

# Report on OSCE Activities in the Fight Against Organized Crime in 2011

Transnational Threats Department  
Strategic Police Matters Unit

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

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

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACN	OECD Anti-Corruption Network
ATU	Action against Terrorism Unit
BKA	German Federal Criminal Police Office
BOMCA	EU Border Management Programme in Central Asia
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College
CADAP	EU Drug Action Programme in Central Asia
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Co-ordination Centre
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CoE	Council of Europe
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CSOSC	Centre for Suppression of Organized and Serious Crime
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DEA	US Drug Enforcement Administration
DSPS	Department of Security and Public Safety
EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
EC	European Commission
ECLO	European Commission Liaison Office in Kosovo
ECTEG	Europol's Cybercrime Training Experts Group
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUROPOL	European Police Office
EUROJUST	European Union's Judicial Co-operation Unit
FATF	Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering
FIU	Financial Investigation Unit
GUAM	Organization for Democracy and Economic Development
HIDAA	High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICMEC	International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IDFTC	International Drug Fighting Training Centre
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILP	Intelligence-led policing
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INPROL	International Network to Promote the Rule of Law
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration

ITU	International Telecommunications Union
Kp	Kosovo police
LED	Law Enforcement Department
MC/DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MOIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCDC	National Information Analytical Centre on Drug Control
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OAS	Organization of American States
OCAS	OMIK Organized Crime Advisory Section
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPDAT	Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Program
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSG	Office of the Secretary General
OSR	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
PCC SEE	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe
PC/DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
PCU	Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PCUz	Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
PDD	Police Development Department
PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo
PKD	ICAO Public Key Directory
POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
RoLD	Rule of Law Department
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SECI	Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SEPCA	Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association
SEECF	South East Europe Cooperation Process
SIA	Sectors for Internal Affairs
SLTD	Stolen/Lost Travel Document Database
SOCA	UK Serious Organised Crime Agency
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPMU	Strategic Police Matters Unit
TADOC	Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime
TDS	Travel Document Security

THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TNP	Turkish National Police
UATI	Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments
UCD	University College Dublin
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
US	United States
WCO	World Customs Organization

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## Introduction

This is the third annual report which the Strategic Police Matters Unit within the OSCE Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/SPMU) has prepared on OSCE Activities in the Fight against Organized Crime. The report provides an overview of the Organization's anti-organized crime efforts during 2011. The information contained herein is a compilation of submissions provided by the thematic units within the Secretariat, the OSCE field operations, and the ODIHR, also demonstrating the cross-dimensional approach in addressing organized crime.

The report includes information about OSCE's assistance in addressing forms of organized crime, such as cybercrime, trafficking in human beings, migrant smuggling, drug trafficking, financial crimes and corruption, identity document fraud, as well as terrorism. While these areas may not be viewed by the general public as traditional organized crime activities they actually reflect new developments in the "threats cape" posed by 21<sup>st</sup> century transnational organized crime.

The OSCE has placed an emphasis on addressing transnational organized crime since 2006. In December 2006, the OSCE Ministerial Council in Brussels reiterated (MC.DEC/5/06) *"its grave concern about the negative effects of organized crime on peace, stability and security"* and stated *"that organized crime is becoming increasingly efficient at exploiting our globalized economies and open societies and is representing a growing multidimensional challenge to all participating States,"* and *"that organized crime commands vast wealth and can wield tremendous power, potentially undermining the democratic values in our societies and threatening the safety and security of ordinary citizens directly and indirectly,..."*

MC.DEC/5/06 aimed at giving OSCE staff more political guidance on how to deal with the issue of the fight against organized crime. It tasked the OSCE Secretary General and the relevant OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates, to give 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 existing knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime and to continue co-operating with the UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

Appendix 1 to this report provides a summary of the various MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans on anti-organized crime activities, which provide the political basis and taskings for the Organization's anti-organized crime activities.

In response to the Brussels Ministerial Council Decision, the OSCE Secretary General and the Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, on 13 July 2007, submitted to the OSCE participating States a joint report on the OSCE's contributions to the fight against organized crime. In this report the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) was designated as OSCE's "Central Contact Point on Organized Crime". Therefore, in 2008, the SPMU embarked on establishing a system of co-ordination and reporting on OSCE's anti-organized crime activities that would strive to distribute and share existing knowledge and avoid duplications of activities in order to optimize the use of the existing limited human and financial resources in the OSCE.

The reports on organized crime activities have become important documents in terms of identifying the focus of field operations, institutions and thematic units in the Secretariat with regard to their anti-organized crime projects in a specific period of time, usually a year. Appendix 2 to this report provides a graphic overview of the different areas of capacity building in the fight against organized crime.

Further information on all the activities described in this report can be requested from the relevant focal points on organized crime listed in Appendix 3 to this report.





## **I. Thematic Areas of Activities/ Executive Summary**

The OSCE with its unique membership, vast field presence and comprehensive approach to security has a clear added value in the fight against organized crime. Due to a lack of mandate and operational capacities, OSCE's role in combating organized crime can be defined as providing training and expertise to participating States which request assistance. The OSCE also supports and assist specialized organizations such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in their anti-organized crime work. The OSCE's organized crime activities involve technical capacity-building, information sharing, legislative assistance, and awareness raising. Moreover, all executive structures of the OSCE are in one or another way involved in anti-organized crime-related projects. The OSCE takes a holistic, comprehensive approach to security, which means that the fight against organized crime takes place within all three dimensions in a cross-dimensional manner.

This chapter presents the main thematic areas of organized crime, where the OSCE executive structures were active in the course of 2011. A detailed overview of the specific anti-organized crime projects of the different executive structures is given in Chapter II.

### **I.1 Fields of Organized Crime**

2011 witnessed a slight increase in anti-organized crime activities of the OSCE executive structures. From 336 activities in 2010 the figure went up to 353<sup>1</sup> in 2011.

The fight against trafficking in human beings (THB) received by far most of the attention, with more than a third of all activities addressing this area of organized crime. Compared to the previous year, anti-THB activities had also increased notably. By contrast, anti-drug trafficking activities decreased by more than 50 percent also resulting in a significant drop on OSCE's anti-organized crime activity list from rank 2 to 7. On the other hand, counter-terrorism activities had more than doubled also making this the area that received second most attention, with some 15 percent of all activities devoted to this field. Criminal Analysis/Criminal Investigations, Financial Investigations, Cyber Security/Cybercrime and Anti-corruption activities also gained more attention, followed by capacity building efforts in the fields of Travel Document Security and Forensics.

Other aspects of organized crime, such as witness protection, were also dealt with by the executive structures, but to much lesser extent.

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<sup>1</sup> The number of 353 does not mean that 353 different events were conducted in 2011. The number means that events – which were co-organized and/or attended by two or more executive structures, or by representatives of host States whose participation had been facilitated by the executive structures – were all counted as single activities of these structures, as all of them devoted time, personnel and financial resources to these activities.

## **I.2 Types of Assistance**

The types of OSCE assistance to participating States varied from country to country and structure to structure. In general, one can distinguish three areas of support:

- legislative and strategic reform support;
- support in training and capacity building, including professional development of practitioners as well as technical assistance;
- facilitation of study tours and the participation of host state representatives at conferences.

The provision of training, workshops, seminars and other capacity building activities accounted for two thirds of the overall activities carried out by the OSCE executive structures. These activities were aimed at increasing the capacity of officials and practitioners in the field of rule of law and criminal justice systems. Frequently, these trainings were conducted in conjunction with legal or institutional reforms and served as complementary elements.

Legislative and strategic support as well as the facilitation of study tours and the participation of host state representatives at conferences was provided to a significantly lesser extent.

Legislative and strategic reform assistance involved expert analysis and the review of draft anti-organized crime legislation of certain participating States with regard to their compliance with international standards, especially OSCE commitments. Moreover, the executive structures helped with the implementation of legislation through supporting the elaboration of National Strategies and Action Plans and by developing police training curricula.

A graphic overview of the types of assistance provided in the different fields of anti-organized crime activities by the various executive structures is given in Appendix 2 to this report.

## **I.3 Supporting and Promoting the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Conference of Parties**

When SPMU began its work supporting the implementation of the UNTOC in March 2006, only 38 participating States had ratified the treaty. After working six years in close collaboration with the UNODC Division of Treaty Affairs the SPMU was pleased to report that 55 participating States had ratified the treaty. It was anticipated that all 56 States would have ratified the treaty by the end of 2012.

The *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNTOC), adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It opened for signature by Member States at a High-level Political Conference convened for that purpose in Palermo, Italy, on 12-15 December 2000 and entered into force on 29 September 2003.

The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols. Countries must become parties to the Convention itself before they can become parties to any of the Protocols. These Protocols target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime:

- the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
- the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
- the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

The Convention represents a major step forward in the fight against transnational organized crime and signifies the recognition by Member States of the seriousness of the problems posed by it, as well as the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation in order to tackle those problems. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime, including the creation of domestic criminal offences (participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice); the adoption of new and sweeping frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement co-operation; and the promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.

There are numerous OSCE Ministerial Council and Permanent Council Decisions which provide mandates to support the implementation of the UNTOC and its Protocols.<sup>2</sup>

The SPMU's Adviser on Organized Crime is a member of the UNTOC Steering Committee and the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance. The Steering Committee was established to provide assistance and guidance to the Conference of Parties' secretariat in the implementation of Decision 3/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in particular on the preparation and organization of workshops on international legal cooperation. The Working Group on Technical Assistance was established to advise and assist it in the implementation of technical assistance.

Throughout 2011, the SPMU represented the OSCE at the UNTOC Conference of Parties meetings and at the UN's Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Conference.

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<sup>2</sup> See, for instance, OSCE, MC(8).DEC/1, Decision No. 1. *Enhancing the OSCE's Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, Vienna, 28 November 2000; MC(9).DEC/6, *Decision No. 6 by the Ministerial Council*, Bucharest, 4 December 2001; MC.DEC/2/03, Decision No. 2/03 on *Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*, Maastricht, 2 December 2003; MC.DEC/3/05, Decision No. 3/05 on *Combating Transnational Organized Crime*, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005; MC.DEC/15/05, Decision No. 15/05 on *Preventing and Combating Violence against Women*, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005; MC.DEC/5/06, Decision No. 5/06 on *Combating Transnational Organized Crime*, Brussels, 5 December 2006; MC.DEC/8/07, Decision No. 8/07 on *Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation*, Madrid, 30 November 2007; and Permanent Council Decision No. 810 (2007) on *Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*.

Ratification Status of the UNTOC as of May 2012

Convention and Protocols	OSCE participating States	Partners for Co-operation
<b>UNTOC</b>		
- Ratified	55	9
- Signed	1	3
- Not a party		-
<b>UNTOC's THB Protocol</b>		
- Ratified	54	8
- Signed	1	3
- Not a party	1	1
<b>UNTOC's Protocol against Smuggling Migrants</b>		
- Ratified	49	5
- Signed	5	3
- Not a party	2	4
<b>Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition</b>		
- Ratified	31	4
- Signed	8	3
- Not a party	17	5

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

#### **I.4 Co-operation with other International Organizations relevant to the Fight against Organized Crime**

The fight against organized crime cannot be pursued only by one institution or country, as it is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, which crosses borders and regions. Close and co-ordinated co-operation is needed between different international, regional and national actors to pursue, capture and prosecute members of organized crime groups, to overcome the negative consequences of their activities and to prevent the development of new ones. Therefore, the OSCE has developed a wide network of co-operation with institutions being involved in anti-organized crime activities.

In 2011, the OSCE continued its particularly close co-operation with the UNODC. In addition, it conducted a number of joint anti-organized crime activities, *inter alia*, with the EU Border Management (BOMCA) and Drug Action (CADAP) Programmes in Central Asia; the Central Asian Regional Information and Co-ordination Centre (CARICC); the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA); the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); the Council of Europe (CoE); the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO); the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG); the European Commission (EC); the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA); the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI); the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX); Eurojust; Europol; the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Civil

Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC); the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB); INTERPOL; the International Organisation for Migration (IOM); the International Telecommunications Union (ITU); the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC); the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); the Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative (SECI) Center/Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC); the South East Europe Cooperation Process (SEECF); the Southeast Europe Police Chief Association (SEPCHA); the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE); the UK Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA); the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO); the World Customs Organization (WCO); and the World Bank.

The OSCE also co-operated with state agencies and non-governmental organizations, such as, the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA); the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the Turkish National Police Academy; and the University College Dublin (UCD).

Finally, it is worth mentioning the co-operation of the hosting authorities in the OSCE participating States and the support of implementing partners, such as the International Drug Fighting Training Centre (IDFTC) of the All-Russian Advanced Police Academy in Moscow (Domodedovo); the Police Academy of the MIA of Tajikistan and the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan; and the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC).



## **II. Activities of OSCE Executive Structures**

This chapter provides an overview of the specific cross-dimensional, anti-organized crime activities undertaken by the OSCE field operations, institutions and thematic units in the Secretariat in 2011. As mentioned before, a number of these activities were jointly undertaken by various executive structures.

### **II.1 Thematic Units in the Secretariat**

#### **II.1.1 Strategic Police Matters Unit**

In 2011, four staff members of the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) were directly involved in anti-organized crime activities. Additional staff members were indirectly involved in anti-organized crime activities in so far as their activities in promoting the rule of law and democratic policing constitute an essential element of OSCE's capacity-building assistance to the participating States in the fight against transnational threats.

##### *Organized Crime in General*

In response to OSCE Ministerial Council Decision MC.DEC/5/06 on *Organized Crime*, the SPMU, in 2011, continued to be very active in dealing with organized crime topics.

Throughout 2011, the SPMU represented the OSCE at the "UNTOC Conference of Parties Meetings" and at the "United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Conference".

On 11-13 July, the SPMU, the OCEEA and the OSCE Centre in Astana, in co-operation with UNODC, co-hosted the fourth annual workshop on "International Co-operation in Criminal Matters for Legal Experts in Central Asia". The event brought together over 60 practitioners from the five Central Asian States, Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Experts from Australia, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, and UNODC participated also in the event. International criminal justice experts focussed on problem areas that are common for all countries in the region: extradition and mutual legal assistance, money laundering, confiscation of criminal assets, and exchange of data from criminal records. The workshop provided participants the occasion to network and discuss opportunities for international co-operation and mutual legal assistance. The workshop was funded by the United States, Australia and Norway.

##### *Cyber Security/Cybercrime*

The SPMU's Adviser on Organized Crime is a member of Europol's European Cybercrime Training Experts Group (ECTEG), which meets twice per year to discuss cybercrime trends and training issues.

On 2-3 June, the SPMU hosted a "Regional Workshop on Computer Forensics and Digital Evidence for Police, Prosecutors and Judges in Southeastern Europe" in Belgrade. The workshop gave police supervisors, appellate level prosecutors and judges an introduction to computer crimes, computer forensics, and cyber evidence. The event brought together 25

criminal justice experts from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The training was provided by cybercrime investigation experts from the Republic of Serbia's Ministry of Interior, the Republic of Serbia's Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutors Association of Serbia, and the Cybercrime Research Institute (Cologne, Germany). The training gave the participants an introduction to computer crimes, computer forensics, and cyber evidence. The course was designed for police managers who supervise cybercrime investigations, prosecutors who have the responsibility of handling appeals related to electronic evidence, and judges who deal with cyber evidence and Internet crimes. The Workshop was funded by the Norwegian government and was implemented in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia's Rule of Law Unit.

From 10-14 October, the SPMU organized a one-week week "Regional Training Course on Advanced IT Forensics, Network Investigations, and Forensic Computer Skills". The training was organized for 18 law enforcement investigators from Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The training was provided through the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) in connection with the 7<sup>th</sup> OLAF European Computer Forensic Training in Wiesbaden, Germany. The advanced level training was designed to enhance the skill level of investigators who deal with highly complex computer crimes with an emphasis on IT and computer forensics. The course was a direct follow-up to a regional, three-week cybercrime training course that was conducted in Belgrade in November 2010. During the November course, the participants were also trained as trainers. Upon completion of the BKA/OLAF Advanced Course, the participants returned to their countries and passed the new skills along to their colleagues. The training was accredited by IACIS (International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists) and the German BKA. The activity was funded by the United States of America.

From 14-18 November, the SPMU, in co-operation with the University College Dublin (UCD) and Europol, facilitated an advanced, one-week "Regional Cyber-Crime Training Course" in Belgrade. The training on "Using Linux as an Investigative Tool" was provided by instructors certified by the UCD and Europol's ECTEG. The course is academically accredited by the UCD. The course was a follow-up to a three-week regional training that was conducted in November 2010 in Belgrade. The students for this advanced course were the same police officers from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, who successfully completed the foundation level training in Belgrade and the advanced BKA training in Germany. The first phase of the Linux training consisted of six weeks of on-line training. This enabled the participants to learn at their own pace during their off-duty time. The on-line training began on 19 September. The one-week classroom training took place in Belgrade. The training course was funded by Finland.

### *Trafficking in Human Beings*

In 2011, the SPMU contributed to several anti-trafficking training activities organized by various OSCE field operations. This contribution included assistance to field operations in identifying international trainers as well as active participation in the delivery of training.

Between 21 February and 4 March, the SPMU organized and facilitated an on-line workshop in the Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS) on the "Production and Dissemination of Child Abuse Material. Abuse of Social Networks for Grooming and Legislative Framework".

On 19 March, the SPMU gave a presentation on the "Role of Security Sector in Preventing and Combating THB" in the frame of the second four-week training at the Border

Management Staff College in Dushanbe. Among a total of 29 participants, there were eight participants from Afghanistan, six from Kyrgyzstan, two from Moldova, two from Mongolia and 11 from Tajikistan.

On 18-19 April, the SPMU gave a presentation in the frame of a seminar on “Forced Labour in Ganja, Azerbaijan. The seminar was organized by the OSCE office in Baku (see also chapter II.3.8)

On 17 May, the SPMU gave a presentation on “The OSCE Approach to THB” in the frame of a training on “Best Practices and Perspectives of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings”, organized by the International Training Centre on Migration and Combating THB in Minsk.

From 25-27 May, the SPMU organized a three-day training seminar in Vilnius for experts from East European countries focussing on on-line child abuse investigation and victim identification.

On 9-10 June, the SPMU gave a presentation on “Community Policing Tools to be Used in Preventing and Fighting Domestic Violence and THB” at the “International Community Policing Conference”, organized by the OSCE Office in Baku (see also chapter II.3.8).

On 22 June, the SPMU facilitated a seminar held at the Austrian MoIA for Ukrainian law enforcement experts. The objective was to exchange experience in the area of prevention and the fight against THB and related crimes during big sport events. The seminar was organized as part of the preparation for the EURO 2012 football championship that was going to be co-hosted by Ukraine and Poland.

On 29 June, the SPMU gave a presentation on “Sexual Abuse of Children on the Internet” during a workshop on “Crimes against Children, Juvenile Crime and Delinquency”, organized by the OSCE Mission in Moldova.

On 3-4 October, the SPMU, together with the OCEEA and OSR/CTHB organized an “Expert Seminar on “Leveraging Anti-Money Laundering Regimes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings” in Vienna (see also chapter II.1.4)

Between 14-18 November, the SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine and the OSCE Mission to Moldova, organized a study visit to the UK for a group of experts from the Moldovan and Ukrainian Ministries of the Interior. The study visit programme included visits to the following organizations: Anti-Slavery International (NGO); Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre; NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line, StopTheTraffik (NGO); and the UK Human Trafficking Centre (Serious Organized Crime Agency) to learn about anti-trafficking strategies in the UK with a focus on the sexual abuse of children on the internet.

In June, the SPMU published a new guidebook on *Trafficking in Human Beings: Identification of Potential and Presumed Victims. A Community Policing Approach*. The book was widely distributed among the participating States and introduced at a roundtable on “Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings: International and National Practice”, held in Astana on 14 September. The book was also translated into the Russian language. In 2012, the book was planned to be further operationalized in the format of a training manual for law enforcement authorities.

Together with the OSR/CTHB, the SPMU embarked on a research project on “Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Organ Removal”. Both units provided an external expert who had been hired for accomplishing this task with continuous support. The final research



report was to be presented at a briefing for the OSCE Delegations and representatives of international organizations in April 2012 (see also chapter II.1.5).

### Drug Trafficking

In response to Permanent Council Decision No. 813 (2007) on *Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Precursors*, and Ministerial Decision No. 4/07 on *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan*, the SPMU, in 2011, continued to assist the Afghan National Police in facilitating training courses for Afghan law enforcement officers. The courses were specifically tailored to address the needs of the Afghan National Police.

In March, the SPMU launched a portal in POLIS on “Combating Illicit Drugs”, which shall serve as a platform that offers information to experts from participating States on combating drugs. Its purpose is to raise awareness on drug-related problems and stimulate the participating States to be more actively engaged in drug supply and demand reduction.

From 30 April to 14 May, the SPMU organized a “Counter-Narcotics Train-the-Trainer Course” for 11 Mid-Senior Level Afghan police officers at the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) in Ankara. The Afghan police officers were trained on modern investigation techniques in countering illicit drugs. The training was co-financed by the governments of Belgium and Turkey.

On 16-17 June, the SPMU, in close co-operation with the Lithuanian Chairmanship, UNODC and the OS/Borders Team, organized a conference on “Combating Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Border Security and Management in the OSCE Area” in Vienna. A total of about 120 participants from participating States and Partners for Co-operation as well as eight international organizations took part in the conference. The conference promoted law enforcement and cross-border contacts and analyzed the possibilities of fostering international and regional counter-narcotics co-operation.

From 6-8 September, the SPMU, in close co-operation with UNODC, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, and the OCEEA, organized a seminar on “Criminal Assets Seizure and Asset Recovery from Drug Dealers” in Kiev. Participants were experts who are directly involved in criminal justice co-operation, combating money laundering and who deal with the identification, freezing, seizure and return of proceeds of crime. There were a total of 80 participants.

On 12-15 December, the SPMU, jointly with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), organized a regional training workshop on surveillance techniques for law enforcement personnel involved in illicit drugs controlled delivery operations. The event took place in the CARICC premises in Almaty, Kazakhstan. During the four-day course, 12 participants from Central Asian countries learned the skills necessary to conduct surveillance in support of law enforcement during specialized operations.

### Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS)<sup>3</sup>

In 2011, the SPMU continued to serve as the main collection point and central repository for OSCE police-related information and institutional knowledge, providing an online platform – POLIS – for sharing and exchanging information resulting from OSCE activities, local initiatives and development work of other international organizations and agencies in the field of policing.

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<sup>3</sup> See <http://polis.osce.org/>

The POLIS team, planned, designed and supported several online workshops and discussion forums in POLIS and provided substantial support to the first OSCE e-learning workshop in the field of policing. The team also created a thematic portal in POLIS on the topic of Trafficking of Illicit Drugs.

#### Co-operation with other Internal and External Partners

Following up on Athens Ministerial Council Decision 02/09 and the 2010 report by the OSCE Secretary General on the *Implementation of MC.DEC/2/09 on Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability*, the SPMU spared no efforts in ensuring maximum programmatic co-ordination of its activities, among the OSCE executive structures, and with international and regional organizations and NGOs in order to avoid duplications and to provide added value. The SPMU co-operated with other partners in organizing a number of needs assessments/fact finding missions, workshops, conferences, meetings and training events, described in this document.

The preparation and implementation of activities related to organized crime, trafficking in human beings and drugs entailed co-ordination and co-operation with many partner organizations, including: the EU Border Management (BOMCA) and Drug Action (CADAP) Programmes in Central Asia; the Central Asian Regional Information and Co-ordination Centre (CARICC), the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA); the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO); the European Commission (EC); the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA); Eurojust; Europol; the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC); the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB); the International Organisation for Migration (IOM); INTERPOL; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); the Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative (SECI) Center/Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC); the South East Europe Cooperation Process (SEECPP); the Southeast Europe Police Chief Association (SEPCA); the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE); the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the UK Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA); UNODC; and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Other activities, principally related to police development, have involved co-operation with institutions and organizations, such as: the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia; the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC), the European Police College (CEPOL); Europol's European Cybercrime Training Education Group (ECTEG); the Council of Europe; the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA); the International Network to Promote the Rule of Law (INPROL); the International Training Centre (ITC); the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC); the Turkish National Police Academy, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO); and the University College Dublin (UCD).

In addition, the above-mentioned activities were thoroughly co-ordinated with the respective thematic units in the Secretariat and with ODIHR, according to the subject of the activity. The co-ordination, co-operation and mutual support with the OSCE field operations, and in particular with their Law Enforcement Departments, has been the cornerstone for the accomplishment of the objectives.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the co-operation of the hosting authorities in the OSCE participating States and the support of implementing partners, such as: the International Drug Fighting Training Centre (IDFTC) of the All-Russian Advanced Police Academy in Moscow (Domodedovo); the Police Academy of the MIA of Tajikistan and the Drug Control

Agency of Tajikistan; and the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC).



## **II.1.2 Action against Terrorism Unit**

In 2011, five staff members of the Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) were directly involved in activities, related to the fight against organized crime. Recognizing that terrorism is a form of criminal activity and taking into account the important role that police can and should play in the fight against terrorism, the ATU contributes to the programme activities of the SPMU insofar as they are associated with law enforcement aspects of countering terrorism.

### Counter-terrorism in General

In March, an ATU staff member provided a full day lecture on counter-terrorism matters to course participants at the Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe.

The H/ATU contributed as a panellist to the UNODC Symposium entitled “Taking Stock and Defining the Way Forward: Strengthening the Response to Terrorism by Addressing Connections with Related Criminal Activities” held at the UN Headquarters in Vienna on 16-17 March.

On 11-12 May, the ATU supported the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina in organizing a two-day training course on “Security Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Combating Terrorism” in Jahorina. The course was attended by ministry officials and representatives of police and security institutions dealing with the prevention and the fight against terrorism, as well as by NGOs and the media. The SPMU and ODIHR also took part in the course.

On 5-6 October, an ATU representative participated in the Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on “The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes” in Vienna, hosted by the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), with the support of the Government of the United Kingdom. The overall goal of this initiative is to develop a technical assistance tool aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice systems to deliver effective rule of law-based responses to cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

On 29 September, the ATU, upon invitation by the Anti-Terrorism Center of the Commonwealth of Independent States, participated as observer at the Donbass 2012 anti-terrorism exercise organized by the Ukrainian Security Service in Donetsk. The aim of the exercise was to demonstrate for anti-terrorist structures of the CIS and its member states the preparedness of the Ukrainian security services – in co-operation with the Polish, Moldovan and Belarus authorities – to deal with security challenges during large sport events. The challenges referred to hostage-taking by terrorist or criminal groups, protection of critical infrastructure and the control of mass riots.

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

On 24-26 October, an ATU staff member participated in a conference on "Bringing Terrorists to Justice: European Standards Promotion and Sharing of Best Practices", which was organized in Kiev by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Ukrainian Security Service. The meeting brought together more than 40 participants from Ukrainian Law Enforcement agencies and the Judiciary, international experts from Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, and the United Kingdom as well as representatives of international and regional organizations (the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States; the European Court of Human Rights, Eurojust, and the OSCE). The discussions focussed on experiences and challenges in using international legal instruments for police and judicial co-operation in the area of counter-terrorism.

From 27-29 September, the ATU, in co-operation with UNODC and with the support of the OCEEA, organized a Sub-regional Workshop on "Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism" in Chisinau. The workshop gathered more than 50 experts from 20 countries, mainly from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus. Participants included representatives from the police and other law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and experts from Financial Intelligence Units and officials from various ministries, such as the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance.

On 24-25 November, the ATU, in close co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and the UNODC TPB, and in partnership with the Anti-Terrorist Center (ATC) of the State Committee for National Security of Kyrgyzstan, organized a workshop on the "Implementation of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments (UATI)" in Bishkek. The workshop brought together more than 30 participants from different governmental authorities, the Office of the Prosecutor General and the Parliament (Commission on Defence and Security) to discuss recommendations that were developed during a workshop organized by ATU/TPB in 2009. The recommendations aimed at aligning relevant national legislation with the UATI, and facilitating the process to ratify the UATI, to which Kyrgyzstan was not yet party. As a follow-up, the ATC agreed to co-ordinate the preparation of relevant amendments to be submitted to the Parliament and, in co-operation with the Commission on Defence and Security, to a justification note to initiate the ratification process of the outstanding UATI.

### Cyber Security

From 9-10 May, the ATU, on behalf of the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship, organized the "OSCE Conference on a Comprehensive Approach to Cyber Security: Exploring the Future OSCE Role". The conference was organized in line with PC.DEC/991 and PC.DEC/992. More than 200 experts from 55 participating States and Partner for Co-operation States took part in the conference, as well as representatives from international organizations (the UN Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), INTERPOL, International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and UNODC), regional organizations (the Council of Europe, CSTO, NATO, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM)), as well as academic/research institutes (Co-operative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence and the RACVIAC Center for Security Co-operation).

On 28 September, a representative from the ATU participated in a city forum "Information and Intelligence Systems Work Stream Round Table" with the US Cyber Consequences Unit, held in London. The topic of discussions was "Strengthening Global Cyber Security". High level representatives from the public and the private sectors shared their views on current and emerging threats emanating from cyberspace and outlined potential solutions.

Particular focus was placed on collaborative approaches and international co-operation as well as public-private partnerships.

On 6-7 October, the ATU supported the OSCE Office in Baku to organize the “National Expert Conference on Tackling Cybercrime - A Key Challenge to Comprehensive Cyber Security”. The ATU identified key international experts, delivered a keynote presentation on OSCE efforts related to cyber security and moderated a session. The workshop sessions reviewed cybercrime and responses, pertinent international legislation, Public-Private Partnerships and law enforcement co-operation issues. The conference followed a workshop in 2009 in Baku that focused on cyber security in a comprehensive manner - an approach that looks at different actors, targets, threats and responses in a less compartmentalized way.

### Travel Document Security

The OSCE and the IOM initiated in Tajikistan a programme on “Enhancing Identity Management and Travel Document Security”. Within the programme, the OSCE is responsible for assisting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Internal Affairs/Police. The OSCE module will have as its cornerstone the reform of the travel document issuing system and the strengthening of the identity management procedures that allow authorities to securely establish a person’s identity during the travel document application process and at the border, including through the use of the International Civil Aviation Organization Public Key Directory. The project is comprehensive in nature and will help to underpin OSCE’s Police Reform efforts in Tajikistan and combat a number of transnational threats, such as the movement of terrorists and extremists, organized crime, as well as trafficking and smuggling in all its forms.

In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the Unit continued a project to facilitate real-time access for border control points to INTERPOL databases, including the Stolen/Lost Travel Document Database (SLTD), and to support the building of databases for travel document issuance and border control purposes. Projects such as these establish border management systems that provide the backbone for capturing, verifying, storing and sharing information on cross-border activity. This helps to greatly strengthen the analytical capacity of law enforcement officials to help combat organized crime, terrorism and other transnational threats.

On 11 November, a ten-day training course on the detection of forged documents was held for border officials in the Novopokrovka Border Troops Training Centre near Bishkek. The training was led by two Document Advisors from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior and included sessions on how to detect forged documents, analysis and global developments in travel documents. The course was part of a wider project of the OSCE to enhance travel document security in the Kyrgyz Republic. This was the 17<sup>th</sup> course organized by the ATU and the OS/Borders Team in co-operation with OSCE field operations. The course material has been developed by the Austrian Federal Mol and recognized by FRONTEX as best practice material.

In Uzbekistan, the Unit continued to support the OSCE Project Co-ordinator's large-scale project supporting the introduction of an electronic passport, which was co-developed with the ATU. In 2011, this included facilitating an 11-day study visit for a group of seven Uzbek travel document security officials to North America to learn more about the introduction of ePassports. The Uzbek delegation visited the national passport authorities of Canada and the United States, as well as the Secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

As in past years, the ATU contributed to the ICAO's decision making body, the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and its working groups, the Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG) and the New Technologies Working Group (NTWG), to support policy level initiatives strengthening law enforcement and border management tools used to fight organized crime.

#### Container/Supply Chain Security

On 16-17 May, the ATU co-organized with the World Customs Organization (WCO) a sub-regional workshop for South-Eastern Europe on the "SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade", with particular focus on the concept of the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO). The workshop was held at the WCO Regional Training Centre Skopje and brought together 15 customs participants. In addition to the ATU, representatives from the OS/Borders Team and the OCEEA helped to prepare the workshop and gave presentations on relevant OSCE activities.

On 13-16 June, the ATU and the WCO jointly organized a National Workshop in Yerevan on introducing simplified and more secure customs procedures to facilitate international trade, known as Single Window. The workshop, attended by 20 participants from the Republic of Armenia was a follow-up to the national SAFE strategic action plan workshop held by the WCO in Yerevan in 2009 with support from the ATU. The concept of Single Window counts among the technical specifications of the SAFE Framework.



### **II.1.3 Conflict Prevention Centre/Operations Service/Borders Team**

Five staff members of the Conflict Prevention Center/Operations Service/Borders Team (OS/Borders Team) were involved in anti-organized crime issues in 2011, directly focusing on capacity-building activities concerned with combating drug trafficking, forged documents, trafficking in human beings and other major cross-border crimes relevant to the border security and management of OSCE participating States.

#### Border Management Staff College

In 2011, the OS/Borders Team supported diverse capacity-building training events within the Border Management Staff College (BMSC) throughout the year. The delivery of two four-week long staff courses, addressing mid-level and senior management from border security and management agencies had priority and were successfully delivered, with nearly 60 participants. Attendees included officers from participating States, Afghanistan and Mongolia. The OS/Borders Team consistently provided instructors to the courses.

#### Transnational Threats in Central Asia

The OS/Borders Team provided support to the BMSC in its collaboration with INTERPOL (Project Kalkan) to convene an experts meeting of Central Asian participants to examine the connections between criminal activity and terrorism. The trends which show some rise in

terrorist activity were scrutinized for linkage to known criminal networks and discussed as an area of intelligence/information sharing that would benefit all participating States.

Together with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan and the BMSC, the OS/Borders Team co-hosted a group of OSCE Ambassadors at a workshop in Dushanbe in 2011. This awareness raising seminar introduced those in attendance to the complexities of organized crime and threats resident in the region.

#### Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2010, the OS/Borders Team had started providing project support to the State Border Guard Committee of Belarus in connection with a capacity-building activity for psychological support to the Border Guards and victims of THB during investigation and related working processes. This project was cut short in 2011 with the closure of the OSCE Office in Minsk.

#### Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

At the invitation of the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament, the OS/Borders Team participated in a training project on Combating Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons. The training, held in Kathmandu, Nepal, gave the OSCE the opportunity to present the multi-dimensional nature of the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept and its application to the cross-border threats discussed in the workshop.

The OS/Borders Team, in conjunction with the FSC Support Section, began delivery of a series of regional workshops designed to bring together the customs agencies and national export licensing authorities of participating States and Partners for Co-operation. The workshop focus dealt with the legal and illegal movement of weapons and dual-use goods.

#### Corruption

The OS/Borders Team, co-operating with the OCEEA and the SPMU, held an experts meeting dedicated to the development of standardized training in Anti-Corruption for participating States and Partners for Co-operation. The meeting was attended by more than 30 experts from across the OSCE, and was expected to result in a pilot offering of the training in 2012, hosted at the BMSC in Dushanbe.

In co-ordination with the OSCE Field Offices in Ukraine and Moldova, the OS/Borders Team and the European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in Ukraine and Moldova launched a working group of selected representatives of the Border Services, including Customs Administration, of the two countries, in order to develop a curriculum on preventing and countering corruption in the Border Services.

#### Other

One session of a training-of-trainers course for customs inspectors and officials in Turkmenistan, which was held in September 2011, included specific discussions on crime trends and routes in Central Asia. These discussions detailed the differences between organized crime controlling specific commodities, and organized crime controlling specific transportation routes and conveyances. This developed approach was reflected in the training provided to entry level officers in the State Customs Service.

During the course of the year, the OS/Borders Team continued to support Patrolling and Surveillance training for Tajik Border Guards on techniques and tactics to detect and

interdict organized illegal cross border movements. As reported anecdotally, interdictions have risen through the period of the project and have been credited in part to the enhanced skills of the Tajik patrol teams.

The Tactical Patrolling and Surveillance Project in Tajikistan was extended and National Border Police officers from Afghanistan were offered this training in Tajikistan. The OSCE trainers were seconded from the Russian Federation and the USA. The training project was supported by staff from the OS/Borders Team.

A project with similar objectives on capacity-building had been negotiated with the Border Agency in Turkmenistan in 2010. Since sufficient funding was pledged during the Vilnius Ministerial Council in 2011, the first phase of the project was planned to be implemented at the beginning of 2012.

For a second year, the OS/Borders Team supported the development of a curriculum for the Customs Academy in Bishkek. The curriculum incorporates modules on the detection of illicit drug smuggling at state borders, among other issues. By project conclusion in December 2011, eight customs trainers and four canine customs instructors were trained by the OSCE advisers. These instructors developed and delivered two entry level courses with a comprehensive curriculum that included the fight against smuggling and duty collection. About 450 Kyrgyz customs officers have been trained in the field. Additionally, 111 Afghan customs officers have been trained in Bishkek as a part of this project.



#### **II.1.4 The Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities**

In 2011, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) continued to be directly involved in police-related activities, addressing good governance, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing. To this end, the Office co-operated very closely with relevant thematic units, OSCE field operations and partner organizations, such as the Council of Europe, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNODC and the World Bank.

##### Counter-terrorism

On 8 September, the OCEEA supported the ATU's "Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships on Enhancing Tourism Security", in particular by moderating the discussion on the economic impacts of terrorism and terrorist threats on the tourism sector. One of the conclusions was that especially in countries where the tourism sector constitutes a significant share of the economy, a careful balance needs to be made between facilitation of travel and the need for safety and security of travellers and the host country in order to avoid severe negative economic consequences. Therefore, forming co-operation frameworks between government security and law enforcement agencies, the tourism industry and relevant civil society organizations is important to develop safety and security approaches mindful of the industry concerns (see also chapter II.1.2).



On 27-29 September, the OCEEA supported the sub-regional workshop on “Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism”, organized by the ATU and UNODC in Chisinau. The workshop gathered law enforcement, financial intelligence and judiciary representatives from OSCE participating States including Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine to exchange experiences in implementing the Financial Action Task Force’s *9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing*. The OCEEA provided a session on alternative sources of information on terrorist financing activity, including the role that open source information in the form of court cases, academic research and media reporting can play in increasing the effectiveness of national efforts to counter the financing of terrorism (see also chapter II.1.2).

#### *Financial Investigations and Anti-Money Laundering*

On 11-13 July, the SPMU, jointly with the OCEEA and UNODC, organized a regional seminar on “International Co-operation in Criminal Matters”. The event gathered law enforcement, judiciary and financial intelligence unit (FIU) representatives from Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The seminar built upon several workshops of similar scope held in previous years in Almaty, and aimed to support international co-operation between countries most affected by the regional production and transport of opiates. The OCEEA chaired and presented content for the second day of the seminar, which was devoted to interagency and international co-operation in efforts to prevent money laundering (see also chapter II.1.1).

On 14-15 July, on the sidelines of the Egmont Plenary, the OCEEA and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units organized a joint “FIU Development Workshop” in Yerevan, which gathered FIU representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to exchange experiences, foster regional co-operation, and for non-Egmont members Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, to learn more about the Egmont accession process. Speakers representing the Egmont Group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), USAID, UNODC, the World Bank, and the FIUs of Armenia, Israel, the Russia Federation, Serbia, and the United States facilitated discussions on FIU planning with stakeholders, national risk assessments, IT and security, information exchange and available international assistance. Participants expressed a desire for additional co-operation with the OSCE in both national and regional Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) initiatives.

On 8 September, the OCEEA, jointly with the State Financial Monitoring Agency of Ukraine and with the support of the SPMU, organized a “Regional Round Table on Strengthening the Co-operation between Financial Intelligence Units, Supervisors, Reporting Entities and Law Enforcement Agencies in the Fight against the Laundering of Illegal Proceeds of Crime Through the Use of New Payment Methods (NPM)” in Kiev. The “Regional Round Table” brought together government representatives from the anti-money laundering and law enforcement sectors from the following countries: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as international experts. It provided an opportunity for sharing best practices and expertise and contributed to improved institutional capacity of public authorities to more timely track and trace suspicious, criminal transactions through the use of NPMs. Participants discussed existing payment systems, focussing in particular on electronic money (including prepaid stored value cards), alternative remittance systems and mass cash payment systems, and discussed ways of preventing the abuse of these systems for money-laundering purposes. They also identified challenges in adopting and fully implementing appropriate national legislation and regulatory frameworks to counter the laundering of the proceeds of crime through NPMs and made recommendations for further action at the national and regional level.

On 3-4 October, the OCEEA, the SPMU, the OSR/CTHB and UNODC organized an “Expert Seminar on Leveraging Anti-Money Laundering Regimes to Combat Human Trafficking” in Vienna. A key goal of the seminar was to advance the body of operational knowledge available to law enforcement, financial intelligence units and private sector compliance departments in the use of financial investigations in identifying and confiscating the proceeds and instrumentalities of human trafficking, thus increasing the capacity of states to ensure that the rights of trafficked persons are restored and they are compensated for the trauma they suffer. The seminar also aimed at highlighting the urgent need to enhance inter-agency and international co-ordination on these issues, especially in view of global economic trends which may increase the vulnerability of populations to human trafficking and forced labour. A publication based on the seminar discussions was developed during the fall and disseminated to all stakeholders.

The OCEEA, in partnership with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and UNODC, has also been providing assistance to OSCE participating States seeking to conduct AML/CFT national risk assessments (NRAs). The first NRA meeting for Kazakhstan was held on 10-12 October 2011 in Astana.

### Corruption

On 23-25 March, the OCEEA in co-operation with the OECD Anti-Corruption Network (ACN) for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship, the Special Investigation Service of Lithuania and the Chief Official Ethics Commission of Lithuania organized an “Expert Seminar on Anti-Corruption Policy and Integrity Training” in Vilnius. The seminar was attended by 60 government officials and experts from ACN countries as well as some EU countries and the USA. The participants discussed how to develop and implement more effective anti-corruption strategies; how to measure the impact and success of implemented policy measures; and how to develop ethical competences in public service. The seminar concluded with the elaboration of a set of good practices and next steps that the participants could consider for use in their national context. Representatives from OSCE field operations in Central Asia and the South Caucasus also participated.



## **II.1.5 Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings**

THB has been recognized as a form of organized crime integrally linked with various other forms, such as drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering, forging of documents, fraud, smuggling of migrants, and terrorist activities, apart from being a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Human trafficking endangers national security and economies of the participating States permeating into the legal economic sectors, and furthermore, transforming labour exploitation resulting from THB into a structural component of the global economy.

In 2011, seven professional staff members of the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) were fully engaged in

addressing trafficking in human beings (THB) as an integral part of organized crime, and its dimension of a serious transnational threat.

### Addressing THB as a Transnational Threat

The OSCE commitments and recommendations provide the participating States with valuable tools to meet the challenges of THB as a transnational (as well as internal) threat and challenge. In 2011, the OSR/CTHB continued to promote the implementation of these comprehensive commitments in the course of country visits to Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and the United Kingdom. The OSR/CTHB discussed with authorities how best to facilitate co-operation and information exchange on subjects including but not limited to – international co-operation among law enforcement agencies, victim-witness protection and capacity-building at an international level, as well as capacity-building of prosecutors and the judiciary. The OSR/CTHB contributed to national and international events related to THB-TNT in Almaty, Baku, Brussels, Bucharest, Istanbul, Minsk, Moscow, Otranto, Palermo, Paris, Pristina, Rome, Saint Petersburg, Sarajevo, and many other cities.

In October, the OSR/CTHB participated in the work of the Unified Commission on the Harmonization of Countering Terrorism, Organized Crime and Drug Traffic Legislation in the CIS region, under the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (CIS IPA), and strongly supported draft Commentaries to the *CIS Model Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings* and the *CIS Model Law on Providing Assistance to the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings*, both adopted by the CIS IPA in 2008.

In March, the OSR/CTHB contributed to an annual session of the “Working Group on Prevention of Irregular Migration” of the International Border Police Conference in Minsk. A particular challenge raised by the participants in 2011 was how to distinguish mixed migration flows including irregular migrants and asylum seekers according to internationally recognized standards. The OSR/CTHB was invited to present the OSCE’s approach to THB.

TNT-related issues were thoroughly examined by the OSR/CTHB in her presentations at the Permanent Council, Human Dimension Committee, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, national parliamentary hearings and national judicial council meetings. The OSR/CTHB also addressed THB as a transnational threat through technical assistance and capacity-building activities, often in co-operation with OSCE field operations, in a number of participating States, through targeted training courses for professionals working in the anti-trafficking field, especially law enforcement personnel (for example, for the CIS International Training Centre on Migration and CTHB in Minsk, and the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara). The OSR/CTHB also delivered training in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan, and contributed to a sensitization seminar in Lankaran, Azerbaijan, on “Human Trafficking and Forced Labour for Regional Law Enforcement Agencies”. The training was organized by the OSCE Office in Baku and supported by the IOM and the ILO, and was attended by members of the regional police in Lankaran.

Throughout 2011, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the development of a FRONTEX manual on THB in a series of workshops. The first of these was held on 23-24 February in Cesena, Italy with the aim of bringing EU authorities including Border Guards, and related agencies and experts together to contribute and to assess the main needs for the development of a common curriculum on THB for Border Guards including training tools and training material. The working group was composed of 14 EU representatives of Border Guards and related agencies, and experts of CEPOL, Eurojust, Europol, FRONTEX, INTERPOL, IOM, UNICEF and the OSR/CTHB.

### Money Laundering

In 2011, the connections between THB and money laundering were a specific area of work of the SR/CTHB, leading to the *Alliance* Expert Seminar on “Leveraging Anti-Money Laundering Regimes to Combat Human Trafficking”, organized jointly with the OCEEA, the SPMU and UNODC on 3-4 October in Vienna. The event brought together the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Egmont Group, the EAG, *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* partners, representatives of governments, NGOs, the private sector, etc. (see also chapter II.1.4).

The *Alliance* Expert Seminar on Money Laundering/THB built on previous OSCE work on the nexus of THB proceeds and anti-money laundering measures, in particular the OSR/CTHB’s collaboration with FATF. On 23 February, the OSR/CTHB participated in a meeting in Paris to review the draft FATF Report *Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking in Human Beings and the Smuggling of Migrants*, which was adopted in July 2011 and presented at the Seminar. OSR/CTHB also planned to ensure that the key deliverables of the event were applied in a practical way including in the Office’s training programmes for law enforcement, as well as in the provision of technical assistance to participating States and Partners for Co-operation.

### Working with the Judiciary

With the aim of strengthening the criminal justice sector response as mandated in the *OSCE Action Plan*, the OSR/CTHB continued throughout 2011 to work closely with the judiciary in participating States to further improve access to justice for victims of trafficking as well as to provide capacity-building on the legal complexities which often characterize human trafficking cases at trial. In the course of roundtable discussions and training events, the SR/CTHB outlined the relationship between restrictive interpretations of legal provisions in the Palermo Protocol and low prosecution and conviction rates. Furthermore, the SR/CTHB called attention to the ever-changing *modus operandi* of human traffickers.

On 2 February, the SR/CTHB delivered an address to the “High Level Roundtable on Vulnerable Victims and Gender Based Violence: Comparing Cultural Models and Prosecution Trends”, organized by the Italian National Judicial Council in Rome. In line with MC.DEC/5/08 on *Enhancing Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings through a Comprehensive Approach*, she addressed strategies for safeguarding the rights of trafficked persons.

On 4-5 April, the SR/CTHB addressed an international training course for judges and prosecutors on “Penal Systems, Migration Flows and International Co-operation”, which the Italian Judicial Council organized in Rome. Participants included judges and prosecutors from Albania, France, Italy and Romania, as well as representatives of Eurojust, and NGOs. She lectured on international standards for the protection of victims’ rights and the necessity of a multi-disciplinary approach to the identification and assistance of trafficked persons.

On 19 April, the SR/CTHB participated as a keynote speaker in a training course on THB organized by EULEX in Pristina. The training was attended by some 40 professionals, including EULEX judges, prosecutors, legal officers, advisers and other international experts. The SR/CTHB also held consultations with the Head of OMIK and other OSCE officials, and the President of the Assembly of EULEX Judges, as well as local authorities and representatives of civil society. In her address, the SR/CTHB outlined how restrictive interpretations of legal provisions in the Palermo Protocol can lead to a low prosecution and conviction rate. She elaborated on how the cultural background of practitioners can lead them towards such restrictive interpretations, and thus the need for further capacity-building

among judges and prosecutors to ensure that there is a better understanding of the penal provisions on human trafficking.

On 6-7 October, the Deputy Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings participated in the “Second Regional Conference of Presidents of Supreme Courts and State Prosecutors on Co-operation in Criminal Matters” which was organized by the highest judicial institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the conference, representatives of the regional judiciary discussed the possibilities of enhancing co-operation in various segments of work and potential regional projects, including through mutual legal assistance. The Deputy Co-ordinator addressed the conference on behalf of the SR/CTHB, focusing on the challenges of THB for the criminal justice system and the role of judges and prosecutors in ensuring justice for trafficking victims. She met with the Head of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as with the Acting Chief Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to discuss challenges and developments related to strengthening the capacity to address THB for labour exploitation, including investigation and prosecution of cases.

On 31 October and 1 November, as part of a country visit to Moldova, the SR/CTHB met with the Chair of the Superior Council of Magistrates, and the Deputy Director of the National Institute of Justice. In the meetings the SR/CTHB stressed the importance of regular training programmes on THB issues for the judiciary, and emphasized the importance of addressing aspects related to victims’ rights, including the right to compensation and prevention of secondary victimization. She further recommended that such programmes be multidisciplinary and also involve representatives of NGOs, lawyers and prosecutors.

*Promoting the Implementation of the OSCE Anti-Trafficking Commitments, Strengthening Co-operation with External Partners*

On 20-21 June, the SR/CTHB convened the “11<sup>th</sup> Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference” on “Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation: Decent Work and Social Justice” in Vienna. The event brought together over 350 participants, including distinguished speakers from participating States, international organizations and civil society. For the first time, the conference was webcast live, thereby reaching out to a much broader audience. The conference examined the current trends and features of trafficking for labour exploitation and shed light on an innovative strategic approach to the prevention of THB.

An important development in 2011 was the expansion of the *Alliance* to include new partners such as trade unions, employers’ associations, migrant rights groups and human rights NGOs, all of which participated in the annual conference.

The OSR/CTHB maintained active working relationships with a host of international organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations to develop further avenues for dialogue and consultation on policy initiatives, joint project implementation, as well as to monitor key trends and developments on the ground. In particular, the SR/CTHB worked closely with the ILO, INTERPOL, the IOM, UNODC, and others. She also co-operated with regional organizations, such as the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS), the CIS Executive Committee, the CoE, the European Commission, Europol, Eurojust, and NATO. UNODC was the key partner for the SR/CTHB in terms of promoting the implementation of the UNTOC and the associated *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. As of 28 October 2011, 55 of the 56 OSCE participating States were parties to the Convention and the associated Protocol.

*Awareness Raising: Towards an Anti-Slavery Movement to Eliminate all Forms of Trafficking*

In 2011, the SR/CTHB continued to build support for the anti-slavery movement to eliminate all forms of human trafficking through the establishment of partnerships with intellectuals, opinion leaders, academia, arts practitioners, cultural innovators and the media to make people aware of the realities of modern-day slavery, and to commit them to its abolition. Highlights of this activity included the SR/CTHB's addresses to the London School of Economics, the University of Rome "La Sapienza", and to a human rights conference jointly organized by the University of Vienna and Stanford University.

In 2011, the SR/CTHB also sought to reach out to wider audiences to raise awareness on human trafficking, including through targeting journalists as a strategic audience, for example at the Moscow Club of Journalists. Another high-profile engagement with the media was an interview with the SR/CTHB broadcast on CNN International as part of the network's "Freedom Project: Ending Modern Slavery". The SR/CTHB also continued to seek out cultural and intellectual channels. She engaged with intellectual forums and platforms for debate and exchange of information, including addressing a high-profile panel on international jurisdiction at the "Alpbach Political Symposium 2011".

Paying special attention to child trafficking, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the national and regional events, such as the conference "Street involved children in SEE-Our Responsibility" (7 June, Belgrade) co-organized by the Ministry of Interior, the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), Save the Children Norway, and the OSCE Mission to Serbia. The Deputy Co-ordinator also participated in the meeting of the National Anti-trafficking Co-ordinators of South-Eastern Europe on 8 June as a part of the Brdo process, hosted by the Ministry of Interior of Serbia. The objectives were to exchange information on key anti-trafficking activities in the South-Eastern Europe region, and to discuss THB trends, especially as relevant to vulnerable children, such as street children.



## II.2 OSCE Institutions

### II.2.1 Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) has no specific anti-organized crime mandate, but conducts projects in criminal justice and other related fields, insofar as they aim for further compliance with OSCE human dimension commitments. In 2011, the following ODIHR Programmes have carried out anti-organized crime-related activities: Rule of Law, Legislative Support, Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism, as well as Anti-Trafficking.

#### Human Rights and Counter-terrorism

The ODIHR Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme successfully delivered two training courses for law enforcement officers on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism. The first training, organized jointly with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo and the Kosovo Police, gathered over twenty officers of the Kosovo Police and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo<sup>4</sup> (Pristina, 14-15 February 2011). The second training, organized in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was delivered to over twenty counter-terrorism practitioners (Sarajevo, 14-16 September 2011).

Based on ODIHR's training module on "Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights", the training sessions provided participants with a better understanding of the main human rights issues that arise while addressing terrorism and ways to ensure the protection of human rights in line with international standards and OSCE commitments. ODIHR's training module has been delivered in over a dozen locations throughout the OSCE region since 2005.

In co-operation with the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, the ODIHR Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme has started developing a practical training module on human rights-compliant investigations of terrorism. Two pilot training were carried out in Pristina (31 October – 1 November 2011) and Skopje (3-4 November 2011) in co-operation with the relevant OSCE field operations and local authorities.

In 2011, ODIHR launched a project aimed at elaborating a specific training course on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism for its future integration into the regular curricula of the law enforcement training institutions of Tajikistan. The project is implemented jointly with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan in the context of the ongoing police reform process and subsequent review of police curricula.

Training sessions on human rights, counter-terrorism and border security were also delivered together with the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan during its Annual Staff Courses. The training sessions enhanced the capacities of over 50 border officials from the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to protect human rights when securing borders from terrorism.

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<sup>4</sup> All references to Kosovo in this report are in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to status questions.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

In line with OSCE commitments and the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, the ODIHR Anti-Trafficking Programme continued to assist participating States in establishing and implementing human rights-based approaches to combating trafficking in human beings. In particular, activities focused on enhancing victims' access to justice and effective remedies, including compensation, and ensuring human rights protection in the return of trafficked persons.

In 2011, the Programme organized and supported several capacity building and training seminars for law enforcement officials, using amongst others, training modules it developed based on ODIHR's 2008 Study on *Compensation for Trafficked and Exploited Persons in the OSCE Region*. Training seminars and workshops took place in Albania, Poland, Turkey and Uzbekistan. The seminars aimed at ensuring that policies and measures addressing human trafficking comply with human rights standards and that all practitioners involved, including law enforcement officials, are better equipped to protect the rights of trafficked persons. This includes greater understanding on the part of law enforcement officials of their role to inform trafficked persons and presumed trafficking victims about human rights, as well as referring them to assistance providers. ODIHR planned to publish in 2012 a *Guide on Human Rights Protection in the Return of Trafficked Persons*, which would provide further guidance for the work of law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice officials, as they are often involved in developing and implementing return measures affecting the rights of trafficked persons.

In September, ODIHR issued an Opinion on the draft *Law on Counteracting Trafficking in Human Beings of the Republic of Ukraine*. This Opinion was based on a request received from the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior. The law was adopted later in 2011.

In December, ODIHR issued a Review of the Legislation *Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Moldova*. This Review was prepared upon request of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Moldova. It has since been translated and forwarded to relevant stakeholders in Moldova.





## II.3 OSCE Field Operations

### II.3.1 OSCE Presence in Albania

Four staff members of the Presence's Rule of Law, Governance in Economic and Environmental Issues (GEEID), as well as Security Co-operation departments were involved in Asset Forfeiture, Trafficking in Human Beings and Witness Protection initiatives in 2011.

#### Organized Crime in General

In 2011, the Presence had a leading role in the *Criminal Procedure Code* reform, which commenced at the end of 2011 and was planned to continue throughout 2012. Depending on the criminal policy decisions to be taken by the Government, new elements in the Code are planned to reflect certain tools and procedures specific to the fight against organized crime, especially witness protection and plea bargaining.

The Presence also facilitated meetings of the experts working group to discuss the legal framework on the establishment of joint information exchange centres between Albania and the neighbouring countries. Also, three meetings were organized regarding the establishment of a joint trilateral information exchange centre between Albania, Kosovo<sup>5</sup>, and Montenegro. The objective of the centre is to strengthen the investigative and operational capabilities of the police when it comes to combating the negative effects of transnational, organized crime; the establishment of respective mechanisms at corresponding levels of police, both at the operational and administrative commands; and to strengthen police co-operation in the region and increase information flow and information exchange. At the same time, a sub-regional co-operation strategy was proposed to support open, but secure borders, while fostering a stable environment in the region.

#### Criminal Investigations

In 2011, the Presence supported the ASP with several training and capacity-building activities which dealt with investigation skills development.

#### Corruption

In 2011, the Presence supported the High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets (HIDAA) and the Training Institute of Public Administration in organizing workshops on ethics and prevention of conflict of interest issues for over 100 newly elected local and other key staff of local administrations. The workshops were held in the Kukes Prefecture (7-8 September), in the Gjirokastra Prefecture (14-15 September), in the Dibra Prefecture (29-30 September), and in the Vlora Prefecture (3-4 November). Greater co-operation between HIDAA and NGOs was also fostered through assisting joint interactive events highlighting HIDAA's anti corruption mandate and confidential 'whistle blowing' mechanisms available to citizens for reporting suspected illicit practices.

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<sup>5</sup> All references to Kosovo institutions/leaders refer to the Provisional Institutions of Self Government.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

In March, an evaluation was commissioned by the Presence on the Albanian Anti-Trafficking Legislation regarding its compliance with the *Council of Europe Anti Trafficking Convention*.

Throughout the year, 12 anti-trafficking training events were also conducted for Regional Anti Trafficking Committees (local government working groups representing a broad range of stakeholders including the police) involving approximately 300 participants.



### **II.3.2 OSCE Mission in Kosovo**

In 2011, four international and seven national staff members from the Organized Crime Advisory Section (OCAS) of the OMIK's Department of Security and Public Safety (DSPS) conducted anti-organized crime projects in the areas of financial investigations, drug trafficking, cybercrime, counter-terrorism, criminal intelligence (intelligence-led policing) and surveillance; as well as witness protection.

The Department continued to support the Kosovo police (Kp)<sup>6</sup> and other law enforcement agencies through advanced and specialized training courses, seminars, conferences, and workshops focusing on further capacity development based on training needs assessments. Long-term sustainability of the capacity building was pursued through a train-the-trainers approach. The Department also assisted in the implementation and further improvement of already adopted strategies and action plans on combating terrorism and organized crime.

The department also succeeded in maintaining good co-operation with other partner organizations (the European Commission Liaison Office in Kosovo (ECLO), EULEX, ICITAP and UNODC) engaged in organized crime-related activities.

### Organized Crime in General

The Kp Crime Investigation Pillar is implementing the strategic goals and objectives set by the MoIA and the Kp General Directorate in preventing and combating all types of crimes. Constant efforts are given to enhance organizational and technical capacities, human resources, the development of legal a framework and standard operating procedures (SOPs), training capacity and the application of special investigation techniques. Despite all efforts, organized crime remained a matter of very serious concern and affected the rule of law and the business environment in Kosovo.

Combating organized crime and potential threats of terrorism posed a major challenge to law enforcement agencies in Kosovo. Therefore, the Department continued to assist in the implementation and further improvement of existing strategies and action plans on combating terrorism and organized crime, as well as advising and supporting in drafting amendments to the *Law on Police*.

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<sup>6</sup> All references to Kosovo institutions/leaders refer to the Provisional Institutions of Self Government.

The Department also participated in the evaluation of the MoIA's *Strategy and Action Plan to Counter Organized Crime and Drug trafficking in Kosovo 2009-2012*. In 2011, the progress and challenges in the implementation of this strategy were presented and assessed in a meeting of the Inter-Institutional Group for the Implementation of the *Strategy and Action Plan against Drugs*. Most stakeholders assessed that the implementation of the *Strategy and Action Plan against Drugs* had been satisfying and that there was a significant improvement in various aspects of combating drug smuggling and other related criminal activities.

At the end of March, the Department hosted the "OSCE Regional Co-ordination Meeting of South-Eastern Europe Field Operations on Regional Organized Crime and other Transnational Threats". Representatives from the SPMU, OS/Borders Team, programmatic staff from OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe and various regional organizations participated in this two-day meeting. Since transnational threats do not only require a co-ordinated approach from all segments of the Police, the Criminal Justice Sector and other governmental agencies but also a co-ordinated regional response from countries that share the same geographic area. Therefore, the aim of this meeting was to better utilize the limited financial and human resources provided by the participating States as well as to avoid unnecessary duplication and to facilitate more streamlined and co-ordinated assistance to the countries in the region. The internal co-ordination among the respective field operations in South-Eastern Europe has become a priority for the OSCE.

The Department also provide support to various working groups in developing a legal framework for combating organized crime, such as: the *Law on Kosovo Police*, the *Draft Law on Interception of Telecommunications*, the *Draft Law on Kosovo Forensic Agency*, and the *Draft Law on Witness Protection*.

#### *Criminal Investigations/Criminal Intelligence*

Intelligence-led Policing (ILP) remains an activity with high priority for the ECLO, EULEX and other stakeholders. The Department has played a significant role in supporting the implementation and further enhancement of the ILP strategy and action plan into mainstream Kp activity. The remaining outstanding key issue is the implementation of a new Kp intelligence IT system which was planned to be introduced in 2012.

In March, the Department hosted a round table meeting to discuss further activities in ILP and continued to build further understanding amongst the Kp senior staff on how community policing activities can be applied within the ILP concept.

In April, the Department organized a study visit for senior Kp officers to visit the Metropolitan Police in London to observe the practical application of the intelligence-led policing concept in an operational and strategic context and to see how this supports community policing. Participants also learned how a meaningful community engagement programme can counter serious crimes, organized crime and terrorism.

Subsequently to the study visit, the Department organized a three-day workshop for the Kp helping them to design a more effective style of community policing and to incorporate some of the findings from the study visit where appropriate.

ILP-related activities continued to be in the focus of a number of training programmes and seminars such as: "Advanced Training on Criminal Intelligence Methods/Tactics", "Technical and Electronic Intelligence Course", "Investigation/Operational Case Management Course" and the seminar on the "Role of Criminal Intelligence in Tackling Global Terrorism".

A programme review at the end of the year, conducted by the Department, identified that the majority of the objectives had been achieved. The remaining outstanding key issue was the implementation of a new Kp intelligence IT system which was planned for introduction in 2012.

In April, Kp surveillance officers were trained in Turkey on using observation/surveillance vehicles. One vehicle from the Kp was sent to Turkey and was equipped by the TNP with technical equipment necessary for observation/surveillance. The overall costs for the equipment and the installation of the devices of approximately 37,000 Euros were kindly covered by the TNP.

The Department also organized an advanced, follow-up, training course in criminal investigative statement analysis developed and conducted by the TNP in Turkey, targeting Kp officers from the crime pillar, who were previously trained in Kosovo by OSCE experts. The training focused on further developing the skills of Kp investigators in taking accurate, comprehensive and structured statements, and correctly identifying factors that influence a person's ability to accurately recall events during interviews with victims, witnesses.

### Counter-terrorism

The Department actively supported implementation of legislation, national strategy and action plan to combat terrorism and its capacity building activities included training programmes and seminars on topics such as:

- Advanced Training on Counter Terrorism Investigations;
- Advanced Training on Criminal Intelligence Methods/Tactics;
- Technical and Electronic Intelligence Course;
- Investigation/Operational Case Management Course;
- Digital Evidence Collection in Counter Terrorism Investigations;
- Countering Terrorist Propaganda;
- Hijacking Response Training;
- Role of Criminal Intelligence in Tackling Global Terrorism.

### Cybercrime

In 2011, the Kp were in the process of establishing a Cybercrime Unit. The Department supported this process by organizing various training events on cybercrime and IT forensic as well as advising on technical issues.

### Financial Investigations/Asset Forfeiture

In September, the Department attended a seminar on "Criminal Asset Confiscation" organized by the SPMU in Kiev (see also chapter II.1.1). A representative from the Department delivered a case study presentation on a successful proactive operation and also acted as a moderator during the seminar.

### Corruption

As corruption is a serious crime in Kosovo, the Department aimed at improving investigative skills and promoting joint agency working in this area. An advanced course was implemented which involved participants from the Kp, the PIK, Customs, the Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency, the Anti-Corruption Task Force, as well as prosecutors and judges. In

general, the course covered special techniques of corruption investigation, intelligence-led investigations, handling of witnesses and informants, as well as integrity testing which is one of the new powers given to the PIK. With the new law, the PIK has improved legal means to fight corruption within the Kp organization. The involvement of prosecutors and judges was significant and will be utilised in further training in 2012.

In November, the Department organized an advanced training on “Combating Economic Crime” for 15 officers from the Kp Directorate for Economic Crime and Corruption Investigation. Through the practical exercise the trainees implemented a number of methods for gathering and reporting intelligence/information on investigating economic crime. Representatives from the Kosovo Anti Corruption Agency, the Directorate for the Investigation of Economic Crime and Corruption, as well as the Kosovo Central Bank’s Financial Intelligence Unit made presentations during the training.

### Drug Trafficking

In March, the Department conducted a controlled delivery live exercise involving law enforcement agencies from Albania, Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Montenegro, Slovenia and Turkey. The Operation & Co-ordination Centre was established at the Kp Headquarters. The controlled delivery practical exercise was carried out for the first time in Kosovo and enhanced the capacities of law enforcement agencies (police, customs, and judiciary) on fighting drug trafficking and improving regional co-operation. As a result, the agencies involved in the controlled delivery exercise increased their mutual exchange of information as well as trust in each other. The regional partners assessed the Kp as a reliable partner in combating drug trafficking. The Kp also started paying more attention to international and regional co-operation.

With the skills obtained in this exercise, the Kp (in a joint operation with law enforcement agencies from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) seized 47 kg of Marihuana and arrested 17 criminals. Similar joint operations with other regional law enforcement agencies were conducted throughout the year.

The Department also continue to support the Kp in the formulation of a three-week “Advanced Drug Trafficking Investigation” course. The new course was delivered in October. It was intended that future courses would be delivered by Kp officers with support from the Department. The Kp was expanding its Drug Squad and had selected 40 new investigators to improve police response to the growing threat of organized drug trafficking in Kosovo. The course was going to provide them with advanced training, including a week-long practical exercise subject to continuous assessment. The course directly built on the basic training, which all Kp officers receive at an early stage in their career.

The Department also developed a new course for newly appointed officers of the enlarged Kp Drug Squad. The training focused on practical exercises for the officers. Senior Kp officers were also trained in the management of police operations in order to improve standards of case preparation to positively impact on the conviction rate. Training was also delivered in respect of economic crime which is an emerging threat in Kosovo.

### Witness Protection

The Department continued to provide support to Kosovo Public Safety Agencies to enhance their capacities regarding witness protection. The training was conducted by the OSCE using its in-house experts, local judges and prosecutors for five days in March. This project aimed to equip local judges, prosecutors and the police with best European practices in protecting witnesses and injured parties, in line with the *Kosovo Criminal Procedural Code*.

### II.3.3 OSCE Mission to Montenegro

In 2011, four staff members from the Mission's Police, Rule of Law/Human Rights, and the Economic and Environmental Programmes provided supported to the host State in its anti-organized crime activities in the following areas: criminal investigations, forensics, cyber security/cybercrime, trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking, and border management.

At the strategic level, the Mission and the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro (MoI), on 19 July 2011, signed an annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on co-operation in the law enforcement area, facilitating further integration of the host State into European and Euro-Atlantic structures.

The MoU aims at supporting the police reform process in the field of organized crime by enhancing criminal investigation capacities, especially in the fight against organized and serious crime. Activities shall include:

- Providing assistance in the implementation of the *Strategy for the Fight against Corruption and Organized Crime* and the *Action Plan* for its implementation;
- Supporting the establishment of the National Co-ordination Unit of State Administration for the exchange of intelligence data;
- Enhancing the capacity of the police to fight corruption, organized crime and economic crime; through providing assistance in specialized training;
- Facilitating the provision of necessary specialized equipment.

#### Criminal Investigations

On 12-14 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the Montenegrin Police Directorate, organized a three-day training course for ten Controllers from the Police HQ and branch offices on enhancing the capacity of Controllers in accordance with international best practises in the area of Informants Handling. The objective of the training was to support the existing Controller structure and to strengthen the professional capacity of Controllers in the process of recruiting and handling of informants used by the Montenegrin Police Directorate in line with best international and EU practices.

#### Forensics

Since 2003, the Mission has been putting efforts into institutional and capacity-building of the Forensic Sciences in Montenegro. In this context, and with the aim to further strengthen the forensic capacities, the Mission, from 23-27 May, facilitated the participation of the Head of the Forensic Centre in Montenegro and of another forensic expert at the "23rd ENFSI Annual Meeting" in Tallinn, Estonia. The conference focused on education and training, the establishment of common data bases for all ENFSI member states, accreditation and quality control, experts working groups' reports and the selection of new members of the Executive Board.

On 14-15 September, the Mission facilitated the participation of a fingerprints forensic expert at the ENFSI annual meeting on "Fingerprints" in Riga, Latvia.

### Counter-terrorism

On 1-2 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the Montenegrin Police Directorate, organized a two-day seminar on guidelines for team work in police negotiation. In addition, the Mission donated a mobile phone system for negotiations during critical incidents, such as hostage, kidnap, barricade and suicide situations. The mobile phone system will help the negotiator of the Montenegrin police, members of the tactical response team and command staff to safely resolve such kind of incidents. The trainees were municipal police chiefs, the Commander of the Special Anti-Terrorist Unit, the Head of the Border Police Unit, a member of the VIP Protection Unit, as well as the Montenegrin police negotiator. Negotiators from the police services of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia shared their experiences and provided best practices with the seminar participants.

### Cyber Security/Cybercrime

On 9-13 May, the Mission, in close co-operation with the Swedish National Police and the Montenegrin Police Directorate, organized a five-day specialized training course on "Sexual Abuse of Children on the Internet". The main goal of the training was to improve the professional knowledge of police officers and to increase the level of competence and skills in the fight against child pornography. Five law enforcement investigators from the Montenegrin Police Directorate and the Forensic Centre took part in the training. The training focused on: sharing information on the implementation of educational workshops in order to raise awareness on this phenomenon in Montenegro and abroad; ways of improving co-operation with internet providers and NGOs; and utilizing best practices of international standards in solving the problem. Two international experts conducted the training.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2011, the Mission supported the Office of the National Co-ordinator for the Fight against Human Trafficking in issuing the *National Strategy and Action Plan for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2012-2016*. Those documents will act as a road map in the fight against THB, allowing local authorities to better co-ordinate the activities in this area and to improve preventive measures.

### Drug Trafficking

In March, law enforcement officers from Montenegro took part in the practical exercise on controlled deliveries of illicit drugs, implemented by the OMIK Department for Security and Public Safety, with the support of the SPMU and law enforcement agencies from Albania, Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Montenegro, Slovenia and Turkey (see also chapter II.1.1).

On 13-17 June, the Mission, in co-operation with TADOC and the US ICITAP, organized a five-day controlled delivery course for the narcotics division and the prosecutor's office. Police officers who combat drugs crimes, having basic knowledge about controlled delivery operations had not received training on this particular topic since 2003.

The Mission's controlled delivery training course increased the theoretical knowledge and contributed to better co-ordination of the activities between police and prosecutors. In addition, participants learned about trends in international transportation and smuggling of cocaine from South America to the Balkans and Europe, and about heroin roads from Afghanistan through the Balkans to Western Europe. The international trainers also shared their experience regarding methods and technical equipment for controlled delivery operations.

### Border Management

On 9 March, the Mission and a delegation of the Montenegrin Border Police attended a meeting in Tirana, initiated by the OSCE Presence in Albania (see also chapter 4.1). The purpose of the meeting was to bring together border police authorities from Albania, Kosovo<sup>7</sup> and Montenegro in order to discuss the establishment of a joint centre for the exchange of information between border authorities of the three countries. In addition to the OSCE, other international actors, such as ICITAP and PAMECA III attended the meeting as potential donors for the establishment of the centre.

On 4-8 April, the Mission organized a “Profiling Training Course” for 13 border police and customs officers. The training allowed the participants to learn more about new mechanisms for detecting and investigating drug smugglers, especially at international airports as well as the opportunity to discuss the relevance and applicability of the mechanisms in the everyday work of the Montenegrin Border Law Enforcement Services, such as the Border Police and Customs Administration. The training was conducted by two international experts from Sweden.

On 11-12 April, the Mission, in co-operation with the Turkish Development Agency (TIKA) and the Police Academy, organized a “Forged Documents Training Course” for 20 border passport control officers working at the border crossing points. The aim of the course was to equip border police officers with adequate knowledge and skills needed to detect and capture forged documents used on border crossings in Montenegro. The training was prepared in close consultation with the international presences in the country and therefore did not overlap with activities in this areas organized by others.

On 13-15 June, the Mission facilitated an assessment of Police K-9 narcotics and explosive detection dogs. The assessment aimed at identifying shortcomings and ways for improving the work of the K9 Unit in view of the fact that both explosive and narcotic detection dogs require constant training and proper keeping.



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<sup>7</sup> All references to Kosovo institutions/leaders refer to the Provisional Institutions of Self Government.



### II.3.4 OSCE Mission to Serbia

A total of six staff members in the OSCE Mission to Serbia have been permanently involved in anti-organized crime projects in 2011, three in the Organized Crime Unit of the Rule of Law and Human Rights Department and three in the Organized Crime Programme of Law Enforcement Department (LED). The projects focused on the following areas: Criminal Investigations, Financial Investigations, Cybercrime/Cyber Security, and Illicit Drugs.

#### Organized Crime in General

Throughout the first eight months of the year, the Rule of Law Department (RoLD) supported the Ministry of Justice in drafting the new *Criminal Procedure Code*.

With the adoption of the new *Criminal Procedure Code* on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2011, the RoLD, jointly with the US Department of Justice, organized several workshops and training sessions on the new adversarial system introduced by the Law which included organized crime prosecutors, judges, and police officers.

On 29-30 November, the LED and RoLD supported the organization of the 3<sup>rd</sup> annual South East European Cooperation Process' ministerial conference on "Regional and Transnational Cooperation in the Fight against Organized Crime in South East Europe" in Belgrade. The conference was well attended by South Eastern European states' representatives, the EU, international organizations, and civil society. Several bilateral agreements on co-operation in the fight against organized crime were initiated.

#### Criminal Investigations

Conducting investigative interviewing has been recognized by the Serbian MoI as an area of policing where further development is required both in terms of building human capacities and infrastructure. During several meetings held with the high representatives of the Criminal Investigations Directorate, the Department presented the Nordic concept (KREATIVE) of training which was developed based on the PEACE model from the UK. In order to efficiently meet the needs of the MoI, the Department carried out a two phase needs assessment. The first phase encompassed an expert needs analysis that was done through a series of interviews with police investigators from relevant organizational units, such as the drugs, juvenile delinquency, homicide and burglaries units in Belgrade, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Niš. The main objective of the analysis was to identify the current status of training in interviewing techniques within the Serbian police, to identify how a potential lack of education and training in this area affects policing and to identify potential target groups for future training. The second phase was a Workshop with relevant stakeholders from the MoI where the results of the expert needs analysis were further discussed and baselines for the future project were outlined based on the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) methodology used during the workshop. Both mentioned activities were to result in a draft project proposal in the coming period.

On 10-14 October, the LED facilitated a study visit for four police officers to the Criminal Police Directorate's Surveillance and Drug Unit of the city of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Following the successful results achieved in the previous regional courses on "Surveillance Techniques", the Department, from 14-18 November, organized an "Advanced Course on Covert Surveillance Techniques" for selected surveillance officers from the police services of

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia. The course focused on new techniques such as video transmission and GPS tracking devices, GPS technology; basics of TETRA standards; automatic persons and vehicles surveillance; the integration of GPS and TETRA systems; covert surveillance in rural areas and control deliveries regarding drug matters. The course envisaged two days of practical exercises and simulation of field operations, evaluation and debriefing. It aimed to enhance both the capability of the surveillance officers to use modern covert surveillance techniques and to further transfer knowledge to fellow colleagues in their respective national units. At the same time it provided an opportunity to build and strengthen networks among participants.

In December, the RoLD organized two regional roundtables with Prosecution Offices from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with the aim to exchange information and to improve co-operation mechanisms in the investigations.

### Cyber Security/Cybercrime

On 17-18 March, the LED facilitated the participation of a Serbian Police representative in the Seminar "Fighting Cybercrime and Child Pornography on the Internet" in Lisbon.

In 2010, the LED, in co-ordination with the SPMU and the Mol, had implemented a project on regional cybercrime training. The project aimed to enhance the capacities of police officers involved in cybercrime investigations, as well as to strengthen regional cooperation among law enforcement agencies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The course was academically accredited and represents the first of three proficiency levels with the Curricula developed by the University College Dublin, in co-operation with Europol. In September 2011, the LED supported the SPMU in implementing the second phase of the training titled "Using Linux as an Investigative Tool" (see also chapter II.1.1).

Ensuring the sustainability of expertise among the trained Cybercrime Investigators, gained at the training developed by the University College Dublin, in co-operation with Europol, the LED drafted an ExB Project Proposal on the use of a specialized Nordic detection and surveillance software for detection of child pornography on the Internet.

From 28-30 November, the LED, in co-operation with the Serbian Mol, implemented a training project on "Use of the Nordic Mule Software in the Fight against Child Pornography on the Internet for Police Services in the Western Balkans Region". A three-day regional training for twenty participants was organized for cybercrime units in police services of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. It was delivered by a Danish expert and an expert from the Serbian Mol. The aim of the project was to strengthen the investigative capacities of cybercrime units, as well as to foster regional police co-operation in this sphere of policing. The project was funded from extra-budgetary contributions provided by the Norwegian Government.

### Financial Investigations

In January, the LED, jointly with the management of the Mol's Financial Investigation Unit (FIU), produced a *Report on the Economic Crime Suppression Programmatic Activities*. The report comprises the lessons learned from a series of study trips to various European countries, where useful advice was gained in the area of financial intelligence, asset seizure and anti-money laundering. The final report was released as a booklet and formally adopted by the Minister's Cabinet. The 16 recommendations of this report will serve as a basis for future development of the economic crime suppression program in the Ministry of Interior.

The Department, in accordance with these recommendations, organized its priorities for 2011 and 2012.

From 31 March to 1 April, the LED delivered a training for 20 prosecutors on conducting financial investigations.

On 5-7 April, the RoLD organized a seminar on the “Management of Seized Assets” for 40 members of the Serbian Judiciary, Directorate for Management of Seized Assets.

On 26-30 September, the LED facilitated a study visit for representatives of the Mol Department for the Suppression of Organized Financial Crime to the United Kingdom in September 2011. The visited institutions were: the Serious Fraud Office (SFO), the UK’s Fraud Prevention Service (CIFAS) and the Police Academy in Bramshill, where specialized training courses in money laundering investigations and corruption were introduced to the delegation. Some of the topics that were explored during the visit were SFO internal organizational structures and protocols of internal communication; the misuse of EU pre-access funds; corruption; insurance and credit card frauds; large corporate fraud and bribery. The representatives also had the opportunity to exchange experiences with their counterparts and to communicate with other Government agencies. The outcomes of the study visit were going to be presented in a comparative analysis report with recommendations that were to be used by the LED and the Mol for planning future joint activities.

The RoLD also supported the Directorate for the Management of Seized Assets by providing specific training and facilitating the exchange of experiences and best practices with similar EU Institutions, such as the Italian Agency for the Management of Confiscated Assets.

Moreover, the LED organized two workshops on “Asset Recovery” for 38 police officers and prosecutors in October.

On 15-18 October, the LED organized an “Advanced Training for Prosecutors on Investigating Financial Crime” for 20 prosecutors.

On 28 November, upon request from the Mol Department for Suppression of Organized Financial Crime, the LED hosted the first meeting of the International Community Forum on Economic Crime with the aim to streamline and better co-ordinate international assistance to the Mol and thus avoid duplication and overlapping of activities. The invited stakeholders who presented their plans of programmatic activities were the CoE, US ICITAP, the US Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Program (OPDAT), and UNODC. These presentations provided the Mol not only with a better overview of the planned activities in the coming period, but also a chance to get fully involved in the planning process. It was agreed that the Council of Europe would host the next meeting in late February 2012.

### Drug Trafficking

In 2011, the LED continued to provide the Mol with expert advice and assistance in the area of combating illicit drugs. In line with the *National Strategy for the Fight against Drugs in Serbia 2009-2013*, the LED had trained Serbian police officers in techniques for the identification of signs and symptoms of narcotic intoxication in 2010. Since the training was delivered by two Nordic experts based on a curriculum used in Sweden and Norway, the necessary adjustment of the delivered Nordic curriculum to the conditions in Serbia was ongoing with the support of the LED. In that regard, in a mutual agreement with the Mol, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, a Working Group for the Adjustment of the

Signs and Symptoms Training Curriculum was established, with the representation of each of the above institutions. Their first meeting was held in March, with the primary task to develop training material and a training implementation plan.

On 16-17 June, the RoLD facilitated the participation of two Serbian police officers at the conference on “Combating Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Border Security and Management in the OSCE Area” in Vienna.

With the objective of developing and implementing a training course on “Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse”, personalised and adjusted to national conditions, the LED hosted the first meeting of the inter-ministerial working group on 29 November. The working group comprised appointed representatives of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health. Besides being responsible for adjusting the training programme and work on the implementation of this project, the working group is also responsible for co-ordinating co-operation with other institutions and Ministries. During the meeting, ways to develop this activity were discussed, as were current legislative obstacles. In addition, the first target group for the training courses planned for 2012 was identified.

Furthermore, the Department facilitated a study visit for representatives of the Serbian Ministry of Interior’s Surveillance Unit and Drug Smuggling Suppression Department to Gothenburg’s Criminal Police Directorate in Sweden. The purpose of the study trip was to visit the technical support unit to study modern surveillance techniques and equipment, to learn more about controlled deliveries, operational strategies, co-operation with the International Prosecutor Office and the structure of the Drug Department in Gothenburg. The co-operation with Europol and the Nordic Liaison Officers regarding operational drug-related cases were also discussed. The study trip also created an opportunity for the Swedish and Serbian police officers to meet and share experience.



### **II.3.5 OSCE Mission to Skopje**

A total of seven staff members were involved in various anti-organized crime projects in 2011, two from the Police Development Department (PDD) and five from the Rule of Law Department (RoLD).

#### *Organized Crime in General*

This programme centred on supporting the MoIA’s Centre for Suppression of Organized and Serious Crime (CSOSC) in strengthening its capacities for prevention and detection of organized crime activities. Logistical and technical support was regularly provided for organizing and delivering specialized and advanced in-service training courses in the field of organized crime.

The PDD supported the MoIA’s CSOSC, the Bureau for Security and Counterintelligence and the Bureau for Public Security by providing expert assistance in developing SOPs for organized crime; delivering training on cybercrime as well as organizing study trips in the

area of surveillance. Support was also provided in the area of crime intelligence and the effective fight against terrorism.

The PDD also financed the attendance of Organized Crime investigators on several training sessions abroad offered by SPMU or other international organizations.

#### Criminal Investigations/Financial Investigations

On 4-15 April, supported a two-week training course in Turkey for 12 law enforcement officers. The aim was to develop skills in crime intelligence and update knowledge on financing of organized crime groups.

As a follow-up, the PDD supported the visit of a Turkish expert to Skopje to train eight members of the MoIA's Crime Intelligence Unit on crime intelligence analysis. The trainings provided the MoIA with the capacity to create a National Crime Intelligence Database. This project was planned to continue in 2012.

The RoLD implemented a "Confiscation of Criminal Assets" project. As a result of this project, the Mission supported the development and printing of a *Handbook on Confiscation of Assets* for judges and prosecutors and a Training Programme already incorporated by the Academy in its official training curriculum.

In order to ensure the proper use of these documents, the Mission organized a two-day training for the trainers of the Academy. The training took place on 14-15 April within the premises of the Academy. The training was provided by the authors of the Handbook. Among the 28 participants were judges and public prosecutors.

Throughout the year, the RoLD organized 12 training courses on "Special Investigative Techniques as Part of the New Law on Criminal Procedure" for some 336 participants comprising law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors and attorneys.

In 2011, the RoLD also produced a publication on *Special Investigative Measures – Domestic and International Practices*.

#### Counter-terrorism

The PDD also supported the MoIA's Special Units Department and the Administration for Security and Counterintelligence (ASC)<sup>8</sup> by providing targeted and highly specialized training courses in the areas of preventive measures and special investigative techniques for the effective fight against terrorism.

#### Cybercrime

On 25-28 November, the PDD organized a cybercrime training on "Evidence Recovery from Live Computer" in Skopje for 14 participants from the Administration for Security and Counterintelligence and the MoIA.

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<sup>8</sup> ASC is a division of the "Bureau for Security and Counterintelligence" which is the main body in the Ministry of Interior to deal with terrorism threats.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

The RoLD organized a roundtable on “Strengthening the Capacities of the National Rapporteur for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration”, which was held on 9-10 December. It was attended by the National Rapporteur himself and 15 representatives of the relevant stakeholders involved in combating human trafficking, including representatives of the National Anti-Trafficking Commission, the National Referral Mechanism, law enforcement officials, prosecutors and the NGO La Strada.

The RoLD also developed a publication on the *Methodology for Work and Template Report for the National Rapporteur on THB*.

### Illegal Migration

The year brought to the fore both the issue of illegal immigrants transiting through the country and illegal migration by citizens of the Host Country seeking asylum in foreign countries. In the Kumanovo/Lipkovo region in the North of the country, large numbers of migrants, in particular from the Middle East and Asia, were seen to congregate in an attempt to cross the border to Serbia for onward transit to the EU and the USA. Next to addressing this issue at the local level through monitoring and advising, the PDD also focused on policy support. The Mission has raised the initiative of establishing a working group with relevant international and national stakeholders to work on finding possible solutions for the illegal migration issue in the Host Country and in the region.

In relation to migration of the Host Country’s citizens, large numbers of predominantly Roma people seeking asylum were reported to have been turned away from European countries, which threatened to disrupt the current visa-free regime with the EU. This issue was dealt with at the local level through advising and assisting with arranging LPCs and other awareness-raising activities as part of a national strategy to deal with visa-liberalization abuse. The PDD also participated in an internal Mission WG in order to co-ordinate the Mission’s policy when dealing with this issue.

### Border Management

The beginning of 2011 saw the entering into force of the new *Law on Border Control* and the PDD contributed by providing advice and support in its full and proper implementation. 2011 also saw the launching of a Mobile Patrol Unit, a support and co-operation centre being opened between Bulgaria and the Host Country, and the ratification of an agreement with Serbia allowing citizens of both countries to travel with biometrical ID cards.

The PDD undertook a number of capacity-building activities related to effective border management. These included strengthening the capacity of the MoIA to implement the in-service training structure; supporting the implementation of the new *Act of Systematization* with regard to the appointment of the Training Co-ordinators for each Regional Centre for Border Affairs; promoting the role of the Training Co-ordinators; and investing resources in the further professional development of Training Co-ordinators. Additionally, support was provided to strengthening the capacity of the Sector for Border Affairs and Migration in initiating and effectuating disciplinary procedures. Finally, the professional development of the border police personnel was strengthened through a study visit on management training to the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan.

The PDD also regularly attended Regional Cross Border Co-ordination Meetings between the Border Police officials from the Host Country and the Border Police officials from

Kosovo<sup>9</sup>. These meetings served as a forum for discussing a variety of relevant practical issues, including: the increasing tendency of illegal migration; the withdrawal of KFOR from the border; the introduction of joint patrols between the Host Country's border officers and Kosovo Border Police; the decrease of the KFOR contingent in Kosovo and the impact of this on the overall security situation; incidents in the North of Kosovo on the border with Serbia; possible threats of violence as well as the potential of a spill-over at the border with the Host Country.



### **II.3.6 OSCE Mission to Moldova**

In 2011, three staff members of the Mission's Anti-Trafficking and Gender Section were involved in anti-organized crime activities, particularly in the field of trafficking in human beings.

#### *Trafficking in Human Beings*

The Mission's Anti Trafficking and Gender Officer held monthly technical co-ordination meetings for international and local officials and NGOs involved in the wider effort to combat THB and domestic violence in Moldova. The meetings were held in Chisinau and other locations, including Transdnistria. Local and District level police officials took part in these meetings.

On 29 June, the Mission moderated a session on "Child Victims of Trafficking and Exploitation" as part of a workshop on "Crimes against Children, Juvenile Crimes and Delinquency". The workshop was part of the Mission's Confidence and Security Building Measures and was conducted by the Conflict Prevention and Resolution Programme in co-operation with the Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme and the SPMU. The session highlighted children's rights during police investigations of trafficking, sexual exploitation and cybercrime. Law enforcement agencies, the Ministries of Justice, Education and Labour, Social Protection and the Family, EUBAM and NGOs participated in the workshop.

From 31 October to 2 November, the Mission facilitated a visit to Moldova of the OSCE SR/CTHB, who met with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons, the Office of the Prosecutor General, UN agencies and NGOs from both sides of the Nistru/Dniestr river.

On 14-18 November, the Mission supported the participation of the director and two other police investigators of the Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons in a study visit to the UK on combating the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. The visit was organized in co-operation with the SPMU and the office of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine.



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<sup>9</sup> All references to Kosovo institutions/leaders refer to the Provisional Institutions of Self Government.

### II.3.7 OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

In 2011, three staff members of the Rule of Law Unit of the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU) provided legislative support and conducted and facilitated capacity-building in the fight against trafficking in human beings and cybercrime.

#### Cybercrime

Upon request from the Mol, the PCU extended its co-operation with the Department for Combating Cybercrimes and Trafficking in Human Beings in order to reduce ICT-facilitated crimes related to trafficking in human beings. In co-operation with the SPMU, the PCU facilitated training and equipment needs assessment for the Department, which was presented at a roundtable in October. Following the recommendations of the needs assessment, the PCU provided the equipment for the staff of the Department.

The PCU also supported the participation of representatives from the Ukrainian Mol, Security Service and Prosecutor General's Office in the SPMU-organized Training Seminar "Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Abuse of Children on the Internet", held in Vilnius on 24-27 May.

In November, the PCU also supported the participation of Mol experts in the SPMU-organized meetings with anti-cybercrime, anti-trafficking and victim protection authorities in the UK (see also chapter II.1.1).

#### Trafficking in Human Beings

In the framework of the implementation of its anti-human trafficking projects, the PCU supported a working group that included representatives from the national law enforcement authorities in order to finalize the drafting of the national *Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*. As a result of these efforts, the law was approved by the Ukrainian Parliament on 20 September 2011. *Inter alia*, the law provides a solid foundation for the development of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for the identification and rehabilitation of human trafficking victims.

In order to enhance cross-border operative capabilities of the law enforcement authorities, the PCU facilitated the provision of English language courses for the specialized Department for Combating Cybercrime and Trafficking in Human Beings of the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior (Mol), and the provision of certified translation of legal documents exchanged in the frame of mutual legal assistance procedures in such transnational cases.

On 20-21 June, the PCU supported the participation of representatives from the Ukrainian Mol, Security Service and State Border Guard Service in the Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons "Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation: Decent Work and Social Justice" organized by the OSR/CTHB in Vienna. In addition, the PCU supported the participation of representatives from the Ukrainian Mol, Security Service and State Financial Monitoring Service in the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Expert Seminar "Leveraging Anti-Money Laundering Regimes to Combat Human Trafficking" held on 3-4 October by the OSR/CTHB in Vienna (see also chapter II.1.5).

In order to prevent an increase of human trafficking in the context of the upcoming EURO-2012 football tournament, which Ukraine was going to co-host with Poland, the PCU, in co-operation with the SPMU, facilitated a working meeting on 22 June between representatives



of the Austrian police and Ukrainian law enforcement in Vienna, focusing on tactics, tools and mechanisms for the implementation of anti-trafficking policing in cases of massive short-term migration (see also chapter II.1.1).

As law enforcement agencies play an important role in the identification of trafficked persons and their referral for further assistance, the PCU partners with the Ukrainian MoI, Security Service and State Border Guard Service in the development of a state-led National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in Ukraine. In June, two site visits to the NRM pilot regions were conducted (Donetsk, 6-10 June; and Chernivtsi, 14-17 June) to monitor the progress and provide recommendations for the selection of the NRM model to be multiplied nationwide.

Capacity-building efforts undertaken by the PCU strengthened the understanding of human trafficking among governmental actors, both at the central and local levels, focusing on their roles in assistance to victims of this crime. Good practices of other OSCE States were also studied by key national and regional NRM stakeholders during a visit to Serbia organized with the support from the OSCE Mission there. Hands-on experience and lessons learned from Serbian counterparts allowed Ukrainian experts, including representatives from the Department for Combating Cybercrime and Trafficking in Human Beings, to critically assess and re-adjust piloted NRM models. In 2011, the NRM pilot project in the two regions of Ukraine resulted in the identification of 49 victims of trafficking and 289 presumed victims of trafficking who were assisted by respective governmental authorities in co-operation with local NGOs.



### **II.3.8 OSCE Office in Baku**

In 2011, one international and one national staff member from the Office's Politico-Military Department were actively involved in the anti-organized crime assistance activities to the host State.

#### Counter-terrorism

From 9-11 December, the Office attended the third "International Symposium on Terrorism and Transnational Crime" in Antalya, Turkey. The International Centre for Terrorism and Transnational Crime (UTSAM) at the Turkish National Police Academy organized this conference with the support of the Promotion Fund of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Interior of Turkey, the General Directorate of the TNP, and the OSCE. During the panel, which was devoted to the role of community policing to prevent violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, the speakers shared their experiences in both operational and training fields and participants discussed the practical steps for preventing radicalization and the use of community policing.

#### Cyber Security/Cybercrime

On 6-7 October, the Office organized a National Expert Conference on "Tackling Cybercrime - A Key Challenge to Comprehensive Cyber-Security". The ATU and SPMU, the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Council of Europe's Office in Azerbaijan supported this event. More than 80 representatives of relevant

state agencies of Azerbaijan, international experts from embassies, international organizations, the industry and internet providers operating in Azerbaijan, attended the conference. Attendees discussed the legal framework for prosecuting cybercrime cases, international conventions, standards and best practices on criminal and procedural laws as well as relevant human rights considerations.

On 13-14 December, the Office attended and delivered the keynote address at the opening of a Council of Europe seminar on cyber-legislation. The European Union sponsored the event, which included representatives from five Eastern Partnership countries. The Office presented results of the OSCE's work on combating cybercrime and touched on results of the Office's international workshops on cyber-security and cybercrime in September 2010 and October 2011.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

On 15 February, the Office participated in the eighth steering committee meeting organized by the ILO. During the meeting participants discussed issues related to the law enforcement training curriculum to be prepared by the IOM in consultation with the Office; and the regional conference on "Human Trafficking and Forced Labour" to be organized in Tbilisi in May 2011. The Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population, and Trade Union representatives also attended the meeting.

On 15 February, the Office met with an organized crime expert from the "Heroin Route II" Mission of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). The objective of the meeting was to discuss Azerbaijan's situation regarding human trafficking and to share information on the fight against THB and forced labour, including the Office's activities.

On 16 February, the Office participated in the Presentation of *the ILO Handbook on Labour Inspectorates*. The Handbook is part of the EU funded regional project "Strengthening the Comprehensive Anti-trafficking Response in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia" led by the ILO, in partnership with the ICMPD, IOM and the OSCE Offices in Baku and Yerevan. Following the presentation, the Office met with the ILO to co-ordinate joint activities pertaining to human trafficking and forced labour, the Office's engagement in the consortium of international organizations in combining the efforts to fight against human trafficking and forced labour was scheduled to begin in 2012.

On 18-19 April, the Office, in close co-operation with the SPMU, the Hungarian National Bureau of Investigation, the IOM and the Anti-Trafficking Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs organized a two-day workshop in Ganja. The purpose of the event was to sensitize law enforcement and other state agencies of the cities of Ganja, Goranboy and Shamkir on issues related to combating THB and forced labour. Discussion also included the role of front-line officers in identifying victims of trafficking and prosecuting the crime of trafficking. The event was part of a series of workshops being undertaken in the framework of a comprehensive programme to assist the Government of Azerbaijan in implementing the *National Action Plan to Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings*.

On 27-28 April, the Office participated in the sub-regional trade union conference on "The Role of Trade Unions in Migration", held in Baku. Representatives of trade union organizations from more than 15 countries, including most of the CIS countries as well as Belgium, France and Turkey took part in the event. The participants discussed national labour regulation and trade union policies, as well as the risks and challenges in preventing and co-operating to fight forced labour and trafficking of migrant workers. The two-day conference concluded with the adoption of a position paper including three

recommendations for further action of trade unions in preventing unsafe migration and co-operating in the fight against human trafficking and forced labour.

From 17-18 May, the Office facilitated the participation of a large delegation of the Government of Azerbaijan and civil society at a regional conference on “Building Partnerships to Combat Human Trafficking and Forced Labour” in Tbilisi. The conference was a joint effort of the ICMPD, ILO, IOM and the OSCE. The two-day conference, led by the ILO, brought together representatives from the South Caucasus and other OSCE participating States. Participants discussed lessons learned and good practices in combating THB. The event created a unique opportunity for practitioners from law enforcement agencies and service providers to learn about innovative approaches in combating human trafficking and to discuss the challenges of identifying victims and prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking and forced labour.

From 31 May to 1 June, the Office in Baku, the OSR/CTHB, the IOM and the Anti-trafficking Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs conducted a workshop for regional law enforcement agencies from the Astara, Lankaran, Lerik and Yardimli districts of Azerbaijan. More than 20 law enforcement representatives participated in the event and discussed current trends in trafficking and forced labour in Azerbaijan.

On 25 August, the Office met with representatives of the U.S. Embassy and American Bar Association (ABA) to discuss possible co-operation on anti-trafficking training for prosecutors, judges and lawyers. The parties agreed to develop a long-term training programme on trafficking in human beings and forced labour, with the initial events to be organized jointly in the coming months.

On 13 September, the Office and a number of its international partners, such as the American Bar Association (ABA), the IOM and the U.S. Embassy met to discuss ongoing activities and co-ordinate upcoming initiatives on anti-trafficking and forced labour. Participants discussed training courses for law enforcement agencies on the identification and prosecution of trafficking, as well as courses for judges, lawyers and service providers for victims of trafficking. The parties agreed to conduct joint activities on counter-trafficking and forced labour.

On 18 October, the Office met with representatives of the IOM and UNHCR. The parties discussed the possibility of conducting joint training activities for law enforcement agencies on the topic of trafficking in human beings, forced labour, mixed migration and undocumented persons as potential victims of trafficking and forced labour. The first series of training activities was scheduled to take place in selected regions of Azerbaijan in December of 2011.

On 31 October, the Office launched a needs assessment for the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in human beings and forced labour in Azerbaijan. The needs assessment mission, comprising two international experts, commenced their first series of meetings with state agencies, such as the State Migration Service and the Anti-Trafficking Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The expert team also met with representatives of the State Labour Inspection, the Prosecutor General’s Office, the Ministry of National Security, as well as with international organizations and civil society members. In addition, the team conducted a desk review of anti-trafficking policy documents and legislation to assess the current anti-trafficking system concerning the detection, investigation of cases and identification of victims. The assessment report provided a set of recommendations that the Office was going to discuss with the host Government in the weeks to come.

From 9-11 November, the Office organized a study visit of Azerbaijani senior Government officials and civil society members to Rome, with the support of the Italian Ministry of Internal

Affairs. The delegation, comprising a multi-disciplinary group, conducted a series of meetings with the Italian state agencies involved in combating THB. They also visited the offices of Italian NGOs assisting victims of THB. As a result of the three-day visit, the delegation became more familiar with the good practices of Italian counter-trafficking response in victim and witness protection and assistance.

From 15-16 and on 22 December, the OIM, the UNHCR Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Anti-Trafficking Department conducted workshops for regional law enforcement agencies. The workshops on 15-16 December convened members of the National Action Plan for Aghstafa, Gazakh, Shamkir and Tovuz. The workshop on 22 December in Lankaran included members of the National Action Plan of all southern regions of Azerbaijan. Both workshops addressed human trafficking and forced labour from the perspective of regional officials and civil society who are most likely to have the first and most direct contact with victims of trafficking and traffickers themselves. Representatives of the police, the State Migration Service, the Ministry of Justice, the Social Protection Centre, the Executive Authorities, the Ministry of National Security and civil society from the above-mentioned regions attended the events.



### **II.3.9 OSCE Office in Yerevan**

In 2011, three staff members from the Office's Politico-Military, Democratization and Human Rights Programmes provided support to the anti-organized crime activities of the host country in the fields of cybercrime, trafficking in human beings, and drug trafficking.

#### *Cyber Security/Cybercrime*

From 22-26 August, the Office sponsored a study visit for two specialists of the RA Police Division for Combating High Tech Crimes to the Russian Federation to get acquainted with the activities of the Cybercrime Department of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation as well as to discuss the issue of further co-operation in the field of cybercrime.

The Office also sponsored the participation of two specialists from the RA Police Division for Combating High Tech Crimes at the "Octopus Conference" organized by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg from 21-23 November.

From 21-24 November, the Office sponsored the visit of two representatives of the Centre for Information Forensics and Assurance Associate School of Business University at Albany/State University of New York to Yerevan. The representatives of the University visited Armenia to sign a MoU with the European Academy of Armenia and to meet with key stakeholders and policy makers in the field of Cyber Security. An agreement was reached on the development of a special curriculum for the IT faculty of the Academy and on the delivery of a special course by the international counterparts.

On 8 December, the Office, jointly with the RA Police, organized a conference on "Review of the Current Situation on Cyber Security and Cybercrime Issues in Armenia". Some 40 representatives from the National Security Council, the National Security Service, the State

Commission on Cyber Security under the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Trade and Economy, the Ministry of Transport and Communication as well as the police participated in the event. The following topics were discussed during the event: legislative frameworks regulating the fight against cybercrime; the fight against child abuse on the Internet; the availability and accuracy of statistical data; computer expertise; intellectual property crimes and other challenges in the area of information security.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

On 10-11 February, the Office's Anti-trafficking Support and Resource Unit, in co-operation with the RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, and the Czech NGO People in Need, organized a two-day training on "Essentials of Identification and Profiling of Trafficked Individuals". The 25 participants represented the Anti-trafficking Working Group, as well as the State Employment Agency, the Labour Inspectorate, the police, the National Security Service, NGOs, IOs, etc. The training served as a tool to surmount the lack of training of the national actors and the absence of unified mechanisms to profile and identify victims of trafficking in Armenia.

On 22 February, within the joint ILO/OSCE Anti-Trafficking Project, the Office organized a one-day training-of-trainers session. National experts that had drafted a thorough *Anti-trafficking Training Manual* for law enforcement agencies conducted this training for future trainers representing the Armenian Police Academy, the Prosecutors' School and the Labour Inspectorate. Ten future trainers were trained and their practical recommendations for further improving the draft manual were taken into consideration for the final revision of the manual.

On 25, 28 and 29 April, the national law enforcement experts who had drafted the *Anti-Trafficking Training Manual* and its comprehensive methodology for law enforcement agencies, were supported by the Office to conduct pilot training courses in Yerevan and in several provinces of Armenia. The trainees represented the Armenian Police Academy, the Prosecutors' School and the Labour Inspectorate. Ten future trainers and over 20 law enforcement officers were trained and their practical recommendations for further improving the draft manual were also taken into consideration for the final revision of the manual.

From 23-25 June, the Anti-trafficking Support and Resource Unit, in co-operation with the Czech NGO People in Need, conducted a two-day wrap-up seminar for key state anti-trafficking actors on "Victim Identification Indicators and Victim Profiling". The 25 participants of the event represented members of the Anti-trafficking Working Group, as well as the State Employment Agency, the Labour Inspectorate, the police, the National Security Service, NGOs, IOs, etc. The seminar concluded the series of working sessions/trainings conducted from February to June for national anti-trafficking actors throughout the regions. This wrap-up seminar was a tool to finalize the identification criteria for the specific professional groups, to build up unified mechanisms in order to profile victims of trafficking in Armenia.

### Drug Trafficking

On 16-17 June, the Office facilitated the participation of a representative of the Government of RA in the Conference on "Combating Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Border Security and Management in the OSCE Area", organized by the SPMU in Vienna (see also chapter II.1.1).

### **II.3.10 OSCE Centre in Ashgabat**

In 2011, three staff members from the Politico-Military, Economic-Environmental, and Human Dimensions of the Centre facilitated capacity-building in anti-organized crime activities in the fields of cyber security, financial investigations/anti-corruption, and travel document security.

#### Cyber Security

On 9-10 May, the Centre supported the participation of two officials from the Ministry of National Security of Turkmenistan in the “OSCE Conference on a Comprehensive Approach to Cyber Security: Exploring the Future OSCE Role” in Vienna (see also chapter II.1.2).

#### Financial Investigations/Corruption

At the end of 2010, the Centre had supported a publication on *International Legal Standards on Anti-Corruption* and its translation into the Turkmen language. The publication contained the *UN Convention against Corruption* (UNCAC) and a *Technical Guide to the UNCAC*. In 2011, the Centre supported the dissemination of the publication within the Host Country's government institutions, including law enforcement agencies.

On 14-15 July, the Centre supported the participation of two representatives from the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan at the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) “Development Workshop” in Yerevan.

#### Travel Document Security

In 2011, the Centre donated 17 software licenses for the electronic passport database to the State Migration Service and three licenses to the Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Interior and the State Border Service of Turkmenistan within the “Strengthening Travel Document Security in Turkmenistan” project.

#### Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2011, the Centre provided financial support to the anti-trafficking activities of the national NGO “Support Centre for People with Disabilities” that organized, throughout the year, training courses for 220 individuals nation-wide.

From 28-30 March, the Centre supported the participation of one Turkmen NGO representative in a regional event for Lawyers/NGOs on trafficking cases held in Istanbul.

From 20-21 June, the Centre also supported the participation of three representatives from Turkmenistan in the “11<sup>th</sup> Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference” in Vienna (see also chapter II.1.5).

#### Drug-Trafficking

In December, the Centre facilitated the participation of two officials from the State Service of Turkmenistan for Combating Drugs in the Surveillance Workshop in Almaty, organized by the SPMU and CARICC (see also chapter II.1.1).

### II.3.11 OSCE Centre in Astana

In 2011, six staff members of the Centre, working in the Politico-Military, the Economic and Environmental and Human Dimensions were actively involved in anti-organized crime activities. They mainly focused on trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

#### Organized Crime in General

On 27 May, the Centre, together with the Mazhilis (the lower chamber of Parliament) held a roundtable in Astana to discuss the provisions of Kazakhstan's draft *Law on Organized Crime*. The Centre facilitated the participation of an expert from the Republic of Georgia, who shared Georgia's experience dealing with organized crime in both legislation and in practice. The event brought together representatives of the Mazhilis, the MIA, the National Security Committee, the Customs Committee, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Supreme Court, and other national experts.

#### Trafficking in Human Beings

From 22-28 June, the Centre facilitated an anti-trafficking assessment visit to Astana which was conducted by two representatives of the OSR/CTHB). The visit was carried out with the goal of completing a comprehensive anti-trafficking assessment country report (see also chapter II.1.5).

On 9-10 November, the Centre organized the "Fourth Annual Workshop on Promoting Law Enforcement and Judicial Co-operation in Response to Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Central Asia" in Almaty. The event was co-organized by Kazakhstan's Interior Ministry, UNODC, the IOM, the U.S. Embassy in Kazakhstan, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan. The workshop brought together more than 70 senior prosecutors, law enforcement officers, representatives of foreign ministries and NGOs.

On 29-30 November, the Centre in co-operation with the Academy of Public Administration, the Supreme Court, and the U.S. Embassy in Kazakhstan, organized a training seminar for judges on good legislative and judicial practices to combat THB. The seminar brought together 35 judges from courts across Kazakhstan and the Supreme Court. Experts from Italy, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation reviewed the current human trafficking situation in Kazakhstan, including the national legislation, difficulties proving court cases related to trafficking, and practices used by courts to identify trafficking victims.

In 2011, the Centre, together with the International Legal Initiative implemented a six-month project aimed to monitor detention and correctional facilities in four regions of Kazakhstan with the purpose to identify possible victims of trafficking. The monitors interviewed detained adults and minors, informed police about individuals identified as victims and monitored if the appropriate measures were taken to ensure that victims were given necessary protection and safely placed to shelters. This project helped the authorities to identify and provide support to 34 trafficking victims. The project findings were compiled into a report and presented to relevant authorities at the roundtable.

Furthermore, the Centre, in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice and the NGO Feminist League implemented a project aimed to increase the awareness of specialized staff in orphanages and vocational schools about trafficking prevention strategies. In the framework of the project the Centre with assistance of local anti-trafficking NGOs organized three regional seminars for 100 representatives of specialized staff in orphanages and vocational

schools. The roundtable discussions on how to improve the protection and prevention of sexual exploitation of particularly vulnerable children, such as those in orphanages and mentally disabled children completed the project.

### Drug Trafficking

On 6-8 September, the Centre facilitated the participation of a representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Committee for Combating the Drug Business and Illicit Drug Trafficking at a "Regional Seminar on Seizing and Recovering the Illegal Proceeds of Drugs and Crime" which was held in Kiev.

On 12-15 December, the Centre, in co-operation with the SPMU, facilitated the participation of two law enforcement officials (one from the Russian Federation and a second from Kazakhstan's National Security Committee) in a regional controlled delivery training, conducted by CARICC.



## **II.3.12 OSCE Centre in Bishkek**

In 2011, two staff member from the Centre's Human Dimension Activities and the Police Reform Programme (PRP) were involved in anti-organized crime activities in the fields of criminal analysis/criminal investigations, forensics, and trafficking in human beings.

### Criminal Analysis/Criminal Investigations

An international expert from Sweden conducted a five-day assessment of the MoI's Operational Analysis Department. As a result of the assessment recommendations were prepared for the further development of analysis-based policing of the Kyrgyz MoI. The recommendations were planned to be included in the 2012 projects.

Informational materials on the use of analysis-based policing and modern techniques such as Telephone Analysis were printed with financial support of the OSCE and distributed to police officers.

In order to strengthen police officers' knowledge on crime investigation, 500 electronic guidelines with updated law regulations for investigators were prepared and distributed to regional police units of the MoI. The PRP provided also legal literature, special devices (police protecting lines, torches, rulers' tape measures) for the investigators of Bishkek city and the Chuy province.

### Forensics

Four roundtables (two in the Issyk-kul and two in the Jalal-Abad provinces) for the chiefs of regional forensic and investigation police units were organized to promote interaction between these units. Around 100 participants discussed crime investigation and crime detection practices and how co-operation between the units can be improved. As a result of



the event joint recommendations for further strengthening the police were worked out and presented to the Mol.

47 sets of crime search kits were handed over to the Mol with the aim of enhancing investigators' crime scene management capacity in remote districts.

A number of training courses conducted for the forensic experts addressed SONDA electronic fingerprinting, ballistic examinations of firearms and ammunitions and practical aspects of collecting DNA evidence. In order to improve practical skills of the Mol's investigators the PRP also rendered advisory support of international experts through training courses on counterfeit products expertise and different techniques of investigation in providing detection and investigation of crimes. The latter training was conducted by the Mol's instructors across the country with 200 police investigators participating.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

The CiB, in co-operation with other international stakeholders, including the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), the IOM and UNODC, provided support to the Working Group in charge of drafting the *Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2015)* led by the Ministry of Youth, Labour, Employment and Migration. The CiB facilitated the meetings of the Working Group providing expert and technical assistance. The draft *Action Plan* was presented on 13 September 2011 and published for recommendations and amendments to be endorsed. The Action Plan was finalized by the end of the year.

The Centre facilitated a baseline study/survey based on data collected from local governmental and non-governmental agencies, which provided information to assess the level of risk towards human trafficking in the south of the country. The survey was conducted in selected towns and villages of three southern regions of Kyrgyzstan with the purpose of capturing the situation of vulnerability towards human trafficking after the June 2010 events for the local population, especially youth and labour migrants. The survey was presented at a roundtable featuring the participation of local governmental representatives from three southern regions (including the municipalities, province administrations, prosecutors, police and border-guards). In addition, the project supported senior investigators of the Mol to enhance their capacity in detecting and investigating trafficking crimes by using pro-active methods of investigation, i.e. not solely relying on victims' depositions but using intelligence-led tools and inter-agency coordination.

Border-guards also received training on early identification of actual and potential victims of trafficking at border-crossing points. An information campaign covering the south of Kyrgyzstan was conducted in co-operation with local authorities and directed at at-risk groups including labour migrants and youth.

During the reporting period, training material on specific skills required of the police in dealing with victims of crimes, including a part on interviewing victims of human trafficking, were developed in the Russian language, and a training-of-trainers course on the same subject was conducted for nine police instructors.

### II.3.13 OSCE Office in Tajikistan

In 2011, the Office in Tajikistan's (OiT) police-related activities were undertaken by seven international and five national staff members.

#### Counter-terrorism

During 2011, the Office provided the framework to explore strategic priorities for combating terrorism under consideration of human rights. The Office enhanced the national capacity to develop an appropriate curriculum to train senior management and operational managers to apply methods of preventing terrorism and strengthening the partnership with the community.

In the field of tactical strategic planning, the OiT, from 11-16 April, supported a "Tactical Strategic Planning Workshop" for 22 special operations enforcement commanders and team leaders in order to support the country's police reform and the skill development approach to counter transnational threats and terrorism in line with democratic principles. The Office organized a one-week tactical planning workshop for the commanders and team leaders from Dushanbe and other detachments in Tajikistan. The need for a standardized tactical option with the ability to plan as well as to integrate and interoperate across the operational spectrum has become more pressing than ever before. The respective organization must be well trained, well equipped, highly motivated and able to conduct a variety of tasks in various environments at a moments notice through a well defined, systematic tactical law enforcement decision making process. That means quicker response and an ability to lock down a situation and await further reinforcements or, if required, resolve the crisis. The workshop examined the role of anti-terrorism operational units and the role of other law enforcement managers combining a coherent approach on counter-terrorism activities and conducting threat assessments. Participants learned the basic and advanced principles of strategic planning, to position the assault team as well as the sniper team, and to interact in the most efficient and safe way to accomplish the mission. Specific focus was given to the Rules of Engagement and the use of force according to democratic principles to successfully combat violent extremism and terrorism while upholding Human Rights at the same time. Upon completion of the gap analysis in the skill development approach of the Anti Terrorism Unit (OMON) the need of an additional training-of-trainers course was identified. Therefore, funds have been re-allocated in order to respond to the request of the training-of-trainers course to develop a trainer team for the Anti-Terrorism Assault and Sniper Teams. The training-of-trainers course was conducted in September.

#### Trafficking in Human Beings

The previous *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking* expired at the end of 2010 and a new plan was adopted by the Government of Tajikistan in March 2011, covering the period 2011-2013. The Government of Tajikistan's Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Human Trafficking extended an invitation to the Office to participate in the working groups developing the country's second *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking* and, subsequently, the set-up of a National Referral Mechanism. The 13-member Working Group included government representatives, among them MIA officials, who had earlier taken part in OSCE anti-trafficking training, and also civil society representatives. The Human Dimension Department's Gender and Anti-trafficking Unit submitted detailed recommendations for the new draft *Action Plan* and, after its adoption, supported its translation into the Russian and English languages; and jointly with the U.S. Embassy and the IOM, supported its trilingual publication in 500 copies.

On 31 March, the OiT supported the first-ever public plenary meeting of the Inter-Agency Commission to discuss the implementation of the newly-adopted *2011-2013 National Action Plan*. The session was held at the OSCE Office in Tajikistan. 30 government bodies, represented by Deputy Ministers and Heads of Executive Departments, examined how co-operation within the government could address complex challenges related to legal reform, law enforcement, education, border management, protection of children, seasonal labour and support to victims of trafficking. Among those attending the plenary session were the Deputy Ministers of Internal Affairs, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Labour and Social Protection, Health, Economic Development and Trade, Education and Culture; Heads of Executive Departments from the Office of the President, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General's Office and the State Committee on National Security; as well as Tajikistan's regional authorities. Representatives of civil society, international organizations and diplomatic missions also took part.

In 2011, the OiT's Gender and Anti-Trafficking Unit also facilitated a quarterly high-level "Dialogue on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" that was chaired by the state Interagency Commission to Combat Human Trafficking and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In April, the OSCE Field Office in Khujand hosted the first meeting of the "Dialogue on Trafficking in Human Beings" in the Sughd Province. The meeting which was chaired by the Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Human Trafficking was attended by 35 persons, including representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, local authorities, civil society and international organizations. Following presentations illustrating the activities of the Inter-Agency Commission, participants visited two local shelters for victims of trafficking, one managed by the local authorities, and the other one managed by a civil society organization supported by international organizations. The Office also attended the second Dialogue in Sughd in November, which was hosted by the local government branch in Sughd, and was organized by the Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Human Trafficking and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

In 2011, the Gender and Anti-Trafficking Unit continued to support the creation of a National Referral Mechanism, a key priority outlined in the newly adopted *National Action Plan*. Together with the Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Human Trafficking and civil society representatives, the Office organized a workshop in June 2011 to discuss the creation of a National Referral Mechanism for victims of human trafficking. The five-day workshop was attended by 20 participants representing the Executive Office of the President, the MIA and the Police Academy, the Ministries of Defence, Labour and Social Affairs, Justice, Health, Finance, the State Committee for National Security, the Committee for Youth, Sports and Tourism, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor's Office, the Danish Refugee Council, the IOM, and the NGO Femida. The workshop provided a platform for governmental and non-governmental organizations to exchange views on support mechanisms, discuss case studies and map the way forward.

With support from the Gender and Anti-Trafficking Unit, the Police Academy expanded the cadre of trained instructors and deepened the application of interactive teaching methodology skills in the "Anti-trafficking Investigations Course" established in 2010 as a permanent element of the curriculum. In collaboration with civil society experts, Academy instructors also trained investigators of the Prosecutor General's Office.

As soon as the course began in mid-December 2010, it became clear that furthering the application of an interactive teaching methodology would strengthen the course's sustainability and attractiveness to the teaching staff at the Academy. Therefore, the Gender and Anti-Trafficking Unit supported additional work with the Academy's instructors. Recognizing that the modern, interactive teaching methodology is different from the general teaching methodology of the Academy, the Unit supported the Police Academy with

refreshment sessions. On 29 October, the Unit began a week of advanced interactive methodology training for instructors, focusing on the facilitation of feedback, lesson planning, group dynamics and classroom management. Using the interactive methodology and anti-trafficking course materials, Police Academy instructors trained prosecutors in 2011.

From 24-26 October, the OiT's Rule of Law and Human Rights Unit, in response to a request from the Prosecutors' Training Institute, conducted a co-operative training on "Anti-trafficking and Domestic Violence" for 28 investigators of the Prosecutor's Service. Trainers included representatives of civil society, investigators from the Office of the Prosecutor General and instructors from the Academy of the MIA.

### Drug Trafficking

On 24 June, a "Drug Prevention Campaign" commenced in Dushanbe running until September in the Khatlon and Soghd regions. The Campaign was part of the implementation of the national drug strategy endorsed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. The main focus of the Campaign was to disseminate information about drug trafficking and drug abuse reaching out to the communities, with a specific focus on the youth. As a special event during the Campaign, the OiT, together with its partners organized a "Rap against Drugs" concert on 24 June. The event facilitated co-operation between law enforcement agencies, local authorities and community members in identifying community problems, such as drug trafficking and drug abuse, to combat this phenomenon and create a safe environment for all citizens.

### Border Management

In response to the request of the MFA, MIA and the Border Guards, the Office, together with the ATU, and in co-operation with INTERPOL, organized a technical assessment visit to Tajikistan in order to connect ten Border Crossing Points (BCPs) with a real time connection (I 24/7) to INTERPOL in Lyon. The project was funded by Norway and allowed equipping BCPs and training officers on INTERPOL equipment. At the end of 2011, the final approval was still pending.

Upon request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the MIA, the OiT, together with the ATU, and in co-operation with the IOM, organized a workshop to present the project ideas on a coherent Identity Management project aiming to enhance the enrolment of travel documents and the complete identity management. The workshop was followed by numerous meetings with stakeholders within the MFA's Foreign Affairs Consular Department and the MIA's Registration Departments for Passports in order to gather information on the Identity Management Process in Tajikistan. Furthermore, from 11-17 July, an assessment visit took place at one border outpost. The technical assessment examined the needs of all institutions related to the process of issuing passports and identity cards. The result of the technical assessment visit was to be used to formulate explicit recommendations, which would be shared with the Tajik Government and potential donors. Enhanced Identity Management will mitigate the risk of transnational threats and specifically reduce the risk of obtaining false identities by criminals and terrorists.

### **II.3.14 OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan**

In 2011, seven staff members from the Project Co-ordinator's (PCUz) Politico-Military Dimension, Economic and Environmental, and Human Dimensions were involved in activities related to combating organized crime, primarily addressing travel document security, financial investigations, trafficking in human beings, and illicit drugs.

#### *Financial Investigations*

On 11-15 July, the PCUz organized the participation of an Uzbek delegation to the Plenary Meeting of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. During the Plenary, the Uzbek FIU - together with FIUs from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Morocco, Samoa Islands and Solomon Islands - were endorsed as new members of the Egmont Group, which then comprised of 127 members. The PCUz actively supported the accession process during 2010 and 2011. The delegation members as well as the PCUz representative also took part in the sessions during the week, focusing on some of the legal, policy and operational challenges, that FIUs face, as well as the partnerships of the Egmont Group with other international organizations.

On 22-23 September, the PCUz conducted a two-day training course on "Advanced Compliance on AML/CFT" for the compliance officers of the commercial banks accredited in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The training course was provided by a consultant of the Anti-Money Laundering Academy (CCL Academy). The interactive training covered day-to-day activities of the compliance departments, dealing with suspicious transactions, code of conduct, ethical issues and communication with regulator and law enforcement agencies.

On 3-4 November, the PCUz, together with the Central Bank of Uzbekistan and the EAG, organized a seminar on "Countering Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism" in Tashkent. More than 100 staff responsible for the implementation of the anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism regime in the non-banking credit organizations of Uzbekistan, including organizations granting micro credits and other non-banking financial institutions, took part in the seminar. The aim of the seminar was to support the development of administrative structures to help prevent and combat such threats. Experts from the International Training Centre on Financial Monitoring established by Russia's Federal Service on Financial Monitoring and from the Russian Finance University shared their expertise on international standards and control functions.

During December, the PCUz gave information on international agreements and international co-operation on anti-corruption for government agencies and state owned companies at 20 separate events. The series of meetings was arranged by the Prosecutor General's Office, which is the focal point in Uzbekistan for anti-corruption initiatives.

In the framework of an ongoing project on anti-money laundering and countering terrorists financing, the PCUz organized a study tour to Germany from 11-15 December, to study German practice of law enforcement agencies' co-operation in the field of combating economic crimes, money laundering and corruption. The delegation, headed by the Deputy Prosecutor General of Uzbekistan, visited the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor's Office, the Criminal Court of Berlin, and the Criminal Police Office of the Federal State of Brandenburg.

### Trafficking in Human Beings

Building capacity of the national Inter-agency Commission in establishing a more systemic and sustainable counteraction to human trafficking and to ensure the protection of the human rights of victims of human trafficking and labour exploitation was the main focus of the project the PCUz continued to implement throughout 2011. This was achieved through training activities and the provision of learning aids on anti-trafficking standards and technical equipment. The PCUz, with assistance from the SPMU, also delivered capacity-building workshops for law enforcement personnel at the specialist investigator level aimed at increasing operational effectiveness and promoting criminal justice co-operation with the relevant agencies in destination countries, such as the Russian Federation and Turkey; and to achieve a better understanding of human rights throughout the identification, referral and protection phases.

### Drug Trafficking

In 2011, the PCUz continued providing assistance to the Host Country in combating illicit drug circulation and expansion. The goal of this project, which had been started in 2008, is to support the efforts of the National Information Analytical Centre on Drug Control (NCDC) and to increase its technical capacity.

The PCUz completed the annual publication *Central Asian Drug Situation Bulletin*, which reports on the state of affairs and trends of the drug situation in Central Asia in 2010, and which highlights measures taken by the governments of the Central Asian countries in the sphere of combating international narcotics expansion. The bulletin is being published within the framework of the PCUz project "Assistance to the Fight against Illicit Drug Circulation and Expansion" and distributed among different organizations and agencies in Uzbekistan and abroad.

From 24-28 January, the PCUz organized a "Counter Drug Course" for representatives of the law enforcement agencies. The event brought together 25 practitioners from Tashkent and the regions. The participants of the course increased their knowledge on clandestine laboratories, legal and "disco" drugs, drug smuggling and searching as well as on the work of undercover agents and operations. Upon recommendations by the SPMU, the International Training and Civilian Crisis Management Centre under the Ministry of Interior of Hungary provided experts for the course.

During 2011, the PCUz also organized short-term training courses for Uzbek law enforcement officers in Hungary, France and Italy. During these courses, mid-level officers of the Uzbek National Security Service, the Ministry of Interior and the State Customs Committee learned best practices and obtained relevant practical knowledge in combating drug trafficking based on contemporary experiences of European law enforcement agencies.

On 29-30 March, the PCUz and the NCDC organized a workshop in Gulistan that brought together NCDC regional experts from the Djizak and Syrdarya provinces. Participants learned about latest national regulations and respective government agencies' preventive measures supporting the fight against trafficking of illicit drugs and chemical precursors.

In April, the PCUz, in co-operation with the NCDC, organized a series of workshops in Tashkent for the heads of the organizational and methodological departments of the Drug Abuse Prevention Centres, chief pharmacologists, social workers, and secretaries of district committees for drug control. The participants increased their knowledge about the potential role of social workers in addressing drug addiction based on national and international experiences; forms of social rehabilitation and support; the latest instructions and methods in reporting on registered cases of drug addicts to better monitor and develop preventive

measures and individual plans for drug addicts that had been issued by corresponding authorities; and recent national regulations and reform steps of the Drug Abuse Preventions Centres to respond to current realities.

### Travel Document Security

Following the presidential decree on *Measures for Further Improvement of the Passport System of the Republic of Uzbekistan* in 2009, the PCUz has been supporting the Government actions in this area in accordance with international standards. The PCUz had launched an ExB project aimed to support the process of introducing a new e-passport system and further facilitating Uzbekistan's intention to join the ICAO PKD to raise awareness of the security value of machine-readable travel documents (MRTD) and to increase the level of trust in MRTD produced in Uzbekistan.

Within the framework of the ongoing ExB project, on 10 February, the PCUz handed over equipment to the representatives of Uzbekistan's Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs to support the government's efforts in improving the national passport system and to introduce biometric identity and travel documents. During the ceremony, *Equipment Loan Agreements* were signed by Uzbek officials and the PCUz, and 32 sets of desktop computers and diesel generators were handed over, to be used by the passport offices throughout the country, especially in remote areas.

From 25 April to 5 May, the PCUz and the ATU co-organized a study visit for an Uzbek delegation to Canada and the USA. This delegation comprised members of the government's inter-agency working group responsible for the process of improving the national passport system and included senior representatives from the National Security Council under the President, the State Personalization Centre, the National Security Service, the Mol, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the printing house. During this visit, several meetings were arranged to exchange experience and best practices on introducing, issuing and handling national identity and travel documents.



### III. Appendices

#### Appendix 1: OSCE Framework for the Fight against Organized Crime

OSCE commitments and tasks on anti-organized crime activities are contained in a growing list of Decisions of OSCE Summits, Ministerial Councils and the Permanent Council as well as in OSCE Action Plans.

As early as 1992, the CSCE Heads of State and Government, in the CSCE Helsinki Summit Declaration, expressed their concern that “illicit trafficking in drugs represents a danger to the stability of our societies and democratic institutions” and proposed to “act together to strengthen all forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the fight against illicit trafficking in drugs and other forms of international organized crime”.

In the *Lisbon Summit Declaration* of 1996 they noted that “Terrorism, organized crime, drug and arms trafficking, uncontrolled migration and environmental damage are of increasing concern to the entire OSCE community”. This warning was repeated in the Chairman-in-Office’s Progress Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Oslo on 2-3 December 1998.

In the *Charter for European Security* adopted at the Istanbul Summit Meeting in 1999, the OSCE Heads of State and Government noted that “International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security”. For the first time, the explicit link to the rule of law was also made as they added, in the same paragraph: “We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection. We are also determined to co-operate more actively and closely with each other to meet these challenges”.

They also resolved to act on a number of issues relating to the fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, an issue they decided to raise under the title dealing with the Human Dimension.

In the *Istanbul Summit Declaration*, the Heads of States and Government also introduced in Istanbul the notion of organized crime and corruption as a great threat to economic reform and prosperity and linked the fight against organized crime and drug and arms trafficking to the need for national, regional and joint action by the international community.

The *Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (2001)*, adopted at the Ninth Ministerial Council in Bucharest (2001), recognized the need to assist participating States, with 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 Declaration acknowledged the requirement for reinforcing existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

In the *Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Porto 2002) its members called on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms,



as well as smuggling of migrants. They emphasized the need to include in this co-operation international law enforcement bodies, such as Europol and Interpol, as well as the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative, 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 possible 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.

The first Ministerial Council Decision on organized crime *per se* was adopted during the Ministerial in Ljubljana at the end of 2005. MC.DEC/3/05 on Combating Transnational Organized Crime contained a list of manifestations of organized crime, some of which the OSCE has focused on in the framework of its fight against transnational organized crime: “*Underscoring links that exist between transnational organized crime and other threats, such as illicit drugs, terrorism, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, as well as in sensitive materials and technologies, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, cybercrime, corruption and illegal migration in the context of organized crime and money laundering*”. The Decision 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 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.

Permanent Council Decision No. 758 *Enhancing International Anti-Drug Co-operation* (2006) tasked the Secretary General and relevant OSCE institutions with providing to participating States, upon their request and in close consultation and co-ordination with the UNODC, assistance/advice on anti-drug issues, *inter alia*, through awareness-raising activities, the organization of regional workshops and facilitation of training.

A second decision on organized crime was adopted at the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Council in Brussels in December 2006. MC.DEC/5/06 aimed at giving OSCE staff more political guidance on how to deal with the issue of the fight against organized crime. 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 existing knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime and to continue co-operating with the UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

The Decision on *Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children* adopted at the same Ministerial Council 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.

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 the 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 upon the Secretary General to further develop co-operation in the field of anti-drug matters with UNODC, 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 2007). 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 UN 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”.

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.

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 through 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 Minister 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 [...].”

## Appendix 2: Overview of OSCE Activities in the Fight against Organized Crime in 2011

Executive structure/activity	Organized Crime										
	Organized Crime in General	Criminal Analysis/ Investigations	Forensics	Cyber Security/ Cyber Crime/ Sexual Exploitation of Children	Anti Terrorism	Travel Document Security	Financial Investigations/ Anti Money Laundering/ Asset Forfeiture	Anti Corruption	Fight against THB	Fight against Illicit Drugs and Precursors	
Presence in Albania	■								■		
Mission in Kosovo	■	■							■		
Mission to Monte negro		■	■						■		
Mission to Serbia	■	■	■						■		
Mission to Skopje	■	■							■		
Mission to Moldova									■		
Project Co-ord. in Ukraine				■	■				■		
Office in Baku				■	■				■		
Office in Yerevan				■	■				■		
Centre in Ashgabat		■							■		
Centre in Astana	■								■		
Centre in Bishkek		■	■						■		
Office in Tajikistan					■	■			■		
Project Co-ord. in Uzbekistan			■		■	■			■		
SPMU	■			■	■	■			■		
ODIHR				■	■	■			■		
ATU				■	■	■			■		
CPC/OS Borders								■	■		
Gender Section								■	■		
OCEEA					■				■		
OSR/CCTHB		■							■		

**Legend:**

- Legislative and Strategic Support / Curriculum Development
- Training and Capacity Building (including provision of equipment and guidance material)
- Facilitation of Study Tours / Participation at Conferences abroad

### Appendix 3: OC Focal Points in OSCE Executive Structures in 2011

Thematic Unit / Institution / Field Operation	OC Focal Points	Department	Contact Details
Strategic Police Matters Unit	Tim DelVecchio Adviser on Fight Against Crime  Thorsten Stodiek Adviser on Research and Analysis		<a href="mailto:tim.delvecchio@osce.org">tim.delvecchio@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6772  <a href="mailto:thorsten.stodiek@osce.org">thorsten.stodiek@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6288
Action against Terrorism Unit	Sayed Aly Counter Terrorism Officer		<a href="mailto:sayed.aly@osce.org">sayed.aly@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436-6161
Conflict Prevention Centre/ OS Borders Team	Bruno Hedermann Border Adviser		<a href="mailto:bruno.hedermann@osce.org">Bruno.Hedermann@osce.org</a> + 43 1 51436 6137
Gender Section, OSG	Hanna Sands, Gender Officer		<a href="mailto:Hanna.sands@osce.org">Hanna.sands@osce.org</a> +43 664 8847 4861
Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities	Christian Larson Programme Officer (AML/CFT)		<a href="mailto:christian.larson@osce.org">christian.larson@osce.org</a> +43 1 51436 6755
Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	Ruth Freedom Pojman Deputy Co-ordinator  Vera Gracheva Senior Adviser		<a href="mailto:Ruth.Pojman@osce.org">Ruth.Pojman@osce.org</a> +43 1 51436 6931  <a href="mailto:vera.gracheva@osce.org">vera.gracheva@osce.org</a> ; +43 1 51436 6171
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Vasily Vashchanka Deputy Chief, Rule of Law Unit	Democratization Department/RoL Unit	<a href="mailto:Vasily.Vashchanka@osce.org">Vasily.Vashchanka@osce.org</a> ; +48 22 520 0699
OSCE Presence in Albania	Mr. Guy Vinet Head of Security Co-operation Department	Security Cooperation Department	<a href="mailto:guy.vinet@osce.org">guy.vinet@osce.org</a> ; +35542240001 ext 601
OSCE Mission in Kosovo	Carsten Twelmeier Director	Department of Security and Public Safety	<a href="mailto:carsten.twelmeier@osce.org">carsten.twelmeier@osce.org</a> ; +381 38 500 162
OSCE Mission to Montenegro	Lars Andersson Police Expert Organized Crime	PDD PT, OSCE Police Academy	<a href="mailto:lars.andersson@osce.org">lars.andersson@osce.org</a> ; +38 20 406 405 or +38 67 626 049
OSCE Mission to Serbia	Denise Mazzolani Legal Advisor on Organized Crime  Annika Strömberg Organized Crime Progr. Manager	Rule of Law and Human Rights Department  Law Enforcement Department	<a href="mailto:denise.mazzolani@osce.org">denise.mazzolani@osce.org</a> ; +381 11 3606 156  <a href="mailto:annika.stromberg@osce.org">annika.stromberg@osce.org</a> ; +381 11 3606 259
OSCE Mission to Skopje	Kasim Aksoy Organized Crime, Police Training Adviser	Police Development Department	<a href="mailto:Kasim.Aksoy@osce.org">Kasim.Aksoy@osce.org</a> +389 23234712/3712
OSCE Mission to Moldova	Kenneth Pickles Politico-Military Officer	Conflict Prevention/Resolution	<a href="mailto:kenneth.pickles@osce.org">kenneth.pickles@osce.org</a> ; +373 22 223495 ext.209
OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	Mr. Oleksandr GLADKY National Programme Officer	Politico-Military Projects	<a href="mailto:oleksandr.gladky@osce.org">oleksandr.gladky@osce.org</a> ; +380 44 492 0382
OSCE Office in Baku	Marco Kubny Senior Police Adviser	Politico-Military Activities	<a href="mailto:marco.kubny@osce.org">marco.kubny@osce.org</a> ; +389 2 3234472 ext. 4472
OSCE Office in Yerevan	Susanna Naltakyan National Programme Officer	Politico-Military Programme	<a href="mailto:susanna.naltakyan@osce.org">susanna.naltakyan@osce.org</a> ; + 374 10 22 96 10/11/12/13/14
OSCE Centre in Ashgabat	Guncha Nepesova Senior Programme Assistant	Conflict Prevention and Confidence and Security Building	<a href="mailto:guncha.nepesova@osce.org">guncha.nepesova@osce.org</a> +99312 35 30 92 ext. 7321
OSCE Centre in Astana	Andrew Offenbacher Political Officer  Mikhail Assafov Senior Project Assistant	Politico-Military Activities	<a href="mailto:andrew.offenbacher@osce.org">andrew.offenbacher@osce.org</a> ; +77 01 7279766  <a href="mailto:mikhail.assafov@osce.org">mikhail.assafov@osce.org</a>
OSCE Centre in Bishkek	Evgeny Cherenkov Police Reform Adviser Kimberley Bulkley (EED)	Police Reform Programme	<a href="mailto:evgeny.cherenkov@osce.org">evgeny.cherenkov@osce.org</a> ; +996 312 621377
OSCE Office in Tajikistan	Oliver Janser Counter-Terrorism and Police Adviser	Political and Military Aspects of Security	<a href="mailto:oliver.janser@osce.org">oliver.janser@osce.org</a> ; +992 37 2265014
OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	Mr. Otabek Rashidov National Project Officer	Politico-Military Activities	<a href="mailto:otabek.rashidov@osce.org">otabek.rashidov@osce.org</a> ; +99871 1400468 ext. 218

- The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) works for **stability, prosperity and democracy** in 56 States through political dialogue about shared values and through practical work that makes a lasting difference