities of the KP in late 2016. It facilitated workshops to update officers in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North with the latest developments in this area, as well as strategies to engage women in preventing and fighting THB. Moreover, the Mission commenced its preparation for a review of the current THB Strategy and Action Plan with the MoIA and the KP unit against THB, as well as for activities to be implemented within this framework in 2017.

Following a request from the KP Regional Directorate in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, on 16 December, the Mission delivered a workshop on investigative trends related to THB for 23 police investigators from the North. The goal of the workshop was to provide participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to identify potential cases of

THB, to conduct preliminary investigations and to provide assistance to centralized investigation units in the overall investigation process.

At the request of the AKPW, on 22 and 23 December, the Mission facilitated a two-day workshop for around 60 female officers of the KP on the role of women in preventing and combating THB. The purpose of the workshop was to improve female officers' knowledge of THB in order to further contribute to the fight against organized crime and strengthen co-operation between the relevant units of the KP. The workshop was conducted by certified police trainers, while the Minister of Internal Affairs, senior Mission members and police managers were present to acknowledge the importance of the event and to demonstrate their support.

### Cybercrime

On 21 and 22 November, the Mission supported the MoIA and the KP in organizing and hosting the first regional conference on cyber security threats, which gathered over 100 representatives from local and regional institutions and organizations, as well as university students. A number of aspects related to cyber threat intelligence and cyber defence of critical information infrastructure were covered, and representatives from highly acclaimed international

companies such as Symantec, Microsoft and Silensec also addressed emerging issues related to cyber security. The KP cybercrime investigation sector also presented its achievements and challenges in one of the panels of the conference. The current strategic framework and legal aspects of cyber security in the region were also addressed, with a special emphasis on establishing Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) within different governmental institutions. Recommendations drawn during the conference will be submitted to the Kosovo Council for Cyber Security. In line with the Strategy and Action Plan on Cyber-Security, the MoIA and the KP listed their own CERTs in the international CERT network. The discussions with the representatives from Microsoft also led the MoIA to be granted cyber-security related software and programmes free of charge.

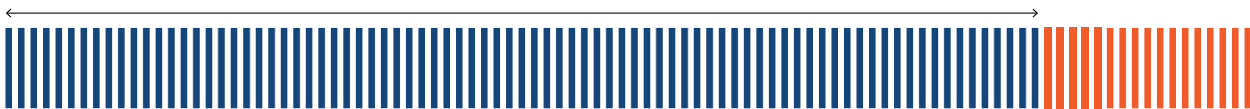
On 12 and 13 December, the Mission organized a workshop for the first annual review and amendment of the Kosovo Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2019. The event gathered representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister and the government ministries of internal affairs, economic development, finance, justice and European integration, as well as the KP, Regulatory Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications, Agency for Personal Data Protection and other relevant stakeholders.

## Mission in Kosovo Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



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

General Police Development and Reform 83%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 17%

## 4.4 Mission to Montenegro

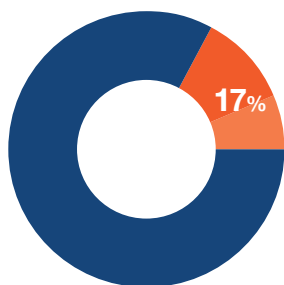


### Introduction

In 2016, the OSCE Mission to Montenegro (OMiM or the Mission) continued to strengthen transparent responsive and accountable security and public safety sector in line with OSCE politico-military commitments. The OMiM's Security Co-operation Programme (SCoP), which before 2015 was known as the Police Affairs Programme (PAF), was comprised of 3 international and 4 national staff members, and implemented priorities identified by the mission documents.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2016

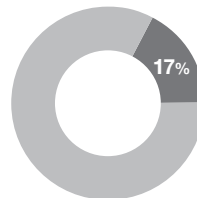


**TOTAL**  
**2,146,200 EUR**

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION/  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**359,000 EUR<sup>a</sup>**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(37% out of the Security Co-operation/  
Police Affairs)  
**132,300 EUR**

2015



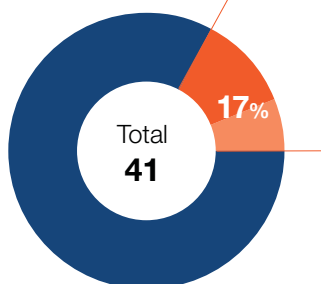
**TOTAL**  
**2,146,200 EUR**

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

### STAFF\*

2016

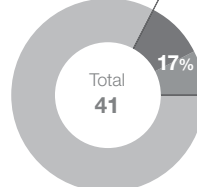
**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION/  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**7 Total**  
**4.5 Local**  
**2.5 International**

2015

**TOTAL**



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

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) 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 Development and Reform

From 5 to 7 April, the Mission assisted the Police Academy (PA) in organizing the first of six regional roundtables. The first roundtable aimed at assessing the police curriculum in areas relating to police law, police duties and physical education. In total, 30 representatives from police training centres in Banja Luka, Belgrade, Sremska Kamenica, Danilovgrad and Pristina took part in the event. The process concluded with a conference in December, which produced recommendations for further developing police studies. OSCE field operations assisted in identifying participants from their areas.

From 24 to 26 May, the Mission assisted the PA in organizing a regional legal roundtable in Danilovgrad for 20 participants from police training centres in the region. The topics covered during the event included criminal law, criminal procedure law, constitutional law, and administrative law. The roundtable served as an opportunity for participants to discuss best practices and lessons learned, and recommendations made will be introduced in the curricula for basic police training at the PA.

From 28 to 30 June, the Mission supported the participation of the head of the bureau for human resources in the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and an education advisor in the PA in a regional conference on recertification training for police, hosted by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo in Pristina. The conference aim was to exchange experiences and best practices in the police internal training recertification process, as well as techniques for its improvement. The participants in the meeting noted the importance of this process in enhancing the quality of the police's work.

From 18 to 20 October, in co-operation with the PA, the Mission assisted in organizing the fifth regional roundtable to learn about best practices and lessons learned from representatives of police training centres in the region. The topic of this round table was traffic safety. All the proposals received will contribute to identifying recommendations for implementation in the basic police training curricula.

From 22 to 25 November, in co-operation with the PA, the Mission organized a working level meeting of representatives from the PA and Ministries of Interior and Education to analyse and draft recommendations for development of the PA curriculum. This event followed recommendations from

five regional round tables on specialized police subjects, aimed at revising the PA's curriculum and drafting the new one in line with the Bologna standards on academic education. A Mission-contracted international expert acted as the facilitator for the event.

On 21 and 22 December, in co-operation with the PA, the Mission organized a regional conference in Podgorica focused on improving the system of admission, promotion and training of police. During the event, 30 senior managers from training institutions from around the region took the opportunity to revise recommendations stemming from six regional roundtables held in 2016, which assessed the curriculum for basic police training. The event provided the opportunity for further discussion on best practices in police training.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

From 8 to 12 February, a Regular Working Group and Steering Committee Meeting and trainings on crime intelligence analysis were held in Novi Sad. This project was co-ordinated by the OSCE Mission to Serbia with assistance from the OSCE Missions to Montenegro and to Skopje. A SCoP representative attended a meeting focused on achieving project goals in developing a regional Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) in the first half of 2016 in their capacity as a Working Group and Steering Committee member. The meetings focused on evaluating benchmarks, assessing current achievements and challenges, measuring progress and needed assistance and preparing a first draft of the first regional SOCTA for a future workshop.

From 16 to 18 March, a Regular Working Group and Steering Committee Meeting and trainings of crime intelligence analytics were held in Belgrade. This project has been co-ordinated by the OSCE Mission to Serbia with assistance from the OSCE Missions to Montenegro and to Skopje. SCoP representatives attended a regular meeting focused on achieving project goals for the development of regional SOCTA by the first half of 2016 and the preparation of the final document of the Working Group and Steering Committee. The focus of the meetings was to evaluate the current benchmarks, assess current achievements and challenges, and measure progress on the final activities in the draft of the first regional SOCTA.

### Police Management / Human Resources

On 21 April, the Mission supported the signing of a bilateral co-operation agreement between the Montenegrin PA and the National University of the Public Service of Hungary in Budapest. The agreement focused on the exchange of students and teaching staff, the implementation of international standards for police training and delivery

of a common curriculum and specialized training. It also discussed activities in the area of transnational threats and that there needed to be closer co-ordination in this area. This activity forms part of the Mission's assistance to the PA in strengthening its leadership and management capacities and boosting its co-operation with counterparts in the region.

### **Human Rights and Police Accountability**

On 18, 23 and 24 March, in co-operation with the National Office for Combatting Trafficking and the border police, the Mission organized a Frontex certified in-house training course for newly-appointed border police in Podgorica, Bar and Herceg Novi. The aim was to strengthen their capacities in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings (THB), providing care for THB victims by respecting their fundamental rights and by identifying potential victims amongst at-risk and vulnerable persons, especially women, unaccompanied minors and asylum seekers, as well as how to best manage the migration situation.

From 14 to 16 December, in co-operation with the MoI/Police Directorate (PD) and the Agency for National Security (ANB), and with support from the Montenegrin Parliament and the OSCE/ODIHR, the Mission organized a training in Budva on human rights and gender for 30 representatives from the MoI/PD and the ANB. Mission experts raised the awareness of participants on their professional obligations in the area of gender and human rights in their daily work. The training resulted in the drafting of recommendations aimed at supporting the integration of human rights and gender aspects into general policies and training curricula within these agencies.

### **Anti-Corruption**

On 3 and 4 October, in co-operation with the MoI, the PA and DCAF, the Mission organized a regional roundtable in Danilovgrad focused on promoting police integrity. The event aimed at improving the integrity of police by exchanging best practices in the development of training curricula methodologies, as well as challenges in integrity management and planning. The event brought together 30 participants from police training institutions and agencies involved in the sector of integrity planning and management.

On 30 November and 1 December, the Mission participated in a round table entitled "Internal Control of Police – Independency, Strategies and Methods" hosted by the Norway Centre for Integrity in Budva. This event brought together approximately 30 professionals from the Police Internal Control structures and police organizational units involved in integrity planning and management from the Western Balkan countries, and international actors from the region involved in this area. The event aimed to provide

opportunities to exchange views on normative standards, organizational models, best practices and experiences to further strengthen the role of internal control in building a sustainable and accountable democratic police service with high standard of integrity.

### **Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming**

On 8 September, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, the Mission organized a roundtable in Podgorica to promote positive gender mainstreaming practices in the security sector. During the event, officials from the Association of Kosovo Police Women shared their experiences with 30 national gender officers working in the area of security in the parliament, line ministries, police, customs, and the Agency for National Security. Emphasizing how gender diversity can increase the effectiveness of promoting peace and security, discussions centred on women's empowerment in the security sector, with a focus on management and decision making positions, the formation of police women's associations, and awareness raising related to women's representation in the police.

On 5 and 6 October, in co-operation with the PA and DCAF, the Mission organized a workshop for the facilitators of integrity training on gender for 15 police officers in Podgorica. The aim of the event was to develop the facilitators' competences related to conducting in-house training for police on the issue of gender mainstreaming. The training handbook for the workshop was prepared by DCAF and translated and printed by the Mission.

From 14 to 16 December, in co-operation with the MoI/PD and the ANB, and with the support from the Parliament of Montenegro and the OSCE/ODIHR, the Mission organized a training on gender and human rights for 30 representatives from the MoI/PD and the Agency for National Security. International and domestic trainers raised the level of awareness of trainees on human rights and their obligations to uphold them, as well as gender considerations in their respective services. The training led to recommendations aimed at supporting the integration of human rights and gender aspects into the general policies, training programmes and education curricula of Montenegro's security sector.

### **Gender-based and Domestic Violence**

In partnership with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the Mission developed a video clip "Count Me In" that was aired during the global campaign "16-day of activism against gender based violence" on selected TV stations. The Mission also supported the development of commentary on the Gender Equality Law and, jointly with DCAF, conducted training for facilitators on the promotion of gender equality in the MoI and the PD.

## Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

On 10 and 11 March, the SCoP Manager of the Mission and the Deputy Head of the Montenegrin Forensic Centre participated in an international conference entitled “Days of Archibald Reis” at the Criminalistics and Police Academy of the MoI of Serbia in Belgrade. The aim of the event was to share experiences and best practises of scientists and practical experts in the security and related spheres. The presentations at this conference focused on the results of the joint OSCE OMIM – FC project “Accreditation of forensic laboratories according to the standard ISO 17025”, which began in 2013 and finished in 2015. During this time, it boosted the number of networking activities for forensic laboratories in the Balkans region, produced a mapping plan directed toward laboratories accreditation, and supported the involvement of experts from the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI).

On 3 June, in co-operation with the Police Forensic Centre and Judicial Training Centre (JTC), the Mission hosted a pilot seminar for 20 police and judiciary officials on the implementation of modern forensic standards in the judiciary in Danilovgrad. The event aimed to strengthen the level of co-operation between the prosecution service and police in the areas of forensic analysis, evidence quality control, crime scene investigation and DNA analysis. The event concluded with recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of

prosecutor-led investigations.

On 30 September, in co-operation with the MoI and the JTC, the Mission organized a second seminar on applying modern forensic standards in the judiciary. The event focused on evidence collection, forensic analysis and quality control, DNA analysis and crime scene investigations. The aim was to strengthen co-operation between the prosecution service and police. Three Mission experts delivered lectures to 35 prosecutorial and judicial officials from five northern municipalities.

On 21 October, in co-operation with the JTC and the Police Forensic Centre, the Mission hosted the last of three seminars in Budva on applying modern forensic standards in the judiciary. With the participation of 20 prosecutors and judges from five municipalities, the training focused on the treatment of evidence, DNA and forensic analysis and quality control, as well as crime scene investigation. A focus was also placed on strengthening communication between the forensic services in the police and prosecution services.

On 5 and 6 December, in co-operation with the Police Forensic Centre, the Mission organized a regional roundtable discussion in Danilovgrad on the validation of forensic evidence. With the participation of 16 forensic experts from the region, the aim of the event was to strengthen the network of laboratories accredited in international

## Human rights and gender training

Together with the MoI, Police Administration, and the Agency for National Security (ANB), the Parliament’s Committees for Security and Defence and Gender and ODIHR in Warsaw, the Mission organized a three-day training on human rights and gender for MoI/Police Administration and ANB personnel in December 2016.

The training was an opportunity to strengthen an approach which respects human rights, gender considerations, democratic values and international legal

commitments. The training ensured that 31 women and men, mostly senior managers in the security sector, were aware of their legal rights and obligations, including of the rights and obligations arising under international conventions and the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security. Furthermore, the project contributed to a nationally led effort on the integration of human rights and gender aspects into general policies, training and academic programmes for Montenegro’s security sector personnel.

Particular added value came from the development of a generic human rights and gender training curriculum for the security sector personnel.

This approach recognizes that the primary aim of security sector institutions is to adequately and effectively provide service to all individuals in the community. Thus, while implementing its functions, security sector institutions must respect and protect the rights of men and women, regardless of their ethnicity, religion or any other status.

forensic standards as well as to provide an effective platform for information exchange. During the discussion, topics covered by participants included evidence management, DNA analysis, graphology and ballistics. At the end of the event, participants agreed that the accreditation of forensic laboratories remained a pre-condition for ensuring the effectiveness of national criminal justice systems.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

On 3 and 4 November, in co-operation with the German Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the JTC, the Mission organized a seminar on financial investigations of cases involving money laundering in Bar. 30 participants attended the event, including staff from the prosecutor's office, police, judiciary, anti-money laundering agency, tax authorities, and the central bank. During the event, participants learned more about international standards on anti-money laundering, investigating corruption cases involving money laundering, identifying and tracing assets, and the seizure and confiscation of illicit assets.

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

On 16 June, the Mission participated in a regular cross-border meeting of Montenegrin and Albanian police delegations in Ulcinj. The purpose of the meeting was to revise joint patrol activities and to identify the course of action for the summer period. Participants highlighted the importance of securing borders and the smooth flow of people and goods during the tourist season as a priority, as well as the need for continuous operational communication and co-ordination. They also identified obstacles to the work of joint patrols, including the language barrier and a lack of technical devices.

From 13 to 15 September, as part of a project to enhance police training capacities, the Mission assisted the PA in organizing a regional roundtable in Danilovgrad on best practices in cross border management. In total, 12 experts from police training centres from around the region, as well as instructors and lecturers from the Montenegrin Police, delivered presentations to 25 participants.

On 19 November, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, the Mission facilitated a central level cross-border co-operation meeting in Shkodra to assess the

work of Montenegrin and Albanian joint border patrols. During the meeting, progress was noted in terms of more intensified co-operation at the operational level, which has resulted in further seizures of illegal narcotics and the suppression of illegal fishing activities. It was also agreed that more efforts were needed in developing the Border Surveillance Protocol and the adoption of hot pursuit protocols.

On 13 and 14 December, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, the Mission facilitated the fourth regional cross-border co-operation meeting between the Montenegrin and Albanian border police in Plav. In assessing the work of the joint border patrols, participants from all sides found that progress had been made in increasing the level of co-operation at the operational level, and that this had resulted in further drug seizures and a reduction in illegal fishing. They also agreed that further action was necessary in the implementation of the 2007 Border Surveillance Protocol and the adoption of hot pursuit protocols.

From 14 to 16 December, as part of an initiative of the OSCE Presence in Albania, the Mission supported the organization of a working level meeting and simulation exercise in Shkodra focusing on the draft Hot Pursuits Protocol negotiated in 2016 between Montenegro and Albania. In total, 60 officers from the border, crime and traffic police and prosecutors' offices from both countries participated in these events. The exercise simulated a situation where two "criminals" attempted to cross the border from Albania to Montenegro using informal border crossings. The aim of the exercise was to assess communication channels, legal limitations and the means for co-operation between both law enforcement agencies. As a result of this activity, it is expected that participants will send amendments to the draft Hot Pursuits Protocol before the final document is sent to both governments for adoption.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

The Mission supported the participation of two representatives of the Crime Police Unit for investigating cases of terrorism and the Border Police at the "Foreign Terrorist Fighters – Challenges for South-Eastern Europe" conference organized from 22 to 24 November in Rakitje, Zagreb County, Croatia by the RACVIAC - Centre for Security Cooperation. This activity aimed to increase the awareness of national experts on the tools for investigating criminal acts with elements of terrorism.

On 23 November, the Mission co-funded the participation of a national representative from the MoI in a two-day technical expert meeting of more than 80 law enforcement and government officials from across the OSCE region. Participants in the meeting discussed the need to gender

mainstream operational responses by the security sector in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT). The meeting was organized by the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department in Vienna as part of the Organization's wider campaign "OSCE United in Countering Violent Extremism" (#UnitedCVE), which highlights the OSCE's comprehensive approach to preventing VERLT.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 12 and 13 October, the Mission facilitated the organization of a regional multi-sectorial meeting of governments and civil society partners from Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina in Budva. The aim of the meeting was to further strengthen cross-border co-operation by adopting a memorandum of understanding on drug prevention. The event was facilitated as part of a project entitled "Anti-Dope Ambassadors Beyond Borders", which is funded by the EU and focused on drug prevention and strengthening co-operation between young people.

The Mission supported the organization of a two-day regional multi-sectorial meeting on drug prevention for government and non-government stakeholders from Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina on 12 and 13 October in Budva. This meeting was organized as the last activity in a 20 month project focused on drug prevention financed by the European Union through Instrument of Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) funds within the "Anti-Dope Ambassadors Beyond Borders" project for cross-border co-operation between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. This project has been implemented by civil society and public institutions to contribute towards minimizing the impact of factors that lead to substance abuse among youth, further mutual understanding and co-operation between the two countries, and expand and strengthen co-operation between young people in the field of primary prevention, education, culture and promote healthy lifestyles using the EU standards and verified methodology. The objective of the regional meeting was to establish long-term cross-border partnerships and institutional co-operation through the signing of a Memorandum on Cross Border Co-operation in Drugs Prevention between representatives of public and civil society institutions from both countries.

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

On 19 May, the Mission organized the first in a series of seminars concerning a memorandum of co-operation in the fight against THB (signed in 2014 by the National Co-ordinator for the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings and the relevant state institutions) in Bijelo Polje. Twenty officials and representatives from the ministries of education and health, state institutions, police and civil society discussed

how to improve the level of knowledge and co-operation in the fight against THB. The aim of the memorandum is to strengthen co-operation in preventing, reporting on, and prosecuting traffickers, along with protecting of potential victims and victims of human trafficking.

On 10 June in Berane and 15 June in Tivat, the Mission organized a roundtable regarding the previously discussed memorandum on THB for 25 officials from the ministries of education and health, along with state institutions, police and civil society. The aim of the memorandum is to strengthen co-operation in the prevention, reporting, and prosecution of traffickers and the protection of potential victims and victims of human trafficking, with the aim of ensuring their welfare and integration into society.

On 30 June, the Mission supported the organization of a third roundtable regarding the Memorandum of Co-operation in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 25 representatives from the ministries of education and health, the Office of the National Co-ordinator for the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings, the Supreme Court, the Supreme State Prosecutor, other ministries, police and civil society in Nikšić. During the meeting, participants discussed how to strengthen co-operation in preventing, reporting on and prosecuting traffickers, as well as how to protect victims and potential victims of human trafficking.

On 1 and 2 November, in co-operation with the Government Office for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Mission facilitated the third regional meeting relating to the implementation of the protocol on co-operation in the fight against human trafficking between Albania and Montenegro in Budva. Participants from Kosovo institutions also attended the meeting. The overall aim of the meeting was to define and adopt standard operating procedures for cross-border trafficking cases, with a specific focus on the protection of victims of trafficking.

From 6 to 10 November, in co-operation with the Israeli Agency for International Development Co-operation, the Mission supported the participation of a Montenegrin representative at the European Court of Human Rights' third seminar on the role of the judiciary in combating trafficking in human beings, held in Haifa, Israel. The aim of the event was to contribute to the establishment of a network of judges and strengthen cross-border co-operation in the fight against human trafficking. Topics covered included the current international framework, concepts that arise in cases of trafficking, psychological challenges faced by victims, best practices in the protection of victims, and the rights of victims in criminal proceedings.

On 14 and 18 November, in co-operation with the National Office for the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings, the Mission organized two workshops in Bar and Cetinje to strengthen co-operation in the fight against THB. In total, 25 representatives from the ministries of education and health, the courts, prosecution, municipalities, police, social welfare centres, and civil society discussed how to strengthen co-operation in preventing, reporting, and prosecuting traffickers, as well as protecting potential and actual victims of human trafficking in order to assist in their integration.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

On 12 and 13 April, the Mission facilitated the participation of national border police focal points at the 10th annual OSCE Border Security Management Unit National Focal Points Meeting held in Berlin, Germany. The event focused on strengthening dialogue and operational networking between border management agencies of OSCE participating States.

In 2016, the Mission delivered advanced English courses to 20 border guards. From 22 to 28 April, two cycles of two day trainings were delivered to 2 women and 8 men police officers working at Podgorica Airport. Two additional cycles were held in Tivat in May. The course aimed to improve the communication skills of border officers and, subsequently, the country's image when visitors and tourists enter the country. Lectures were delivered by a domestic instructor who had been awarded with a FRONTEX certification.

From 10 November to 16 December, in co-operation with the PD, the Mission supported the development and delivery of English language training in Podgorica to 20 Montenegrin border police officers working in joint patrols with their Albanian counterparts along the border. The aim was to improve their English communication skills in order to further strengthen their joint investigation activities. The training was developed in line with international best practices in the area of training methodologies.

### Other

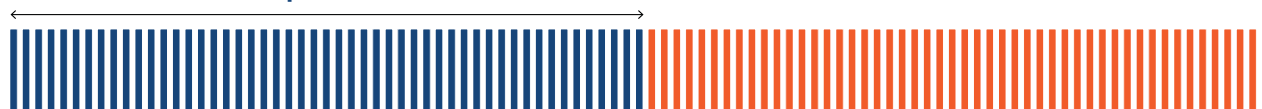
On 20 April, the Head of Mission supported the Minister of Defence at the annual presentation of the Montenegro Demilitarization (MONDEM) programme's progress to the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) in Vienna. The main address to the FSC plenary session was delivered by the Minister of Defence, with additional interventions from a representative of the Montenegrin Armed Forces, the Head of Mission and the UN Resident Co-ordinator Representative in Montenegro. These presentations were preceded by an Informal Group of Friends meeting on 19 April, during which OSCE delegations had the opportunity to participate in expert level discussions regarding the implementation of the MONDEM programme.

## Mission to Montenegro Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 51%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 49%

**Traffic safety**

The Mission supported a working visit of two senior traffic police officials to the Hungarian National Police, Traffic Safety and Security Department in Budapest and the Highway Police in Szeged from 30 May to 1 June. The visit aimed at enhancing the capacities of the Montenegrin traffic police in managing surveillance cameras that will be placed at 72 locations on Montenegrin roads. This system will be networked with border crossings to ensure that traffic offenders will not be able to leave Montenegro without paying a fine. The officials also had the opportunity to see how the automated radar systems and Speed Recording Cameras placed on the motorway work. They learned about the EU Traffic Regulations on Highway Security and Control in place on the Hungarian Highway M5, which is connected to a border crossing with Serbia that serves as a point of entry into the Schengen Area.

**Small arms and light weapons**

On 9 July, the Mission supported the MoI in marking the ‘Small Arms Destruction Day’, which also served as a reminder of the threats posed by excess, poorly secured and illegal SALW. The MoI organized the public destruction of 1,140 pieces of SALW and 214 SALW parts in the furnaces of the Ferrous Metallurgy Institute in Nikšić. Most of the SALW destroyed on this occasion came from the “Respect Life – Return Weapons” SALW Public Awareness and Illicit Weapons Collection Campaign that the Mission carried out together with the MoI, UNDP and the NGO ‘Centre for Democratic Transition’ between June 2015 and March 2016<sup>1</sup>. The event was supported by the European Union and the UNDP South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons as a part of a regional effort that included other countries in the Western Balkans.

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<sup>1</sup> Ref. Activity Report No. 125 of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro (6 -19 June 2016)

# 4.5 Mission to Serbia



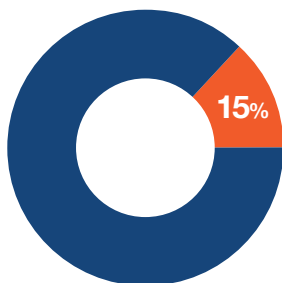
## Introduction

The work of the OSCE Mission to Serbia (the Mission) in the area of police reform is part of an agreement with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in an ad hoc Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that was revised in 2014. The MoU identifies Police Accountability, the Fight against Organized Crime, and Community Policing as priorities for police-related activities. In 2016, the Mission’s Police Affairs Department (PAD), comprised of 5 international and 14 national staff, continued to support the Serbian authorities in reforming and strengthening the police service in line with the principles of effective and democratic policing.

In early 2016, the Serbian National Assembly adopted the Law on Police that introduced a few new initiatives, in particular in the Sector for Human Resources Management. The Mission provided detailed comments to a new draft, in co-ordination with ODIHR. In 2016,

### BUDGET (UB)\*

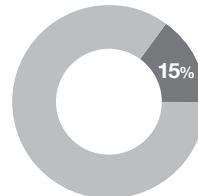
2016



**TOTAL**  
**6,365,000 EUR**

**POLICE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**  
**951,100 EUR**

2015



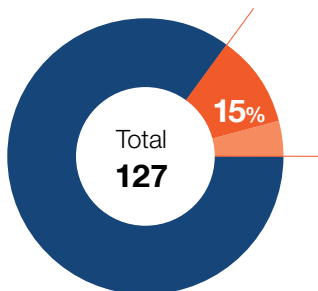
**TOTAL**  
**6,429,000 EUR**

**POLICE AFFAIRSS DEPARTMENT**  
**988,500 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2016

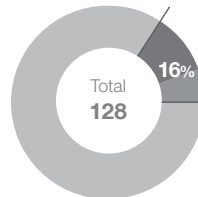
**TOTAL**



**POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**19 Total**  
**14 Local**  
**5 International**

2015

**TOTAL**



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

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget



Serbia opened two negotiating chapters with the EU on accession: Chapter 23 on judiciary and fundamental rights and Chapter 24 on justice, freedom and security. The Mol was appointed as a leader in the implementation of the Action Plan for Chapter 24.

In the area of combating organized crime, the Mission supported the Mol in developing its first regional Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) in co-operation with the Ministries of Interior of Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It also continued to work closely with the Prosecution Office for Organized Crime to complete the installation of a new case IT system that increased the capacity to analyse complex investigative data. Furthermore, the Mission facilitated the signing of a declaration of intent on how to intensify co-operation in cases of organized crime and terrorism between eleven prosecution services from the Western Balkans and the EU. Twelve police officers, who became the first public servants to be certified as economic crime forensic experts thanks to the Mission's previous project on financial investigations, conducted initial specialized training for future economic crime investigators. The Mission facilitated different meetings between the police services of Serbia, Hungary and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to increase co-operation on cases of smuggling of human beings, and donated two vehicles and IT equipment to the new Serbian Task Force to fight smuggling of human beings in order to enhance their investigating capacities.

The Mission also engaged in the area of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) by supporting the Mol in conducting an evaluation of the 2010-2015 National Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons, and continued to support the Serbian inter-ministerial working group tasked with the development of the Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its action plan.

In the area of community policing, the Mission continued to focus on three key activities: crime prevention, working with minorities and socially vulnerable groups, and promoting police-public partnerships through Municipal Safety Councils (MSC). Local safety stakeholders are now the primary actors in the prevention of domestic violence and combating violence against women. The Mission continued to support the implementation of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, by advocating and recalling its importance with all governmental institutions and facilitating the work of the inter-ministerial group in charge of the development of the new national action plan.

The PAD further developed co-operation with other international organizations, including DCAF and UNODC, partners at the South-East European Cooperation Process (SEEC) Secretariat, the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) and Europol, along with academic institutions such as the University of Milan and University of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation in St. Petersburg, to implement a series of joint activities in the areas of police accountability, combating illicit drugs, organized crime and SOCTA.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform

In the period from 16 March to 27 April, the Mission supported 6 two-day workshops for MoI staff aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of resolving requests for access to information of public importance. The workshops trained a total of 182 assigned MoI staff from 30 municipalities in Serbia to processes half of the overall number of requests for information of public importance, which was approximately 3,000 requests. This activity was part of the Mission's overall efforts to support strengthening of the accountability and transparency of the MoI.

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

From 8 to 12 February and 14 to 18 March, the Mission, together with the Ministries of Interior of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, organized two workshops to develop the regional SOCTA. At these events, a total of 23 strategic and operational analysts agreed on the methodology for developing the regional SOCTA and produced the first draft of this document. The draft text of regional SOCTA was then assessed by two Europol experts, who joined the second workshop for two days. This activity was part of wider efforts by the Mission, together with the Mission to Montenegro and the Mission to Skopje, to enhance the capacities of the regional Ministries of Interior in combating organized crime.

On 14 November, the Mission organized a conference to promote the Regional SOCTA, which was developed jointly by the Ministries of the three before mentioned countries. The Head of the Mission opened the event alongside the Ministers of Interior from the three countries, the Head of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro and the Head of the OSCE Mission to Skopje. The event featured a strategic overview of the threats and risks caused by drug trafficking, irregular migration and human trafficking, cybercrime and other forms of organized and serious crime. The conference brought together some 100 participants, including representatives from the Ministries of Interior of the three countries, civil society organizations (CSOs), and international organizations.

From 12 to 16 December, the Mission organized a workshop on the implementation of recommendations and findings of the SOCTA using a logical framework approach methodology. The aim of the workshop was to enable representatives of the SOCTA teams from the three aforementioned countries

to formulate shared objectives, develop action plans, and design modalities for monitoring the implementation of key recommendations in the national SOCTAs. Participants included eight strategic analysts and members of the SOCTA teams from each country. This activity was part of the Mission's overall efforts to foster operational and strategic police co-operation in combating serious and organized crime. The SOCTA publication<sup>1</sup> is the result of a three-year project, Enhancing Capacities for Strategic Analysis and Strategic Assessments in the Criminal Investigation Directorates of the Serbian, Montenegrin and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Ministries of Interior, which was funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation and implemented by the Mission. The project is also part of the wider Swiss Police Co-operation Programme in the Western Balkans

### Police Management / Human Resources

In the period from 23 March to 19 May, the Mission together with the Ministry of Interior organized four workshops for district police officers, assigned with the new human resources management functions within the framework of the overall public administration reform process. The group of 75 officers from 29 municipalities in Serbia attended these events. The workshop focused on human resources management and policies, including staff performance appraisal, recruitment and selection, career advancement principles, staff planning, training and development and job descriptions. This activity was part of the Mission's overall efforts to support the strengthening of accountable, democratic policing.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

On 2 February, the Mission promoted the results of the 2015 opinion poll "Attitude of Citizens towards the Work of the Police". Commissioned by the Mission, the survey was conducted in late 2015 with a representative sample of approximately 1,500 citizens throughout Serbia. Results showed that corruption is increasingly seen as a problem affecting public safety in Serbia. The poll indicated that there has been an increase in public trust in nearly all of the state institutions surveyed, most notably the MoI and the police. This activity was part of the overall Mission's effort to strengthen effective and accountable relations between the community and police services.

In the period from 19 April to 6 December, the Mission, together with the Commissioner for Protection of Equality and the MoI, organized eight workshops for police officers from Belgrade, Nis, Novi Sad, Subotica, Vrsac, Kragujevac

<sup>1</sup> The Assessment is published in the languages of the participating countries and English, and will soon be available on the websites of the three Interior Ministries.

and Novi Pazar. The aim of the workshop was to train police officers on international standards in the area of anti-discrimination and any relevant legislation, thus strengthening their capacity to recognize and react properly to cases of discrimination. More than 170 police officers attended the workshops throughout 2016. This initiative directly supports the MoI in implementing the Action Plan for Community Policing Strategy, adopted by the Serbian Government in 2015, and more specifically strategic objective 6 of the MoI's commitment to respect ethical principles and diversity in police work. This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to foster mutual accountability in the relationship between the community and the police service, thus reducing the number of cases of discrimination by police officers.

In the period from 27 January to 23 February, the Mission implemented an assessment of the role of the police and prosecution and their co-operation in the use of special investigative measures, such as covert interception of communication, through meetings with the MoI and Prosecution Offices. With a view to address the role of the police in prosecutor-led criminal investigations, to follow up on the activities developed in 2014/2015 in all 27 Police Districts, and related to the co-operation between police and prosecution in the criminal proceedings, the Mission met district police and prosecutors in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Subotica, Valjevo, and Kragujevac. Based on the assessment results, the Mission will deliver its expert opinion on the application of special investigative measures, while highlighting the main obstacles to their legitimate use. Overall, this activity will contribute to the Mission's efforts to enhance the functioning of the criminal justice system.

On 27 September, the Mission, together with the MoI, organized a workshop on challenges to the current system of internal oversight of the work of the police. Some forty participants representing the MoI's Sector for Internal Control, the Ombudsman's Institution, the Prosecutors' Association, the Judges' Association, the Serbian Bar Association, the Police Union of Serbia, the Union of the Serbian Police, as well as CSOs "the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy" and "the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights", discussed necessary reform measures to ensure an efficient police internal control system. This activity was part of the Mission's overall efforts to support the strengthening of accountable, democratic policing.

On 1 November, the Head of Mission opened an event in Belgrade, entitled "Roundtable on Police Integrity – A Holistic View – Individual, Organizational and External Dimensions – Best Standards, Practices and Challenges in Southeast Europe", alongside the Minister of Interior, the

Deputy Chief of Mission - U.S. Embassy in Serbia and the Assistant Director and Head of Operations I (Southeast Europe) of DCAF. The event was organized in partnership with the MoI, DCAF and ICITAP. The roundtable aimed at fostering discussions on best standards, practices and challenges pertaining to the process of police integrity. Some fifty participants included representatives from the MoIs of Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Serbia. This activity was part of the Mission's overall efforts to enhance regional co-operation related to police accountability.

### Anti-Corruption

On 27 and 28 April, the Mission organized a seminar on lifestyle analyses. A leading international forensic accountant expert shared best practices in forensic accountancy from the United Kingdom's National Crime Agency. Lessons focused on sources of financial information, analytical and reporting techniques and case studies. A total of 24 police investigators and two prosecutors participated in the training. This activity aimed at enhancing police capacities in the fight against corruption.

On 7 June, the Mission organized the closing ceremony for the two-and-half year project "Enhancing Capacities of the Serbian Police to fight Corruption" funded by the Government of Norway and implemented jointly by the Mission, the MoI and the Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime. The aim of this project was to strengthen the capacities of a core group of 25 police investigators and two organized crime prosecutors in investigating corruption-related crimes. Twelve members of the core group completed internationally accredited courses, thus making the MoI the first state institution with in-house Certified Fraud Examiners, Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists and Certified Forensic Accountants. This project was part of the Mission's wider efforts to strengthen the police and prosecution's skills and knowledge in fighting against corruption and other forms of economic crime.

On 19 September, the Mission, together with the MoI, launched a specialized nine-week training course on the prevention and investigation of corruption-related cases. The MoI's police trainers delivered the course to 20 participants from the MoI's Criminal Investigation Directorate in Belgrade.

Another nine-week course started on 18 November. Fifteen economic crime police investigators from the Service for Combatting Organized Crime strengthened their capacities in a number of areas, including prevention, detection, documentation and providing evidence for corruption-related criminal offences following the public prosecutor's order, applying the rules of forensic accounting, analysing

financial reports, and using Excel to analyse financial data. This course, now an integral part of the MoI's specialized training programme, is a result of the two-and-half year project "Enhancing Capacities of the Serbian Police to Fight Corruption". This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to strengthen the skills and knowledge of the police in fighting corruption and other forms of economic crime.

On 17 and 18 November, the Mission organized a seminar together with the Serbian Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering. The event brought together 42 market inspectors responsible for reviewing the compliance of real estate and leasing agents with their obligations under legislation regarding anti-money laundering/countering financing of terrorism. The seminar also sought to harmonize the inspectors' review work and enhance the efficiency of court proceedings. This initiative was part of the Mission's wider efforts to equip state institutions to better prevent, detect and fight corruption.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

From 25 to 27 April and from 4 to 6 May, the Mission supported the organization of two workshops for the Working Group tasked with developing the second National Action Plan for implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The group consists of 16 members and is chaired by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Sports and Youth. It gathered MoI, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Administration and local self-government, civil society representatives, as well as independent experts. The purpose of these workshops was to define the structure of the second action plan and prepare a draft for the wider consultations process. This initiative is a part of the Mission's wider efforts to facilitate gender mainstreaming in the security sector, primarily in the police.

On 24 and 25 October, the Mission, together with the MoI and the Swedish National Police Board Programme, organized a roundtable on women in police and the importance of networking. The event aimed at assisting the MoI in the process of establishing the National Network of Policewomen. Participants included some sixty participants from the MoI and ten from the police services of BiH, Estonia, Germany, Sweden, and the UK. Representatives from these police services shared experiences on the functioning and set-up of national and regional women's police associations. This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to support the MoI's organizational development and to foster a representative, democratic police service that provides equal opportunities for women.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

From 27 to 29 January, the Mission organized a roundtable "Community Policing: Lessons Learnt" for all Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) from police districts across Serbia. The event gathered some sixty participants, including CLOs from police districts and representatives of the Uniformed Police Directorate. The event enabled the district-level practitioners to share best practices on crime prevention, following the implementation of the 15 local action plans that the Mission supported in 2015. Discussions focused on improving community safety and crime prevention. This activity aimed to strengthen effective and accountable relations between communities and police services through community policing.

In March, the Mission, together with the MoI, local self-governments, and Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM), launched a series of seven roundtables on presenting the standardized model of MSCs. The purpose of the roundtables were to present the MSCs as the main tool for developing a police-public partnership at local level, which enables a sharing of responsibility when addressing local security issues. All seven roundtables gathered representatives of 170 municipalities and towns and 27 police districts across Serbia. Senior representatives of the MoI's Uniformed Police Directorate, SCTM and the Mission presented the MSC model and the handbook on how to set up an MSC, developed in 2015<sup>2</sup>. In addition, some positive Serbian examples of functioning Councils and their importance for enhancing safety of citizens at the local level were shared with the participants. This activity was part of the Mission's overall efforts to foster an effective and accountable relationship between the community and the police through the implementation of the community policing concept.

On 16 and 17 May, the Mission, together with the CSO "Media & Reform Centre", conducted six focus group interviews with Roma, women, urban, rural, and youth citizens of Niš on local safety issues in the city. This activity was part of a citizen perception survey on local safety that will serve as a basis for the Municipal Safety Council of Niš to further develop their strategy on tackling local safety issues through partnerships between the police and other local stakeholders. On 29 November, the Mission, together with the CSO "Media and Reform Centre Niš", presented the findings from a public perception survey on local safety to the members of the Niš City Safety Council. The event gathered approximately 20 people, including representatives of the police, local self-government, prosecution, the centre for social welfare, health institutions, school administrations

<sup>2</sup> The Mission, in close co-operation with MoI and SCTM, developed "The Handbook on Municipal Safety Councils", in November 2015.

and civil society. Both activities resulted from the Mission's co-operation with the Mayor of Niš within the project "Safety Assessment in the City of Niš and Capacity Building of the City Safety Council". This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to promote a local approach to addressing safety issues through crime prevention.

From 27 to 29 June, the Mission, together with the MoI, organized a training course for the first group of community liaison officers from the police stations of Prijepolje, Vrbas and Zemun. The course focused on community policing and problem-oriented policing, as well as communication and co-ordination skills. A trainer from the Basic Police Training Centre in Sremska Kamenica, together with a representative from the CSO "Belgrade Centre for Security Policy", delivered a series of presentations on topics including gender equality and anti-discrimination. A total of 26 police officers participated in the training. This activity was part of the Mission's efforts to develop an effective and accountable relationship between communities and police services through the implementation of the community policing concept.

On 12 July, the Mission, together with the CSO "Association of Roma 'Danica' Pancevo", organized a meeting with representatives from the Pancevo municipality police and the local self-government. Participants discussed ways to increase the safety of women, especially vulnerable categories of women including those with disabilities, minority groups, and victims of violence. In the period from 11 to 15 July, similar meetings were held in the municipalities of Zrenjanin, Becej, Novi Sad and Kikinda as part of the Mission's project "Combating violence against women in five communities in Vojvodina". The project aimed at fostering local protocols of co-operation in the targeted municipalities between local police, relevant CSOs that deal with issues related to the security of women, as well as the SOS Helpline of Vojvodina. One of the outcomes of this initiative was the protocol signed by the Mayor of Kikinda with the SOS helpline Vojvodina on inter-sector co-operation in the municipality Kikinda, which will contribute to increased institutional support in cases of urgent needs, especially related to women victims of violence. It is expected that this process will also be completed in Novi Sad and Pancevo, using the mechanisms of MSCs. This initiative was part of the Mission's efforts to create an effective and accountable relationship between the community and the police service through the implementation of the community policing concept.

On 7 September, the Mission organized, together with the CSO "Helsinki Committee for Human Rights", a seminar entitled "Youth in Action against Extremism and Violence", in Novi Pazar. The event focused on curbing extremist ideologies in the local context. Participants included some twenty young people, who discussed the importance of planning future awareness raising events aimed at countering extremist ideologies.

Following the aforementioned seminar, the Mission organized an outreach event entitled "Let's Close Ranks and Uproot Extremism". Twenty young people, together with their parents, school pedagogues, psychologists and professors, participated in this initiative, which was aimed at raising awareness about issues related to violence in their local community. Both activities were part of the Mission's efforts to support community-oriented approaches to counter VERLT, in close co-operation with the police, local self-governments and civil society.

On 11 and 12 October, the Mission organized a training course for Niš Safety Council members. The event presented the concept, functioning and main purposes of the Council to its members. The Council members include seventeen representatives of the police, local self-government, prosecution, centre for social welfare, health institutions, schools, administration, media and CSOs. In addition, the Mission, together with the CSO "Media and Reform Centre", presented the public perception survey on local safety commissioned by the Mission. This course was part of the Mission's efforts to promote a local approach to safety issues through crime prevention embedded in the community policing concept.

On 3 November, the Mission supported the French Embassy to Serbia, the Novi Pazar City Council and CSOs from southwest Serbia in organizing a seminar on preventing VERLT in Novi Pazar. Some twenty participants exchanged lessons learned and best practises regarding effective methods in tackling VERLT. A representative from the MoI delivered a presentation on community policing, and the French Embassy presented national and local approaches to combating VERLT in France. In addition, the Novi Pazar MSC and local CSOs offered a brief overview of measures used to counter radicalization at the local level. This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to support community-oriented approaches to counter VERLT, in close co-operation with the police, local self-governments and civil society.

## Gender-based and Domestic Violence

From 9 to 13 May, the Mission organized, together with the CSO “Impuls”, the first in a series of eight workshops on domestic violence among secondary school students in Tutin municipality. Approximately one hundred students discussed gender-based violence and peer violence among youth. Similar events took place in the nearby villages of Dubovo and Velje Polje. Representatives from the local police, health institutions, social welfare, local self-government and civil society acknowledged their responsibilities in recognizing and reporting cases of domestic violence in rural communities.

On 14 May, the Mission, together with “Impuls” and the association “ACT Women”, organized a street performance entitled “My body – my territory” in Tutin. The performance drew attention to women victims of sexual violence and the complex process of recovery. These activities were part of the Mission’s efforts to foster an effective and accountable relationship between the community and the police service through the implementation of the community policing concept.

From 20 to 22 May, the Mission organized a three-day training course for a group of 24 high-school students from Tutin. Topics included gender-based violence, peer violence, and gender equality. Discussions focused on youth perceptions of domestic violence, reporting it to the police and seeking assistance in traumatic experiences. This activity was part of the Mission’s wider efforts to promote the concept of community policing, filling the gap between the police and society through improved communication.

From 30 May to 1 June, the Mission organized a seminar on domestic violence for public officials working in south-west Serbia. Discussions focused on co-ordinating the institutional responsibilities in recognizing the early signs of domestic violence and preventing it. The event gathered some twenty-four participants, including representatives from the Novi Pazar police district, social welfare centre, public service officials and local self-government from Novi Pazar and Tutin. This activity was part of the Mission’s wider efforts to foster accountability and co-ordination between the community and police services.

On 11 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoI, organized a roundtable in Niš for 25 police co-ordinators dealing with the prevention of domestic violence. The event provided a forum to consider challenges encountered by police co-ordinators in their work with victims of domestic violence. Participants exchanged views in order to improve their work in addressing those challenges. This activity was part of the Mission’s efforts to support Serbian authorities in establishing a national support system for victims and witnesses of crime in Serbia.

On 17 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoI, organized a roundtable which gathered 20 police co-ordinators on the topic of preventing domestic violence. The event aimed at providing a forum to discuss challenges facing police co-ordinators in their day-to-day work with victims of domestic violence. Participants exchanged best practices and explored ways to improve their work. This activity was part of the Mission’s effort to support the establishment of a national support system for victims and witnesses of crimes in Serbia.

## Regional co-operation in fighting organized crime

In 2016, the OSCE Mission to Serbia contributed to two major developments in the fight against organized crime and serious threats:

1. The development of the Regional Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) by the Ministries of Interior of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The document provides a strategic overview of the threats

and risks of drug trafficking, irregular migration and human trafficking, cybercrime and other forms of organized and serious crime in the three countries.

It is the first joint assessment of this kind in the Western Balkans region.

2. The prosecution offices for organized crime of eleven OSCE participating States (Albania, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Hungary) signed a “Declaration of Intent” to improve their co-operation in the fight against organized crime. Signatories of the declaration restated their commitment to the Palermo Convention on Organized Crime (2000) and agreed to establish more efficient direct exchanges of information through informal channels.

## Hate Crime

On 12 May, the Mission, together with the Judicial Academy, conducted hate crime training for representatives from the judiciary and law enforcement. The course focused on the concept of hate crimes in the international framework, the national legal framework and case law, and Serbia's contribution to the annual ODIHR hate crime report. Approximately twenty participants attended the training. This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to support state institutions and civil society in addressing hate crimes in Serbia.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 7 and 9 March, the Mission, together with the University of Milan and the Serbian Crime and Corruption Reporting Network, organized a seminar on "Studying and Investigating Transnational Organized Crime" at the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Belgrade. During the three-day event, panellists from Italy and Serbia delivered presentations and led discussions on organized crime from academic, criminal-investigation, journalistic and civil society perspectives. A total of 50 participants included university students, as well as representatives from civil society, embassies and international organizations.

As a follow up, on 29 and 30 September, the Mission organized a meeting in Sarajevo, gathering some 10 academic researchers on organized crime from Serbia, Italy, Albania and BiH. The goal of the meeting was to explore the possibility of creating a basis for establishing an academic network of researchers in the Balkans who investigate the organized crime phenomenon from a socio-criminological academic perspective. This initiative was a part of the overall Mission's efforts to enhance an informed approach to combating transnational, organized and serious crime

On 4 May, the Mission facilitated the participation of three representatives from the Service for Combating Organized Crime of the Serbian Police in a trilateral meeting in Budapest between police services from Hungary, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on illegal migration. The representatives of the three police services discussed the overall situation in relation to irregular migration along the Western Balkan route and focused on organized crime groups that smuggle migrants. The meeting, which was a follow-up to one held in Skopje in November 2015, was the first of three trilateral meetings on illegal migration planned for 2016. The other two meetings took place on 22 September in Belgrade

and 7 December in Skopje, where representatives from the three countries exchanged operational data concerning migration-related crimes, with a focus on migrant smuggling. This initiative contributed to the Mission's overall efforts to intensify regional and international police co-operation and address potential threats which originate from the illegal smuggling of migrants by organized crime groups.

From 23 to 30 June, the Mission, together with the MoI, organized two two-day trainings for 61 members from the Ministry's permanent team for firearms trafficking. The trainings provided newly appointed team members with knowledge and skills on firearms identification, investigation techniques, special evidentiary actions including controlled delivery, storage of confiscated firearms, and international co-operation in firearm trafficking investigations. It also presented new relevant legislation including the Law on Firearms and Ammunition and the Criminal Procedure Code. This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to enhance police capacity to combat trans-national, organized and serious crime.

On 7 and 8 November, the Mission, together with the Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime (POOC), organized the second meeting of prosecutors of organized crime and terrorism. Recalling the "Declaration of intent"<sup>3</sup> signed at the previous meeting held in May, the prosecutors gathered with the aim to discuss how to intensify co-operation in cases of organized crime and terrorism. Approximately 30 participants from ten European countries, primarily from the Western Balkans<sup>4</sup> explored ways to intensify co-operation in cases of organized crime and terrorism. This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to enhance the capacities of the POOC to combat organized crime in a more efficient and effective manner.

On 6 and 8 December, the Mission, together with the Embassy of the United Kingdom (UK) to Serbia and the UK National Crime Agency, organized a training course for the MoI's team tasked with responding to cases of kidnapping. Two experts from the UK National Crime Agency delivered training to ten Serbian police officers, introducing them to methods of adequate and efficient response to such cases. The purpose of this training was to create a pool of police officers capable of training uniformed police officers working in regional police districts across Serbia. This activity was part of the Mission's wider efforts to strengthen police capacities to combat serious and organized crime.

<sup>3</sup> The first gathering of this group of prosecutors took place at the international conference "Managing complex data in organized crime and corruption cases", which the Mission organized in Belgrade on 26 and 27 May this year, where the prosecutors signed the "Declaration of intent".

<sup>4</sup> Participants comprised representatives from Albania, BiH (including a prosecutor from Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia.

### **Criminal Investigations and Analysis**

On 8 November, the Mission, together with the POOC and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), organized an event to mark the conclusion of a three-year project which provided the Prosecution Services with advanced software to handle and analyse complex investigative data. As a result, the Prosecution Services' technological capabilities to analyse large amounts of data pertaining to the investigation of cases of organized crime, terrorism and corruption have been enhanced. This project was part of the Mission's overall efforts to enhance the capacities of the POOC to combat organized crime in a more efficient and effective manner.

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

In the period from 20 October to 2 December, the Mission, together with the MoI's Criminal Investigation Directorate, organized four district-level workshops on the topic of financial investigations. The workshops gathered 125 participants from the police, prosecution and judiciary from Niš, Leskovac, Vranje, Prokuplje, Zajecar, Pirot, Bor, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Belgrade. The Mission's expert and three police experts from the MoI's Service for Combatting Organized Crime provided their expertise and facilitated the workshops. The purpose of the workshops was to foster co-operation through deepening the mutual understanding needed for an efficient, joint fight against economic crime. This activity was a part of the overall Mission's efforts to enhance capacity of police, prosecution and judiciary to combat trans-national, organized and serious crime.

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

From 22 to 25 February, the Mission organized the visit of ten high officials from the MoI, the Security Information Agency, and the Military Security and Intelligence Agencies to Rome. The purpose of the visit was to enhance co-operation between Serbia and Italy in combating organized crime, especially preventing and combating terrorism and radicalization. The MoI State Secretary met with the Deputy Minister of the Interior and the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy. The Serbian delegation also met with representatives from the Italian Police, the Service for combating terrorism, the Cyber Crime Department and the Service for suppressing drugs, as well as the Chief Prosecutor for Organized Crime. This activity was part of the Mission's overall efforts to foster a national strategic approach to combating trans-national crimes.

From April to October, the Mission supported the participation of four MoI representatives and three representatives of the Academy for Criminalistic and Police Studies at five Montenegro Police Academy roundtables aimed at discussing education and training matters. The overall objective was to assist a process of curriculum revision and alignment with modern police education and training standards and developments. The roundtables gathered police education and training experts in the areas of police legislation, police duties and competencies, special physical education, criminology and traffic safety from the police services of Albania, BiH, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, as well as from Kosovo. The Mission supported this initiative within its overall goal of assisting regional police co-operation.

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

From 3 to 14 October, the Mission supported the attendance of six officers from the Criminal Investigations Directorate of the MoI in an advanced two-week training course in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation. Russian experts shared lessons learned and best practices with Serbian participants on issues related to countering drug smuggling, including the investigation of drug-related crimes, use of forensic technology in the detection and investigation of these crimes, and handling of informants. This course contributed to further co-operation between the criminal police services of Serbia and the Russian Federation, and was part of the Mission's efforts to enhance the capacities of the police to combat serious and organized crime.

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

On 4 March, the Mission organized a roundtable to present guidelines for applying the principle of non-punishment of victims of human trafficking in Novi Sad. Some forty participants, including judges, prosecutors and police representatives from the jurisdiction of the Novi Sad High Court, learned about the OSCE's recommendations for the implementation of the non-punishment principle for victims of human trafficking for their involvement in crimes committed as a consequence or in the course of being trafficked. This activity lies within the framework of the Mission's wider efforts to support victims of crime.

On 21 November, the Head of Mission signed an MoU with the State Public Prosecutor on the donation of two vehicles and IT equipment to the Task Force on Migration. The Task Force was established by the MoI and the State Prosecutor's Office to investigate and prosecute cases of smuggling and trafficking of migrants. This initiative was part of the Mission's wider efforts to support prosecutors and the police in combating migrant smuggling and trafficking.



**Other**

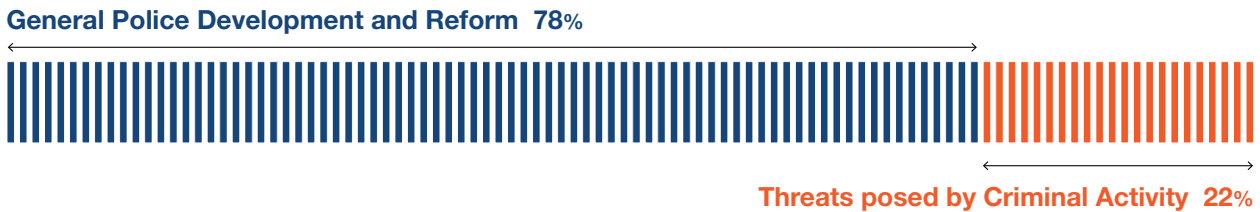
From 18 to 20 January, the Mission, together with the MoI, organized visits to relevant Serbian institutions, including the MoI and the Prosecutor's Office, by three experts from the Italian IT company Sirfina and one EU expert. They presented a new possible technical configuration so that the National Integrated Criminal Intelligence System (NICIS) could be based on already-available software. This solution

would reduce the costs initially forecast and accelerate the implementation of the NICIS system. This initiative was part of the Mission's efforts to enhance police capacities in combating trans-national, organized and other forms of serious crime.

**Mission to Serbia Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities**



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



# 4.6 Mission to Skopje



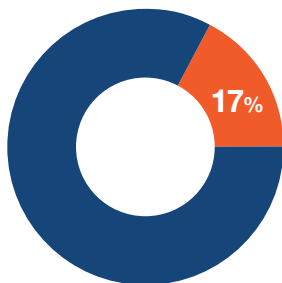
## Introduction

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 PC 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 former crisis areas.

Following the completion of the above task, the Mission’s PDU delivered and facilitated police training, supporting the development of a national Community Policing Programme, and provided expertise at the policy-planning level.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

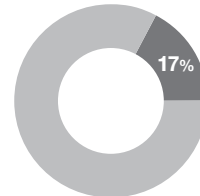
2016



**TOTAL**  
**6,346,000 EUR**

**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**1,104,000 EUR**

2015



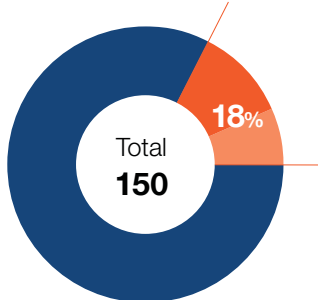
**TOTAL**  
**6,257,200 EUR**

**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**1,094,100 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2016

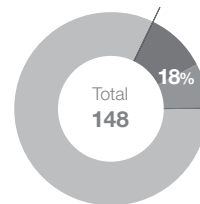
**TOTAL**



**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**26 Total**  
**16 Local**  
**10 International**

2015

**TOTAL**



**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**26 Total**  
**15 Local**  
**11 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

In 2016, the activities of the PDU were divided into three main programmatic fields:

### **Police Reform:**

- Co-ordinating with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) in furthering the process of reforms through an impact evaluation on training related to the new Law on Criminal Procedure (LCP);
- Strengthening the efficiency of the MoIA in the area of special police operations, fostering professional relations and internal co-ordination between the Uniformed Police and Crime Investigation Police, as well as capacity building in the fields of strategic planning, quality management and control; and
- Strengthening the capacity of the MoIA Police Training Centre (PTC) and the Senior Police Advisors for Continuous Training by providing support in the implementation of the MoIA Training Centre Strategy 2014-2019, developed with assistance from the Mission's PDU.

### **Democratic Policing:**

- Assisting in sustaining reforms and building an effective police service at a decentralized level through co-located police advisers; and
- 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; and
- Supporting border management and control with a focus on internal and regional security through facilitating cross-border dialogue and co-operation.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### **Police Development and Reform**

From 30 March to 1 April, three MoIA representatives from the PTC attended the first week of the second training session on e-course design facilitated by two e-learning experts. The training sessions were part of a multiphase Mission e-learning project that aimed to assist the MoIA's PTC in modernizing its training system for police officers. During this time, the participants drafted the content of a new e-course dedicated to "Arrest, Detention and Use of Means of Coercion". This course was part of a series of six planned e-courses aimed at building the capacity of police officers, which were conducted in 2016 with Mission support. The first training session took

place from 25 January to 5 February, the third one from 6 to 10 June, the fourth one from 20 to 23 June, the fifth one from 1 to 3 November, and the sixth and final one from 22 to 27 December.

From 21 to 24 June, a total of 306 police officers passed the first online exam using the e-testing module of the Learning Management System at the MoIA's Police Training Centre. The development of the e-testing Module was supported by the Mission, and is based on the new MoIA Collective Agreement which stipulates that all such exams and the future testing of MoIA employees have to be done in electronic form. This activity enabled the MoIA to put in place an electronic testing system with automated evaluation, leading to a reduced number of resources.

On 27 July, Mission representatives participated in the launch of the Mission-supported INTEL DATA project

activity. The launch, held at the MoIA, was attended by senior police management, including the Director of Police. The INTEL DATA software aims to increase the effectiveness of gathering, storing, sharing and analysing all intelligence data handled by the police. The software will also provide for the digitalization of all communication at the local, regional and central levels.

On 26 August, the Mission provided three vehicles to the MoIA. The Director of Police received the vehicles, which will be used in the Sector for Internal Affairs (SIA) in Tetovo, the Regional Centre for Border Affairs North, and the Regional Centre for Border Affairs South.

On 29 and 30 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIA, organized a two-day seminar to foster internal co-operation and co-ordination between the Uniformed Police and Criminal Investigation Departments (CIDs). The target group consisted of the Heads of Uniformed Police and Heads of Criminal Investigation Departments from the eight SIAs throughout the country, as well as selected Police Station Commanders, Inspectors for General Crime and Police Advisers from the MoIA. The purpose of the workshop was to encourage police officers to work effectively together and to develop intra-departmental co-operation in order to increase the efficiency of police investigations and deliver more effective police services to citizens.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

From 14 to 16 September, the Mission supported the MoIA in organizing a Working Group to develop a “Victim’s Rights” poster. The Working Group drafted the text and designed the poster, which contained comprehensive information on victims’ rights, as well as the role of the police in providing care to victims of crime. The poster will be distributed and displayed in all Police Stations throughout the country.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

On 29 and 30 June, the Mission organized a two-day workshop for 22 members of the Police Union on countering gender-based discrimination, with the aim of advancing the position of women in police services and increasing gender sensitivity amongst police officers. The workshop, held in Ohrid, was part of the Mission’s programme to support the democratization of the police, and was in line with the Mission’s efforts to encourage gender equality in all areas of society.

On 11 and 14 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the Tetovo SIA, organized two roundtable discussions entitled “The Role of Women in Enhancing Security in the Community”. 46 participants representing different communities in Tetovo and Gostivar, as well as crime and prevention police officers,

attended the events. The roundtables provided an interactive forum where women gave their perspectives on policing and safety.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 3 June and 15 June, the Mission, in co-operation with police officers from the Kumanovo SIA, organized two roundtable discussions in Lipkovo on the role of women in creating safer communities. The participants included 14 women in the first roundtable and 12 in the second from different ethnic backgrounds and professions, with each of them engaged in their communities on a regular basis. The aim of the roundtables was to identify how women can contribute to policing, safety and security in their own communities. A number of recommendations were agreed upon, including organizing Citizen Advisory Group meetings in the localities where participants are living, as well as encouraging women to attend.

On 11 and 12 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIA, organized a two-day workshop in Ohrid on policing in a multi-ethnic society. 40 police officers of different ethnicities working in Ohrid and Bitola police station/office attended the event and exchanged information and experiences related to multi-ethnic policing. The workshop also served as a platform for generating ideas on future measures to foster the effective functioning of ethnically mixed police units, as well as to ensure the acceptance and equal treatment of police officers from non-majority communities.

### Hate Crime

By the end of 2016, a group of 25 police hate crime trainers, who completed a Training of Trainers on Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) developed by ODIHR in 2015, had conducted a total of 67 one-day training sessions countrywide, cascading the knowledge on hate crimes to 1,259 police officers.

Simultaneously, the Mission continued to build the capacities of 25 police hate crime trainers who attended a two-day seminar in September to evaluate the progress made in implementing the “cascade training” to police officers. Additionally, they practiced presentation skills, discussed hate crime issues and worked to identify the next steps for overcoming gaps in existing police practices.

At the managerial level, the Mission organized regional hate crime workshops in eight SIAs: Skopje, Kumanovo, Tetovo, Ohrid, Bitola, Stip, Strumica and Veles. 182 SIA managers, of which 17 are women, advanced their understanding on the nature of hate crimes and the importance of a robust police response to the issue. They had an opportunity

## Hate Crime Training

Over the course of 2016, 25 police hate crime trainers conducted a total of 67 one-day training sessions across the country to 1,259 police officers. These police hate crime trainers attended a two-day seminar in September to evaluate the progress made in implementing the “cascade training” to police officers, practice presentation skills, discuss hate crime issues and identify the next steps for overcoming gaps in the existing police practice.

At the managerial level, the Mission organized regional hate crime workshops in eight SIAs: Skopje, Kumanovo, Tetovo, Ohrid, Bitola, Stip, Strumica and Veles. 182 SIA managers, of which 17 are women, advanced their understanding of hate crimes and the importance of a robust police response to the issue through discussions with representatives of civil society and experts in the area of hate crimes from the Mission and the

MoIA. A two-day workshop on hate crimes and hate speech was organized in SIA Tetovo for 18 field police officers, as SIA Tetovo was identified as one of the most vulnerable parts of the country for potential inter-ethnic tensions due to ethnic diversity and high population density.

to discuss the issue with representatives of civil society in the country, as well as with the experts in the area of hate crimes from the Mission and the MoIA. In addition a two-day workshop on hate crimes and hate speech was organized in SIA Tetovo for 18 field police officers, as SIA Tetovo has been identified as one of the most vulnerable parts of the country for potential inter-ethnic tensions due to ethnic diversity and a dense population.

## Public Order and Crisis Management

From 25 to 28 April, the Mission, in co-operation with the Embassy of France, implemented an Operative Shadowing and Scouting training course for a newly established Tactical Reconnaissance Team of the Special Police Operations Department in Skopje. Two experts from the French National Special Police Forces trained the participants in drafting special police operation action plans and on information gathering/sharing amongst police units during specific operations.

well as from Kosovo. In this simulation exercise, which started in Podgorica and ended in Skopje, more than 100 officials from the region worked on applying Special Investigative Measures and devised ways to foster inter-institutional co-operation in combating various forms of organized crime. The activity aimed at further enhancing the capacities of the MoIA, in particular the Sector for Suppression of Serious and Organized Crime, as well as the horizontal co-operation between regional OSCE field operations.

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

From 9 to 13 May, the Mission organized a training course on investigating financial crimes for 18 representatives of the Financial Police, Financial Intelligence Office and the MoIA. The training course was organized in close co-operation with the Italian Embassy and the Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs-International Police Cooperation Service. Two experts from the Italian Guardia di Finanza delivered the training course.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

From 19 to 21 October, the Mission organized a regional exercise to combat different types of organized crime, including property crimes and illegal migration with a cross-border dimension. The exercise involved police officers and prosecutors from Montenegro, Albania, the host country, as

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

From 20 to 22 June, the Mission, with the participation of two experts from the German Federal Police, organized a workshop in Mavrovo for staff based at four Common Contact Centres (CCC). During the workshop, the commanders of the CCCs outlined their duties and experiences, as well the legal framework within which the exchange of data takes place with neighbouring countries. The German experts introduced the data exchange system used by the German

Police with Poland and the Czech Republic, the Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA) and the VoDos case management system. Mission representatives also accompanied the experts to Deve Bair Police Custom Co-operation Centre, where detailed information was shared about the centre's daily activities in co-operating with the Bulgarian border police.

From 21 to 23 September, the Mission organized a trilateral meeting in Belgrade, Serbia on the fight against organized crime groups involved in human trafficking. Law enforcement practitioners from Hungary and Serbia took part in the meeting and discussed the modus operandi of organized criminal groups involved in the smuggling of migrants, including existing forms of smuggling and necessary steps to strengthen regional co-operation, as well as possible intelligence sharing between the three countries.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

From 9 to 13 May, the Mission organized a training course on "Combating Internet and Social Media used by Terrorist Organizations" for 18 representatives from the Directorate for Security and Counter Intelligence and the State Intelligence Agency. The training course took place at the Police Training Centre in Skopje and was delivered by a consultant from Turkey. The aim of this course was to improve the knowledge and skills of the participants regarding the use of the Internet and social media by terrorist groups for recruitment and propaganda purposes.

From 10 to 12 May, the Mission, in close co-operation with the Embassy of France, organized a workshop on Management, Command and Control in emergency situations. Twenty police officers from the Special Police Operations Department managerial staff, as well as other police units, took part. The workshop was facilitated by three high ranking officials in the French National Special Police Forces. The aim of the workshop was to share experiences and lessons learned from cases of terrorism.

From 5 to 11 September, the Mission organized a training course on "Crisis Negotiations for First Responding Officers." Thirty participants from the Special Police Unit and the Rapid Deployment Unit took part. Three members of the MoIA's Negotiation Team delivered the training, which aimed to support the MoIA in strengthening its capacities to prevent, detect and suppress terrorist acts in line with the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

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

On 14 March, the Mission began a one-week advanced training course, in co-operation with the German Federal Police and the PTC, for local border police on detecting forged travel documents and certificates. The training course aimed to increase the participants' operational awareness on the security features of regional passports and Schengen visas, as well as to enhance their skills regarding the use of modern forensic equipment. The training course was part of the Mission's support to national institutions in the fight against trans-national threats and organized crime, with a particular focus on irregular migration and trafficking in human beings.

On 7 June, a French police trainer, with the support of the Mission, delivered two separate training courses on facial recognition for staff based at the Tabanovce Border Crossing Point on the northern border. The objective of the training course was to increase the border police officers' ability to detect impostors and prevent the illegal use of documents. The activity is expected to help increase the effectiveness of tackling cross-border criminality, in particular irregular migration and trafficking in human beings. The same training course was delivered on 12 July to nine police officers at the Bogorodica Border Crossing Point. On 23 August, five border police officers who serve at the Blace Border Crossing Point on the northern border also received this training. On 30 August, twenty Border Police Officers based at Skopje Airport took part in the same training course.

From 14 to 16 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the French Embassy, organized a 3-day on-site training course entitled "Green border observation in mountainous areas" for the 16 staff working at the Regional Centre for Border Affairs-East. French police experts working in mountainous areas shared various skills, including map reading, positioning/orientation techniques, tracking, communication, first aid and rescue in mountainous areas. The training course aimed to enhance the ability of police officers to tackle cross-border criminality, including irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, narcotics smuggling and the proliferation of SALW. From 18 to 21 September, the same training course was delivered to sixteen staff members stationed in Ohrid at the Regional Centre for Border Affairs West. More than 70% of this border is mountainous, and it is used by smugglers and irregular migrants.

### Mission to Skopje Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



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

General Police Development and Reform 88%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 12%

## 4.7 Mission to Moldova



### Introduction

The Mission to Moldova does not have a mandate for certain specific police-related activities. However, in the areas of gender-based and domestic violence and trafficking in human beings and Migration-related crime, the mission supported a number of capacity-building activities.

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

2016



**TOTAL**  
**2,292,000 EUR**

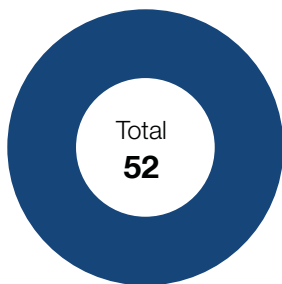
2015



**TOTAL**  
**2,200,000 EUR**

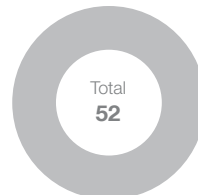
#### STAFF\* N/A

2016



**TOTAL**  
**52 Total**  
**39 Local**  
**13 International**

2015



**TOTAL**  
**52 Total**  
**39 Local**  
**13 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) 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

## Gender-based and Domestic Violence

On 2 and 3 June, the Mission delivered specialized training for law enforcement officers working on domestic violence cases in northern Moldova. The training included lessons on how to assess the impact of violence on victims, referral services and the application of appropriate response measures. Participants benefited from information on co-operating with crisis services, including those engaged in awareness-raising and medical assistance.

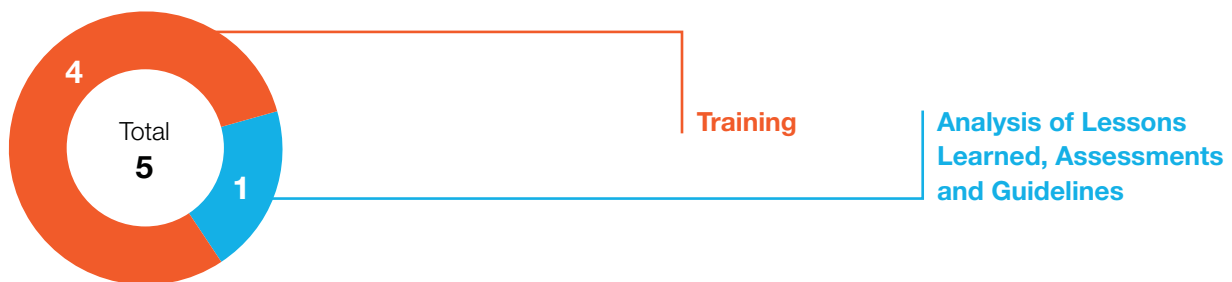
Throughout August, the Mission continued supporting crisis centres that provided family counselling related to domestic violence. Psychosocial and legal consultations were offered to 38 individuals in the villages of Mihailovca, Molochis, Butuceni, Jura and Camenca. These consultations aimed to assist victims suffering from domestic violence to access

rights related to property and land, detoxification treatment (in the case of alcohol abusers), and inheritance. On 22 and 23 September, the Mission supported a specialized training course for 67 law enforcement officers on the handling cases of domestic violence. The training course, delivered in Riscani district, included the same sessions as the previous training in June. The participants were also informed of new amendments to the Law on Domestic Violence.

On 27 and 28 September, the Mission organized the first session of a Train-the-Trainers programme for senior police trainers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in delivering trainings on addressing domestic violence.

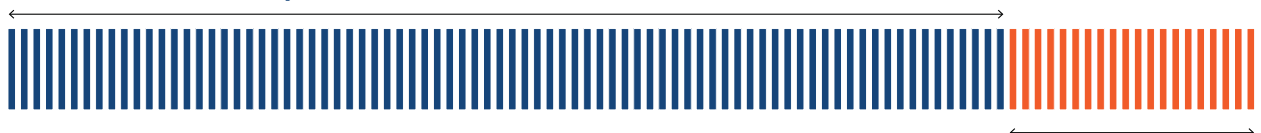
On 18 and 19 October, the Mission organized training for 68 law enforcement officers on handling cases of domestic violence. This training course was delivered to police officers working in Glodeni district, and included the same sessions as the trainings given in August and September. This was the last of six training sessions conducted during the year for police officers in northern Moldova organized in partnership with NGO "Artemida", which manages a Centre in Drochia for aggressors of domestic violence.

## Mission to Moldova Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



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

General Police Development and Reform 80%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 20%

## 4.8 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 with regard to organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, and gender-based violence, and the establishment of national prevention mechanisms to, *inter alia*, address torture and ill-treatment in the penitentiary system. Increased transparency and efficiency of the Ministry of the Interior (Mol)'s media relations to reduce the potential for conflict also represented a part of the PCU's efforts. Since 2014, the conflict in Ukraine has significantly shaped the priorities of the PCU and its national partners regarding its police-related activities, which has resulted in extensive PCU support provided in line with ongoing police reform.

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

2016



**TOTAL\*\***  
**3,598,800 EUR**

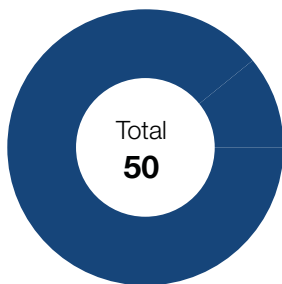
2015



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

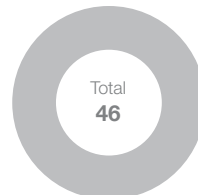
#### STAFF\* N/A

2016



**TOTAL**  
**50** Total  
**47** Local  
**3** International

2015



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

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

\*\* The PCU doesn't 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

The PCU greatly deepened its support to police training, as it was able to respond quickly and flexibly to the National Police's reform efforts. This was facilitated through an increase in the PCU's unified budget and the establishment of the PCU's Human Security Programme.

To aid Ukraine's police reform, the PCU focused on developing skills and knowledge for large-scale public security units, such as patrol and neighbourhood police, and highly specialized police units responsible for combating cybercrime and human trafficking.

In 2016, the PCU facilitated training of over 10,400 police officers, namely:

- 3,054 new police recruits (84 cyberpolice, 170 neighbourhood and 2,800 patrol police officers) received two- and four-month initial trainings (ranging from 200 to 760 hours) developed with PCU support before they were inducted into the service;
- 3,639 re-attested police officers (84 cyberpolice, 200 anti-human trafficking and 3,355 neighbourhood police officers), who received 98-hour specialized training developed with PCU support. 96% successfully passed the final exam; and
- 3,710 patrol police officers provided with additional PCU-facilitated 98-hour in-service training based on a needs assessment.

Overall, the PCU supported the development of 7 training curricula constituting of 161 training courses/subjects with 1588 training hours.

The experience gained by the National Police and the international community during the establishment of the new patrol police helped to identify core courses to be used for the training and re-training of all police units. Courses on combating human trafficking and domestic violence developed with the PCU's support for 2016 were approved as mandatory for all training and re-training programmes of the Ukrainian National Police, and constitute six of the 32 instructional hours in the core training.

Ukrainian citizens' perception of and trust in the police increased in 2016. A National Survey on citizens' perception of security developed by DCAF, Razumkov Center, and the

MFA of the Netherlands notes that the percentage of those who trust the police almost doubled in comparison to 2013-2015, with 40,7% of citizens having trust in the police. The respondents also recognized an increase in the police's adherence to human rights (46,7% in 2016 vs 22,3% in 2014).

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

During 2016, the PCU led a working group that developed a concept and action plan on community policing in Ukraine while also reviewing the functional responsibilities of neighbourhood police officers to ensure they were aligned with the law "On National Police" and the community policing concept. All the documents produced by the working group were presented and handed over to the National Police. The PCU also contributed extensively to similar groups on criminal police and human resources, and police training led by the European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine (EUAM).

The PCU continued to promote a stronger community policing approach by involving civil society experts in the development and implementation of police training programmes.

The MoI introduced a 98-hour retraining programme for the reformed neighbourhood police designed with PCU assistance. The new curriculum placed far more emphasis on the rule of law, human rights, ethics and community policing than the previous training. In 2016, 3,355 re-attested neighbourhood police officers received the 98-hour training in 14 regions of Ukraine (with 97% passing the exam). Training in 11 regions will be covered in 2017.

The PCU also supported the development of a four-month programme (688 hours in total) for newly recruited neighbourhood police officers. The training materials were developed with a focus on community policing, combating domestic violence, protecting human rights including the rights of a child, and other practical aspects of daily neighbourhood policing. In 2016, the first 170 cadets completed this training in Kyiv and Odessa.

In 2016, the PCU trained the last cohort of 2,800 new patrol police officers in combating human trafficking and domestic violence in 10 Ukrainian cities, concluding the establishment of the new patrol police in all regions of Ukraine. Based on the results of the patrol police training needs survey, the PCU facilitated the development of a 98-hour curriculum and materials to deepen the knowledge and improve the skills of patrol police officers. During the year, 3,710 patrol police officers in 11 cities participated in this two-week re-training session.

In April, the PCU and the EUAM jointly organized the third Parliament-Civil Society Platform, as a Kyiv-based analogue to the Donbas forums. The event focused on Ukrainian police reform, and was attended by approximately 150 people, including several participants from earlier Donbas dialogue forums.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

At the request of Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy, the PCU, in co-operation with the OSCE Secretariat's Gender Section, UN Women and other partners, provided expert support in the drafting of the Ukrainian National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. This was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in February.

To support the implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 "Women. Peace. Security", the PCU facilitated the development of a training manual and course on gender aspects of conflict for law enforcement and military personnel and social service providers. The developed training material will be piloted in 2017 with the aim to further finalize and handover the material to the relevant training institutions.

In order to raise awareness and strengthen inclusiveness and co-operation in the implementation of the National Action Plan, in September, the PCU, in co-operation with the "Equal Opportunities" Caucus of Ukrainian Parliament, Ukrainian government, NGOs and international partners, organized an International Forum on Partnership between the Parliament, Government and Civil Society on the Implementation of the National Action Plan.

At the request of the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, the PCU facilitated the drafting of governmental regulations on a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to provide assistance to victims of gender-based violence, including violence resulting from the current conflict. The draft is expected to be approved in 2017.

The PCU also assisted in the development of a monitoring card to ensure regular and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the progress made in the implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 "Women. Peace. Security" at both the national and regional levels, with a specific focus on gender-based violence. When approved, the monitoring card will allow the government to have a detailed method of tracking data on specific types of gender-based violence offences, along with demographics of victims and offenders, including if they belong to the most conflict-affected population groups such as IDPs, ex-combatants, etc., as well as measures undertaken to respond to each case and other data recommended by OSCE, Council of Europe and EU gender-related documents.

In October, the PCU, together with the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy, conducted a three-day workshop on strengthening interagency co-operation for preventing and combating domestic violence and providing comprehensive services to victims for 25 regional social service practitioners.

On 3 November, at the request of the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy, the PCU facilitated a dialogue platform for over 150 heads of the regional departments of social services and child protection to discuss the implementation of social reforms in the context of decentralization and the influence of gender aspects. A special focus was put on improving the basic social protections of the population as a pre-condition for combating manifestations of gender-based violence including human trafficking and domestic violence. Participants also discussed the influence of decentralization processes on the implementation of the state policy to promote gender equality, communicated respective challenges to the management of the Ministry, and jointly identified solutions to be implemented in 2017.

### Extensive support to Ukraine's police reform

- Over 10,400 police officers trained
- Seven training curricula constituting of 161 training courses/subjects and 1588 training hours developed and implemented
- Interactive training methods with a strong focus on daily policing
- Selection and training-of-trainers not only among representatives of police and its educational institutions, but also external trainers from civil society, business, leading IT, law, banking, university and forensic institutions
- Cross-cutting evaluation
- 96% of trainees successfully pass exams

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

The PCU led the establishment of a working group on improving risk assessment and risk management in combating transnational organized crime. The working group will produce a methodological handbook that integrates a human-rights based approach based on Europol standards and practices.

In May, the PCU organized a workshop in Uzhgorod and a study tour to the OSCE in Vienna for security service press officers, with a focus on improving their communications during emergencies and supporting press rights.

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

In November and December, the PCU and UNODC cooperated in supporting the second round of a two-week training on strategic and operational analysis of financial crimes, delivered by Anacapa Sciences Incorporated. Some 50 financial investigators attended the training, which took place in Odessa.

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

In February, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a new 2016-2020 State Social Programme on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. The PCU supported the development of the programme, which includes features specific to the conflict in Ukraine. Additionally, the Ministry of Social Policy and the National Police signed an agreement, developed with support from the PCU, to co-operate in combating trafficking in human beings.

The PCU supported four meetings of an inter-agency working group on co-ordinating and developing a policy for a co-ordinated response to trafficking in human beings. These meetings prompted the high-level Inter-Agency Co-ordination Council on Family Issues to reconvene in March to examine the national anti-trafficking response following a five-year break.

NGO implementing partners of the PCU continued supporting multidisciplinary groups in 13 regions in the implementation of the NRM to combat trafficking in human beings. The groups include police, social-service providers, employment centres, legal aid providers and others, who provide a wide range of assistance to victims and prosecute

traffickers of human beings. A two-day co-ordination meeting was held for civil society and government partners working on the NRM in 13 regions, and approximately 6,200 stakeholders were trained by NGO implementing partners in various aspects of combating trafficking.

The PCU helped develop a module on identifying and intervening in possible trafficking cases within the NRM, which will be included in the teachers' standard professional development curriculum.

To improve public awareness on human trafficking and victim assistance during the Global and European Anti-Trafficking Days and International Day for Abolition of Slavery, the PCU helped Ukrainian Ministries of Social Policy and of Interior produce and distribute more than 1 million leaflets, booklets, posters, stickers and manuals, and displayed around 400 billboards and posters with celebrities featuring warnings on the risks of trafficking.

Together, each of these efforts resulted in 110 persons being registered as victims of human trafficking in 2016, compared to 83 victims registered in 2015. 2016 was also the first year where the number of human trafficking victims receiving social status and assistance within the NRM was higher than the number of victims registered by the police (69). This demonstrates that Ukrainian state NRM stakeholders follow the human rights approach they have been taught in numerous trainings, including those conducted by the PCU.

From July to December, the PCU led the development and implementation of a 98-hour re-training programme for re-attested anti-trafficking police units. Following the approval of the training curriculum by the National Police, the PCU facilitated the development of training materials with police and civil society experts to ensure a victim-centred and human rights oriented approach across all materials. The training focused on investigative techniques used in human trafficking crimes, the role of the police in the NRM, misuse of information technologies by criminals and the peculiarities of working with victims who find themselves in severe psychological distress. Additionally, the programme explored the community policing approach in preventing and investigating human trafficking crimes through co-operation with local communities and civil society organizations, as well as links between human trafficking and crimes including smuggling of migrants and sexual exploitation. 250 folders with the training materials were printed and delivered to Kyiv University of Internal Affairs, where the re-training of 200 police officers took place. 97,6% of trainees scored "pass" or higher. The training assessment showed that on a scale from 1 to 10, the average trainee score for quality of training materials was 9.1 and the average score for trainers'

performance was 8.8. The National Police requested the PCU to continue the re-training for additional 150 officers in 2017.

To help Ukrainian authorities address new challenges in the prosecution of human trafficking, the PCU continued piloting a course on combating IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes during a five-day training for anti-trafficking and cyber police officers. The course has been incorporated into the curriculum of state re-training programmes for anti-trafficking police officers, and has also become a part of the state training programme for cyberpolice officers.

To further ensure a co-ordinated and streamlined approach, the PCU gathered representatives from the National Police of Ukraine, along with prosecutors and judges from Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Lugansk, Poltava, Sumy and Kharkiv regions, for the first in a series of roundtables on investigating and prosecuting IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes held in Kharkiv on 21 and 22 September. Participants focused on increasing their common understanding of the links between human trafficking and cybercrimes and requested the PCU's support in the development of a similar training course for prosecutors and judges.

### Cybercrime

In 2016, the PCU helped develop four-month training courses for cyber police inspectors and special agents. In March, the PCU conducted a training of 16 trainers at the Kharkiv State University of Interior, where the cyber police are trained. This training included external specialists in law, banking and information technology. The course itself launched immediately thereafter, with 84 recruits completing the training by July.

Based on this positive experience, the National Police requested that the PCU lead the development and implementation of the re-training programme for re-attested cyber police officers. During August and September, the curriculum for cyber police training was adapted into a 98-hour, two-week training programme. To continue its focus on practical policing training, the PCU ensured that every subject had at least 50% of their training dedicated to case studies, role plays, practical exercises and discussions.

Following the training of the newly recruited cyber police officers, the PCU selected top-rated trainers and engaged them in the re-training process. 200 folders with training materials were printed and delivered to Kharkiv University of Internal Affairs, where the re-training was launched in October. As of December, 80 inspectors and 4 special agents received training on their respective areas, with 96% of trainees scored "passed" or higher. The training assessment showed that on a scale from 1 to 10, the average trainee score for quality of training materials was 8.2, and the average score for trainers' performance was 8.4. The re-training is expected to continue in 2017 and cover all re-attested in-service cyber police officers.

In 2016, PCU helped Ukrainian authorities better prepare for increasing risks to critical infrastructure and cyberspace. In September, the PCU organized a training on malware persistence methods, Java-based threats and related issues. Throughout the year, the PCU organized additional online trainings for law enforcement officers on the criminal law aspects of cyber-terrorism.

### Counter-Terrorism

The PCU assisted border guards in combating terrorism by developing a training curriculum and a manual for Fighting Terrorism by Using Risk and Criminal Analysis course, which were handed over to the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. Furthermore, the PCU organized a training-of-trainers on the subject, which was delivered by experts from the Polish Border Guard. As a result, thirty officers from the risk and criminal analysis units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and the Security Service of Ukraine, along with professors from the National Academies of the State Border Guard Service and the Security Service enhanced their skills and knowledge on fighting terrorism by using risk and criminal analysis during a two-week course at the Border Academy in Khmelnytsky. The training course focused on the applicability of analytical tools to identify and counter terrorist threats, and involved interactive and practical assignments with analyses of terrorist attacks and applied exercises on managing crisis situations.

### Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



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

General Police Development and Reform 62%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 38%

# 4.9 Office in Yerevan



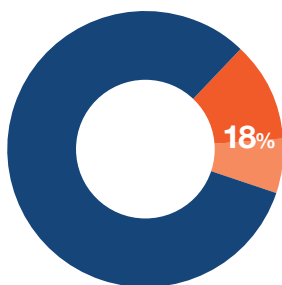
## Introduction

The OSCE Office in Yerevan (the Office) assisted Armenia in the reform of its police services in further developing democratic policing practices. The Office's activities were mainly focused on strengthening police-public partnerships and building the police's capacities to address domestic violence issues.

Following the seizure of the premises of the police patrol regiment in the Erebuni district of Yerevan by an armed group and subsequent public protests, the Office organized meetings with the police leadership, representatives from the Police Educational Complex (PEC) and

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2016

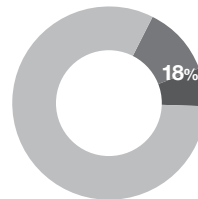


**TOTAL**  
**3,030,200 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY**  
**ACTIVITIES (PMA)**  
**543,100 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
**(34% out of the PMA budget)**  
**187,000 EUR**

2015



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

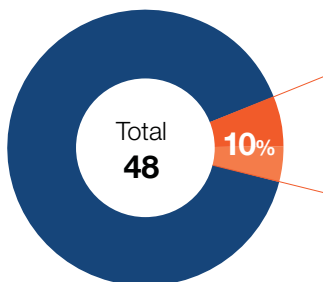
**POLITICO-MILITARY**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
**533,400 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
**UB-187,000 EUR (6%)**  
**EXB-57,000 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2016

**TOTAL**



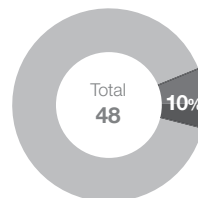
**POLITICO-MILITARY**  
**ACTIVITIES (PMA)**

**5 Total**  
**4 Local**  
**1 International**

**STAFF WITHIN PMP WORKING**  
**ON POLICE RELATED ACTIVITIES\***  
**(40% out of Politico-Military Activities)**  
**2<sup>b</sup>**

2015

**TOTAL**



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

**5 Total**  
**4 Local**  
**1 International**

**STAFF WITHIN PMA WORKING ON**  
**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
**(40% out of Politico-Military Activities)**  
**2<sup>c</sup>**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

a 1 local staff working on cyber security issues

b Not included: 1 ExB staff working on community policing issues

c Not included: 1 ExB staff working on community policing issues, 2 staff members within Democratization Programme working on THB and 1 staff working on cyber security issues



the police oversight bodies, the National Assembly's Standing Committee on Defence, National Security and Internal Affairs, the Human Rights Defender's Office (HRDO) and civil society. These meetings focused on how lessons learned from the protests could help in the development of more targeted reforms, identification of main priorities, as well as a better understanding of how to modify police training and apply it in operational policing. As an outcome of the discussions, the Office, in addition to its planned activities, organized capacity-building events aimed at improving police officers' negotiation and communication skills in crisis situations and during public order management (POM), as well as strengthening the knowledge and skills of police cadets on various elements of democratic policing. The co-operation with the HRDO focused on the identified need to further strengthen the capacity of the HRDO's Rapid Reaction Group (RRG), which actively monitored the July events and provided regular updates to the Office on the situation. To raise public awareness on the functions of the RRG, the Office supported the preparation and broadcast of a thematic TV programme. Another outcome of the discussions was an agreement to organize a conference in 2017 with the Office's support and with active involvement by the police, media and civil society to assess the existing level of co-operation, the main challenges and the ways to further improve trust in the police.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform

From 6 to 10 June, the Office continued to participate in the work of the independent admissions commission that monitors the admission process of the Police Training Centre of the Republic of Armenia Police Educational Complex. Established at the Office's initiative in 2011, the commission organizes and oversees a fair and transparent admission process. In the fourth review of the 2015-2016 academic year, 115 applicants, including six women, were admitted to the Police Training Centre.

On 20 and 21 July, the Office, DCAF and the police, organized a train-the-trainers course using an interactive teaching methodology and curriculum design for 25 staff members from the Police Educational Complex. The trainers covered topics related to needs analysis, and linked training to organizational performance, curriculum design and lesson planning. These topics were supplemented with thematic exercises, group work and role playing.

From 1 to 6 and from 8 to 16 August, a representative of the Office participated in the independent admissions commission monitoring the admissions process to the Police Academy and Police College of the Police Educational

Complex. For the 2017 academic year, 22 applicants, including 11 women, were admitted to the Police Academy, and 77 applicants, including 15 women, were admitted to the Police College. During the 2015, 2016 and 2017 academic years, the total number of women admitted to the Academy and College has remained consistent, but the number of female applicants to the College has increased by 50 per cent.

From 31 October to 3 November, the Office supported a training course on democratic policing for 30 cadets from the Police Educational Complex. The course covered the role of the police in a democratic, rule-of-law based society, the essence and principles of community policing, fundamental human rights, police ethics, professionalism and integrity, police-media relations, building trust between the police and the public, responses to domestic violence, negotiation and conflict resolution.

### Police Management / Human Resources

On 23 and 24 November, the Office, in co-operation with DCAF, organized a workshop on police management methods and practices. Workshop facilitators shared advanced theories of management and leadership, along with the importance of delegating authority and empowering subordinates with over 20 participants from various police districts and services. The participants and international experts discussed the specifics of management and leadership in the Armenian police, as well as the identification of opportunities for further modernization and reform.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

On 19 July, the Office, in co-operation with the police and DCAF, organized an information session on human rights in POM at the Police Educational Complex. The audience included 13 second-year cadets from the Police College and 12 first-year cadets from the Police Academy, who learned about core principles and examples of best practices in balancing competing rights.

On 20 July, the Office organized a meeting between DCAF policing experts and the head and deputy head of the police's Legal Department. The meeting was organized in response to a request by the police for support in obtaining international expertise with regard to policing public assemblies. The discussion included best practices for police action during passive but unauthorized protests, policing techniques for moving sit-in protesters and relations with the media. The DCAF experts provided an overview of the operational procedures in use in the United Kingdom, such as accountability requirements, tactical approaches, decision-making logs, command structures and media relations.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

On 12 and 13 September, the Office supported two roundtable discussions for the police entitled "Democratic Policing: Equal Rights and Opportunities" and conducted by experts from DCAF. The first was tailored for mid-management police staff, while the second targeted the academic staff from the Police Educational Complex. The roundtables, attended by over 40 people, aimed to increase participants' awareness of the relevance of ensuring equality in opportunities and obligations for men and women within the police. The discussions also highlighted the importance of balanced gender representation as an integral component of improving police operational effectiveness, as well as covering the achievements and challenges of the police in the area of gender representation.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 26 February, the Office and the Police Department for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Juvenile Rights organized a roundtable to discuss the role of school inspectors in preventing juvenile delinquency. Around 60 school inspectors, heads of police units and high schools, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Science and Education, presented success stories and challenges in the work of school inspectors. Participants developed recommendations to improve co-operation between school inspectors and school administrative staff.

On 10, 11, 18, 19 and 25 March, the Office, together with the NGO "National Centre for Legal Researches", organized a training on community policing for fifteen officers from the Ijevan Police District. These sessions covered administrative law, community policing policy and practice, as well as communication skills.

On 14 and 15 April, a total of fifty community policing officers and faculty members from the Ijevan College and High School met in Tavush province to discuss options for joint police-student initiatives. They underscored the importance of educational institutions in building trust in younger generations.

On 7, 12, 13 and 15 July, the Office, in co-operation with the NGO "National Centre for Legal Researches", met with community police officers from Yerevan's Erebuni District and with community police officers and citizens of Sevan in the Gegharkunik region. The meetings in Yerevan covered a needs assessment, psychological testing and additional information on community policing, while the Sevan meeting was an opportunity for community police officers and local citizens to address issues of concern regarding security.

On 12 August, the Office, its civil society implementing partner and community policing officers, organized a social and athletic event for teenagers from families with incomes below the poverty threshold in Sevan, Gegharkunik region. Aimed at strengthening police-public relations, the event was attended by 50 teenagers, their parents, representatives from local self-government bodies and community police officers.

On 15 and 16 September, community police officers from the Nor Nork and Avan Police Divisions attended a training event on the concept of community policing and its practical implementation.

From 19 to 22 September, a training event was delivered at the Nor Nork Police Division on the administrative functions of community police officers and the legal issues encountered in their work.

On 21 October, the Office supported a community outreach event by the Nor Nork district police that included local residents and their children, municipal officials and Police College cadets. The goal was to form a local citizens' advisory group for community policing. The police, representatives from the municipality, community members and representatives from the Office discussed local security-related issues and agreed to hold one to two meetings per month with local stakeholders.

## Gender-based and Domestic Violence

On 22 March, the Office, together with the “Social Justice” NGO, organized a roundtable discussion in Gegharkunik province for 40 representatives of the province’s police, municipal authorities and civil society in order to present activities to be carried out collaboratively during the year to help prevent domestic violence.

From 17 to 20 May, two training courses took place in Tsaghkadzor dedicated to combating domestic violence through a partnership between state and non-state stakeholders. The trainings were part of the Office’s project to strengthen police capacities in preventing domestic violence. Participants included representatives from the juvenile police and community services, district social and child protection services, guardianship and trusteeship councils and NGOs from Yerevan and the Gegharkunik region. Among the topics presented were definitions of domestic violence, its phases and prevailing myths, victimization, victim interviewing, as well as challenges and perspectives of multi-agency partnership.

On 23 June, the Office organized a meeting in the Martuni municipality, Gegharkunik region, to examine cases of domestic violence registered in that district. The deputy mayor, social workers and community police officers agreed on the scope and timing of further work.

On 7 July, in order to strengthen referral networks within the Gegharkunik region, the Office facilitated a meeting of Gavar Police Division officers with civil society organizations who provide assistance to domestic violence victims.

On 20 July, in the aftermath of a brutal murder in a family affected by domestic violence, the Deputy Head of Office joined representatives from the Ministry of Justice, defence lawyers and international organizations in a public discussion, convened by a coalition of women’s rights organizations, to develop options for collective action to improve the legal framework, provide support to victims and raise public awareness about domestic violence.

On 12 September, the Office convened a meeting with civil society representatives addressing issues of gender, women’s rights and domestic violence. The purpose of the meeting was to examine police approaches to gender equality and their capacity to respond to domestic violence. The participants had an open and extensive discussion about the current situation, challenges and perspectives, and emphasized the urgent need to mobilize all available resources to address the pressing problems of domestic violence and women’s roles in society.

Throughout 2016, a series of meetings took place within the framework of the Office’s Project for Strengthening Police Units on Domestic Violence. Meetings held in the Arabkir, Central and Erebuni Districts of the Yerevan Police Department, and the Martuni Police District of the Gegharkunik Police Department, raised the awareness of Juvenile Inspectors and community police officers on organizations operating in their respective areas who can provide various forms of assistance to domestic violence victims. Meetings at Gavar Police Division focused on one particular case of domestic violence.

Throughout October and November, the Office opened information corners inside police stations in a number of police districts: the Achapnyak, Arabkir and Kentron districts of Yerevan, Gavar, Martuni, Vardenis, and Sevan (Gegharkunik region) and two in Vanadzor (Lori region). The information corners provide materials about organizations dealing with domestic and gender-based violence, including ways that victims can seek help and find organizations providing targeted assistance.

## Public Order and Crisis Management

From 7 to 11 November, the Office supported a high-level Armenian delegation to study the POM of the police in France, with a particular focus on police relations with mass media during public assemblies. The study trip, organized jointly by the Armenian police and the French Ministry of Interior, enabled the delegation to visit relevant departments in both the French police and Gendarmerie.

On 21 and 22 November, the Office, in association with DCAF, organized two workshops dedicated to the negotiation and communication skills of police officers during mass events and the protection of public order during crisis situations and high-risk events. Around 45 people, including managers from the Police Patrol Service, territorial districts and central apparatus, who are primarily responsible for POM in Yerevan and the other provinces, participated in the meeting. Participants were introduced to the key principles of negotiation and communication in various operational settings, risk identification and record-keeping of decisions taken on cases using decision logs.

## Strengthening police units dealing with domestic violence

In 2016, alongside efforts to ensure overall capacity-building of the police and to conduct public awareness-raising on domestic violence, the Office continued the practice of organizing discussions on individual domestic violence cases in order to provide a tailored approach and targeted response for each of them. This practice was adopted to ensure a practical application of the multi-agency partnership model devised and recommended by the Office as a method for streamlining and co-ordinating the activities of various stakeholders in order to address domestic violence effectively. The rationale behind the model is that no one agency on its own can address the full range of problems created by domestic violence and that, in order to be effective, they must all work together and co-ordinate their response.

One of the target regions of the Office's 2016 Project for Strengthening Police Units on

Domestic Violence Issues was Gegharkunik Marz. During the Project, 15 cases of domestic violence were reported to the district Police Station in the town of Gavar. However, only 2 of those cases were classified as domestic violence. To tackle the identified cases, multiagency meetings were convened with the Head of the Family, Women and Children Rights Protection Unit from Gavar Municipality, representatives from regional Guardianship and Trusteeship Councils, the Municipal Social Assistance Division, World Vision-Armenia Gavar Branch and other relevant NGOs. Based on the role and resources of all stakeholders, action plans were designed for each of the processed cases, specifying responsible parties and deadlines.

Alongside the identified domestic violence cases, consultations were provided on another eight reports which, although each of them had a family social security

nature, could potentially escalate into domestic violence. These cases were discussed within a joint group of Gavar Police officers and representatives from Social Support Services, and relevant recommendations and consultations were provided in order to resolve them.

Since March, the Martuni Police Station of Gegharkunik Marz handled ten domestic violence cases, and in each of them, similar multiagency consultations and discussions were organized. As a result of these discussions, victims in four cases were referred to relevant organizations that were in the position to address their problem, and two home-visits were organized to evaluate the situation in one of the families. In the above mentioned interventions, two cases were positively resolved, and in another two cases, the co-operation between the Police and social services began to take shape.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 13 and 14 October, an Office-supported representative of the Operative-Informational Unit of the Police Department of Fighting against Illegal Drug Trafficking participated in the OSCE-wide conference on tackling the world drug problem, held in Vienna, Austria. The conference covered topics related to combating drug-related crime and violence, promoting health and welfare in communities and society,

protecting and promoting human rights, and including civil society in these activities.

### Cybercrime

On 5 May, Office representatives met with the Police head of the General Department on the Fight against Organized Crime to discuss cybercrime-related activities. During the meeting, the Office donated technical equipment to the Police Department to address crimes related to information and communication technologies. The Office was requested to continue its support in organizing training for police officers and assisting in the harmonization of national cybercrime legislation.

From 17 to 21 October, the Office invited an international expert to deliver a one-week training course on the “DarkNet” to 25 representatives from the police, General Prosecutor’s Office, Investigative Committee, National Security Service, Ministry of Defence, and the National Bureau of Forensic Expertise.

**Other**

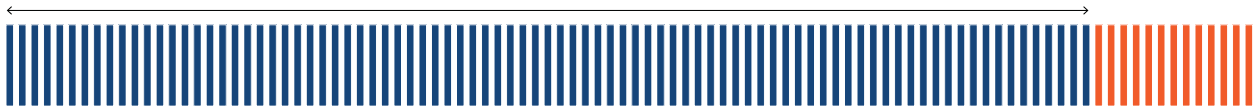
On 25 November, the Office donated 190 books to the Police Educational Complex to expand its library. The donated books included contemporary publications on various fields, including forensics, law and linguistics.

**Office in Yerevan Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities**



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

General Police Development and Reform 87%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 13%

## 4.10 Centre in Ashgabat

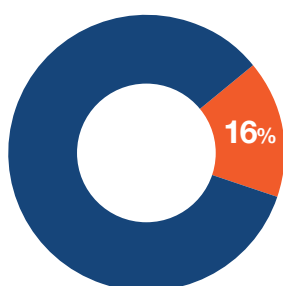


### Introduction

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat (the Centre) was established in 1999. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (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 services to counter illicit drugs trafficking and to enhance border security and management.

### BUDGET (UB)

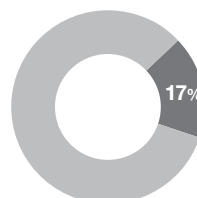
2016



**TOTAL**  
**1,602,200 EUR**

**CONFLICT PREVENTION  
AND CONFIDENCE AND  
SECURITY-BUILDING**  
**255,500 EUR**

2015



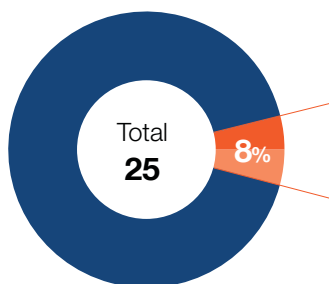
**TOTAL**  
**1,570,800 EUR**

**CONFLICT PREVENTION  
AND CONFIDENCE AND  
SECURITY-BUILDING**  
**262,900 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2016

TOTAL

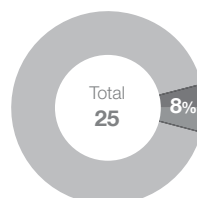


**CONFLICT PREVENTION  
AND CONFIDENCE AND  
SECURITY-BUILDING**

**2 Total**  
**1 Local**  
**1 International**

2015

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 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform

The Centre organized two-day Traffic Safety seminars in Dashoguz on 25 and 26 April and in Mary on 28 and 29 April. The seminars aimed to enhance the capacity of the Traffic Control Police in those two regions to efficiently manage traffic and safeguard road security. 20 officers attended in Mary, while 21 officers and representatives from the city municipality attended in Dashoguz. Other topics included traffic control and regulation measures, as well as using new technologies to ensure road safety. Two international experts shared best practices in conducting effective traffic safety campaigns, and elaborated on road safety risk management and mitigation, as well as safety performance indicators.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 13 and 14 October, the Centre supported the participation of four law enforcement officials from Turkmenistan representing the Apparatus of the President of Turkmenistan, the Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Prosecutor's Office, in the OSCE-wide Anti-Drug Conference entitled "UNGASS 2016: Road Map for Tackling the World Drug Problem" in Vienna.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

Between 5 and 12 May, the Centre organized practical training courses on X-ray baggage and passenger screening at airports for 43 officials from the Aviation Security Service and the Aviation School of Turkmenistan Airlines, as well as the Transport Police Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Customs Service and the State Border Service. The training courses covered topics including international regulations addressing aviation security, state-of-the-art search techniques and the recognition of firearms, explosive devices and prohibited items. Participants also discussed the operation and safety of modern X-ray machines, X-ray image interpretation and screening of people and baggage. Special emphasis was placed on gender-specific screening. Practical exercises focused on X-ray image interpretation techniques, item recognition and consent search techniques. Both training courses were held on the premises of the Aviation School of Turkmenistan Airlines.

From 20 to 24 June, the Centre delivered Aviation Checkpoint and X-ray Image Interpretation Instructor Training, which was attended by ten students selected from the trainees who participated in the May courses. The five-day training-of-trainers programme focused on training design, materials development, course and lesson planning techniques, as well as teaching methodologies. The training event was held on the premises of the Aviation School of Turkmenistan Airlines.

### Other

On 21 and 22 June, the Centre, in co-operation with the Conflict Prevention Centre/Forum for Security Co-operation and the Transnational Threat Department's Border Security Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU), supported the participation of four officials representing the Presidential Administration, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Prosecutor's Office of Turkmenistan in an Advanced Training on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in Vienna.

### Training Courses on Aviation Security

- In May and June, the Centre organized and delivered two courses to officials from the Aviation Security Service and the Aviation School of Turkmenistan Airlines. Both of these courses were held at the Aviation School of Turkmenistan Airlines.
- The first focused on x-ray baggage and passenger screening at airports, international regulations regarding aviation security, search techniques and the recognition of prohibited items including firearms and explosives.
- The second course, with ten students selected from the first training, was a training-of-trainers focused on designing training, developing materials, planning lessons and teaching.

### Centre in Ashgabat Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



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

General Police Development and Reform 29%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 71%



# 4.11 Programme Office in Astana



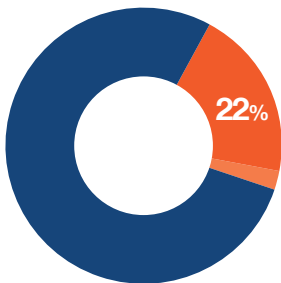
## Introduction

The OSCE Programme Office in Astana (the Office) promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments, facilitates contacts and exchange of information, and provides assistance to the Government of Kazakhstan.

In 2016, the Office continued active co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) of Kazakhstan and national law enforcement agencies, and focused its efforts on familiarizing the host country’s law enforcement agencies with best practices in democratic policing, with a particular focus on combating violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), organized crime, drug trafficking, criminal use of cyberspace, and public assembly management.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2016

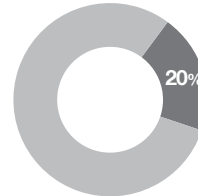


**TOTAL**  
**2,148,700 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES (PMA)<sup>a</sup>**  
**435,900 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(11% out of Politico-Military Activities)<sup>b</sup>  
**45,953 EUR**

2015



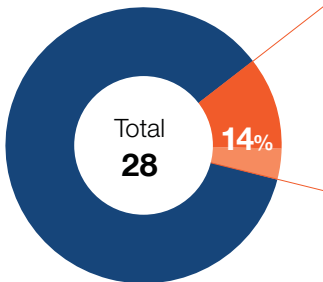
**TOTAL**  
**2,148,700 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**428,000 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2016

**TOTAL**

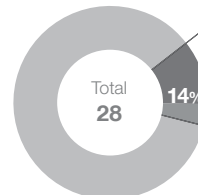


**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**4 Total**  
**3 Local**  
**1 International**

2015

**TOTAL**



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**4 Total**  
**3 Local**  
**1 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

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

b Not included: 24,603 EUR (ExB) – project on Public Assembly Management

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform

From 28 to 30 June, the Office supported the participation of two representatives from the Prosecutor General's Office and the Defence Ministry in an OSCE-supported regional seminar on Security Sector Governance and Reform held in Bishkek.

### Police Management / Human Resources

On 18 April, the Office, together with the Law Enforcement Academy under the Prosecutor General's Office, supported a three-day training seminar for 30 officials from law enforcement agencies and academia on responsible and transparent project management. The event was led by a national expert with the aim to promote professional knowledge and skills in developing and implementing projects, as well as to prevent criminal mismanagement, corruption or embezzlement of funds.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

From 20 to 22 September, the Office co-organized with the MoIA and with the support of the OSCE High Commissioner of National Minorities (HCNM) and the Embassy of Canada to Kazakhstan a three-day training seminar in Aktobe for law enforcement officers on best practices and international standards in policing in multi-ethnic societies. Some 15 mid-level police officers and local representatives from across the country learned about the importance of police sensitivity to inter-ethnic relations, as well as how to build capacity to address inter-ethnic relations within police structures. Experts from Canada, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, along with a representative of the HCNM, presented their expertise and knowledge on implementing multi-ethnic policing concepts, principles and practices, as well as how to apply them in their daily work.

### Hate Crime

On 19 and 20 April in Astana and 21 and 22 April in Almaty, the Office, together with the Legal Media Centre, organized a training seminar on protecting freedom of expression and countering hate speech on the Internet. Some 70 journalists, lawyers, academics, government officials and representatives from the criminal justice system in Kazakhstan learned about methods to counter hate speech in the media and on the Internet, along with mechanisms to reduce the potential harm from a malicious Internet environment and

destructive human behaviour, including online harassment, cyber-bullying and hate speech. Experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation presented an analysis of a number of selected Internet resources to identify trends in speeches used by journalists and Internet users, and discussed how to assess a text that may create potential conflict situations.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

On 14 October, the Office participated in a discussion on a proposed national genome and fingerprint database at the invitation of the MoIA. The Office consulted with relevant experts from the ODIHR regarding the discussion.

### Public Order and Crisis Management

From 31 October to 2 November, the Office, in co-operation with the MoIA and with extra-budgetary support from the Federal Foreign Office of Germany and co-operation from the Dutch National Police Academy, co-organized a three-day training seminar for police officers on best practices in managing public assemblies. The event focused on public safety for Expo 2017, which will begin in Astana in June of next year. Forty mid-level officers from the city police departments and Expo 2017 security department representatives learned about best practices in maintaining public order during large public events. Additional topics included international standards in managing resources utilized to provide security during long-term public events, ensuring security at terrorism-vulnerable sites, including the prevention of unlawful acts involving the use of explosives, access control points, the use of profiling techniques, vehicle searches at large public event venues, rules of conduct in emergency situations and citizen evacuation arrangements. Practical exercises were conducted at the 2017 Expo international exhibition site in Astana.

From 3 to 5 November, the Office, in co-operation with the MoIA and with extra-budgetary support from the Federal Foreign Office of Germany and co-operation from the Dutch National Police Academy, co-organized a training seminar for police officers on best practices in managing public gatherings and assemblies in Almaty. The event focused on public safety for the 28th Universiade World Winter Games, which will begin in Almaty in January 2017. Some 40 mid-level officers from the city police departments and security agencies, as well as 2017 Universiade security representatives, received the same training as was delivered in the October/November course. Practical exercises were conducted at the 2017 Universiade World Winter Games site in Almaty.

From 7 to 9 December, the Office co-organized with the MoIA and with extra-budgetary support from the Federal Foreign

## Training Seminar on public safety for Expo 2017

- The Office, in co-operation with the MoIA and with extra-budgetary support from the Federal Foreign Office of Germany and co-operation from the Dutch National Police Academy, co-organized a three-day training seminar for police officers on best practices related to the management of public assemblies.
- The event focused on public safety for the upcoming Expo 2017 in Astana. Forty mid-level officers from police departments across the city, along with Expo 2017 security department representatives, learned about best practices in ensuring public order during large public events.
- The seminar also covered topics including international standards in the management of resources utilized to provide security during long-term public events, and ensuring security at sites vulnerable to terrorism. The seminar included practical exercises, which were conducted at the site of Expo 2017 in Astana.

Office of Germany a training seminar for police officers on psychological profiling techniques to be used when policing large-scale events. The seminar was led by experts from the Association of Psychologists and Behavioural Therapists of Kazakhstan. The event was a follow-up to seminars on best practices in public assembly management held in October and November in preparation for Expo 2017 and the Universiade 2017 World Winter Games. Some 30 mid-level officers from Astana internal police departments learned about psychological techniques used to identify potential criminals during mass events. Experts also presented ways to use different risk indicators. The course was followed by a practical exercise.

### Other, including co-ordination and co-operation

From 23 to 28 May, the first in a series of OSCE-supported training seminars on profiling techniques at border checkpoints to help counter transnational crime took place in Almaty. Some 20 officers representing the Border Service of the National Security Committee took part in the five-day event, which was co-organized by the Office, the U.S. Embassy in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre for Combating the Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC). Experts from the Association of Psychologists and Behavioural Therapists of Kazakhstan and CARICC presented an overview of the security situation in Central Asia regarding the illicit trafficking of drugs, as well as psychological techniques to help identify potential criminals during the border crossing verification process. In total, the Office supported five training seminars on profiling techniques at border checkpoints for approximately 115 border guards in Astana, Almaty, Karasu, Kazygurt and Petropavlovsk, along with a training seminar in Pavlodar focused on countering synthetic drugs for some 30 customs and police officers, as well as prosecutors from around the country.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 12 December, the Head of Office, jointly with the Interior Minister, signed a protocol on co-operation on organized crime. The document builds on the long-term partnership between the Office and the MoIA and establishes a foundation and outline for enhanced co-operation to combat organized crime, cybercrime and human trafficking.

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

From 24 to 28 October, an OSCE-supported training seminar was held for 40 law enforcement officials on investigating, freezing and recovering stolen assets, including those repatriated from abroad. During the event, experts from Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Lithuania and the United Kingdom, as well as UNODC conducted theoretical and practical exercises on financial intelligence sources, the financial examination of large data and analyzing corporate documentation. The participants learned how to draft and handle financial intelligence and international mutual legal assistance requests, thereby increasing their capacity to freeze and successfully recover proceeds from crimes.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 31 March and 1 April, the Office, together with the Department on Countering Drug Trafficking of the MoIA, the U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration and the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Office of the U.S. Embassy co-organized an international seminar entitled "Control over New Psychoactive Substances–

Trends of Dissemination: Issues in Legal Regulation and International Experience” in Almaty. Some 50 governmental officials and representatives from the criminal justice system in Kazakhstan, as well as from law enforcement agencies from Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, the United States of America, Uzbekistan and CARICC, gathered to discuss the creation of an effective international platform for studying trends and preconditions for the emergence of the illegal circulation of New Psychoactive Substances, the development of strategies to counter illicit drug trafficking and legal mechanisms to manage the handover of seized evidence between law enforcement agencies. The event concluded with the development of recommendations for Central Asian states on ways to enhance national legislation and promote co-operation in regional counter-narcotics initiatives.

From 2 to 5 November, the Office, the State Revenue Committee of the Finance Ministry and the United States Embassy in Kazakhstan co-organized a training seminar aimed at building the capacity of law enforcement to address transnational threats, with a focus on trafficking in drugs, new psychoactive substances and synthetic drugs in Pavlodar. Some 30 customs and police officers, as well as prosecutors from the General Prosecutor’s Office from across the country learned best national and international practices. The trainers included national and international experts from Belarus, the United States of America, CARICC, and the Karaganda Academy of the MoIA. Experts provided an overview of the current situation in Central Asia and Afghanistan, as well as the legal framework for countering transnational organized

crime and trafficking of drugs, and methods to counter the smuggling of drugs across borders.

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

On 29 and 30 April, the Office co-organized with the MoIA and the U.S. Embassy a two-day training seminar entitled “Trafficking in Human Beings Investigative Techniques and Methods for Law Enforcement Officers” in Karaganda. Experts from Italy and Ukraine, together with some 40 law enforcement officers from throughout Kazakhstan, the General Prosecutor’s Office and Supreme Court representatives, discussed what techniques police officers can use to help identify victims of human trafficking, ways to collect evidence against traffickers and ways to protect the rights of victims. The event was the first in a series of 6 regional training seminars.

### Cybercrime

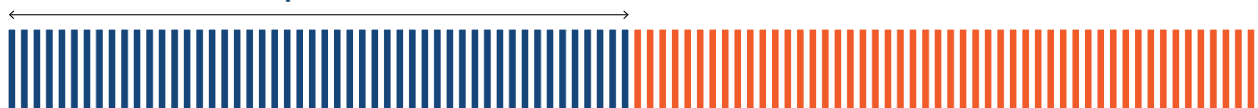
From 14 to 18 March, the Office, together with the U.S. Embassy and the MoIA, organized a training seminar for law enforcement officials aimed at enhancing their understanding of various cyberattack methods and ways to gather relevant evidence in Almaty. Some 20 officials from the MoIA and the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor General’s Office, the State Revenue Committee of the Finance Ministry, and the Almaty Police Academy attended the training course, which was led by experts from the United States of America.

## Total Activities / Possible Statistics of Activities



### ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 50%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 50%

## Other

On 21 and 22 June, the Office facilitated the participation of four representatives from the General Prosecutor's Office and the MoIA in the OSCE-supported Advanced Training Seminar on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in Vienna. The event focused on the identification and categorization of weapons, marking, record-keeping, international and national frameworks and tools for tracing, including iARMS.

From 5 to 27 September, the Office co-organized with the U.S. Embassy in Kazakhstan and the Austrian Interior Ministry the second stage of the Canine Explosive Search Training Programme in Almaty. The first stage of the training programme took place at the premises of the Canine Centre of the Austrian Interior Ministry in Vienna, Austria, from 18 June to 12 August. Six canine specialists from the MoIA, the National Guard and the State Protection Service were trained in advanced techniques and methods for service dogs. Participants were trained on theoretical foundations in dog training, groundwork in searches and passive indicative behaviour.

On 9 and 10 November, the Office and the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre supported a workshop on illicit SALW. The purpose of the workshop was to raise capacities on preventing SALW from being diverted into the hands of organized criminal and terrorist groups through the use of effective transfer controls, as well as the safe and secure storage of such weapons. The seminar gathered representatives from Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies, as well as international experts from the Russian Federation, Spain, the European Union, Europol Eurasian Economic Commission and the United Nations to exchange international and national best practices, as well as to identify possible areas for further co-operation.

# 4.12 Centre in Bishkek



## Introduction

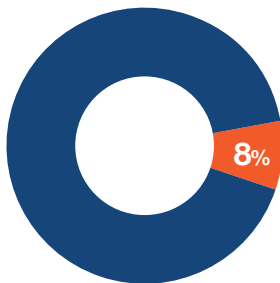
Established in 1998, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CiB) has the mandate to promote the implementation of OSCE commitments, to facilitate the exchange of information, to establish and maintain contacts with local authorities, universities, research institutions, and NGOs, and to encourage the further integration of the Kyrgyz Republic into the OSCE community.

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

The Police Matters Programme (PMP), previously the Police Reform Programme (PRP), aims to assist the host country’s authorities in ensuring effective, accountable and representative

### BUDGET (UB)\*

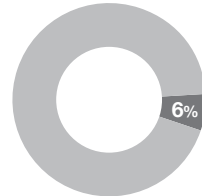
2016



**TOTAL**  
**6,909,600 EUR**

**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**  
**550,000 EUR**

2015



**TOTAL**  
**6,909,600 EUR**

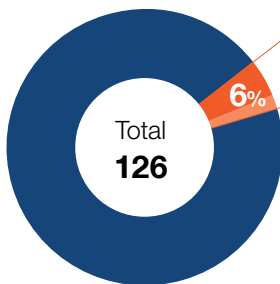
**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**  
**433,501 EUR**

**COMMUNITY SECURITY INITIATIVE (CSI) - ExB**  
**3,941,000 EUR<sup>a</sup>**

### STAFF\*

2016

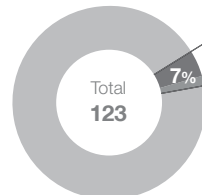
**TOTAL**



**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**  
**8 Total**  
**6 Local**  
**2<sup>b</sup> International**

2015

**TOTAL**



**POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME**  
**8 Total**  
**6 Local**  
**2 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

<sup>a</sup> The CSI ExB project was drafted and approved in 2014 with a 2 year budget of 3,941,000 EUR

<sup>b</sup> The post of Organized Crime Advisor has been vacant throughout 2016

law enforcement through the development of democratic principles. As an integral part of the Unified Budget (UB) of the CiB, the continued support and assistance received through these funds has increased the long-term effectiveness of the Programme.

Promoting comprehensive reform at all levels of Kyrgyzstan's law enforcement bodies, the PMP focused primarily on the work of the Ministry of Interior (MoI). A lack of MoI ownership and resistance to reform resulted in a lack of transparency and accountability and in diminished trust towards the police. Understanding that reform can only come with concerted efforts, the PMP was incorporated into the Politico-Military Dimension in 2015 to assist not only the MoI, but all law enforcement and security-providing institutions.

In order to achieve a more comprehensive approach to addressing Security Sector Governance and Reform (SSG/R), the CiB has achieved efficient co-operation with Parliament, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the Defence Council. The CiB's involvement has been of paramount importance in shaping women's active participation in overseeing law enforcement reform and SSG/R in Kyrgyzstan. Throughout the year, the CiB provided advisory and technical assistance to the Forum of Women Members of Parliament (MPs), Kyrgyz Association of Women Police (KAWP) and the MoI's Public Council in conducting their regional sessions.

In 2016, parliamentary and civilian oversight of law enforcement reform supported by the CiB led to nation-wide public discussions on the reform process. These developments have played a role in the adoption of measures to reform the law enforcement of the Kyrgyz Republic, which were approved by the President. An Inter-Agency Working Group was established to implement the aforementioned measures. Inclusion of the CiB representative, the Head of Police Affairs, as a member of the Inter-Agency Working Group, demonstrates that the CiB is recognized as a strategic partner of the Kyrgyz Government. Accordingly, new laws are being drafted to regulate police and wider law enforcement in Kyrgyzstan.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform

On 28 May, the CiB conducted a training for the MoI's Public Council, which focused on the implementation of the new police performance evaluation system and the mechanisms for public-police relations. This training was part of the launch of the MoI's Public Council regional sessions in the north and south to promote civil oversight of the police and law enforcement reform, which were supported by the CiB.

From 2 to 4 June, the CiB supported the participation of two MPs and a representative of the MoI at an international

conference entitled "Code of Conduct: Parliamentary oversight of armed forces/police". The conference was organized by the 2016 German OSCE Chairmanship and the Forum for Security Co-operation. During the conference, the MPs presented the parliamentary oversight of the police reform process in Kyrgyzstan.

On 11 June, the CiB supported the first regional session of the MoI's Public Council in Osh to support civil oversight of the implementation of two Governmental Decrees on the new police performance evaluation criteria and the mechanism of co-operation between police and civil society, including results and analysis of a public opinion survey on public-police relations. The session convened around 50 participants from Parliament, the PMO, Osh City Council, MoI and local police, as well as local administration including Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs).

On 8 and 9 July, the CiB supported the second regional session of the MoI Public Council in Issyk-Kul. During the session, the Issyk-Kul police presented its progress in the implementation of police reform-related legal acts related to the new police performance evaluation criteria and mechanisms of co-operation between the police, civil society, members of the MoI's Public Council, MPs, local authorities, and representatives of the MoI. Approximately 100 people participated in the regional session.

On 12 July, the Inter-Agency Working Group on Police-Related Legislation held their first meeting, organized by the CiB. The working group was established on 30 June by the Government as a result of the CiB-supported initiative for parliamentary and civilian oversight of the police reform. During the meeting, the CiB-supported police expert from Lithuania presented best police reform-related international experiences to MPs from the Parliamentary Committee on rule of law, countering crime and corruption and the Forum of Women, as well as representatives of the PMO, MoI and civil society.

From 15 to 19 August, the CiB organized a training course entitled "Development of police under a parliamentary democracy" in Vienna for a group of ten participants representing the Kyrgyz Parliament, Government, the MoI and civil society. The 5-day training course was organized in co-operation with the OSCE Secretariat, including the Forum for Security and Co-operation and TNTD/SPMU, to support the Kyrgyz Parliament in upholding parliamentary control over the police reform, along with the role of the Government, the MoI and civil society in strengthening the Inter-Agency Working Group recently established for drafting new police-related legislation. The course raised awareness on the OSCE framework and best international experiences of OSCE participating States related to the role of police and similar law enforcement agencies in a parliamentary democracy.

On 22 September, the Centre, in co-operation with the MoI, the Government, Parliament, the Defence Council and the OSCE Secretariat's SPMU, organized a two-day international conference in Bishkek. The conference addressed the developments of police reform in the Kyrgyz Republic in the context of security sector reform and brought together more than 100 delegates. The participants included national stakeholders, civil society and international experts from Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, who helped raise awareness on the best international experiences of the OSCE participating States.

On 24 September, the Centre, together with the Police Academy, organized a roundtable on the development of the police education system in the Kyrgyz Republic. The

roundtable focused on reforming the police education system on the basis of the Defence Council decisions of 4 July. More than 30 participants, including managers at the Police Academy and international experts from Estonia, Hungary and Lithuania, shared best international practices.

On 28 October, the CiB co-organized the third regional session of the MoI Public Council in Jalal-Abad to implement civilian oversight of the ongoing police reform. The event brought together some 160 participants representing the Parliament, the MoI, local authorities, local police, civil society and mass media. Moreover, within the framework of the event, the CiB handed over ten sets of computer equipment to the Police Departments in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces as part of the project on countering organized crime.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

On 3 and 4 March, the CiB, together with the KAWP, the International Public Foundation of the Roza Otunbayeva Initiative, UNODC and UNDP, organized a two-day international conference on the topic of "The role of women police in the modern world and in Kyrgyzstan". The event was devoted to the fifth year anniversary of the establishment of the KAWP and their membership in the International Association of Women Police. Conference participants discussed the current situation of women representation in police and their role in the police service. More than 100 conference participants took part in a series of training sessions on women's leadership in law enforcement, gender politics of the Kyrgyz MoI, mentoring as a tool for promoting gender equality and ethnic representation in the police.

The CiB also supported a second regional session of the Women Forum of the Kyrgyz Parliament held on 11 March in Issyk-Kul. The event aimed to support the establishment of a working group to develop a new law on policing. Participants also discussed the implementation of the new police performance evaluation system in the Issyk-Kul region and women representation in the local police. A number of decisions have been taken by the Forum as a result of this regional session, including initiating the development on a new law on policing.

The CiB organized two regional sessions of the KAWP. The first, with regional police departments in the south of Kyrgyzstan, took place from 15 to 23 April, while the session with the regional police departments in the north of Kyrgyzstan was held from 18 to 26 May. These regional sessions addressed the issue of gender mainstreaming in police forces. In particular, the CiB suggested that gender sensitive provisions be incorporated in the new law on policing.



From 18 to 30 July, the CiB, in co-operation with the MoI and the KAWP, organized a summer school on police reform and the mainstreaming of human rights and gender in the reform process. Some 30 police officers of different ranks from all regions of the country were trained at the Summer School in Issyk-Kul. The training programme aimed to enhance the capacities of the police in the fields of human rights and gender equality, along with regulatory and legal changes enacted in the framework of the police reform process.

On 28 November, the CiB held a meeting with representatives of the KAWP and other law enforcement and security-providing institutions to discuss the Founding Conference of the Kyrgyz Association of Women in the Security Sector (KAWSS). The idea of creating KAWSS to promote the role of women-professionals in the security sector was supported by the CiB, and it was agreed to organize the KAWSS Founding Conference in March 2017.

### **Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention**

On 10 February, the CiB organized an inter-ministerial co-ordination meeting on juvenile crime prevention, which was attended by representatives of various government bodies. The meeting produced an agreement to develop a State Programme on Prevention of Juvenile Crime.

On 24 February, the CiB hosted the first Co-ordination Meeting on Crime Prevention, attended by stakeholders from the MoI and civil society. During the meeting, the CiB presented activities implemented in 2015, as well as project activities for 2016. The participants discussed ideas and initiatives aimed at increasing the efficiency of crime prevention activities and at strengthening co-ordination among stakeholders.

From 11 March to 2 April, the CiB organized the “Model Juvenile Delinquency Inspector”, a training session for 40 juvenile delinquency inspectors from the Bishkek and Osh City Police. The training aimed at assisting in the development of eight comprehensive juvenile crime prevention projects to be implemented in partnership with more than 60 relevant governmental, local and international organizations.

The CiB supported the organization of the MoI’s Public Forum on the prevention of juvenile delinquency and religious extremism in the city of Osh, with the participation of the MoI, Osh City Police and more than 400 community representatives. The forum focused on strengthening co-operation between the police, local administration, religious organizations, and civil society to prevent juvenile delinquency and religious extremism, and elaborating on a solid mechanism for joint actions.

Throughout May, as part of its community policing project, the CiB contributed to improving the perception of police amongst youth in Osh, Naryn, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces by organizing police open door days, sport events, and the “Young traffic inspectors” contest. Overall, some 650 young people attended these 7 events.

From 24 to 27 May, the CiB facilitated training on exemplary neighbourhood inspection services for 20 neighbourhood inspectors of the Bishkek City Police. Participants were introduced to community policing principles and tools, acquired conflict management and effective communications skills, and learned how to develop and effectively implement crime prevention projects. The training sessions were held at the Centre for Social Partnership and Crime Prevention of the Bishkek City Police headquarters.

The CiB, in co-operation with Osh City Police, held a city-wide campaign in June called “Know your neighbourhood and juvenile delinquency inspectors”. Throughout the month of June, more than 3,000 posters were placed in public places, and 300 children and their parents were informed of general and road safety measures.

On 18 June, the CiB handed over a new Mobile Police Reception vehicle to Issyk-Kul police, with the aim to increase access to police services in remote areas.

From 28 to 30 June, Issyk-Kul police officers received training on effective use of Mobile Police Reception vehicles. The training, which was held at the Issyk-Kul district police station, was attended by 30 police officers.

On 7 and 8 July, the CiB supported a workshop on the principles of social partnership and community policing tools for members of the LCPC in Osh.

From 12 to 14 July, the CiB, in co-operation with the National Community of the Red Crescent, organized training sessions to enhance the capacity of 30 police officers in providing first aid and ensuring safety measures for juveniles in various water reservoirs during summer holidays.

The CiB provided support for a public outreach event organized by the Osh city and Jalal-Abad provincial police on 29 August. More than 100 children, roughly 50 boys and 50 girls, from vulnerable social groups were brought on an excursion to museums and historical places, visited police stations, and met with police chiefs and participated in various contests. This voluntary event aimed to familiarize the children with the work of the police. The local juvenile delinquency inspectors selected the children and accompanied them during the trip.

## Investigating crimes committed with explosives, firearms and cold arms

- In July and August, the CiB conducted six three-day training courses on investigating crimes committed using explosives, firearms, and cold arms.
- Over 150 police investigators (10 female, 140 male) from Bishkek, Chuy, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Osh, Batken and Jalalabad provinces took part in the training, which was held in Bishkek, Osh and Balykchy in the regional Forensics Centres of the MoI.
- The same training was conducted for 25 investigators (20 male, 5 female) of the State Committee on National Security in November.
- These training activities were conducted in order to strengthening the capacities of law enforcement in fighting organized crime, drug trafficking and cybercrime.

From 6 to 13 October, the CiB, in co-operation with the MoI, organized a training session entitled “Advanced training of trainers on community policing”, as well as another one on “Community policing: managerial aspects” for more than 50 mid-ranking police chiefs from Bishkek and Osh. This was done as part of the framework of follow-up activities relating to the Community Security Initiative project.

On 31 October, the CiB hosted an inter-agency co-ordination meeting on consolidating efforts in addressing community security problems. As a result, representatives of the Bishkek city police, the Mayor’s Office and the City Development Agency agreed to develop a common approach and plan of actions on community security.

From 22 November to 2 December, the CiB, jointly with the MoI, conducted a number of countrywide monitoring and evaluation trips that scrutinized the operation of the Mobile Police Reception vehicles in 16 territorial police stations.

On 27 December, the CiB organized a co-ordination meeting on “Community Policing Best Practices”, aimed at facilitating the exchange of related experiences and developing measures for implementing best practices. The meeting brought together high level police officials, including the Deputy Minister of Interior, the Chief of the Main Directorate for Public Safety, and senior management from regional police departments. Participants assessed that the Mobile Police Reception vehicles, which have been supported by the CiB, were perceived as a major tool of community policing, and envisaged expanding the programme in the future.

In 2016, the CiB supported the Osh City Police, the Mayor’s Office and Youth Committee in carrying out an awareness-raising campaign on the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the restriction of visits by juveniles to adult entertainment facilities, and the selling of alcohol and tobacco to underage citizens. The campaign included the distribution of some

1,800 posters with relevant preventive information, making the owners of shops and entertainment facilities aware of relevant laws and their administrative responsibilities.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

On 13 and 14 September, the CiB conducted a special training on the use of the Universal Forensic Extraction Device (UFED) for the MoI. As part of this, the CiB supported the publishing of a handbook on crime analysis for the internal use in the Main Department on Combatting Organized Crime of the MoI.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

From 14 July to 6 August, the CiB conducted six three-day training courses on investigating crimes committed with the use of explosives, firearms, and cold arms. Over 150 police investigators (10 female, 140 male) from Bishkek, Chuy, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Osh, Batken and Jalalabad provinces took part in the training conducted in Bishkek, Osh and Balykchy (in the regional Forensics Centres of the MoI). From 14 to 17 November, the same training was conducted for 25 investigators (20 male, 5 female) of the State Committee on National Security. These training activities were conducted within the framework of the UB project aimed at strengthening the indigenous law enforcement capacities to fight organized crime, drug trafficking and cybercrime.

From 10 to 14 October and within the project on countering organized crime, the CiB supported a study trip of an official delegation from the MoI to the Turkish National Police. Their visit aimed at understanding Turkish best practices

on witness protection programme implementation and to establish closer collaboration on witness protection.

**Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors**

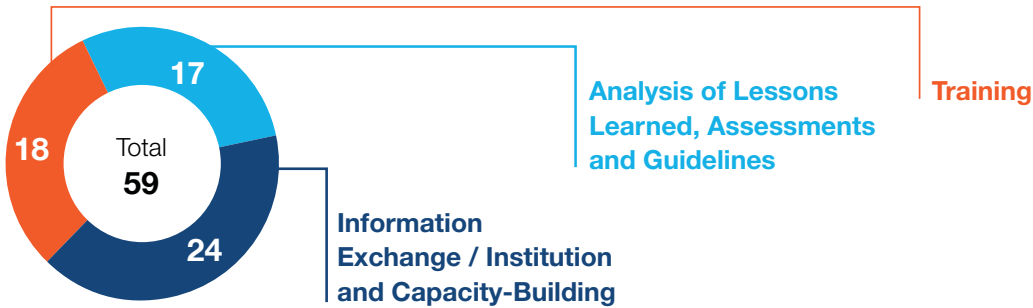
On 17 and 18, and on 20 and 21 October, the CiB, jointly with the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau, conducted trainings on countering illicit drug trafficking for 40 law enforcement officers from Bishkek and Osh cities.

**Cybercrime**

From 18 to 22 April, the Head of the Cyber Investigation Department of the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau assisted in assessing the current situation in the sphere of combating and investigating cybercrime through a series of consultative meetings with corresponding departments under the MoI, the State Service for Combatting Economic Crimes and the State Service for Drug Control. The final report with step-by-step recommendations has been shared with key law enforcement agencies and focuses on deterring cyber-threats and investigating cybercrime.

From 26 to 29 July, an expert from the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau delivered a two-day cybercrime training in Bishkek to some 20 officers from various law enforcement agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic, including the MoI, the State Service for Combatting Economic Crimes, the State Service on Financial Intelligence and the State Committee for National Security. Trainees were made familiar with modern methods and tactics for collecting information on the Internet and measures of investigation for data retrieval.

**Centre in Bishkek Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities**



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 81%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 19%

# 4.13 Office in Tajikistan



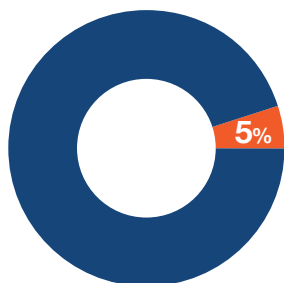
## Introduction

In 2016, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan’s Police Reform Programme primarily sought to ensure that law enforcement agencies in Tajikistan have or will increase their capacity to effectively implement police reforms. One set of key achievements within the police programme was related to the further realization of the Police Reform Programme, promoting human rights protections, gender mainstreaming in the law enforcement and developing organizational structures for the successful implementation of police reform in Tajikistan.

In addition to the efforts made in 2015 to increase both the transparency and credibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and to attract more attention and potential community input in regard to the ongoing police reform, a public awareness campaign was held in 2016. In this

### BUDGET (UB)\*

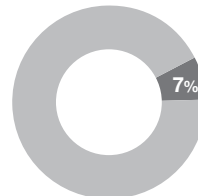
2016



**TOTAL**  
**7,756,300 EUR**

**PMD/CTPU**  
**421,300 EUR**

2015



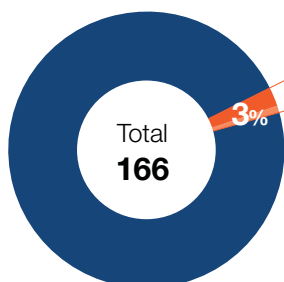
**TOTAL**  
**7,338,200 EUR**

**PMD/CTPU**  
**481,625 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2016

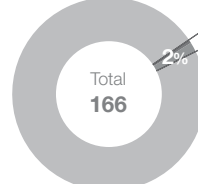
**TOTAL**



**PMD/CTPU**  
**5 Total**  
**4 Local**  
**1 International**

2015

**TOTAL**



**PMD/CTPU**  
**3<sup>a</sup> Total**  
**2 Local**  
**1 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget  
 a Not included: 5 additional ExB staff members

regard, the police reform process was widely advertised at the national level through popular TV and radio channels. Informational banners were also installed on billboards throughout Tajikistan.

The implementation of the National Police Reform Programme and associated Action Plan continues, and the support provided by the OSCE in the implementation of these two projects is significant. The Law on Police has not been adopted yet by the Government of Tajikistan, however the MIA is still interested in the promotion of a Community Policing approach and the development of a Crime E-registration system in the forthcoming year. In 2016, the OSCE supported activities including the organization of events of the Public Councils for the Civil Society Assistance to the Police Reform with local communities in the regions of Tajikistan. All seven Public Councils established by the MIA were provided with renovated and furnished offices for their work and activities. The Office focused its efforts on gender mainstreaming aspects within police reform. In this regard, the Counter Terrorism and Police Unit (CTPU) included the topic of gender mainstreaming in the agenda and content of trainings for MIA staff.

The Office considered the promotion of human rights protections and gender mainstreaming in law enforcement as one of the main objectives of the police reform process in Tajikistan. Several high- and mid-level events were organized in order to improve these aspects in law enforcement agencies.

During 2016, special attention was paid to further development of the MIA Academy. In order to increase the transparency of the MIA's activities and their credibility amongst the population, the Office supported the organization of Open House Days at the Police Academy in its two faculties located in Dushanbe and Khujand.

The OSCE, being the main partner of the government in the implementation of police reform, is gradually making a valuable contribution to the development of democratic values, transparency and good governance in law enforcement in Tajikistan.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform

From 1 June to 15 July, an external evaluation of the police reform process took place. An international expert and a local expert conducted meetings with various national and international stakeholders involved in the police reform. Meetings were held with senior managers of the MIA, the police unit staff in the Romit district, the Swiss Co-operation Office, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The evaluation team also met with civil society

members, participating in the Public Councils on police reform at the national level.

On 24 June, the Office organized an event with civil society members to discuss the draft Provision "On Public Councils Assistance to Police Reform and Maintaining Public Order" at the OSCE field office in Shaartuz. The Provision was drafted by the Office in co-operation with the MIA and in accordance with the National Police Reform Strategy and its associated Action Plan. The meeting was attended by 18 representatives from different public organizations in Shaartuz, including senior officials from the local police and the local administration. According to the Strategy, Public Councils on police reform and maintaining public order will be organized across the country at the local (district) level.

On 23 and 26 September, the Office supported Open House Days in the MIA Academies in Dushanbe and Khujand. The main aim of these events was to inform the public about the ongoing police reform and the modernization of the MIA Academy, as well as to introduce recruitment procedures to potential future cadets.

Between September and December 2016, the Office attended information sessions by Public Councils in more than 30 districts throughout the 3 regions of Tajikistan. The meetings provided the local population with an opportunity to meet with representatives of the MIA. The events were organized within the framework of the Police Reform Programme. Community members, local authorities, and local MIA representatives attended these events, with more than 1,000 participants taking part in the meetings. The members of all Public Councils explained the role, mission and tasks of Public Councils, and made a presentation on the on-going National Police Reform Programme.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

Throughout the month of May, the Office’s Politico-Military and Human Dimension departments co-operated on a series of regional trainings for more than 90 law enforcement officers, ombudsman representatives, civil society and legal professionals on the treatment of persons in the initial stages of police custody. The trainings emphasized the rights of persons deprived of their liberty and law enforcement’s obligations to advise detained persons of their rights, and ensure these rights are respected. The duty of law enforcement to document a detained person’s location and status was also highlighted. The trainings were conducted in the cities of Khujand, Garm, Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube, and were led by national experts drawn from law enforcement and the legal community.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

From 26 to 30 September, the Office conducted a training course in Khujand for police officers in the Sughd region on “Democratic basics and ethical principles of youth outreach in multi-ethnic communities”. The training was delivered by experts from the Academy of Science, the Strategic Research Center, the MIA Academy, Public Councils and the Office of the National Coordinator on Police Reform. The training included discussions on the multi-ethnic composition of a police precinct and its challenges, and juvenile delinquency and the crime phenomena it entails. More than 30 participants from the 15 District Departments of the MIA, Office of National Coordinator on Police Reform, and members of Public Councils were instructed on international standards and best practices, as well international commitments and relevant aspects of the country’s domestic legal framework. The training also reflected on gender mainstreaming, youth radicalization, conflict prevention, as well as the Code of Conduct and Standard Operating Procedures for police officers.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

On 21 January, the Office facilitated a meeting between 23 local NGOs and Public Council members in Garm, Rasht Group region, to discuss domestic violence. During the meeting, the participants brought up the need for information exchange between key local players, including state and non-state actors. Other topics on the agenda were the challenges, roles and responsibilities of police inspectors dealing with domestic violence matters and the role of public organizations in prevention of this phenomenon at the community level. The Office proposed the establishment of a regional Working Group on Gender Sensitivity and Domestic Violence. A similar working group was established in Kulyab on 29 January.

### Public Council information sessions

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between September and December, the Office attended information sessions by Public Councils in over 30 districts in all 3 regions of Tajikistan.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meet with MIA representatives, and were attended by members of the community and local authorities.</li> </ul> | <p>Public Councils explained their role, mission and tasks and made a presentation about the on-going Police Reform Programme.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meetings provided the local population with opportunities to</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall, more than 1,000 participants took part in the meetings. The members of all</li> </ul>                 |  |

From 16 to 19 February, the Office organized a training-of-trainers course on effective police intervention in cases of domestic violence. The training, which was delivered in Varzob-Khodzhaobigarm, was attended by eighteen police officers, including inspectors from gender-sensitive police units from Tajikistan's main towns, deputy heads of regional Departments for Public Order Defence under the MIA and lecturers from internal departments of the MIA. The MIA's National Coordinator on Police Reform and representatives from the U.S. Embassy's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs attended.

During the period from September through November, the Office provided assistance with regard to the comprehensive reconstruction of the Gender Sensitive Police Unit (GSPU) in Dusti district of Khatlon region. The support also included the provision of furniture with modern means and equipment. In December, the MIA, in co-ordination with the local government of Khorog, allocated premises for establishing the GSPU in Khorog. In addition to this decision, the MIA also appointed an inspector on domestic violence for the GSPU in Khorog.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

From 14 to 16 April, the Office supported a bilateral meeting between senior representatives from the MIAs of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan in Khujand. They discussed and signed bilateral security co-operation agreements to address transnational threats, including illicit drug trafficking and terrorism. They also established a Joint Co-ordination Board, which will be instrumental in sustaining co-operation. The parties to the agreement will meet once a year in a similar format.

During the reporting period, the Office supported a visit of four senior officials from the MIA's Office of Combating Organized Crime to their counterparts at the Ministry of Interior and Committee on National Security of Kazakhstan. The visit resulted in the signing of a bi-lateral agreement with Kazakh law enforcement agencies to closely co-ordinate efforts in tackling organized crime, preventing and combating violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, and investigating cross-border crime.

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

On 29 July, the Office donated equipment to the Police Academy of the MIA for a course on Counteracting Trafficking in Human Beings. The audio-visual equipment will allow lecturers to use interactive teaching techniques for investigating crimes of human trafficking, including video projections of specialized films and simulation exercises. The Office also trained a team of lecturers on modern interactive teaching techniques, and recently updated the Course on Counteracting Trafficking in Human Beings following new legislation.

### Other

On 21 and 22 June, an advanced training course on "Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons" was organized jointly by the OSCE and INTERPOL in Vienna. A government representative from the State Committee of National Security participated with the support of the Office.

From 11 to 15 July, the Office organized a workshop in Dushanbe which focused on "Combating illicit trade of cultural property and smuggling of historical artefacts". The participants included representatives from the Border Troops, Customs Service, State Committee of National Security and the Ministry of Culture. During the workshop, experts from TNTD/BSMU, INTERPOL, the United States Department of Homeland Security, UNODC, the Greek National Police's Department against smuggling of antiquities, the UNESCO Office in Afghanistan and the Afghan Customs Service shared best practices with the participants.

### Office in Tajikistan Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities



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

General Police Development and Reform 89%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 11% (oIT)



# 4.14 Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan



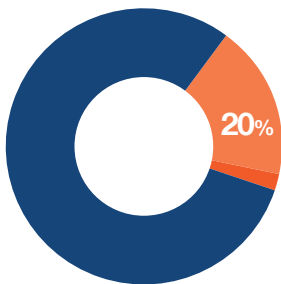
## Introduction

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) supports local authorities in strengthening the operational and technical capacities of government agencies in fighting terrorism and violent extremism, illegal drug trafficking and other transnational threats and challenges. In this area special attention is paid to promoting a comprehensive approach in addressing terrorism related threats by establishing police-public partnerships and engaging the community to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), to prevent the use of the Internet as a facilitator of terrorist activities, and to enhance co-operation within the framework of the rule of law.

The PCUz supports a number of government initiatives aimed at improving good governance in Uzbekistan, in particular in the areas of combating money laundering and terrorism

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2016

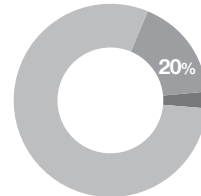


**TOTAL**  
**2,112,300 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**417,500 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
 (91% out of Politico-Military Activities)  
**380,000 EUR**

2015



**TOTAL**  
**1,994,900 EUR**

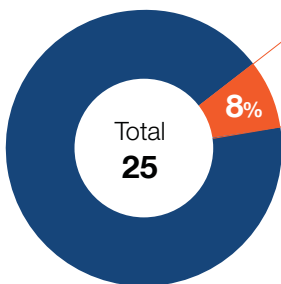
**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**404,900 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
 (87% out of Politico-Military Activities)  
**354,000 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2016

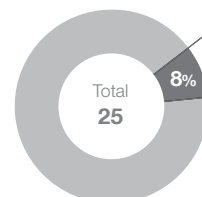
TOTAL



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**2 Total**  
**2 Local**  
**0 International**

2015

TOTAL



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**2 Total**  
**2 Local**  
**0 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff based on the Approval of the 2016 (PC.DEC/1197) and 2015 (PC.DEC/1158) Unified Budget

financing, anti-corruption and the transparency of the economic courts system. The PCUz provides assistance in enhancing the capacities of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and the Central Bank in the implementation of international anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) standards.

Since 2007, the PCUz has provided assistance to the Police Academy under the MIA to improve the Academy's training potential and to build the capacity of teachers/instructors at the Academy with experts on policing issues from OSCE participating States.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform

From 5 to 7 April, the PCUz, in co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior (MoI), organized a roundtable discussion in Tashkent for 40 representatives from the MoI, the Parliament, state agencies, media and civil society, as well as a separate two-day training seminar for 25 traffic police officers. These initiatives were within the framework of a joint project aimed at improving the efficiency of traffic safety measures in Uzbekistan. Participants discussed measures Uzbekistan has taken to implement a state programme on traffic safety and ways to strengthen road traffic security. Three experts from Turkey and Serbia shared best practices on traffic management, public awareness campaigns and road safety measures implemented in their countries. Following the roundtable discussion and during the training seminar, officers from the MoI's Traffic Safety Police Department learned about best practices in enforcing traffic regulations in Turkey and Serbia along with advantages of integrated road systems and new technologies in road safety, including the video control of roads.

### Anti-Corruption

In the area of combating and preventing corruption, the focus of the PCUz in 2016 was on increasing public awareness and promoting zero tolerance towards corruption among the public. With this in mind, the PCUz developed two Public Awareness Raising videos which were widely shown on all national and regional TV channels and shared on social networks.

On 21 and 22 April, a PCUz representative participated in two events aimed at boosting the impact of anti-corruption reforms in Eastern Europe and Central Asia organized by the

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. The events were a High-Level Meeting of Anti-Corruption Decision-Makers on 21 April and the 20th Steering Group Meeting of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) on 22 April. During the events, ACN member countries updated participants on the anti-corruption work in their countries. The Steering Group Meeting also facilitated discussions over support that international organizations provide and could provide to member countries in this area.

On 26 and 27 May, the PCUz supported the participation of two representatives of the Ministry of Finance and General Prosecutor's Office in the Regional Expert Seminar: "Impact of Corruption Prevention Measures at National and Sectorial Level", which took place in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan. The seminar, organized by the Office of the OSCE Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) and the OECD's ACN, brought together about 50 anti-corruption decision-makers and practitioners from Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia in charge of the development, implementation and impact measurement of corruption prevention measures, as well as civil society organizations. The seminar provided the opportunity to discuss topics including the impact of corruption prevention measures at the national and sectorial level, and prevention of corruption in education, prevention of corruption in the extractive/resource industry. The support was provided in the framework of the PCUz project "Support to combating and preventing corruption in Uzbekistan".

From 20 to 24 June, the PCUz supported the participation of a Prosecutor General's Office representative, representing the Uzbek focal point on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), in the 7th Session of UNCAC Implementation Review Group Meetings. During the meetings, the 178 attendees discussed results of the first cycle of UNCAC implementation review and the future outlook to the second cycle of monitoring, where the role of civil society is expected to be enhanced significantly.

The support was given in the framework of the PCUz project on “Support to combating corruption in Uzbekistan”.

Under the project ‘Support to combating and preventing corruption in Uzbekistan’, on 18 August, the PCUz organized a one-day training event on ethical standards for state civil servants together with UNDP and the PGO. The seminar introduced the recently adopted Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers: “On endorsement of ethical rules in public institutions”. 80 participants from central and regional government bodies learned about best international practices on the implementation of ethical standards and codes of ethics from Uzbek and international experts, and discussed the recently enacted Decree.

On 15 December, an Award Ceremony was organized in Tashkent to conclude a national contest on the best art work dealing with the issue of anti-corruption work. This event took place in the framework of the project “Support to combating and preventing corruption in Uzbekistan”. The ceremony was dedicated to International Anti-Corruption Day. The contest between university students and students of professional colleges was co-organized, together with the PGO, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Culture and Sports and the NGO ‘Kamolot’. In total, 24 awards were presented to the winners and finalists of the contest. Apart from the PCUz, the prizes were also provided by the U.S. Embassy and UNODC. The event was attended by a total of 110 people.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 29 and 30 November, the PCUz organized a national seminar on community-policing approaches to counter VERLT. The event, which was held in Tashkent and jointly planned and implemented with TNTD/ATU, brought together more than 50 participants, including experts from Belgium, Canada, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of

America, the CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre, ODIHR, as well as representatives from state agencies and civil society of Uzbekistan. The seminar was organized within the framework of the project entitled “Providing Support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Fight against Terrorism”, and stressed the importance of engaging the community by establishing police-public partnerships between the police, public authorities and citizens, with the aim of developing proactive problem-solving practices to prevent and counter terrorist radicalization.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

The PCUz supported the participation of a representative of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Uzbekistan at the Plenary Meeting of the Egmont Group of world FIUs held in Monaco, from 31 January to 5 February. The annual event gathers member countries FIUs to discuss the latest money laundering and terrorism financing trends and threats, as well as operational issues including mutual and multi-government co-operation in surpassing these phenomena. The PCUz also supported the participation of one representative from the FIU of Uzbekistan in the working group meetings of the Egmont Group of worldwide FIUs held on 24 and 25 August in Warsaw. The Egmont Group currently includes 151 world FIUs, with Uzbekistan becoming a member in 2011 with the support of the PCUz.

In February, the PCUz supported the participation of two representatives of the FIU and a representative of the Central Bank of Uzbekistan at the Plenary Meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) held in Paris from 13 to 20

### Law on Combating Corruption

- The PCUz contributed to the development of the Law on Combating Corruption, along with further legislation by facilitating capacity-building and best practices exchange

activities on combating and preventing corruption.

- Thereby, in order to increase public awareness on corruption, the PCUz was able to gain

access to wider parts of the population to raise awareness on zero-tolerance behaviour towards corruption.

February. Uzbekistan's delegation joined their colleagues from other countries in discussing the latest money laundering and financing of terrorism trends and counter-measures, and in updating methodologies to combat these phenomena including through countries' risks assessment mechanisms. From 18 to 24 June, the PCUz supported the participation of three representatives of the FIU in the plenary meeting of the FATF held in Busan, Republic of Korea. The participation of the Uzbek delegation was organized in the framework of PCUz anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) activities where the PCUz is supporting the host authorities in undertaking the National Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment (NRA). Another attendee at the FATF plenary meeting held from 14 to 21 October was supported by the PCUz.

From 3 to 7 October, the PCUz organized two consecutive 2-day trainings on the NRA. The trainings were delivered by international experts and focused on issues of assessing money laundering threats by law enforcement agencies and data analysis in the banking sector. Each of the trainings was attended by 40 participants representing both the government and the private sector. The trainings were part of a series of five workshops aimed at increasing capacities of stakeholders in Uzbekistan on data collection and analysis to support the NRA process. These activities are implemented in the framework of the PCUz ExB project "Support to Uzbekistan in building the capacity of national authorities to collect data and identify and analyse priority risks" in support of the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessment. The project is supported by ExB contributions from Germany, Liechtenstein and the United States of America.

From 19 to 23 December, the PCUz, jointly with the Federal Financial Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation (Rosfinmonitoring) organized a 5-day study visit to Moscow to learn the work of Rosfinmonitoring in practice. The visit took place in the framework of the project 'Support to the Financial Intelligence Unit of Uzbekistan in operational capacity building'. The five representatives of the FIU of Uzbekistan attended the visit and learned various aspects of operational and analytical work of their counterparts in the Russian Federation.

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

In February, the development of the National Interagency Online Database on Drug Related Crimes (NIODDRC) under the National Centre for Drug Control (NCDC), supported by the PCUz, was completed. The database will store data on drug related crimes and enable its users (all law enforcement and intelligence agencies in Uzbekistan) to perform searches on seizures of drugs, precursors and psychoactive substances.

Relevant international organizations including the OSCE, UNODC, INTERPOL and law enforcement agencies of other countries will also be granted limited access to the NIODDRC, in line with OSCE PC Decision 1048 (2012) that emphasizes the importance of facilitating international co-operation and information sharing in the field of countering illicit drug circulation.

On 7 and 8 June, the PCUz facilitated the participation of two representatives from the NCDC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the OSCE Heads of Law Enforcement Departments' Meeting in Vienna. The two representatives gave a presentation on Uzbekistan's NIODDRC.

On 13 and 14 October, the PCUz supported the participation of two law enforcement officials from Uzbekistan, representing the NCDC and the National Security Service, to the OSCE-wide Anti-Drug Conference entitled: "UNGASS 2016: Road Map for Tackling the World Drug Problem" in Vienna.

On 9 and 10 November, the PCUz, jointly with the NCDC, organized a seminar for 30 experts from all provinces of Uzbekistan in charge of implementing a country-wide programme fighting the circulation of illicit drugs. Participants discussed national regulations and preventive measures supporting the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors.

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

From 25 to 30 April, the PCUz, jointly with USAID, organized a Study tour to Portugal for six government officials representing the Inter-Agency Anti-Trafficking Commission, Prosecutor General's Office, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs National Security Service and three representatives of the National Women's Committee and the NGO "Istiqbolli Avlod". During the visit to Lisbon, Coimbra and Porto, the participants met their Portuguese counterparts representing both state institutions and civil society and exchanged views on laws and regulations to protect victims and prosecute offenders. Discussions were also focused on pro-active investigative techniques in identifying cases of human trafficking and co-ordinating approaches of interested stakeholders to support victims of trafficking, including providing social and legal services to victims, as well as raising public and specifically youth awareness about human trafficking.

From 11 to 13 July, the PCUz jointly with the Office of the Prosecutor General and Ministry of Interior organized a three-day training course for 26 journalists from all the regions of Uzbekistan. The main aim of the training was to discuss effective ways to use international and national good

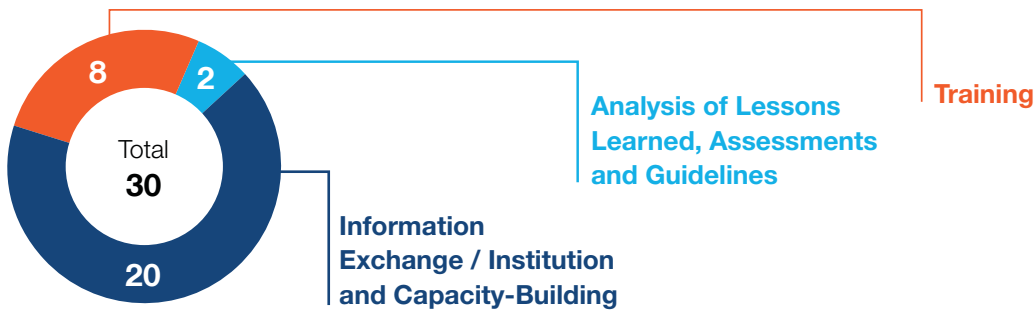
practices along with the challenges in reporting on human trafficking. 25 journalists and representatives of information services of the governmental bodies were acquainted with the specifics of covering human trafficking not only as a criminal act but also to the sensitivities related to trafficked persons. The event was a component of the Project on “Combatting Human Trafficking and Labour Exploitation”.

**Other**

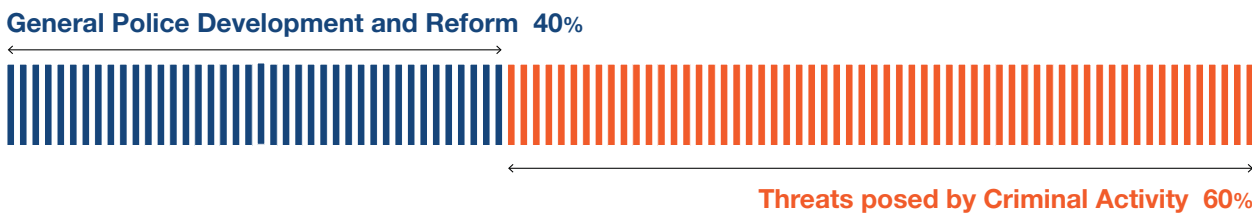
From 21 to 23 September, the PCUz organized a study visit for three officials from the Uzbekistan Police Academy to the Austrian Security Police Academy (SIAC). During the

visit, the delegation familiarized itself with the Austrian police training system, the educational processes at the SIAC and relevant academic curricula. The study visit enabled discussions on the prospects for co-operation between the SIAC and the Police Academy of Uzbekistan. During the study visit, a meeting with the OSCE/TNTD took place in order to familiarize the Uzbek guests with the work of the TNTD and to consider areas for expanding potential co-operation between the OSCE and the Uzbekistan Police Academy under the PCUz Unified Budget project activities.

**Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan Activities Matrix 2016 – Police Related Activities**

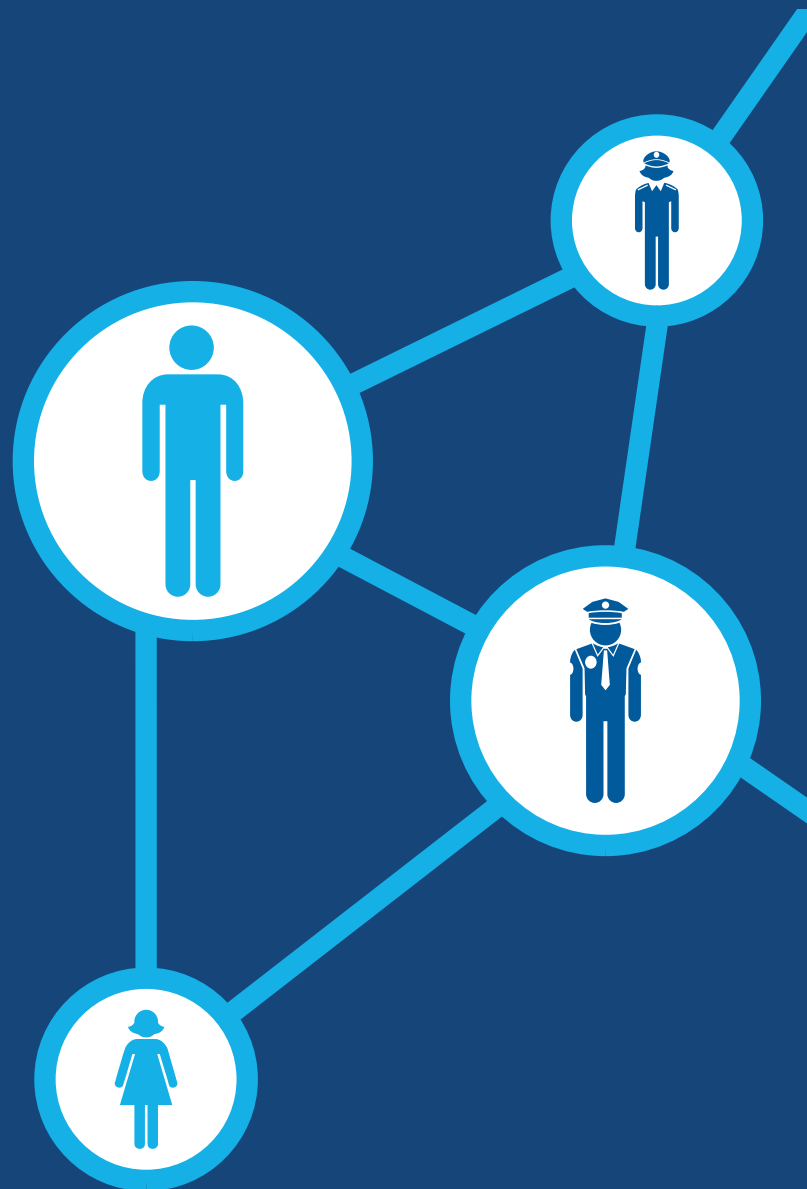


ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_





# Appendices



# ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2016

Submitted as appendix to the SG Annual Report on Police-Related Activities, in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001

## 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 (including Gender Mainstreaming)

In 2016, ODIHR received several requests for legislative assistance concerning the review of criminal procedure codes or legislation, in particular pertaining to bias-motivated crimes, counter-terrorism and the crime of forced disappearance. Following these requests, ODIHR prepared legal opinions providing concrete recommendations for amendments of respective draft or existing legislation to ensure their compliance with relevant international standards and OSCE commitments. ODIHR closely collaborated with the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD)'s Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU) to prepare the legal *Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Legal Framework on Countering Extremism and Terrorism in the Republic of Kazakhstan*<sup>1</sup>, which was published on 6 October. ODIHR also supported the process of amending the criminal codes of Moldova and of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by reviewing and commenting on draft provisions pertaining to bias-motivated crimes<sup>2</sup>. ODIHR provided legislative

assistance to the Republic of Armenia by reviewing and commenting on certain provisions of its Criminal Procedure Code pertaining to the presence of attesting witnesses during criminal investigations<sup>3</sup>, to Tunisia, as an OSCE Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation, by analyzing its Draft Act on the Crime of Enforced Disappearance<sup>4</sup>, and to Ukraine by reviewing draft legislation on freedom of peaceful assembly, including comments pertaining to the policing of assemblies<sup>5</sup>.

In addition to legislative assistance, ODIHR also promoted exchanges of good practices on current criminal justice reforms and police matters in Central Asia at ODIHR's Sixth Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia, organized in Tashkent from 16 to 18 November. The Expert Forum was organized in partnership with the OSCE field operations in Central Asia, particularly the Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Issues related to police evaluation, 'clear-up rates' and law-enforcement agent training needs for gender-sensitive interactions with female victims of crimes were discussed. In particular, participants observed that police performance evaluation methodologies should not, directly or indirectly, foster reliance on evidence obtained under torture.

1 OSCE/ODIHR *Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Legal Framework on Countering Extremism and Terrorism in the Republic of Kazakhstan* (6 October 2016), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/20060> (English version) and <http://www.legislationline.org/ru/documents/id/20061> (Russian version).

2 OSCE/ODIHR *Comments on Draft Amendments to certain Provisions of the Criminal Code of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding Bias-motivated Crimes* (14 April 2016), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/topics/country/31/topic/4>; and *Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Moldovan Criminal and Contravention Codes relating to Bias-motivated Offences* (15 March 2016), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/topics/country/14/topic/4>.

3 OSCE/ODIHR *Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia* (15 July 2016), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/20011>.

4 OSCE/ODIHR *Opinion on the Draft Act on the Crime of Enforced Disappearance of Tunisia* (6 May 2016), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/countries/country/63>.

5 Available at <http://www.legislationline.org/topics/country/52/topic/15>.



From 13 to 16 December, the OSCE Mission in Montenegro, together with ODIHR, organized Human Rights and Gender Training for the Ministry of Interior, Police Administration and National Security Agency personnel. The training was attended by 30 participants, 40% of whom were women and all of whom were at the senior level. The purpose of the training course was to raise awareness on human rights complaints and gender sensitive approaches to security delivery and management, as well as to share best practices on how to best integrate them. The training is expected to contribute to mainstreaming human rights and gender aspects into the general policies and training programmes, as well as into the education curricula of the security sector of Montenegro.

ODIHR also contributed to international conferences on gender and security sector reform. On 12 and 13 October, ODIHR presented on the key role played by human resources in the recruitment, retention and advancement of women in the police, at the annual conference of the International Association of Women Police in Barcelona. The conference was attended by 400 female police officers, as well as researchers and representatives from international organizations. The main topics discussed were women's participation in peacekeeping, as well as more gender-balanced police forces.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

In 2016, ODIHR developed an interactive two-day training course on *Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing in Roma and Sinti Communities*. This training strengthens the capacity of police officers working in Roma and Sinti, as well as mixed communities. It provides for effective policing strategies to communities that are fair and responsive to the needs of the people they serve, while engaging in practices that comply with human rights standards and which are gender sensitive.

ODIHR piloted the course in Romania for 20 front-line officers (three women and 17 men) that are directly deployed to Roma communities or mixed communities on 2 and 3 February in Bucharest, and within a training event for 16 senior police officials (eight women, eight men) from 12 different countries on 17 and 18 March in Warsaw. Furthermore, ODIHR hosted a training-of-trainers event for 14 human rights professionals, including Roma and Sinti and police officers (five women, nine men) from 13 to 16 June in Warsaw, and delivered training to Romanian front-line officers at the police school in Slatina on 9 and 10 June and in Campina on 30 June and 1 July, as well as to 20 law-enforcement officials in Odessa, Ukraine on 30 November and 1 December. The training evaluation throughout the year demonstrated that it was well received by participants, who underlined that the interactive and practical nature was useful for reflecting on

and challenging their own perceptions, but also to strengthen community based policing approaches and human rights.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

In 2016, ODIHR delivered capacity-building to police on the topic of gender-based violence. On 1 and 2 December in Odessa, ODIHR organized a training-of-trainers course that brought together 28 police educators and officers from various regions of Ukraine (16 of them women). Contributing to the implementation of Ukraine's National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325), the event aimed at increasing the effectiveness of police responses to sexual and gender-based violence. ODIHR organized the event in co-operation with the European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine (EUAM) and La Strada Ukraine International Women's Rights Centre, and included participants recommended by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine. The activity was hosted by the Odessa State University of Internal Affairs and supported by the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine.

When reviewing legislation in the field of criminal law and procedure reform as referred to above<sup>6</sup>, ODIHR also provided gender-specific recommendations. These included the need to adopt a gender and child-sensitive approach to provide assistance and protection to women and children victims and witnesses of crimes and their relatives, particularly in the context of forced disappearances. Specifically, ODIHR also stressed the potentially discriminatory impact on children or women of certain counter-terrorism measures, and highlighted the importance of ensuring that bias-motivated crimes committed on the grounds of sex, gender identity or sexual orientation are adequately punished in criminal legislation. The legal reviews also noted the importance of ensuring gender and diversity in the composition of the criminal justice system as a whole, and that legal actors are duly trained on gender and human rights issues and the importance of maintaining sex-disaggregated criminal justice statistics. ODIHR also systematically highlighted that any legislative process involving amendments to criminal law or procedure should be adopted through an extensive, meaningful, open and inclusive consultation process

In the context of its Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia referred to above, participants noted the need for justice and law-enforcement personnel to be adequately trained to assist female victims and address gender-related issues in crime prevention. Victims of sexual offences, including of sexual harassment, often experience bias from the police, who behave as if victims of sexual offences carry part of the responsibility for the event or even provoked

<sup>6</sup> I.e., the review of the Criminal Codes of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and of Moldova, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, the legal framework on counter-terrorism in Kazakhstan and the Draft Act on the Crime of Enforced Disappearance of Tunisia (OSCE Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation).

it. Participants agreed that efforts should be made to raise awareness on gender equality and how gender needs to be mainstreamed in line with human rights standards in the work of law enforcement and justice professionals. During the forum, one participant underlined that such training should be conducted on a continuous basis to ensure that new recruits and employees are also sensitive to such issues.

## Hate Crime

ODIHR continued to implement its “Training against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement” (TAHCLE)<sup>7</sup> Programme throughout 2016. In particular, ODIHR signed agreements to implement TAHCLE and commenced the programme in Turkey, Finland and Iceland, as well as with the Valencia local police. By the end of 2016, thirteen OSCE participating States had committed to implementing the TAHCLE training curriculum<sup>8</sup>. Four more participating States expressed their interest in implementing TAHCLE in 2017<sup>9</sup>.

On 22 January, ODIHR signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Turkish National Police Academy (TNPA) to implement the TAHCLE Programme<sup>10</sup>. In line with the MoU, the TNPA established a TAHCLE National Implementation Working Group (NIWG) consisting of representatives from the TNPA, Turkish National Police, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ombudperson’s Office, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor’s Office and Academy of Justice to assist in the implementation of the programme. Together with the NIWG, ODIHR customized the training curriculum to the national context and included relevant hate crime provisions and case studies typical to the hate crime context in Turkey. From 26 to 28 April, ODIHR conducted two TAHCLE training-of-trainers sessions for 60 participants (46 men and 14 women) from the TNPA and Turkish Ministry of Internal Affairs in Ankara. The trained participants are expected to deliver the training to all relevant police officers throughout the country. By the end of 2016, TNPA reported to ODIHR that 1,369 personnel were trained (281 ranked police chiefs, 1,088 police officers and academics). Continuation of the delivery is planned in 2017.

On 29 February, ODIHR signed a MoU to implement TAHCLE with the Valencia Local Police<sup>11</sup>. In Valencia, Spain, ODIHR delivered an awareness-raising workshop on hate crimes for around 50 representatives of the Valencia Local Police and local civil society organizations. ODIHR facilitated a discussion between the police and civil society representatives, which helped to provide a better understanding of the issues of hate-motivated violence, targeted groups and police responses to the issues for both sides. From 3 to 5 May, in the framework of the TAHCLE implementation, ODIHR delivered a training-of-trainers session for 34 participants from the Valencia Local Police Academy. During the training, ODIHR trainers presented the TAHCLE curriculum covering areas such as hate crime definition and legislation, police responses to hate crimes, bias indicators and investigation, and spoke about the importance of co-operation with communities in addressing hate crimes.

On 28 April, ODIHR signed a MoU with the National Police Board of Finland (NPBF) to implement the TAHCLE Programme in Finland<sup>12</sup>. This was followed by an ODIHR needs assessment mission (NAM) to Finland, with the purpose of learning about the national hate crime context and identifying the needs for the training. Findings of the mission informed the customization of the training materials, which was done together with the Finnish NIWG. The NIWG consisted of representatives of the NPBF, Ministry of Interior, Non-Discrimination Ombudsman, Länsi-Uusimaa Police Department and the Police University College. The TAHCLE Programme in Finland envisages one awareness-raising workshop for senior level officials of the Finnish Police, two training-of-trainers sessions for up to 50 police officers, and a subsequent cascading to police officers throughout the whole country.

In the framework of the MoU signed between ODIHR and the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police in 2014 to support the Romanian Police in implementing a project entitled “Integrated Approach for Preventing Victimization in Roma Communities,” ODIHR delivered the TAHCLE Programme in Romania in 2016. This included two training-of-trainer sessions for 40 representatives (33 men, 7 women) of the Romanian Police, which were delivered in June and July at the Slatina Police School and the Police School “Vasile Lascar” in Campina respectively. In both trainings, participants appreciated the interactive format of the training and engaged in lively constructive discussions, indicating their strong interest to participate in the cascading process in Romania.

7 Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE), <http://www.osce.org/odihr/tahcle>.

8 Poland, Croatia, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Montenegro, Latvia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lithuania, Turkey, Romania, Finland, and Iceland. Police trainings were also held in Kosovo and the city of Valencia (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).

9 Estonia, Malta, Slovakia and Ukraine.

10 OSCE/ODIHR news item is available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/217741>.

11 OSCE/ODIHR news item is available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/224961>.

12 OSCE/ODIHR news item is available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/237356>.

From 7 to 9 November, ODIHR representatives conducted meetings with state officials and civil society organizations as part of a needs assessment visit to Iceland at the invitation of the government of Iceland. During the visit, ODIHR also held a half-day workshop for 15 senior officials (nine women and six men) to raise awareness about hate crimes and to present the TAHCLE and Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training (PAHCT<sup>13</sup>) Programmes. At the workshop, ODIHR facilitated discussions on hate crime incidents in Iceland and the existing national legal framework to address them along with shortcomings. The discussions sparked a lively and constructive exchange between participants representing all branches of the criminal justice system, which was highly appreciated by them. On 29 December, Icelandic authorities and ODIHR signed an MoU for the implementation of both the TAHCLE and PAHCT Programmes<sup>14</sup>. The MoU foresees the training of ten Icelandic police officers and ten Icelandic prosecutors as trainers for TAHCLE and PAHCT courses, respectively. The training activities are to be conducted in 2017.

From 5 to 7 December, in response to a request by the Maltese Academy of Discipline Forces for ODIHR's assistance in implementing TAHCLE in Malta, ODIHR visited Malta to conduct a series of meetings with government officials and civil society organizations to gather information about the hate crime situation in Malta. During the NAM, ODIHR also negotiated the modalities of TAHCLE implementation in Malta and the provisions of the MoU, which is expected to be signed in early 2017. ODIHR also facilitated an awareness-raising workshop on hate crimes for 14 police officers and investigators (seven men, seven women) of the Malta Police Force. Following the presentation of the TAHCLE Programme, ODIHR delivered modules on hate crime definition, international standards, relevant national legislation and the impact of hate crimes. In their feedback, participants welcomed the interactive and engaging nature of the session and the training materials.

ODIHR also reviewed draft amendments to the criminal codes of Moldova and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia pertaining to bias-motivated crimes in 2016. The revised draft amendments of the Criminal Code of Moldova revealed the positive impact that ODIHR expertise had had on the draft amendments, as more than half of the key recommendations were taken into account during the revision process.

## Public Order and Crisis Management

In 2016, ODIHR finished its 3<sup>rd</sup> Assembly Monitoring Cycle to support participating States in the implementation of their commitments on freedom of peaceful assembly and published a thematic report that included the main findings and recommendations based on the observation of 77 assemblies in seven OSCE participating States<sup>15</sup>. The facilitation of the exercise of freedom of peaceful assembly by police was one of the key aspects of ODIHR's assessment. ODIHR also conducted assembly monitoring exercises in Sweden and Poland, including the observation of 13 assemblies. The composition of the monitoring teams was seven men and seven women.

During 2016, ODIHR, in co-operation with the EUAM, delivered two training sessions on human rights-compliant policing of assemblies in Ukraine for a total of 48 public order police commanders and representatives from the national guard (45 men and 3 women). The training sessions were based on the newly developed Human Rights Handbook on Policing Assemblies<sup>16</sup>, published in March, which provides key information for police commanders on assemblies and public order management. The three-day interactive training sessions focused on international human rights standards, the key principles of assembly policing, the planning and decision-making model, communication and accountability.

## Other

In 2016, ODIHR observed 15 elections across the OSCE region to assess compliance with OSCE commitments, international obligations, and other standards for democratic elections, as well as to offer concrete recommendations to support participating States in improving their electoral processes. Aspects assessed included the activities of the police in implementing and enforcing relevant aspects of the legal framework throughout the various stages of an election. To complement an existing array of handbooks devoted to various aspects of election observation, ODIHR initiated the development of guidelines on the role of public security providers in elections. The guidelines aim to ensure that the assessment of the role and performance of public security providers during an election are carried out in a professional and consistent manner, as well as to assist public security providers in performing their election-related functions. The guidelines are expected to be published in the second half of 2017.

13 Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training (PAHCT) Programme, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/pahct>.

14 OSCE/ODIHR news item is available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/291591>.

15 Monitoring of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Selected OSCE Participating States (April 2015 – July 2016), <http://www.osce.org/odihr/289721>

16 Human Rights Handbook on Policing Assemblies, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/226981>

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

In its *Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia* published on 15 July<sup>17</sup>, ODIHR provided a series of concrete recommendations to guarantee the impartiality and independence of attesting witnesses during criminal investigations and to ensure that evidence is not tampered with or fabricated during the course of an investigation.

### Counter-Terrorism & VERLT

On 17 and 18 November, ODIHR organized a training session on *Complying With Human Rights Standards and Effectively Countering Terrorism* in Madrid, Spain. The session gathered 20 counter-terrorism law enforcement officers (16 men and 4 women) from the Spanish National Police, Guardia Civil, Intelligence Centre against Terrorism and Organized Crime (CITCO), penitentiary institutions, armed forces and the regional police. The training followed an interactive and practice-oriented approach, promoting discussion on the inextricable link between human rights compliance and the effectiveness of policing in the day-to-day work of participants.

On 7 and 8 September, ODIHR participated in and moderated one session of the “OSCE-wide Expert Workshop Freedom of Expression on the Internet and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT)” jointly organized with TNTD/ATU, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media in Sarajevo.

In 2016, ODIHR collaborated with TNTD/ATU to prepare the *Preliminary Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Legal Framework on Countering Extremism and Terrorism in the Republic of Kazakhstan*<sup>18</sup>, which was published on 6 October. The Preliminary Opinion notes that the legal definition of “terrorism” and so called “extremism”-related offences in the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan would benefit from further amendments in order to comply with the principles of legal certainty, foreseeability and specificity under criminal law, and to ensure that only “violent extremism” is criminalized. It also concluded that the draft amendments introduced new provisions which have the potential to restrict freedom of

movement, the choice of one’s residence, and the right to freedom of expression, particularly in terms of access to the Internet and other communication tools, as well as the right to freedom of religion or belief.

In 2016, ODIHR and the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) of the OSCE Secretariat’s Transnational Threats Department developed a draft training programme on the basis of their joint manual on *Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations*<sup>19</sup> and piloted its delivery in two training sessions in Tirana on 17 and 18 October, and in Madrid on 17 and 18 November. The two training courses gathered 32 counter-terrorism practitioners from Albania and Spain (28 men and 4 women), including from the national police forces and intelligence services. To tailor the delivery of the two sessions to the local context and needs, ODIHR and the TNTD/SPMU carried out pre-training assessments in Tirana and Madrid, from 4 to 6 September and on 10 and 11 October, respectively. The training programme, to be finalized in 2017, includes a training curriculum and a trainer’s manual, and focuses on the different sequences of counterterrorism investigations and their potential impact on human rights and effective policing.

On 22 and 23 November, a technical expert meeting on “Gender Mainstreaming in Operational Responses to Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism” was held by TNTD/ATU in co-operation with ODIHR in Vienna. The meeting brought together more than 80 law enforcement officials, government representatives and civil society actors from across the OSCE region to obtain expert recommendations on steering OSCE activities to raise gender awareness in States’ efforts to prevent and counter VERLT.

On 24 November, ODIHR delivered a presentation by videoconference to an event on “Foreign Terrorist Fighters – Challenges for South-Eastern Europe: Integrative and Complementary Approach to Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism” jointly organized by the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance (RACVIAC) Centre for Security and Cooperation and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina in Rakitje, Croatia.

On 29 and 30 November, ODIHR participated in and moderated one session of a national seminar on “Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: a Community-Policing Approach” organized by the OSCE PCUz in Tashkent.

<sup>17</sup> Available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/20011>.

<sup>18</sup> OSCE/ODIHR *Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Legal Framework on Countering Extremism and Terrorism in the Republic of Kazakhstan* (6 October 2016), available at <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/20060> (English version) and <http://www.legislationline.org/ru/documents/id/20061> (Russian version).

<sup>19</sup> Available at: <http://www.osce.org/odihr/108930>.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

Based on a request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, ODIHR, in co-operation with UNHCR, organized and conducted a pilot training event on the protection of migrants' rights specially designed to support the border management authorities of the OSCE participating States. Bringing together 20 participants (13 women and 7 men)

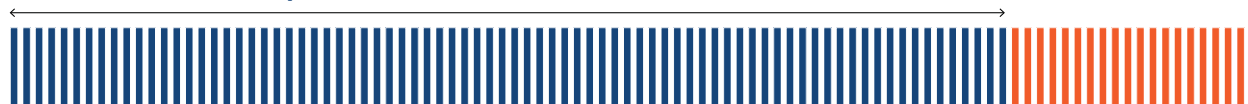
from the Lithuanian State Border Guard Service, the training workshop covered relevant OSCE commitments and international legal standards on the protection of human rights during the interception of migrants at sea, on land and by air, access of individuals to the territory and the asylum procedure, fair treatment and non-discrimination of various groups or individual migrants as well as the prevention of xenophobia and hate crimes against migrants.

### ODIHR – Police-Related Activities 2016



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

General Police Development and Reform 80%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 20%

# 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 Combatting 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 nongovernmental 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 combating 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 subregional events to identify potential weaknesses in international legal and operational co-operation mechanisms in order to foster better co-operation and coordination 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 combating 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.

The Hamburg Ministerial Council Decision No. 1/16 on *Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism* underscores the central role of the United Nations in preventing and countering terrorism, including the importance of OSCE commitments to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and that participating States have the primary role in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), while stressing the need for participating States to take appropriate steps to prevent and suppress financing of terrorism. The decision also positively appreciates the implementation of the #UnitedCVE campaign, and welcomed the activities by OSCE executive structures in the field of preventing and countering terrorism.

The Hamburg Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/16 on *OSCE’s Role in the Governance of Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees* encourages participating States to use the OSCE platform for improving dialogue on migration-related matters by developing effective measures and common approaches to address such matters, and encourages OSCE executive structures to reinforce the exchange of best practices and to enhance dialogue and co-operation with Partners for Co-operation.

# Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACN	Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia	CTHB	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
ADAT	Anti-drug – Anti-Trafficking	CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
AEPC	Association of European Police Colleges	DBiH	Brčko District, Bosnia and Herzegovina
AKPW	Association of Kosovo Police Women	DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
AML/CFT	Anti-money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism	DHRC	Department for Human Rights and Communities
ANB	Agency for National Security (Montenegro)	DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
APEM	Annual Police Experts Meeting	DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety
API	Advance Passenger Information	EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
APT	International Association for the Prevention of Torture	EEAS	European External Action Service
ASP	Albanian State Police	EGF	European Gendarmerie Force
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	EMSC	European Migrant Smuggling Centre
BMP	Border and Migration Police	ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College	EU	European Union
BSM	Border Security Management	EUAM	European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine
BSM NFP	Border Security Management National Focal Points	EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept	EUPM	European Union Police Mission
C1	Una-Sana Canton	Eurojust	European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre	EuroMeSCo ENI	Euro-Mediterranean Political Research and Dialogue for Inclusive Policymaking Processes and Dissemination through Network Participation Project
CBM	Confidence-Building Measure	Europol	European Union Law Enforcement Agency
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear	ExB	Extrabudgetary
CCPCJ	UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	FATF	Financial Action Task Force
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training	FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
CiB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek	FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	FO	Field Operation
CITCO	Intelligence Centre against Terrorism and Organized Crime	FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighter
CND	UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs	FRONTEX	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
CoE	Council of Europe	FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
CoESPU	Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units	GA	General Assembly
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre	GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
CSCO	Community Safety Coordination Office	GD	General Director
CSO	Civil Society Organization	GFCE	Global Forum on Cyber Expertise
CT SOP	Counter Terrorism Standard Operating Procedures	GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale

	Zusammenarbeit		Association
GRETA	Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	LCP	Law on Criminal Procedure
		LCPC	Local Crime Prevention Centre
GSPU	Gender Sensitive Police Unit	LE TrainNet	Law Enforcement Training Network
HCNM	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities	LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
		MARRI	Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative
HoLEDs	Heads of Law Enforcement Departments and Programmes	MC	OSCE Ministerial Council
HQ	Headquarters	MC.DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
HRDO	Human Rights Defender's Office	MC.DOC	OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration
iARMS	Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System	MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Council
		MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police	MoI	Ministry of Interior
		MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
		MONDEM	Montenegro Demilitarization programme
ICITAP	U.S. International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program	MoS	Ministry of Security
		MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	MP	Member of Parliament
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	MSC	Municipal Safety Council
ILP	Intelligence-Led Policing	NAM	Needs Assessment Mission
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization	NATC	National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
		NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration	NCB	INTERPOL National Central Bureau
		NCDC	National Centre for Drug Control
IPA	Instrument of Pre-accession Assistance	NFI	Netherlands Forensic Institute
IPTF	United Nations International Police Task Force	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
		NICIS	National Integrated Criminal Intelligence System
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force		
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	NIODDRC	National Interagency Online Database on Drug Related Crimes
IT	Information Technology	NIWG	National Implementation Working Group
IWG	Informal Working Group		
JC D&S	Bosnia and Herzegovina Joint Committee for Defence and Security	NPBF	National Police Board of Finland
		NRA	National Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment
JTC	Judicial Training Centre		
KAF	Kosovo Agency on Forensic	NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
KAPS	Kosovo Academy for Public Safety	NRM	National Referral Mechanism
KAWP	Kyrgyz Association of Women Police	OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities
KAWSS	Kyrgyz Association of Women in the Security Sector		
		ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development		
KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO-led)		
KP	Kosovo Police		
KUSA	Kosovo United States Alumni		

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	RENEA	Department of Neutralization of Armed Elements
OFA	Ohrid Framework Agreement	RRG	Rapid Reaction Group
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	RS	Republika Srpska
OiO	Office of Internal Oversight	SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
OMIM	OSCE Mission to Montenegro	SCoP	Security Co-operation Programme
OSR/CTHB	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	SCTM	Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities
PA	Police Academy	SCU	Security Co-operation Unit
PAD	Police Affairs Department	SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
PAF	Police Affairs Programme	SEE	South-Eastern Europe
PAHCT	Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training	SEECF	South-East European Cooperation Process
PAN	Police Academies Network	SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
PC	OSCE Permanent Council	SHISH	Albanian State Informative Service
PC.DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision	SIA	Sectors for Internal Affairs
PCC	Common Police Cooperation Centres	SIAC	Austrian Security Police Academy
PCC SEE	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe	SIENA	Secure Information Exchange Network Application
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	SOC	Sarajevo Open Centre
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	SOCTA	Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment
PCWG	Police Cooperation Working Group	SoM	Smuggling of Migrants
PD	Police Directorate	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
PDU	Police Development Unit	SOU	Special Operations Unit
PEC	Police Educational Complex	SPS	NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme
PfC	OSCE Partner for Co-operation	SR	Special Representative
PfP	Partnership for Peace	SSR	Security Sector Reform
PGO	General Prosecutor's Office	SSG/R	Security Sector Governance and Reform
PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo	TAHCLE	Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement
PKD	Public Key Directory	TAIEX	Instrument of the European Union for Technical Assistance and Information Exchange
PMO	Prime Minister's Office	THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
PMA	Politico-Military Activities	TNPA	Turkish National Police Academy
PMP	Police Matters Programme	TNT	Transnational Threats
POM	Public Order Management	TNTD	Transnational Threats Department
POOC	Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime	TNTD/ATU	Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit
PRP	Police Reform Programme	TNTD/BSMU	Transnational Threats Department/Border Security and Management Unit
pS	Participating States		
PSD	Kosovo Police Professional Standards Directorate		
PTC	Police Training Centre		
RACVIAC	Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre for Security Co-operation		

TNTD/CC	Transnational Threats Department/ Co-ordination Cell
TNTD/SPMU	Transnational Threats Department/ Strategic Police Matters Unit
ToT	Training of Trainers
UB	Unified Budget
UFED	Universal Forensic Extraction Device
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCCT	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism
WG	Working Group

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