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Fight Against Organised Crime
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The fight against organised crime priority No.1

Over the past several weeks, since the assassination of the late Prime Minister Djindjic, the fight against organised crime has taken a priority over all other aspects of police reform efforts in Serbia and Montenegro.

Organised crime is not solely a Serbian problem but is an issue with regional and international dimensions and consequences. It is a transient and difficult scourge to combat. It is unfortunate that it is those countries in transition to democracy and an open market economy that are most susceptible to organised crime. These countries often do not have the legal instruments, police capacity or even the political will to tackle organised crime. As a result, organised criminals have often found transition countries a fertile ground for their criminal activities. Fighting organised crime, therefore, needs to be the main priority of all transition countries.

To combat organised crime effectively, a number of critical factors must also be in place. The police service itself must be willing to fight corruption within its ranks. There must also be the legislative support required to fight criminals who are professional, well equipped and know the legal loopholes that are present in existing legislation. Focusing on the individual crimes from which organised crime syndicates profit can mean the 'kingpins' of crime continue unchallenged. Many police services throughout the world have therefore focused on individuals rather than the crimes themselves, with a view to disrupting the organisation and finances of criminal syndicates.

Ultimately it is the responsibility of the international community to assist the Serbian government in the task of fighting organised crime. It is the responsibility of the Serbian government to make the difficult decisions, involving structural and institutional change, that are required to achieve this goal. A major step forward was made on 3 April 2003 when the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro hosted a co-ordination meeting between the international community and the Serbian Ministries of Interior and Justice. This event gave the Ministries and the OSCE Mission the opportunity to outline their strategies for the fight against organised crime and underlined the OSCE's role as the 'clearing house' for international assistance to the police and judicial reform programs. The OSCE Mission takes this role seriously and will build upon the success of this event in the coming weeks and months.

Editorial

Welcome to the 1st issue of *Police Reform*, the newsletter published by the Law Enforcement Department of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro. The purpose of this newsletter is to provide information on the Department's activities and highlight the progress being made in the areas of police reform, training and education in both Serbia and Montenegro.

The OSCE Mission is centrally involved in the police reform process in Serbia and Montenegro, acting as the co-ordinator of international support and providing advice to the Ministries of Interior of both Republics on the strategic direction of their reform programs. The Department assists in implementing reform programs that traverse education, border policing, organised crime, police accountability and community policing.

Articles in this issue cover topics such as organised crime in Serbia and the commencement of OSCE police training at Danilovgrad in Montenegro. We also take a look at the arrival of specialist IT equipment at the national Interpol office and the development of the Mission's Anti-trafficking Strategy. This inaugural issue of *Police Reform* also features an interview with Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro Ambassador Maurizio Massari on police reform issues in Serbia and Montenegro, where he outlines the Mission's priorities in this area.

Police reform plays a central, and in many ways unrecognised, role in the stabilisation process. The introduction of democratic policing, combating organised crime and rebuilding of police-public relations are all important in creating a truly democratic society. We hope that *Police Reform* will play a useful role in informing the readers, both in and outside Serbia and Montenegro, of the progress being made in the area of police reform in Serbia and Montenegro. It is also our genuine hope that this newsletter will contribute to the promotion of the concept of police reform for use in both Serbia and Montenegro and throughout the region.

Tor Tanke Holm,
Head of Law Enforcement Department
OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro

Interview with the OSCE Ambassador



Head of OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, Ambassador Maurizio Massari, talks about police reform, anti-trafficking and the ICTY

The fight against organized crime has become the priority post-12 March. How is the OSCE Mission responding to this situation?

The fight against organised crime has always been a priority for the OSCE Mission and, working closely with our government partners, we have achieved much in this area. That said, the environment for everyone in Serbia changed following the tragic event of 12 March and our response has obviously had to be adjusted accordingly. Our focus has been on consolidating the overall Mission strategy in order to assist as far as possible the Serbian authorities in their fight against organised crime. There are a number of projects currently underway, aimed at developing specialized training on anti-terrorism, anti-kidnapping and extortion, as well as crime scene management/forensics training. In addition, the Mission is assisting the Serbian Ministry of Interior with the development of police anti-corruption and accountability projects. The Mission will also continue to help harmonise and implement the new organised crime laws, as well as provide support to the Organised Crime Directorate of the Ministry of Interior.

How does the OSCE support the process of police reform in Serbia and Montenegro?

As far as Serbia is concerned the OSCE Mission's Law Enforcement Department works closely with the Ministerial Working Groups dealing with the 6 Priority Areas of Police Reform, as defined by the Ministry of Interior and identified by a number of expert reports. These are: Police Education and Development; Accountability and Internal Control; Community Policing; Organised Crime; Forensics; and Border Policing.

The support to the reform process begins with the provision of expert advice in evaluating the needs of the reform areas and continues with the development of a viable implementation plan. Then the Mission facilitates the fulfillment of these reform objectives, acting as the co-ordinator of international assistance.

As regards Montenegro, the Ministry of Interior is in the process of developing its reform priorities. However, our co-operation with the authorities in Montenegro has developed significantly since the development and acceptance of a Police Accountability Strategy earlier this year and the commencement by the Mission of police training at the Danilovgrad police academy. Both of these illustrate our commitment to assisting the Montenegrin Ministry of Interior in the formation of their police service. As you know, we also have a permanent police advisor in Montenegro whose task is to work closely





with the Montenegrin Ministry of Interior in developing their reform priorities.

The Netherlands Chairmanship-in-Office of the OSCE announced the fight against trafficking as a priority for this year. The state union of Serbia and Montenegro is often mentioned as one of the main transit routes for trafficking into Western Europe. In which way will the OSCE Mission join the fight against trafficking?

The OSCE Chairman-in-Office has highlighted anti-trafficking activity as the major OSCE priority for 2003. Within the Mission to Serbia and Montenegro we take this priority very seriously and will continue to work on projects relating to, among others, witness protection legislation, border policing, anti corruption, small arms and light weapons, and other tangible projects geared to fighting the cause of trafficking.

There has been a tendency in the past to look at trafficking very narrowly. If we are to effectively fight trafficking on all fronts, we must prevent the causes. Therefore, the OSCE Mission has set up an inter-departmental Anti-Trafficking Task Force, made up of police, economic, legal, gender and humanitarian experts, in order to devise a holistic inter-disciplinary policy, so that trafficking may be beaten decisively. In my future discussions with domestic and international organisations, I will also advocate a holistic and OSCE-coordinated response to the scourge of trafficking.

How do you view the role of the international community in supporting Serbia and Montenegro's cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia?

It is important to explain properly to the public why the UN-bound cooperation with The Hague must be adhered to. It appears that we, the international community, could play an important role here in explaining to the public that the road to Europe actually must go through International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia compliance. It is also very necessary to stress to the public that the ICTY is a UN-created Court, created under Security Council Resolution 827 and, therefore, it is a court that represents a global will for justice.

With regard to war criminal trials, in the coming period, the OSCE Mission will tangibly support the development of domestic war crime trials. I see this as very important, as a concerted and professional effort to deal with war crimes domestically will send a message to the world that people and governments here are serious about responding to internationally recognised obligations.



Law Enforcement Department Assists with Development of Anti-Trafficking Strategy

In line with the priorities laid down by the new OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Netherlands Foreign Minister Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro has made the fight against trafficking in human beings, weapons and drugs one of its main priorities for 2003.

"The OSCE has decided to focus attention on trafficking in all its manifestations because it constitutes a growing threat to stability and security in the OSCE area, causing deep human distress, economic distortion and social dislocation," commented Jaap de Hoop Scheffer during his recent visit to Belgrade as the OSCE Chairman-in-Office. The fight against trafficking fits with the concept of "human security" which will underpin the one-year Netherlands Chairmanship, the Chairman-in-Office said.

To this end, the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro has set up an inter-departmental Anti-Trafficking Task Force, comprising the Law Enforcement, Democratisation, Rule of Law/Human Rights, Media and Economic and Environment Departments. A multi-disciplinary approach to trafficking is essential, explains Tor Tanke Holm, Head of the Law Enforcement Department. "The Departments of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro are working together mainly because the symptoms that facilitate these crimes and the methods needed to combat and effectively prosecute these crimes overlap the work of all Departments. Only a cohesive and co-ordinated approach will have the desired outcome," reiterates Holm.

By streamlining and co-ordinating all of the OSCE Mission's activities and working closely with governments and NGOs in the region, an effective long-term strategy can be implemented to combat trafficking. As an important part of OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, the Task Force will benefit substantially from the Law Enforcement Department's expertise on organised crime issues, as well as its close contacts and co-operation with the Serbian and Montenegrin Ministries of Interior.

News&Notices

Organised Crime

On 3 April, the OSCE Mission co-ordinated a donor meeting to discuss strategies for combating organised crime. The coordination meeting was organised in co-operation with the Serbian Ministries of Interior and Justice and brought together representatives of the international donor community. It is expected that this meeting was the first of several such meetings designed to assist the Serbian government in its fight against organised crime.

Police Accountability and Oversight

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 18 April between the Serbian Parliament and the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro. The purpose of this MoU was to formally define the provision of a national expert, funded by Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), to enhance the research capacity of the Parliament's Security and Defence Committee. Signing on behalf of the OSCE, Ambassador Maurizio Massari stressed the important work of the Security and Defense Committee to date and emphasized the valuable assistance the expert could provide to the committee's work, in particular scrutinizing draft legislation and the budget and improving parliamentary oversight of the police and security services.



Serbian political parties work together to develop an action-plan for committee reform

A one-day roundtable on 'Building an Effective Committee System' was held in the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia on 18th April. The roundtable, jointly organised by the Law Enforcement Department and the Speaker's Office of the Parliament, followed the completion of a report by international parliamentary experts commissioned by the OSCE into the procedural framework of the current committee system. The purpose of this Roundtable was to discuss the report's recommendations for enhancing the role and function of committees in the National Assembly. The ultimate objective is to further develop parliamentary oversight of the police and security services.

As OSCE Ambassador Maurizio Massari described when he opened the roundtable, "enhancing the Parliament's oversight capacity is an essential part of Serbia's overall democratisation effort. The purpose of this roundtable therefore is to assist the Speaker's Office in its goal of strengthening the role of the committee system."

The roundtable was a considerable success, with significant agreement reached between all major political groupings represented in the parliament. There was, for example, agreement to develop a timetable for the passage of legislation and the budget through the parliamentary system. This should empower committees and improve legislative oversight. There was also agreement to adopt a Law on the National Assembly that will outline more precisely the duties, powers and responsibilities of Members of Parliament. In addition, there was agreement on a number of mechanisms to enhance the role and practical functioning of committees, as well as to develop their interaction with the public and civil society.

All parties agreed a timetable for the development and implementation of a final action plan, while the OSCE agreed to facilitate final discussion between caucus leaders. This action plan should provide a focus for development of the parliament over the next year and should also give the international community a platform for engagement with this vital institution.

Participants in the roundtable included the Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Ms Gordana Comic, committee chairs and representatives from parliamentary deputy groups, and three international parliamentary experts: Mr Peter Vanhoutte, Belgian MP and Chairman of the Belgian Defence and Security Committee; Mr Alan Dukes, Head of Institute of European Affairs; and Ambassador Dr. Jan Arves Trapans from DCAF. This event was sponsored by DCAF.

Beginning of a New Era of **Police Training** in Montenegro

With the official opening of the new Police School in Danilovgrad on 17 February 2003, Montenegro has ushered in a new era in police training.

Opened by the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Montenegro, Milan Filipovic, and the Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, Ambassador Maurizio Massari, the training programme at the new police school is designed to enhance the operational and professional capabilities of the police service in Montenegro.

A partnership approach

For the past year, the OSCE Mission's Law Enforcement Department has worked closely with the Montenegrin Ministry of Interior in the area of police accountability and education. The commencement of training courses at Danilovgrad, which were developed by the Ministry working alongside international policing experts from the OSCE, marks the latest stage of this close cooperation.

In autumn of 2002, a team of international police experts from the Mission's Training Section was dispatched to Montenegro to conduct a training needs analysis. This assessment identified three segments of the police service as priorities for the OSCE's police education assistance programme to the Republic: Patrol Police, Border Police and Criminal Investigation Units.

The specialist programme that was subsequently designed and will be implemented at Danilovgrad will provide training to these units in modern methodologies of policing and the principles of community policing, human rights and police ethics. The emphasis on human rights and the enhancement of communication between the police and citizens are particularly important, explains Nicholaas Waterschoot, the OSCE Mission's Police Education Program Manager. "It is no longer feasible for a policeman just to enforce the law. The training courses were established specifically to embed in the experienced and highly trained police officers in Montenegro modern concepts of policing as a service to the community," states Waterschoot.

It is anticipated that by the end of June this year, approximately 700 Montenegrin police officers will have undergone training at Danilovgrad, an important part of the overall process of reform currently underway in Montenegro which should see the Republic play an increasingly important role in combating transnational crime in the region.



Interpol

The official hand-over of specialist IT equipment to the National Central Bureau of Interpol took place on 19 February 2003 in Belgrade. The provision of this equipment, funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy, will enhance the effectiveness of the Interpol office in Serbia and Montenegro and facilitate international cooperation in the fight against international crime and terrorism. The hand-over ceremony was attended by the Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, the Ambassador of the Royal Netherlands Barend van der Heijden and the Head of the Interpol office Miloš Oparnica.



Upcoming Activities

Organised Crime

The Law Enforcement Department is currently working closely with the Serbian Ministry of Interior to enhance Serbia's capacity to fight organized crime. In the area of extortion and kidnapping, historically favored activities of organized crime syndicates, the Norwegian government is funding specialist training for the Ministry of Interior's Organised Crime Directorate. The first of this training is due to commence at the end of June 2003.

Border Policing

On 12 May 2003, 100 Border Police officers will start a five-week IT training course at the University of Belgrade, sponsored by the OSCE Mission to SaM. At the end of May, Border Police officers from seven border police crossings in Serbia and Montenegro will receive specialist training on Illegal Migration. The training, funded by the International Organization of Migration and the UK and Italian Embassies, will cover Interview Techniques and Detection of Forged Documentation.

Reč Urednika

Dobrodošli u prvo izdanje biltena "Reforma policije" koji izdaje Odeljenje za sprovođenje zakona, Misije OEBS-a u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori. Svrha ovog biltena je da pruži informacije o aktivnostima našeg Odeljenja i da široj publici prikaže kakav je napredak do sada postignut na polju reforme policije, treninga i obuke u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori.

OEBS je uključen u sve procese reforme policije, kao koordinator međunarodne podrške i kao savetodavno telo Ministarstvu unutrašnjih poslova u obe republike po pitanju strategije i pravca u kome reforma policije treba da se kreće. Naše Odeljenje pruža podršku Ministarstvima time što sprovodi programe koji se odnose na obuku, pograničnu policiju, borbu protiv organizovanog kriminala, odgovornost u policiji i rad policije u lokalnoj zajednici.

Tekstovi u ovom izdanju biltena odnose se na organizovani kriminal u Srbiji i početak OEBS-ove obuke policije u Danilovgradu, u Crnoj Gori. Isto tako ćemo se osvrnuti i na specijalizovanu računarsku opremu koja je stigla u kancelariju Nacionalnog centralnog biroa Interpola i na izradu strategije OEBS-a za borbu protiv trgovine ljudima. Prvi broj sadrži i intervju sa Ambasadorom Misije OEBS-a u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori, gospodinom Mauricio Masarijem, u kome on navodi prioritete u radu Misije u domenu sprovođenja zakona.

Reforma policije igra centralnu, ponekad nedovoljno priznatu, ulogu u procesu stabilizacije zemlje. Za razvoj jednog istinski demokratskog društva od izuzetne važnosti su uvođenje demokratskih principa u rad policije, suzbijanje organizovanog kriminala i ponovna izgradnja odnosa između javnosti i policije. Nadamo se da će bilten "Reforma policije" poslužiti za obaveštavanje javnosti kako u, tako i van Srbije i Crne Gore, o koracima koji se preduzimaju na polju reforme policije. Takođe, očekujemo da će naš bilten doprineti promociji koncepta policijske reforme koji će moći da se sprovodi kako ovde u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori, tako i u čitavom regionu.

Tor Tanke Holm,
šef Odeljenja za sprovođenje zakona
Misija OEBS-a u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori

Intervju sa šefom Misije OEBS-a u SCG



Ambasador Mauricio Masari govori o reformi policije, borbi protiv krijumčarenja (antitrafikingu) i Međunarodnom krivičnom sudu za bivšu Jugoslaviju

Borba protiv organizovanog kriminala je postala prioritet posle 12. marta. Kako je Misija OEBS-a reagovala na novonastalu situaciju?

Borba protiv organizovanog kriminala je oduvek bila prioritet Misije OEBS-a u SCG i, uz blisku saradnju sa našim partnerima iz Vlade, postigli smo mnogo toga u ovoj oblasti do sada. No, nakon tragičnog događaja od 12. marta okruženje se promenilo za sve i shodno tome i naš odgovor na taj događaj je morao da se prilagodi promenama u okruženju. Od tada smo usmerili pažnju na utvrđivanje strategije za pružanje podrške srpskim vlastima u borbi protiv organizovanog kriminala. U toku su mnogobrojni projekti koji za cilj imaju izradu specijalističke obuke za borbu protiv terorizma, otmica i ucena, kao i obuke za vršenje uviđaja na mestu izvršenja krivičnog dela i forenzičke tehnike. Pored toga, Misija pomaže Ministarstvu unutrašnjih poslova Srbije u izradi projekata vezanih za razvijanje antikorupcijske inicijative i odgovornosti u policiji. Misija će nastaviti da pomaže usklađivanje i sprovođenje novih zakona za borbu protiv organizovanog kriminala, kao i da pruža podršku Upravi za borbu protiv organizovanog kriminala MUP-a.

Kako OEBS pomaže proces reforme policije u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori?

Odeljenje za sprovođenje zakona Misije OEBS-a blisko radi sa radnim grupama Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova na šest prioriternih oblasti reforme policije koje su identifikovali i MUP i u brojni strani eksperti: obrazovanje policije i obuka, program odgovornosti i unutrašnje kontrole u policiji, rad policije u lokalnoj zajednici, borba protiv organizovanog kriminala, kriminalistička tehnika (forenzika), pogranična policija.

Podrška procesu reformi ide od obezbeđivanja saveta eksperata prilikom identifikovanja oblasti u kojima su reforme neophodne i nastavlja se izradom održivog plana primene. Onda OEBS koordinira podršku međunarodne zajednice tako što moderira ostvarivanje zacrtanih ciljeva reforme.

Što se tiče Crne Gore, republičko Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova još uvek radi na identifikovanju prioriternih oblasti za reformu policije u toj republici. No, naša saradnja sa crnogorskim vlastima je značajno odmakla od izrade i usvajanja Strategije za postizanje odgovornosti u policiji ranije ove godine, preko pokretanja OEBS-ove policijske obuke u Danilovgradu. Ova dva projekta ukazuju na našu posvećenost pružanju podrške Ministarstvu unutrašnjih poslova Crne Gore u naporima unapređivanja policijske službe. Kao što znate, mi imamo stalnog policijskog savetnika u Crnoj Gori čiji je zadatak da blisko saraduje sa crnogorskim MUP-om u određivanju njihovih prioriteta za reforme.

Holandija je, kao predsedavajući OEBS-a, najavila borbu protiv trgovine ljudima kao osnovni prioritet za ovu godinu. Zajednica Srbije i Crne Gore se često pominje kao jedna od osnovnih transverzala za šverc ljudi ka zapadnoj Evropi. Na koji način će se Misija OEBS-a u SCG priključiti borbi protiv trgovine i šverca ljudima?

Predsedništvo OEBS-a je borbi protiv trgovine ljudima dalo osnovni prioritet u 2003 godini. Misija u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori ovom problemu pristupa ozbiljno i nastaviće sa radom na projektima koji se, između ostalog, odnose na donošenje zakona o zaštiti svedoka, rad pogranične policije, anti-korupcijske inicijative, trgovinu lakim oružjem i svim onim projektima koji imaju za cilj iskorenjivanje uslova za trgovinu ljudima.

U prošlosti je postojala tendencija da se na problematiku trgovine ljudima gleda prilično usko. Ukoliko želimo da ostvarimo efikasnu borbu na svim frontovima, moramo iskoreniti sve uslove za nastajanje problema. U tom cilju, OEBS je sačinio jednu radnu grupu u čiji sastav ulaze eksperti iz svih naših odeljenja: eksperti na polju ekonomije, prava, ljudskih prava, ravnopravnosti polova i rada policije. Na taj način možemo da sačinimo jedan sveobuhvatni, inter-disciplinarni plan akcije i efikasno krenemo u borbu protiv trgovine ljudima. U našim budućim razgovorima sa domaćim i stranim organizacijama zagovaraćemo sveobuhvatni pristup ovoj problematici i isticati ulogu koordinatora koju ima OEBS.

Kako vidite ulogu međunarodne zajednice u podršci koja se pruža Srbiji i Crnoj Gori po pitanju saradnje sa Međunarodnim krivičnim sudom za bivšu Jugoslaviju?

Vrlo je važno javnosti pružiti dobro objašnjenje o tome zašto je saradnja sa Ujedinjenim Nacijama i Međunarodnim krivičnim sudom za bivšu Jugoslaviju bitna. Mi, kao i međunarodna zajednica, možemo da odigramo važnu ulogu upravo u tome da javnosti ukažemo na to da se put ka evropskoj integraciji mora ostvariti kroz saradnju sa Tribunalom u Hagu. Isto tako je važno istaći da je Tribunal stvoren od strane Ujedinjenih Nacija, po rezoluciji Saveta bezbednosti 827, te da stoga predstavlja globalno nastojanje za pravdom.

Što se tiče suđenja za ratne zločine, u predstojećem periodu OEBS će svesrdno pomagati proces uspostavljanja domaćih sudova za ratne zločine. Ovo je pitanje od izuzetne važnosti jer će usklađeni i profesionalni naponi domaćih snaga u tom pogledu celom svetu poslati poruku da javnost i vlada u zemlji ozbiljno odgovaraju na međunarodno priznate obaveze.

Interpol

Devetnaestog februara u Beogradu izvršena je zvanična predaja specijalizovane računarske opreme Nacionalnom centralnom birou Interpola. Dostava ove opreme, koju je finansirala Ambasada Kraljevine Holandije, unaprediće efikasnost Kancelarije Interpola u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori i olakšati međunarodnu saradnju u borbi protiv međunarodnog kriminala i terorizma. Šef Misije OEBS-a u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori, ambasador Kraljevine Holandije, Barrend van der Heijden i šef Kancelarije Interpola, Miloš Oparnica, prisustvovali su ceremoniji primopredaje opreme.

Odgovornost u policiji i nadzor rada policije od strane parlamenta

Misija OEBS-a u SCG i Narodna skupština Republike Srbije su 18. aprila potpisali Sporazum o razumevanju. Svrha ovog Sporazuma je da formalno definiše odredbe podrške Odboru za odbranu i bezbednost o pokrivanju troškova domaćeg eksperta čija bi uloga bila da stručnim savetima pomogne članovima odbora u pripremi za analizu vladinih predloga i izveštaja. Troškove ovog projekta pokriće Centar za demokratsku kontrolu oružanih snaga iz Ženeve DCAF (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces). Šef Misije OEBS-a, Mauricio Masari, potpisujući Sporazum o razumevanju, naglasio je važnost dosadašnjeg rada Odbora za odbranu i bezbednost, kao i značaj pomoći koju domaći stručnjak može pružiti Odboru prilikom detaljne analize (predloga) zakona i budžeta. On je istakao da će se na taj način unaprediti nadzor aktivnosti MUP-a i BIA-e koju ovaj odbor treba da sprovedi.

Organizovani kriminal

Trećeg aprila 2003. Misija OEBS-a je organizovala koordinacioni sastanak u cilju razmatranja strategija za borbu protiv organizovanog kriminala. Na ovom sastanku organizovanom u ko-ordinaciji sa Ministarstvom unutrašnjih poslova i Ministarstvom pravde okupili su se predstavnici međunarodne donatorske zajednice. Očekujemo da će ovo biti samo prvi u nizu sastanaka osmišljenih radi ko-ordiniranja pomoći Vladi Srbije u borbi protiv organizovanog kriminala.



Najave

Pogranična policija

Dvanestog maja 2003. petonedeljna kompjuterska obuka za sto policajaca jedinice pogranične policije će započeti na Univerzitetu u Beogradu uz finansijsku podršku Misije OEBS-a u SCG. Krajem maja policajci iz sedam stanica pogranične policije Srbije i Crne Gore će proći specijalizovani trening o ilegalnim migracijama. Teme koje će biti obrađene na ovom treningu, finansiranom od strane Međunarodne organizacije za migracije (International Organization For Migration-IOM) i Ambasade Italije u SCG, su: tehnike ispitivanja osumnjičenog i tehnike otkrivanja falsifikovanih dokumenata.

Reforma Policije

Broj 1*April 2003.

oebs

Najnovija događanja u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori

Odeljenje za sprovođenje zakona

Sadržaj



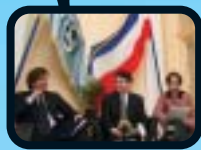
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Reč urednika
Intervju sa šefom Misije OEBS-a u SCG (tekstovi na engleskom)



1

Borba protiv organizovanog kriminala (tekst na engleskom)

U sledećem broju: Akcenat na radu policije u lokalnoj zajednici i programu odgovornosti u policiji

Borba protiv organizovanog kriminala-prioritet br. 1

Tokom proteklih nekoliko nedelja od ubistva premijera Đinđića, borba protiv organizovanog kriminala je postala prioritet u odnosu na sve druge aspekte reforme policije u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori.

Organizovani kriminal nije problem samo Srbije, naprotiv, njegov obim i posledice se tiču regiona i šire međunarodne zajednice. Priroda ove vrste kriminalnih dela je takva da stalno menjaju svoje oblike zbog čega je teško direktno boriti se protiv njih. Zbog toga svaka vlada i svako društvo imaju odgovornost da se bore protiv organizovanog kriminala. Na žalost, zemlje u tranziciji ka demokratiji i otvorenoj tržišnoj privredi su najpodložnije organizovanom kriminalu. Ove zemlje često nemaju pravne instrumente, policijske kapacitete, a često ni političku volju da se suprotstave organizovanom kriminalu. Rezultat ovoga je da kriminalci upleteni u organizovani kriminal često smatraju zemlje u tranziciji plodnim tlom za svoje aktivnosti. Suprotstavljanje organizovanom kriminalu zato treba da bude glavni prioritet u svim zemljama u tranziciji.

Da bi se efikasno borili protiv organizovanog kriminala, moraju biti zadovoljeni neki veoma važni činioci. Sama policija mora biti voljna da se bori protiv korupcije u svojim redovima. Takođe, mora postojati i zakonodavna podrška borbi protiv kriminalaca, jer to su su dobro opremljeni profesionalci koji poznaju sve rupe u postojećem zakonodavstvu. Usredsređenost na krivična dela iz kojih organizovane kriminalne grupe izvlače profit može značiti da vođe ovih grupa prođu nekažnjeno. Zbog toga se mnoge policije u svetu orijentišu na ključne pojedince, a ne na njihova dela - kriminal, sa ciljem da preseku organizaciju i finansiranje organizovanih kriminalnih grupa.

Konačno, i na međunarodnoj zajednici leži odgovornost da pomogne Vladi Srbije u borbi protiv organizovanog kriminala. Na srpskoj vladi je da donese teške odluke o strukturalnim i institucionalnim promenama koje su neophodne da bi se ostvario ovaj cilj. Bitan pomak je učinjen 3. aprila kada je Misija OEBS-a u SCG bila domaćin ko-ordinacionog sastanka predstavnika međunarodne zajednice i Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova i Ministarstva pravde. Ovaj sastanak je omogućio OEBS-u i spomenutim ministarstvima da utvrde okvire strategije za borbu protiv organizovanog kriminala, i potvrdio ulogu OEBS-a kao koordinatora međunarodne podrške programima reforme policije i pravosuđa. OEBS shvata ovu ulogu ozbiljno i trudiće se da na osnovu uspeha ovog događaja nastavi da gradi sledećim nedeljama i mesecima.