

Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in **2014**

Submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6,
of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001

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SEC.DOC/1/15/Corr.1
27 July 2015

Original: ENGLISH

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACI	Airports Council International
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECT	Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team
AEM	Agency for Emergency Management
AEPC	Association of European Police Colleges
AML/CFT	Anti-money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism
APEM	Annual Police Experts Meeting
ATC	Anti-Terrorism Centre
ATG	Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme
ATO	Anti-Terrorism Operation
ASC	Administration for Security and Counter-intelligence
ASP	Albanian State Police
BCSP	Belgrade Centre for Security Policy
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BMP	Border Management Police
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College
BOMCA	Border Management Programme in Central Asia
BOMNAF	Border Management Northern Afghanistan
BPTC	Basic Police Training Centre
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept
BSMSL	Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership
CAG	Citizen Advisory Group
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre
CBM	Confidence-Building Measure
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear
CCC	Common Contact Centre
CCME	Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CiB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek
CID	Criminal Investigation Directorate
CiO	Chairmanship-in-Office
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIS ATC	Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CoC	Code of Conduct
CoE	Council of Europe
CORE	Centre for OSCE Research
CP	Community Policing
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CPRSI	Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues
CS	DHRC Communities Section
CSAP	Community Safety Awareness Programme
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CSCO	Community Safety Coordination Office
CSI	Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CSWG	Civil Society Working Group
CTED	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate
CTHB	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

CTITF	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
CTN	Counter-Terrorism Network
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DEA	US Drug Enforcement Agency
DG	Directorate General
DHRC SMS	Department for Human Rights and Communities' Security Monitoring Section
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety
EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
EC	European Commission
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
ECTEG	European Cybercrime Training Education Group
ENA	Equality, Non-discrimination and Anti-trafficking Section
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EU	European Union
EUAM	EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EUCOM	United States European Command
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUPST	European Union Police Services Training
Eurojust	European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
Europol	European Police Office
ExB	Extrabudgetary
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FBI	United States Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEI	France Expertise Internationale
FIIAPP	International Foundation of Administration and Public Policies of Spain
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FO	Field Operation
FOM	OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
FYRoM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
GDTNP	General Directorate of Turkish National Police
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
GRECO	Group of States against Corruption
HCNM	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
HDIM	Human Dimension Implementation Meeting
HQ	Headquarters
HRA	Human Rights Advisor
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICITAP	US International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICMEC	International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children

ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised explosive device
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILP	Intelligence-Led Policing
INHOPE	International Association of National Hotlines
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INTERPA	International Association of Police Academies
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IOE	International Organization of Employers
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPTF	United Nations International Police Task Force
ISACS	International Small Arms Control Standards
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
ITUC	International Trade Union Conference
JBCM	Joint Border Coordination Meeting
JDI	Juvenile Delinquency Inspector
KAPS	Kosovo Academy for Public Safety
KBP	Kosovo Border Police
KCPC	Kosovo Criminal Procedure Code
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development
KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO-led)
KFR	Kidnapping for ransom
KP	Kosovo Police
KPA	Kosovo Property Agency
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LCP	Law on Criminal Procedure
LED	Law Enforcement Department
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LoIA	Law on Internal Affairs
LPC	Local Prevention Council
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
MASHAV	Israel Agency for International Development Cooperation
MC	OSCE Ministerial Council
MC.DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
MC.DOC	OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MLAT	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty
ML/FT	Money laundering and financing of terrorism
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MoD	Ministry of Defence
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPR	Mobile Police Reception
MSC	Municipal Safety Council
MU	Monitoring Unit
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBDC	National Bomb Data Centre
NCDC	National Center of Drug Control
NFI	Netherlands Forensic Institute
NFP	OSCE National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFRI	National Human Rights Institution
NICO	Northern Ireland Overseas Cooperation
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
NRA	National Risk Assessment
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
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
OFA	Ohrid Framework Agreement
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OiT	OSCE Office in Tajikistan
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OSCAD	Observatory for Security Against Discriminatory Acts
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSR/CTHB	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
PA	Police Affairs
PAC	Public Advisory Council
PAF	Police Affairs Programme
PC	OSCE Permanent Council
PC.DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
PCiB	Project Co-ordinator in Baku
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
PCWG	Police Cooperation Working Group
PDU	Police Development Unit
PEACE	Preparation and Planning, Engage and Explain Account, Closure, Evaluation
PG	Pompidou Group
PICUM	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
PKD	Public Key Directory
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMP	Police Matters Programme
PMU	Politico-Military Unit
POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
PPL	Patrol Programming and Leadership
PPO	Pilot Project Office
PR	Public relations
PRP	Police Reform Programme
PRSG	Police Reform Steering Group
PS	DHRC Property Section
pS	Participating States

PSCOD	Department of Public Safety and Community Outreach
PTC	OSCE Police Training College
RA	Republic of Armenia
RCBA	Regional Centre for Border Affairs
RHP	Regional Housing Program
RPAP	Regional Prevention Action Plan
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SARA	Spousal Assault Risk Assessment
SBGSU	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
SBU	Security Service of Ukraine
SCAHRM	Sector for Common Affairs and Human Resources Management
SCNS	State Committee of National Security
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SEE	South-Eastern Europe
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SGF	Strategic Guidance Framework
SHDM	Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting
SIA	Sectors for Internal Affairs
SICPS	Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards
SIPA	State Investigation and Protection Agency
SMMU	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine
SOCTA	Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SOU	Special Operations Unit
SPZ	Special Protective Zone
SR	Special Representative
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSG/R	Security Sector Governance and Reform
TAHCLE	Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement
TCM	Technical Coordination Meeting
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TNP	Turkish National Police
TNT	Transnational Threats
TNTD	Transnational Threats Department
TNTD/ATU	Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit
TNTD/BSMU	Transnational Threats Department/Border Security and Management Unit
TNTD/CC	Transnational Threats Department/Co-ordination Cell
TNTD/SPMU	Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRIP	Traveller Identification Programme
TSN	Training Support Network
UB	Unified Budget
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UN CASA	United Nations Coordinating Actions on Small Arms
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCTED	United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Child Education Fund
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism
VGTF	Virtual Global Task Force
VIP	Very Important Person
YUCOM	Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
WB	World Bank
WCPP	War Crimes Processing Project
WCO	World Customs Organization
WG	Working Group

PREFACE BY THE OSCE SECRETARY GENERAL

Police-related activities are a key element in addressing threats to security and stability in the OSCE region and an integral part of the Organization's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

In 2014, the OSCE carried out over 1,500 projects and activities for the benefit of participating States and Partners for Co-operation, a significant increase from previous years. These activities draw on the combined strength of the OSCE's institutions and its network of field operations and often cut across the OSCE's three security dimensions.



Police-related activities are mainly delivered through institution and capacity building; advice and confidence-building; training of representatives from the criminal justice systems; facilitation of information sharing; and exchange of best practices.

A wide range of activities aim to support law enforcement officials to develop specific competencies to counter transnational threats and organized crime. The most frequent activities in 2014 targeted trafficking in human beings, criminal investigations, criminal analysis, illicit drugs and cybercrime.

In relation to general police development and reform, community policing remains a major focus. Building strong police-public partnerships and relations of trust between police and the people they serve is one of the OSCE's critical tasks in enhancing stability and the rule of law.

The 2014 *Annual Police Experts Meeting* focused on legal provisions, mechanisms and tools for enhancing cross-border co-operation between law-enforcement and judicial authorities in the OSCE area. Heads of Law Enforcement Departments in OSCE field operations at their annual get-together discussed human resources requirements, better interaction between field operations and OSCE delegations and the tenth anniversary of the OSCE Gender Action Plan.

Over 120 participants at the *OSCE-wide Illicit Drugs Conference* zoomed in on co-operation between government authorities, law enforcement agencies and the private sector to improve drug control at the national, regional and international levels.

This comprehensive report provides a full overview of all police-related projects and other OSCE activities. For your convenience, you will find short, visual summaries in the Executive Summary and in Appendices 3 and 4.

I trust that this report will be of value to all OSCE stakeholders and contribute to our efforts to strengthen law enforcement services of participating States and Partners for Co-operations.

Lamberto Zannier
OSCE Secretary General
July 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2014, submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, provides an overview of the police-related programmes and projects implemented by the OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units in the Secretariat, the institutions and the field operations, during 2014.

General Overview of Police-Related Activities

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

With a total number of some 1,550 activities, 2014 was a very active year for OSCE structures involved in policing-related issues.¹

More than two-thirds of all police-related activities were dedicated to addressing general police development and reform, approximately the same proportion as in 2013. Activities devoted to enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnership projects were still the most common among the executive structures (over one-third of all activities), particularly in South-Eastern Europe, as well as in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. The proportion of activities devoted to community policing rose slightly from 2013. Efforts to enhance police accountability through monitoring during crises, strengthening border management and customs and addressing domestic violence were the other three areas that received the most attention by the executive structures. Criminal legislation and procedure codes, strategic planning, and training development also received notable attention.²

With regard to the fight against transnational threats, activities related to countering trafficking in human beings remained the most prominent field of work, with a little less than a quarter of all activities devoted to this topic. These projects were particularly well represented in the field operations in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus and in the Secretariat. The fight against organized crime in general and the strengthening of cross-cutting criminal investigations and analysis received the second and third greatest attention, respectively, slightly outnumbering activities on drug trafficking, cybercrime and counter-terrorism. Activities that addressed anti-corruption, financial investigations/anti-money laundering and forensics also received notable attention.

The following chart provides an overview of the OSCE's police-related activities in 2014:

¹ Given changes in how activities have been categorized and counted in recent years, this total is only approximately comparable to the numbers in previous reports. In 2013, about 1,200 activities were reported. In 2012, there had been some 900 activities.

² A detailed graphic overview of the types of assistance provided by the various executive structures in 2014 is given in Appendices 3 and 4 to this report.

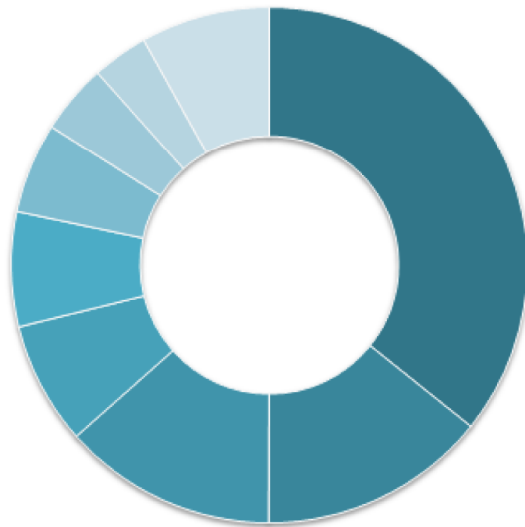
Police-Related Activities in 2014 at a Glance

Focus of Activity

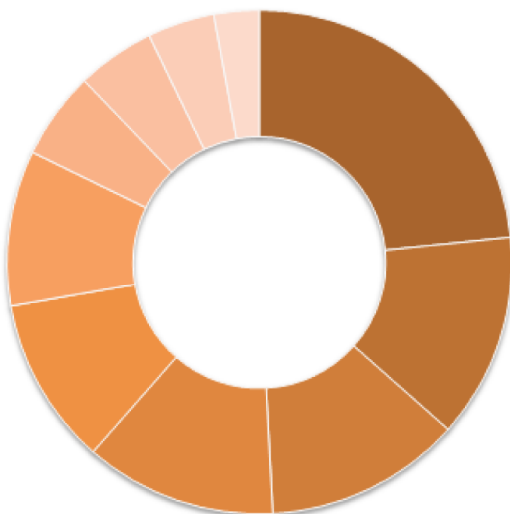


Police Development and Reform

- Community Policing
- Police Monitoring
- Border and Customs Activities
- Gender and Domestic Violence
- Criminal Legislation/Procedure Codes
- Strategic Planning
- Training Development
- Public Order Management
- All Others



Transnational Threats and Organized Crime



- Trafficking in Human Beings
- Organized Crime in General
- Criminal Investigations and Analysis
- Illicit Drugs and Precursors
- Cybercrime and Cyber Security
- Counter-Terrorism
- Anti-Corruption
- Financial Investigations/Money Laundering
- Forensics
- Travel Document Security

Activities of the OSCE Secretariat

The Co-ordination Cell (CC) of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) facilitated effective co-ordination by the Secretary General, acting as a focal point for organization-wide programmatic activities that relate to countering transnational threats, to ensure co-ordination and coherence of action across all three OSCE dimensions, among all OSCE executive structures, while respecting their mandate. Additionally, the cell contributed to the implementation of an *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*, which were adopted by PC Decision No.1106 and subsequently by the Ministerial Council in December 2013. The TNTD/CC continued enhancing the POLIS online information system and organized online forums and video conferences. The TNTD/CC also promoted co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations, such as negotiating the first Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Secretariat and the General Secretariat of INTERPOL.

The Co-ordinator of Transnational Threats Activities and the TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit continued providing police-related support to the OSCE Secretary General and the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office. The Unit provided assistance to the participating States and the field operations in the areas of police reform and development and the fight against transnational crime, including through assessments of police reform programmes, the development and promotion of operational guidelines and the organizing of training courses, conferences and workshops. The most significant amounts of attention were devoted to addressing cybercrime, illicit drugs and chemical precursors, trafficking in human beings, strategic planning and cross-cutting organized crime issues, such as promoting international co-operation. Throughout the year, TNTD/SPMU co-operated with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) within the framework of the 2013-2014 Joint Action Plan in co-organizing numerous competency building and training activities. In addition, TNTD/SPMU, together with UNODC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), carried out a joint project on the relationship between irregular migration and transnational organized crime.

The TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit continued its capacity building activities on counter-terrorism-related police work. The Unit promoted the international legal framework and co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism through a number of round tables, workshops and conferences, and devoted significant attention to events on travel document security, terrorist use of the Internet, terrorism financing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT). In 2014, the TNTD and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) officially launched a guidebook on the role of police-public partnerships as part of a comprehensive and human rights-compliant approach to preventing terrorism.

The TNTD/Borders Security and Management Unit continued to provide support to the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe. The Unit also conducted activities addressing trafficking in illicit drugs and human beings, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, corruption, customs and other border security- and management-related crimes. In 2014, TNTD/BSMU placed special emphasis on activities aimed at increasing the number of female customs and border officers and strengthening their competencies in mid- and senior-managerial positions. To this end, the TNTD/BSMU supported the Border Management Staff College to launch the first female border officers course, attended by participants from nine participating States and Partners for Co-operation. In addition, the Unit organized its first workshop for female customs and border mid- and senior-level managers from 12 OSCE participating States.

The Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General provided assistance to the TNTD and the field operations in promoting a gender perspective in police-related activities through

facilitating projects on domestic violence and the integration of women in police services. The Gender Section continued to raise awareness of OSCE staff and participating States on gender issues by organizing side events during OSCE meetings. The Section also reviewed progress and shortcomings in meeting the commitments of the 2004 OSCE Gender Action Plan.

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

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

Activities of ODIHR

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) continued to promote the inclusion of human rights into the teaching and training curricula of police institutions. A centrepiece of such activities continued to be the Office's comprehensive Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme. ODIHR also organized training events and provided legislative and strategic support to ensure the protection of human rights in the fight against human trafficking and terrorism. Other ODIHR activities supported the fight against gender-based violence and gender discrimination in policing and promoted further improvement of Roma-police relationships. In addition, ODIHR conducted numerous monitoring and capacity building activities to ensure freedom of peaceful assembly.

Activities of Field Operations

The field operations in South-Eastern Europe concentrated much of their attention on the areas of community policing/police-public partnerships, criminal legislation and procedure codes, domestic violence and border management. Three-fourths of all their activities conducted in 2014 focused on police development and reform. Due to the recent adoption of new Criminal Procedure Codes in countries of the region, which introduced the concept of prosecutor-led investigations into criminal proceedings, field operations continued to devote significant effort to enhancing the collaboration of law enforcement and judicial authorities in criminal proceedings, particularly in Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Activities aiming to address hate crime and strategic planning were also prevalent. In the field of organized crime, criminal analysis and investigations and the fights against THB, illicit drugs and cybercrime received the most attention.

In 2014, the field operations in Eastern Europe focused in part on monitoring and accountability, largely due to the conflict situation in both Moldova and Ukraine. In Moldova, support was mostly related to the settlement of the Transdnistria conflict and activities countering domestic violence. In Ukraine, monitoring and accountability activities were related to the prevention of torture and ill-treatment in detention facilities. Countering trafficking in human beings remained the dominant area of police assistance regarding transnational threats, with cybercrime also well represented.

In the South Caucasus, significant differences existed between the two field operations in this region. While four-fifths of all activities in Armenia were in the area of police development

and reform, Azerbaijan, with a much smaller number of total activities, had only one such activity. Whereas the Project Co-ordinator in Baku was not involved in community policing, community policing accounted for the majority of activities from the Office in Yerevan. Furthermore, the Office in Yerevan devoted significant attention to addressing domestic violence and to the modernization of the police educational system. The fight against cybercrime and THB were topics of interest in both field operations.

In Central Asia, the fight against transnational threats accounted for half of all activities, the highest proportion of any region, with some field operations focused almost entirely on transnational threats and border issues. Community policing was the most prominent activity in Kyrgyzstan, both within and outside the framework of the Community Security Initiative (CSI). Border security and management represented a large portion of total activities, especially in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The fight against illicit drugs and THB also continued to receive significant attention by the field operations, as did cybercrime. All but one field operation provided support in counter-terrorism, and three provided support in travel document security.

Co-operation with International, Regional and National Partner Organizations

Close consultation, co-ordination and co-operation of the OSCE executive structures with other international stakeholders involved in police assistance in the OSCE participating States is crucial in order to develop coherent, holistic and complementary reform goals and strategies, deliver coherent and joint statements of goals and expectations to the national counterparts, build synergies, delegate and divide tasks, and avoid duplication of activities. In 2014, the OSCE executive structures, on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security of 1999, continued to co-operate with the United Nations, its structures, and other relevant international and regional organizations on police-related activities.

In the field of general police development and reform, major international, regional and national partner organizations included, among many others, the Council of Europe (CoE); the European Union and numerous EU institutions, in particular Europol; the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL); IOM; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and many other bodies of the United Nations; and the United States International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP).

The preparation and implementation of activities related to transnational threats, including organized crime, terrorism, trafficking in drugs, THB and cybercrime, entailed co-ordination and co-operation with various international, regional and national partner organizations, including, among many others, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC); DCAF; the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG); many EU institutions; the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF); IOM; the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); INTERPOL; UNODC and many other UN bodies; and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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

1. INTRODUCTION

The police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures are based on a comprehensive list of mandates and tasks, which have been provided by various Ministerial Council and Permanent Council Decisions since 1998. The latest comprehensive set of mandates was adopted in 2012, with the Dublin Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/12 on *OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats*, which endorsed four decisions that had been adopted in 2012 by the Permanent Council, addressing the *Development of Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies* (PC Decision No. 1039); the *OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC Decision No. 1048); the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* (PC Decision No. 1049); and the *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC Decision No. 1063). In 2013, the participating States also adopted an *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*.³

With the adoption of the Ministerial Council Decision 9/11 on *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats* and the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* in 2012, the participating States reaffirmed their acknowledgement of the key role that OSCE police-related activities play in the Organization's efforts to address threats to security and stability in the OSCE region posed by criminal activity emanating from organized crime, including terrorism and trafficking in drugs and human beings, as well as in the areas of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Furthermore, the participating States acknowledged the added value of the OSCE's police-related activities in the international context, and reaffirmed the priority areas of OSCE engagement that they had defined in the past decade, and which had already been addressed by the OSCE executive structures throughout the previous years.

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

The following map provides an overview of OSCE field operations that undertook police-related activities in 2014:

³ For a comprehensive overview of the Decisions, see Appendix 2 to this report.

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OSCE



Legend:

South-Eastern Europe

- 1) Presence in Albania
- 2) Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 3) Mission in Kosovo
- 4) Mission to Montenegro
- 5) Mission to Serbia
- 6) Mission to Skopje

Eastern Europe

- 7) Mission to Moldova
- 8) Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

South Caucasus

- 9) Project Co-ordinator in Baku
- 10) Office in Yerevan

Central Asia

- 11) Centre in Ashgabat
- 12) Centre in Astana
- 13) Centre in Bishkek
- 14) Office in Tajikistan
- 15) Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan

The priority areas of police-assistance that were defined by the participating States in the past decade and continued to be addressed by the OSCE executive structures in 2014 were 1) general police development and reform along the principles of democratic policing, and 2) the fight against transnational threats, including those emanating from organized crime, terrorism, illicit drugs and chemical precursors, cybercrime and trafficking in human beings. In 2014, the main focus of police reform assistance programmes was directed towards enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnerships, enhancing police accountability and monitoring, improving border management and customs, promoting the reform and implementation of criminal legislation and procedure codes and developing strategic planning of police reform, as well as fighting against domestic and gender-based violence. The OSCE's anti-organized crime activities were mostly related to trafficking in human beings, cross-cutting organized crime investigations and analysis, trafficking of drugs and illicit precursors and the fight against cybercrime and terrorism.⁴ In all of the police-

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

related activities, the promotion of human rights and gender mainstreaming remained an integral element.

Furthermore, the police reform activities of the OSCE executive structures are increasingly complementing reform projects that address capacity building of other key players of the criminal justice system, such as prosecutors and judges. Such assistance has mainly taken the form of joint training courses and conferences for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges. In 2013, in order to promote a coherent OSCE methodology for implementing such a holistic reform approach, TNTD/SPMU, in close consultations with criminal justice practitioners, policymakers and researchers from OSCE participating States, OSCE executive structures, international partner organizations, research institutions and non-governmental organizations, developed an operational guidance document on *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. This guidebook addresses the connecting points between the relevant actors of the criminal justice system and provides some concrete examples of practical measures on how to improve collaboration in order to enhance the entire criminal justice process and to make police reform achievements more sustainable. In 2014, two field operations published translations of the guidebook into the official languages of their host States and presented the translations in the framework of national and regional workshops.

This is the 13th report submitted in accordance with the decision of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting of 2001. It describes the police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures in compliance with the Ministerial and Permanent Council Decisions and Action Plans, listed in Appendix 2. The report provides information about the police-related activities of the TNTD, other thematic units in the Secretariat and the OSCE field operations. The Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2014 by ODIHR is attached to this report in Appendix 1.

A list of contact details of the OSCE executive structures that dealt with policing issues in 2014 is attached in Appendix 5 to this report.

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE TRANSNATIONAL THREATS DEPARTMENT

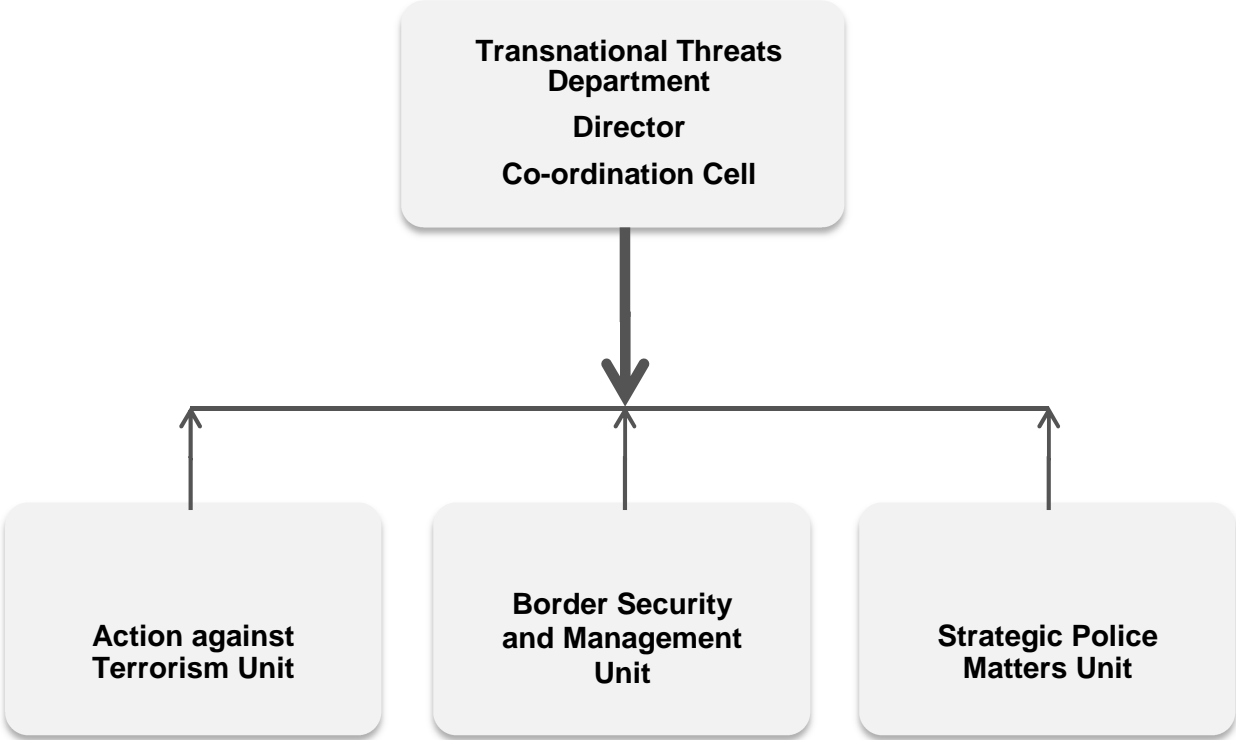
Background

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

The decision welcomed “the proposals by the Secretary General included in the 2012 Unified Budget Proposal for the creation of a department to address transnational threats, consistent with the OSCE’s mandates and within available resources, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination, strengthened coherence and more efficient use of the OSCE’s resources in addressing transnational threats”⁵.

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

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



⁵ OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/11, *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats*, Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Vilnius, 7 December 2011, p. 2.

2.1 TNTD/Co-ordination Cell

Background

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

Co-ordination of TNT Activities

In addition to establishing effective co-ordination mechanisms within the OSCE executive structures, the TNTD/CC focused its efforts throughout 2014 on implementing the MC Declaration on *Strengthening the OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats* (MC.DOC/2/13) and more specifically on strengthening co-operation in addressing such transnational threats as terrorism, organized crime and illicit drugs, along with the activities in the police-related and border security and management area, as well as cyber security and trafficking in human beings, which all contributed to enhancing the OSCE's profile in countering transnational threats.

TNTD/CC took the lead within OSCE executive structures to negotiate the first ever Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the OSCE and the General Secretariat of the INTERPOL (signed in May 2014) and to extend the OSCE-UNODC Joint Action Plan for the year 2015.

Cyber/ICT Security

Throughout 2014, TNTD/CC supported OSCE participating States with implementing the initial set of OSCE confidence-building measures (CBM) to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies adopted in December 2013. With the support of TNTD/CC, participating States also focused on developing a second set of CBMs designed to build processes and capabilities for dealing individually and collectively with common cyber threats.

TNTD/CC was also closely following international developments related to cyber/ICT security, focusing in particular on how pertinent discussions in other international forums might be relevant to the cyber/ICT CBM process within the OSCE.

TNTD/CC continued with its internal cyber task force meetings in 2014 to enhance co-ordination and coherent departmental output related to efforts that tackle various cyber/ICT-related security threats including cybercrime. Moreover, TNTD/CC actively reached out to other OSCE executive structures to enhance information exchange on pertinent capacity building activities in the OSCE family.

POLIS Online Information System

In 2014, TNTD/CC continued to extend and enhance online and information system support through the online information management platform POLIS to all TNTD units and other relevant actors in the OSCE, to thereby assist in planning, co-ordinating and implementing activities related to addressing TNT.

The exchange and sharing of relevant and up-to-date TNT-related information and the mobilization and transfer of know-how and lessons learned through the use of contemporary

learning and communication methods, including e-learning, online discussions and video conferencing, was one of the main priorities in further improving the services the POLIS system can offer.

Specifically, TNTD/CC provided online support for the permanent online forum of the Border Security and Management National Focal Point Network. It also set up and developed a forum for the Expert Discussion on PC.DEC/1106, regarding the initial set of CBM to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies. Another online forum was established as a repository of TNT-related activities of OSCE field operations, which has been made available to the TNTD as well as to all TNT Focal Points in field operations. This online forum is regularly updated by TNTD/CC and serves as a collection point for material to be published in the POLIS Digital Library and for TNTD's information-dissemination efforts through its "TNT Field Activity Quarterly Report".

Moreover, throughout 2014, the POLIS team successfully employed online video conferencing to communicate with POLIS focal points in OSCE field operations, which allowed for another cost-effective way to identify and collect relevant material for dissemination through POLIS.

Finally, TNTD/CC's POLIS team, at the request of the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe (BMSC), prepared and delivered a lecture on cyber security and cybercrime-related threats to students at the BMSC Educational Event in Vienna, held in December 2014.

* * * * *

2.2 TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit

Background

“The OSCE Secretariat ensures the co-ordination of all OSCE police-related activities and ensures that they are in line with the relevant mandates and do not overlap. The Transnational Threats Department’s Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNT/SPMU), which was set up to improve the capacity of participating States to address threats posed by criminal activity and to assist them in upholding the rule of law, serves as the main focal point in this regard.” - PC.DEC/1049, article 22.

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

TNTD/SPMU explores every opportunity to also include participants from Partners for Co-operation in its capacity building events. In the year 2014, regional activities and events were a special focus, as will be continued in 2015.

SPMU had numerous visits throughout 2014 from individuals and groups from diverse academic institutions, national authorities, international organizations, OSCE delegations, field operations and OSCE institutions wishing to obtain information about the Unit’s structure and activities. TNTD/SPMU welcomes every opportunity to raise awareness and strengthen its network and explores every opportunity to receive interested parties to discuss issues related to the Unit’s mandate and activities.

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

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

On 16-17 June 2014, TNTD/SPMU organized the Annual Meeting of the Heads of Law Enforcement Departments of the OSCE field operations in Vienna. The meeting, attended by 15 Heads of Law Enforcement Departments, discussed human resources requirements, better interaction between field operations and Delegations and the tenth anniversary of the OSCE Gender Action Plan. Field operations presented threat assessments regarding their hosting countries and pointed to current challenges regarding organized and transnational crime in their respective areas. In addition, possible future co-operation and collaboration between field operations to address transnational threats was discussed. It was proposed that more field operations should be given opportunities to present their activities to OSCE Delegations, for example to the Security Committee.

On 17-18 June 2014, during the 2014 OSCE-wide Annual Police Experts Meeting, criminal justice experts from the OSCE participating States, executive structures and international partner organizations discussed legal provisions, mechanisms and tools for enhancing cross-border co-operation between law-enforcement and judicial authorities in the OSCE area, with the aim of enhancing the participating States' joint responses to transnational threats. The two-day exchange of views, experiences and examples of good practices showed that while a solid legal foundation for international co-operation of criminal justice institutions has been established, and a number of regional and bilateral co-ordination and co-operation mechanisms have been created, the effective implementation of the legal provisions and the effective and efficient utilization of co-operation mechanisms and tools often prove to be challenging at the bilateral, regional and international levels. Participants shared their experiences and exchanged their views on various approaches to address these challenges and improve interagency responses to transnational criminal activities. Key findings and outcomes of the meeting were circulated to delegations under SEC.GAL/98/14 on 23 June 2014.

On 15 August 2014, the *Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2013* was released in accordance with 2001 Ministerial Council Decision "on police-related activities". The report provides a comprehensive overview of police-related programmes and projects implemented by the OSCE executive structures during 2013. In the field of general police development and reform, activities devoted to enhancing and consolidating community policing/police-public partnership projects continued to be most common among the executive structures (almost one third of all activities), particularly in South-Eastern Europe as well as in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. Measures for enhancing police accountability, assistance in strategic planning of police reform and initiatives addressing domestic violence were the other three areas receiving most attention by the executive structures upon request from the interested pS. Training development, police-media relations, border and customs activities as well as public order management also received notable attention. With regard to the fight against organized crime, trafficking in human beings remained the most prominent field of work, with one-third of all project activities devoted to this topic. These projects were particularly in the focus of the field operations in Eastern Europe.

On 8-12 September 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the training course "Preparing for the 2015 Serbian OSCE Chairmanship" for officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia. The training was delivered at the Diplomatic Academy in Belgrade and organized by the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE) of the University of Hamburg. TNTD/SPMU delivered presentations regarding the Department's activities.

On 17 December 2014, following an invitation to all OSCE delegations, TNTD/SPMU presented some of its recent police-related activities as well as a number of planned activities for 2015. Presentations focused on three main topics: cybercrime, trafficking of illicit drugs and the draft pilot project on community policing in Ukraine. The aim of the briefing was to update delegations on TNTD/SPMU main activities in these areas and to introduce the draft pilot project in order to inform potential donors about it. Fifteen delegations attended the briefing, demonstrating their interest in the matter through a number of comments and questions. TNTD/SPMU underlined its strong commitment to continue working at the request of participating States on cybercrime and drug-related issues and asked for the delegations' support to its planned extrabudgetary projects.

Police Reform and Capacities Development

On 29-30 January 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in an expert workshop on the *Handbook on Policing Public Assemblies* to review the handbook that is currently being developed jointly by TNTD/SPMU and ODIHR. The workshop brought together about 15 international

experts, who discussed the content and revised the document. The handbook is to be published by ODIHR as soon as the final revision is approved.

On 26-28 March 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the “Workshop on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security” in Belgrade. The workshop was co-organized by the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the Serbian Ministry of Defence. It was aimed at bringing together OSCE executive structures from the entire OSCE region as well as host State representatives to discuss good practices in implementing the provisions of the Code of Conduct (CoC) in the context of security sector reform. TNTD/SPMU contributions focused on the role of the CoC in conducting security sector reform in general and police reform in particular. Recommendations of this session included using the CoC as an entry point to security sector reform and using specific technical guidelines on security sector reform as complementary tools for operationalizing the normative provisions of the CoC. The workshop was attended by some 56 representatives of OSCE executive structures, government authorities, international organizations and think tanks.

On 24-25 September 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the “Human Dimension Implementation Meeting” in Warsaw, organized by ODIHR. In the context of the side event “Towards a culture of policing contributing to the prevention of torture”, TNTD/SPMU delivered a presentation on the topic “Torture prevention as part of OSCE’s police-related activities”. Around 40 participants attended the event.

On 9-10 October 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the workshop “Security Sector Governance and Reform Focal Point Network” in Bratislava, jointly organized by the FSC Support Section and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia. The workshop marked the first gathering of the Security Sector Governance and Reform (SSG/R) Focal Point Network, kicking off the development of OSCE-internal guidelines on SSG/R for staff of the executive structures. TNTD/SPMU shared its experience in developing operational guideline documents and elaborated on the structure and content of TNTD/SPMU’s SSR-related guidelines on *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. Participants agreed on the target group, structure and topics of the guidebook. The guidelines are planned to be published in 2015.

From 17-20 November 2014, upon invitation of the OSCE Office in Yerevan, TNTD/SPMU presented on the OSCE’s holistic approach to police reform within the framework of criminal justice system reform to various national stakeholders, including the Parliament of Armenia, the top-level management of the Armenian Police Service, Armenian police training institutions and civil society representatives. Through several events, TNTD/SPMU and the OSCE Office in Yerevan, in co-operation with the Armenian Ministry of the Interior, introduced the Armenian language version of TNTD/SPMU’s guidebook *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. TNTD/SPMU also visited a community policing site in Yerevan, established with the support of the OSCE Office in Yerevan, to learn first-hand about the experiences gathered during the implementation of this project.

In November 2014, TNTD/SPMU assisted ODIHR in reviewing a new draft of the Ukrainian *Law on Police and Police Activities* forwarded by the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights. TNTD/SPMU’s several remarks were compiled into a comprehensive ODIHR document titled *Opinion on the Draft Law of Ukraine on Police and Police Activities*, for the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner.

On 26-28 November 2014, upon invitation of the OSCE Mission to Skopje, TNTD/SPMU participated in the “Workshop on Criminal Justice System Reform in South-Eastern Europe” in Skopje in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The workshop gathered representatives from law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities from Albania,

Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as Kosovo⁶, to introduce the translations of TNTD/SPMU's guidebook *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform* into the official languages of those participating States and the official languages in Kosovo. TNTD/SPMU presented on the need to complement police reform with the reform of other sectors of the criminal justice system in order to enhance effectiveness and efficiency. Participants focused on good practices in enhancing co-operation between police and prosecution services in the context of newly introduced prosecution-led investigation procedures in the countries of South-Eastern Europe.

On 10 December 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the conference titled "Ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of the people as the main aspect of legislative and law enforcement practices" in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The conference was co-organized by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan and the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was co-chaired by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator and the national Ombudsman of Uzbekistan. Around 70 representatives from the police, prosecution authorities, NGOs and the media, as well as members of the Uzbek Parliament, representatives from embassies and civil society attended the conference. TNTD/SPMU delivered a presentation "Experience in the field of human rights in the OSCE, police and human rights: from principles to daily realities", that prompted a lively discussion among participants.

On the margins of the conference, TNTD/SPMU had a meeting with representatives of the Uzbek National Centre for Drugs Control and another one at the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs with the Head of the Department of Legal Support and Protection of Human Rights, the Head of the Human Rights Chair and a representative of the International Relations Department. The interlocutors underlined the need to further co-operate with the OSCE in combatting illicit drugs and in addressing cybercrime. The two meetings were also excellent occasions for TNTD/SPMU to show support to the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan with regard to its police-related activities.

Community Policing

On 28-29 January 2014, TNTD/SPMU facilitated the "Regional seminar on domestic violence for community policing practitioners" in Minsk, Belarus, for approximately 30 representatives from the Belarusian and Moldovan Ministries of Interior and Police. Participants were familiarized with community policing methods and tools applicable to addressing domestic abuse. Presentations by international police experts from Austria and the UK were complemented by interventions from Belarusian and Moldovan high ranking police officers. Discussions held during the event reflected the complexity of domestic abuse-related issues. Participants made a number of recommendations for future activities, including the following:

- Specialized training on addressing domestic violence for community police officers;
- Elaboration of risk assessment questionnaires for community police officers;
- Elaboration of mechanism of multiagency co-operation;
- Obligation to timely inform victims on the release of aggressors from prison;
- Rehabilitation programs for offenders;
- Introduction of new administrative charges;
- Information and awareness-raising campaigns.

⁶ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

TNTD/SPMU participated in an Expert Meeting at ODIHR on International Roma and Sinti Day on 8 April 2014. The meeting reviewed the relevance, use and practical application of the OSCE TNTD-ODIHR *Manual on Police and Roma and Sinti*, by taking into account the current challenges and developments regarding Roma and Sinti since 2010. Participants discussed the way forward and focused on addressing the current challenges along with promoting policing in Roma and Sinti communities at local level. It was agreed that TNTD/SPMU should be part in a country visit to Slovakia, where major attacks against Roma communities took place recently.

From 27-31 October 2014, TNTD/SPMU, ODIHR and the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) conducted a joint visit to Slovakia. The aim was to assess the relationship between the police and Roma and Sinti communities in the country. In preparation of this field visit, ODIHR hired one national and one international expert to prepare background papers on the issue. The visiting team comprised five participants representing ODIHR, HCNM, TNTD/SPMU and civil society organizations. The team met with representatives from governmental and community structures and visited Roma settlements in the Kosice region, where meetings were held with social services staff and Roma community leaders. A comprehensive joint assessment report is to be issued by the end of November 2014 in consultation with the Slovak authorities.

In July 2014, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of Ukraine requested the OSCE's assistance in developing and implementing a pilot project in the Lviv region as the first stage of a police reform process. The project envisions establishing a Pilot Project Office (PPO) in the Headquarters (HQ) of the MIA of Ukraine in Lviv and conducting an assessment of the MIA HQ in Lviv and its relationships with the local population and with other state structures and bodies. The project will serve as a test for potential future long-term OSCE activities in Ukraine in the area of police reform and help in the development of a community policing model which could be expanded to other regions of the country in the near future.

The Ukrainian MIA has expressed its full support to the project proposal that was drafted by TNTD/SPMU and sent to the MIA for consideration. A draft Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE and the MIA is presently under review by the relevant Governmental bodies in Ukraine.

Project activities will be conducted in close co-operation with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine and other international actors, such as the US Embassy in Kyiv and the EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine), to ensure that the project and its implementation are in line with parallel initiatives by these actors as well as with the overall principles of Criminal Justice Sector Reform in Ukraine.

Public Assembly Management

On 14-16 May, upon invitation of the Ministry of Interior of Kazakhstan, TNTD/SPMU organized and held an intensive three-day training in Almaty on public assembly management. The training was attended by mid- and senior-level practitioners of the MoI and was devoted to the use of firearms and force application during public assemblies. TNTD/SPMU delivered presentations on "Ensuring Law and Order during Public Assemblies" and "Policing Assemblies: International Standards and Good Practices", followed by a case study. The objective of the training was to promote international human rights standards for national authorities, as well as to develop and raise awareness of related legislative and practical recommendation based on international best practices.

On 9-10 December 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in a workshop in Warsaw organized by ODIHR dedicated to the elaboration of a new *Human Rights Guide to Policing Assemblies*. The event convened policing experts from various participating States who have worked together for the past two years in developing this new guidebook. TNTD/SPMU has been

part of this working group since its establishment and intends to organize a kick-off event promoting this guidebook together with ODIHR in early 2015.

11-12 December 2014, TNTD/SPMU delivered training on international standards regarding public assembly management, based on ODIHR's *Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly*, as part of a seminar in Astana, Kazakhstan. The event was organized by the OSCE Centre in Astana in the framework of an extra budgetary project titled "Strengthening the capacities of the police service of Kazakhstan in the area of Public Assembly Management", funded by the German Embassy in Kazakhstan. The two-day event gathered mid- and senior-level practitioners from the Ministry of Interior of Kazakhstan who are directly responsible for ensuring law and order during public assemblies in their respective regions. The training was of particular importance in light of the upcoming EXPO-2017 event, during which Kazakhstan expects to host several million foreign visitors.

Crisis Management

On 13-14 November 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Seminar on EU Capabilities for Civilian Crisis Management, hosted by the EU and the Italian Ministry of Defence, in Rome, Italy. The seminar aimed to contribute to the debate about the EU's civilian crisis management concept and the EU's capacities in this area. At the same time, discussions also addressed the United Nations' Strategic Guidance Framework. The organizers invited the Heads of Police Forces of EU members States and the Heads of Police Units of international/regional organizations with a role in civilian crisis management, such as the African Union, the EU, NATO and the UN. TNTD/SPMU's contribution explained the OSCE approach to Civilian Crisis Management as well as the specificities of the Organization's police-related activities in the general framework of crisis management and was very well received by the approximately 500 participants.

Assessments of Police-Related Projects

On 5 February 2014, the third mid-term assessment report on the OSCE Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan (CSI) was circulated under PC.FR/22/13 among the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. The report takes stock of the CSI's achievements since the last mid-term assessment in June 2012 and provides recommendations for future activities in line with CSI's mandate and the needs of Kyrgyzstan. The findings and recommendations are based on a comprehensive desk analysis and a 12-day study visit to Kyrgyzstan, during which the assessment team from CPC and TNTD/SPMU interviewed some 180 individuals from a wide cross-section of those involved in or addressed by the CSI. Among them were senior representatives of the Presidential Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior; Provincial Police Commanders; Station Police Commanders, Neighbourhood Inspectors and other police officers in all police districts in south Kyrgyzstan where the CSI is located; community leaders and members of the public in those districts; NGOs; representatives of the international community; and staff from the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and CSI.

On 29 September 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the OSCE Evaluation Network Meeting 2014 in Warsaw, organized by the Office of Internal Oversight and ODIHR. The meeting gathered evaluation experts from various OSCE executive structures and international partner organizations (UNODC and World Bank) to share and discuss experience, lessons learned and good practices in conducting programme and project evaluations. The Evaluation Network aims to develop Commissioned Evaluation Guidelines and introduce Key Performance Indicators to be used by the OSCE executive structures.

Strengthening Cross-Border Co-operation

On 8-9 May 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Informal Expert Working Group on Tools of Mutual Legal Assistance in order to discuss new functionalities and future directions of the UN Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. The OSCE was identified as a partner organization for effective training, awareness raising and dissemination of the revised tool.

From 12-16 May 2014, TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE as an observer at the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) held in Vienna. The thematic discussion on international co-operation in criminal matters addressed different topics, including new and emerging forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property. The CCPCJ recommended to the UN Economic and Social Council to approve several resolutions for further adoption by the UN General Assembly in such areas as international co-operation in criminal matters, the smuggling of migrants, the trafficking in human organs and the smuggling of timber, forest products and cultural property. The CCPCJ also served as preparation for the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to take place in Doha, Qatar in April 2015 and the post-2015 development agenda.

On 17-18 November 2014, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, and with the support of UNODC and the Kyrgyz Ministry of Interior, TNTD/SPMU organized a workshop on "Information Exchange in the Fight against Organized Crime between the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan", held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The workshop, attended by some 30 representatives from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, was geared at strengthening the capacities of the law enforcement agencies in tandem with prosecutorial and central authorities in conducting cross-border organized crime investigations through improvements in their information exchange mechanisms. Participants also explored possibilities for further co-operation between the pertinent institutions of the two countries.

On 18-19 November 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in a meeting of the "Treptower Group" in Potsdam, Germany, which was established in 2010 to co-ordinate donor support to countries in the Western Balkans. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on respective police-related activities of OSCE field operations in the region, as well as of the Secretariat and OSCE institutions. The meeting comprised about 20 potential donor countries and organizations that agreed to establish and maintain a matrix related to donor assistance to the countries in the Western Balkans. TNTD/SPMU has been participating in these annual meetings since the establishment of the "Treptower Group".

Policing in Peacekeeping

From 19-21 March 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated, upon invitation of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) Police Division, in the UN Thematic Meeting on Police Capacity-Building and Development, which was a continuation of a three-year process to develop an internationally agreed upon framework on policing in peacekeeping operations. The OSCE has been a valuable partner of the UN, among others like the EU and African Union, since the process was started. In addition, the event provided an opportunity to network with other international partners such as the African Union, National Police Commissioners from around the globe and other international actors active in the field of international policing.

On 25 September 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the UN Peacekeepers training in Pula, Croatia, attended by 25 participants from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Portugal and Slovakia. TNTD/SPMU provided a presentation regarding the OSCE's police-related activities. The majority of participants were scheduled to join UN field operations in the near future. The event was also attended by representatives from the UN

Development Programme (UNDP), the EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the UNDPKO, as well as by German and Swedish police experts.

From 21-23 October 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the UN Thematic Meeting on Police Command dedicated to the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping in Pretoria, South Africa. The meeting was designed to “kick start” the drafting of the *UN Guidelines on Police Command in Peacekeeping* and was co-organized by UNDPKO, the Swedish National Police and the South-African Institute for Security Studies. The event formed part of a process launched in 2011 by UNDPKO in the wake of a 2008 report from the UN’s Internal Oversight Services. The aim is the development of a Strategic Guidance Framework (SGF) for police peacekeeping operations. The SGF intends to target four domains: Command, Operations, Administration, and Capacities Building and Development. For each domain, a set of thematic meetings has been arranged in order to exchange and share opinions and practices developed in UN Member States and by other international organizations such as the African Union, the EU and the OSCE. TNTD/SPMU was one of two presenters of Session 3 dedicated to “International Dimensions of Command”.

Organized Crime in General

On 5 February 2014, TNTD/SPMU attended the annual meeting of UNODC regional law enforcement advisors, programme managers and related international partners in Vienna. The focus of this meeting was to explore synergies needed to enable UNODC to effectively deliver its technical assistance programme to its Member States. TNTD/SPMU was invited to contribute to identify how to better develop the partnership between OSCE and UNODC to deliver the best possible results, and how the two organizations can work together in programme implementation to increase uniformity in standards and practices.

From 6-10 October 2014, TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE as an observer in the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in Vienna. The conference covered “Review of the implementation of the UNTOC and the Protocols thereto”; “Other serious crimes, as defined in the Convention, including new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime”; “International co-operation, with particular emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance and international co-operation for the purpose of confiscation”; “Establishment and strengthening of central authorities”; and “Technical assistance”.

From 9-11 December 2014, TNTD/SPMU attended a second meeting in the framework of UNODC’s initiative of “Establishing/Reinforcing the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus”. This meeting, held in Tbilisi, Georgia, was aimed at facilitating co-operation in transnational organized crime investigations that require obtaining digital evidence from foreign jurisdictions. The meeting brought together some 40 representatives of central authorities for Mutual Legal Assistance as well as senior prosecutors and law enforcement officers authorized to investigate or supervise investigations of transnational organized crimes from Armenia, Azerbaijan, France, Georgia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Netherlands, Norway, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as from Eurojust and UNODC. TNTD/SPMU contributed to this meeting by presenting on the OSCE’s activities related to cybercrime.

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 18-19 February 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Paris Pact Expert Working Group on Improving Bilateral and Multilateral Information Sharing and Co-ordination of

Investigations in Antalya, Turkey. The meeting was based on outcomes of the meeting “Networking the Networks”, organized by UNODC in Istanbul, Turkey, 12-13 December 2013. The main objectives of the Working Group were to discuss how to enhance information exchange and strengthen existing information sharing channels; to assess potential information sharing and new channels of communication; to promote joint operational activities and controlled deliveries; and to determine the problems that hinder international, regional and interagency co-operation. The participants reviewed opportunities to improve bilateral and multilateral information sharing and co-ordination of investigations. TNTD/SPMU presented the OSCE’s activities in cross-border co-operation, Afghan and Central Asia law enforcement training and potential projects on enhancing the capacities of law enforcement agencies in Afghanistan, Central Asia and South-Eastern European countries to combat the threat of illicit drugs and diversion of chemical precursors.

From 14-29 April 2014, a two-week train-the-trainers course, supported and co-ordinated by TNTD/SPMU, was provided for a group of 12 officers from the federal and provincial operational departments of the Afghan police. The training took place at the All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in Domodedovo, Moscow region and was co-sponsored by the governments of the Russian Federation and the Netherlands. Trainings included practical exercises in search techniques, effective use of dogs and special equipment and documenting search-operation results. The trainees were familiarized with different practical aspects of illegal drug laboratories and how to detect and dismantle them.

On 22-25 April 2014, TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE in the seminar on “Information Exchange and Analysis – Best Practices” hosted by CARICC in Almaty, Kazakhstan and jointly sponsored by the Information Networks along the Heroin Route Project (funded by the European Union’s Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace) and by the EU-UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA). This seminar is directly related to the first pillar of the 2012 Paris Pact Vienna Declaration, namely “Strengthening and implementing regional initiatives to combat illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan”. It also acts as the 2014 annual meeting for the EU-UNDP BOMCA Component 8, “Strengthening of Counter Drug Capacities in Central Asia”. The meeting helped to bring together leading experts of law enforcement agencies from countries in Central Asia, South Caucasus and Balkan regions, as well as international law enforcement organizations, to discuss information exchange mechanisms, current use of analysis and intelligence-led policing.

On 14-15 May 2014, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe (CoE), participated in the ad-hoc meeting on “Drug-related Cybercrime”, which brought together some 40 participants representing drug and cybercrime enforcement agencies of CoE member states, the transportation sector and international organizations involved in addressing illicit drug trafficking via the Internet. Participants exchanged lessons learned in investigating the trade of illicit drugs on the Internet, as well as challenges in combining investigations in cyberspace with investigations of traditional illicit drug trafficking activities. The meeting provided an impetus to develop a manual of good practices in fighting drug-related cybercrime. A follow-up meeting will be convened in October to discuss further the development of the manual.

TNTD/SPMU used the opportunity to identify experts from the transportation and health sector to invite them as speakers to the 2014 OSCE-wide Anti-Drugs Conference on “Engaging Non-Law Enforcement Actors in Combating Illicit Drugs and Precursors”, to be held in Vienna on 13-14 October 2014.

On 24-26 September 2014, TNTD participated in the Pompidou Group Annual Meeting of the Precursor Network in Strasbourg. It was devoted to the international co-operation on combating illicit drugs and on the control of precursor chemicals. The meeting identified

several issues that need improvement in the area of analysis and forensics of illicit drugs and precursors, ranging from policy and regulatory matters, to information on pharmacology and toxicology, to detection of new products and capabilities of analytical identification in laboratories. Recommendations were presented regarding further development of the legal and institutional framework for drugs and chemical control in Europe and of enhancing international co-operation through various platforms, including exchange of information, exchange of experts, technical assistance, capacity building and MoUs. TNTD presented on the OSCE/TNTD activities in these areas.

On 29-30 September 2014, TNTD took part in the UNODC 11th Paris Pact Consultative Group Meeting in Vienna. Participants reviewed the outcomes of Expert Working Groups held since the last regular Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group Meeting in March 2013 and approved recommendations on the following topics: bilateral and multilateral information sharing and investigation processes, illicit financial flows deriving from the trafficking of opiates originating in Afghanistan, prevention of the diversion of precursors, and effective drug demand reduction interventions for children, adolescents and families. The meeting provided an opportunity for the participants to discuss current and emerging drug trafficking trends and recent developments on drug routes from Afghanistan and drug seizure dynamics. The operational priorities for 2015 were agreed upon, including regional programme activities and upcoming expert working group topics, hosts and funding.

On 8-9 October 2014, TNTD, in close collaboration with UNODC, organized the Regional Round Table on Co-operation between Law Enforcement and Forensic Officers on Illicit Drug Investigations in the Balkan Region in Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The aim of the meeting was to further unite law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and forensic experts in the effective use of forensic evidence. The round table discussed reports of UNODC on worldwide drug problems, particularly on new psychoactive substances.

On 23 October 2014, TNTD participated as an observer in the Sixth Inter-sessional Meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) at UNODC in Vienna. The meeting's objective was to advance the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 57/5, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016", adopted by CND on 21 March 2014. The meeting built upon a consultation process of a broad range of stakeholders in order to ensure an "adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process for the 2016 UNGA Special session". Participants discussed a concept paper and agenda for proposed future activities of the CND, as well as potential topics of prospective thematic workshops.

On 27-28 October 2014, TNTD supported the Swiss Chairmanship in holding the OSCE-wide "Conference on Engaging Non-law Enforcement Actors in Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors" in Vienna. This year's conference focused on public-private partnerships and co-operation between government authorities, law enforcement agencies and the private sector to improve drug control at the national, regional and international level. The conference explored contributions the pharmaceutical and the chemical industry could make to the control of chemical precursors and synthetic drugs.

The conference was divided into four sessions, each comprising three to four keynote speakers:

1. Working with the control and licence authorities as well as with the pharmaceutical and the chemical industry with a focus on precursors for synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances;
2. Opportunities and challenges in co-operating with the transportation sector and border management authorities in the fight against illicit drug trafficking;

3. Maintaining public safety and security in co-operation with public health authorities and social services on illegal drug issues;
4. Identification of training opportunities to combat illicit drugs and to prevent diversion of chemical precursors.

One hundred twenty representatives from law enforcement authorities of 25 OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation as well as ten field operations participated in the conference. In addition, representatives from 14 international organizations and non-governmental organizations attended. TNTD/SPMU compiled key findings, outcomes and recommendations of the conference in the concluding document, circulated under SEC.GAL/176/14 and uploaded in POLIS.

On 19-20 November 2014, TNTD participated in the 16th Ministerial Conference of the Council of Europe Pompidou Group (PG) in Strasbourg, France. The PG reported on key activities and achievements during 2011-2014. A new PG Presidency (Norway) and Vice-Presidency (Italy) were selected, and Bosnia and Herzegovina became a new member of the PG. A declaration on PG activities was adopted and a new Work Programme for 2015-2018 was approved, aimed at combating the supply, production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

From 24 November to 8 December 2014, TNTD/SPMU facilitated a two-week training of trainers for a selected group of 11 Afghan police trainers from operational departments, advancing their knowledge and developing their practical and training skills in combating the production and trafficking of illicit narcotic drugs. The course included planning skills and tools to enhance the participants' capacity to deliver training for search operations in residential buildings, airports and vehicles; effective use of sniffer dogs and special equipment; and preparation of reports on search results and their processing through further stages of the investigation. The course was delivered at the All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in Domodedovo, Moscow region.

On 4-5 December 2014, TNTD/SPMU organized the Joint Meeting with Law Enforcement Officials from Afghanistan and Central Asian Countries on Strengthening Co-operation in Fighting Illicit Drugs in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The meeting was held in co-operation with the EU-funded project "Heroin Route II – Information Networks along the Heroin Route" and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances (CARICC). It brought together senior and mid-level officers from law enforcement agencies from Afghanistan and Central Asian States to discuss issues of mutual interest and to exchange intelligence and other information on illicit drugs trafficking. The meeting was designed to improve co-operation among law enforcement agencies in the region, particularly the timely sharing of information on counter-narcotics operations. Following positive feedback from participants, this kind of co-operation will be continued in 2015.

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 22 January 2014, TNTD/SPMU launched with OSR/CTHB the implementation of the second phase of the project "Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situation". Desk research is to be undertaken and a draft of a comprehensive report analysing the situation in selected countries of origin, transit and destination along the Eastern Mediterranean migration route is to be prepared.

On 11-12 February 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated at an expert review meeting on the OSCE/ODIHR document *Guide to Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons*. Twenty international experts from Anti-Slavery International, International Centre for Migration Policy

Development, International Organization for Migration, La Strada Moldova, Lefoe, Italian Department of Equal Opportunities, Save the Children and UNODC discussed and revised the content of the document. TNTD/SPMU highlighted the role of law enforcement in the return of trafficked persons to their countries of origin.

On 14 February 2014, TNTD/SPMU received a group of trainers from the Tajik Police Academy to discuss the Academy's efforts on enhancing the role and efficiency of THB-related training. The Tajik Police Academy developed and delivered the first course on trafficking in human beings in 2009 for students of the 3rd and 4th year of the Academy. Presently, all students of the Police Academy receive this kind of training, but there is a need to enhance the Academy's training capacity. The Tajik delegation welcomed the publication of the TNTD/SPMU *OSCE Resource Police Training Guide: Trafficking in Human Beings*, that will assist the Tajik trainers in amending their training curricula. TNTD/SPMU offered the Tajik Police Academy assistance in addressing its THB-related training needs.

On 3-4 June, TNTD/SPMU attended the 14th Meeting of the Budapest Process Working Group on the South East European Region and presented the joint OSCE-IOM-UNODC project "Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situation" in Budapest. In line with the Multi-Annual Strategy of the Budapest Process, the purpose of this meeting was to provide a follow-up to the last meeting of this Working Group in 2012, where in particular the establishment of an action plan on mixed migration flows through the region was envisaged. A draft plan was discussed at the meeting, especially with regards to the needs and expectations of stakeholders. Following the establishment of the Silk Routes Partnership for Migration, the main focus of the regional action plan was co-operation between the South-Eastern Europe and Silk Route regions.

On 11-12 June 2014, TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with IOM and UNODC and in co-ordination with OSR/CTHB, organized the Trans-regional Workshop on Enhancing Co-operation in Combating Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants through South Eastern Europe, which was implemented in co-operation with the Government of Greece, Hellenic Presidency of the European Union, in Athens. The workshop was the fourth and final phase of the joint OSCE-IOM-UNODC project "Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situation". It focused on South-Eastern Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean migration route, based on the previous three phases of the project including the mapping seminar held in Vienna in September 2013. The workshop aimed to facilitate further networking and information sharing among criminal justice and migration experts. National experts, together with representatives from relevant international organizations, shared their knowledge of trends on combating irregular migration and smuggling of migrants and developments in the legal and policy framework, and identified ways to improve co-operation between countries of origin, transit and destination of migrants.

On 1 July 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team Meeting organized by the OSR/CTHB in Vienna. Experts from international organizations (Council of the Baltic Sea States, Council of Europe, European Commission, ICMPD, ILO, IFRC, IOM, OHCHR, OSCE, UNHCR, UNODC), NGOs (Anti-Slavery International, ECPAT, La Strada International, World Vision) and the Dutch National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking and Violence against Children discussed current and future work. TNTD/SPMU presented recent TNTD/SPMU activities on THB, such as the *Resource Police Training Guide: Human Trafficking* and the joint OSCE-IOM-UNODC project "Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situation". Participants examined how ethical and social standards are addressed in procurement regulations and code of conducts at international organizations. The workshop identified several recommendations and measures for improvement as Key Findings and Outcomes.

Cybercrime

From 1-3 October 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Interpol - Europol Cybercrime Conference hosted by the Interpol Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore. Under the theme "Cybercrime Investigations: The Full Cycle", this three-day event brought together representatives from law enforcement, private sector, academia and international organizations from across the world. They discussed cybercrime investigations and the latest techniques with a view to enhancing co-operation and strengthening responses to the increased threat and harm caused by cybercrime. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on OSCE activities related to cybercrime during the session on "Multi-stakeholder approach to fight cybercrime". TNTD/SPMU's representative also used the opportunity to meet key stakeholders and co-operation partners to network and to discuss upcoming OSCE tasks within the field of cybercrime.

From 20-24 October 2014, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Montenegro and with the support of the Montenegrin Ministry of Interior and the Montenegrin Police Academy, TNTD/SPMU facilitated a regional advanced cybercrime training course in Danilovgrad, Montenegro. The training, entitled "Advanced Forensics using Linux", was provided by instructors certified by the University College Dublin as part of the European Cybercrime Training Education Group (ECTEG). The target group 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 three-week foundation-level course, held in Belgrade, Serbia in 2010 and the advanced course on "Using Linux as an Investigative Tool", delivered in Belgrade in 2011.

On 28-29 October 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Second Meeting of the Working Group on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg that was aimed at exploring further practical and operational approaches to information gathering and possibilities to stimulate co-operation between law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations, as well as to improve networking among such agencies, prosecutors and the private sector. Some 40 criminal justice practitioners (law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges) representing 16 member states of the Council of Europe (14 OSCE participating States and one Partner for Co-operation) and five international organizations were provided with information on recent developments on the online trade of drugs in the "Darknet" (modes of operation and the structure of the online drug market) and shared their experiences and good practices in investigating such drug-related cybercrime and intercepting the delivery of the illicit drugs in the real world. The Working Group on Cybercrime will continue to meet in 2015 to facilitate the exchange of good practices in tackling the rapidly changing developments in the online trade of drugs.

On 10-14 November 2014, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre and the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, as well as with the support of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Interior, TNTD/SPMU facilitated a one-week regional cybercrime training in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The practical training focused on "Computer Forensics and Network Investigation", using material from the ECTEG. Attended by some 15 practitioners from law enforcement agencies from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as well as by a representative of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, the course was aimed at enhancing the capacity of cybercrime investigators and cyber forensic examiners, as well as at supporting them in networking at the regional level.

On 12-14 November 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the CyberCrime@EAP Project International Meeting, organized jointly by the Council of Europe and the Moldovan Ministry of Justice, in Chisinau. The meeting was devoted to the topic of "cybercrime policies and capacity building in the Eastern Partnership region". One hundred twenty-five representatives from Ministries of Justice and Interior and criminal justice practitioners from eight OSCE

participating States and three international organizations exchanged information about their respective cyber security and cybercrime policies as well as about capacity building initiatives. Participants agreed on the need for more comprehensive strategies, including systematic training for law enforcement and the judiciary, as well as the need for better regional and international co-operation of criminal justice institutions in investigating and prosecuting cybercrime. TNTD/SPMU presented on the OSCE's mandates and activities in addressing this crime area and promoted the Organization's capacity building activities in the field of cybercrime investigations at the national and regional level. Together with the representatives of those international organizations present, TNTD/SPMU emphasized efforts in collaborating and co-ordinating capacity building activities among partners in order to build synergies and to avoid duplication of efforts.

On 26-27 November 2014, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Yerevan and with the support of the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, TNTD/SPMU facilitated a two-day cybercrime training in Tbilisi. Using ECTEG training material, the training was devoted to "Computer Forensics and Network Investigation". It aimed to enhance the capacity of cybercrime investigators and cyber forensic examiners from law enforcement agencies from Georgia and Armenia, as well as to support these countries in establishing networks.

On 9-10 December 2014, TNTD/SPMU attended the ECTEG Meeting in The Hague, at which participants from law enforcement agencies, academia and international organizations reviewed existing ECTEG training material and discussed future developments in cybercrime training. Presentations on training needs assessments carried out by the European Cybercrime Centre at Europol in collaboration with the European Police College (CEPOL) and Eurojust and with the support from ECTEG, were discussed among participants, thereby sharing experience and information to avoid overlaps and duplications in their respective training activities.

Child Sexual Exploitation

On 11 November 2014, TNTD/SPMU participated in the General Assembly of International Association of National Hotlines (INHOPE) in Dubrovnik, Croatia, presenting on the OSCE's regional efforts in supporting actions against online child sexual abuse and exploitation. The main themes of the conference were domestic/governmental and cross-border/regional responses to online child sexual exploitation, as well as a national and regional overview of the dimension of this problem.

INHOPE is a network of 51 national hotlines active in 45 countries worldwide, which come together twice a year. These hotlines enable anonymous reporting of child sexual abuse and exploitation information and material found online. The hotlines ensure that the matter is assessed and, if deemed illegal, the information is passed to the competent law enforcement agency as well as to the Internet service provider hosting the content under scrutiny.

Following a query by INHOPE, the TNTD/SPMU representative attending the above-mentioned conference met with members of the INHOPE Board and Secretariat to discuss possible support from TNTD/SPMU or from OSCE field operations in expanding INHOPE's network in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. INHOPE has already sent a follow-up request to TNTD/SPMU, asking for co-operation and assistance in expanding INHOPE's network in countries of OSCE's field operations.

Anti-Corruption

From 2-6 June 2014, TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE as an observer in the UNODC Fifth session of the Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against

Corruption (UNCAC). The Group explored and discussed the review process in order to identify challenges and good practices and to consider technical assistance requirements to ensure effective implementation of the Convention. Thematic implementation reports and regional addenda served as a basis for the analytical work of the Group. The value of the country review reports and the significant role of the Implementation Review Mechanism for the identification of needs as a basis for the provision of technical assistance were emphasized.

From 30 June to 1 July 2014, TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE along with the Office of the OCEEA at the International Conference on the Fight against Corruption: International Standards and National Experiences, held in Baku. The Conference was organized by the Republic of Azerbaijan with the Council of Europe and the participation of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO). The goal of the event was to provide opportunities to exchange views on national experiences and best practices in combating corruption through sessions dedicated to implementation of anti-corruption laws.

On 9-10 October 2014, TNTD/SPMU represented the OSCE as an observer at the Third session of the Intergovernmental Expert meeting on International Co-operation under UNCAC. The Group discussed the findings and results of a broad range of country reviews on the implementation of chapter IV of the UNCAC, international co-operation in civil and administrative proceedings for the detection of offences under the Convention, as well as obstacles to law enforcement co-operation in the detection of offences under the convention.

Police and Media

15 September 2014, TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (FOM) organized and moderated a police-media workshop in Minsk, Belarus. The workshop brought together seven police spokespersons, seven journalists and representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The workshop contributed to raising awareness and improving understanding of the roles and importance of co-operation between police and media, especially during mass events.

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2.3 TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit

Background

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

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

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

The Unit has been contributing to the efforts of the TNTD aimed at ensuring strengthened coherence, better co-ordination and efficient collaboration in addressing transnational threats. Internally, the working relationship with ODIHR has been further enhanced, resulting in the pursuit of many joint programmatic activities and projects.

The TNTD/ATU has also been supporting the work of the OSCE field operations and is maintaining regular working contacts with them. The Unit circulates the annual update of the *Consolidated Reference for OSCE Counter-Terrorism Efforts*. Moreover, the Unit maintains the Counter-Terrorism Network and circulates bi-monthly the CTN newsletter to inform contact points about the latest counter-terrorism developments in the OSCE region and relevant OSCE activities.

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

One of the highlights in 2014 was the Chairmanship OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference "The Role of the OSCE in Addressing Current Terrorist Challenges", 28-29 April 2014, in Interlaken, Switzerland. The TNTD/ATU, in co-ordination with ODIHR, supported the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship in the organization of this conference. Around 200 delegates from 43 participating States, eight Partners for Co-operation and 16 international and regional organizations participated at the conference, as well as 17 from civil society groups. The conference addressed three topics: terrorism financing, human rights and foreign

terrorist fighters. Recommendations made at the conference included ideas on how the OSCE could have a role in these current challenges. These recommendations served as a the basis for two draft Declarations, adopted later by the Basel Ministerial Meeting, titled *The OSCE Role in Addressing the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014)* and *The OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014)*.

Other activities implemented in 2014 by the Action against Terrorism Unit with participation of police and law enforcement representatives are described below.

Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT)

The TNTD and ODIHR have jointly developed the guidebook *Preventing Terrorism and Countering VERLT: A Community-Policing Approach*, which provides policy guidance on central issues that can have an impact on the success or failure of police efforts to harness a community-policing approach to preventing terrorism and countering VERLT. The guidebook was officially launched on 17 March 2014 with an event attended by several delegations of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. The publication is available in several languages at <http://www.osce.org/atu/111438>. Hard copies can be obtained through Conference Services.

On 29-30 April 2014, TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Centre in Astana jointly organized a seminar in Almaty on youth engagement to counter VERLT, in co-operation with the Institute of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The event brought together over 80 participants from the General Prosecutor's Office, the Anti-Terrorism Centre, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the state agencies in charge of religious affairs and education, as well representatives from the civil society and the media, including the OSCE Central Asian Youth Network. Participants discussed the phenomenon of youth involvement in VERLT and ways to engage youth in countering VERLT through education, the arts, sport and the media; platforms for interaction with local authorities; and law enforcement outreach activities. TNTD/ATU and the Centre in Astana facilitated participation of speakers from Denmark, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

On 13-14 May 2014, TNTD/ATU organized an international workshop in Istanbul on "Supporting Civil Society Initiatives to Empower Women's Roles in Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism", in partnership with the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). This was the first joint activity of the GCTF with a regional organization. The event brought together over 80 participants from public authorities and civil society organizations from OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation and GCTF member countries. The event was opened by the Deputy Minister of Family and Social Policies of Turkey. An introductory keynote presentation was delivered by UN Women's Regional Director for Europe and Central Asia, which outlined parallels between the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the need to ensure the equal involvement of women in and the promotion and protection of women's rights while countering VERLT. Participants shared first-hand experience and insights, good practices and challenges in mobilizing and advancing the role of women in countering VERLT. They also discussed the involvement of women in VERLT, whether as members of terrorist groups, supporters or sympathizers. This workshop was the first of two workshops under the 2014 joint OSCE-GCTF initiative mentioned above.

Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes

On 26-27 March 2014, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Astana, organized a seminar titled “Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes” in Astana, Kazakhstan. The seminar was attended by 70 local and international experts, including representatives of state agencies and civil society groups. The seminar focused on countering the terrorist use of the Internet, on terrorist threats against critical infrastructure and on better use of public-private partnerships to effectively prevent and combat terrorism. The seminar facilitated a discussion among the participants on promoting a comprehensive understanding of the threat posed by the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, recognizing interlinks between security and human rights dimensions. In addition, the participants discussed the way forward for Kazakhstan as regards the possible use of international best practices on the national level.

On 29-30 October 2014, TNTD/ATU organized a seminar on several cyber/ICT security challenges, including the abuse of the Internet for terrorist purposes, cybercrime and issues addressed by PC.DEC/1106 on the *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risk of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*. The event was co-organized with the Law Enforcement University of Mongolia and brought together some 30 participants from various national agencies as well as international experts from France, the United Kingdom and UNODC. The seminar offered participants a platform to take stock of the latest cyber threats and effective responses. A key objective was to identify needs for potential capacity building assistance by the TNTD to interested Mongolian authorities.

Travel Documents and Traveller Identification Management

On 8-10 April 2014, TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan supported the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with organizing a regional seminar in Tashkent, Uzbekistan titled “Regional Seminar on Machine Readable Travel Documents and Traveler Identification Management”. This event, which focused on Central Asia and neighbouring countries, was the first one of its kind in the region. It gathered 164 experts from 27 countries and examined how to enhance processes and security features associated with modern travel documents to offer better protection against terrorist and criminal use. Specifically, sessions explored best practices and standards for travel documents as well as effective procedures for identifying travellers and related border-security processes. A key objective of the seminar was therefore to underscore the need to take a comprehensive approach towards travel document security – from secure and reliable civil registry systems to integrated border security solutions. In addition, the event offered an opportunity to discuss assistance needs with States and regional organizations and explore ways for consolidating regional co-operation and more effective capacity building assistance. The seminar represents the continuation of OSCE efforts in Central Asia to prevent cross-border movement of terrorists and other criminals using forged or fraudulent travel documents, including by promoting pertinent ICAO standards.

On 5-17 May 2014, TNTD/ATU, jointly with the United States European Command (EUCOM), organized two back-to-back advanced training courses in Istanbul on detecting forged travel documents. The training courses offered 40 border control officers an opportunity to deepen their knowledge about the latest forgery methods and ways to detect them, as well as to exchange experiences with colleagues from Turkey and Austria. A key focus of the interactive sessions was on the manufacturing processes of travel documents as well as the growing number of security features of travel documents available. The training was conducted by two trainers from the Austrian Ministry of Interior.

On 9–13 September 2014, TNTD/ATU, jointly with EUCOM, organized a one-week study trip for 15 Turkish Border Police officers to Vienna, Austria. The study trip, which included visits

to the Schwechat Airport (Vienna), the Austrian State Printing House and the Austrian Enrolment Centre, was a follow-up to the training on “Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents” (Istanbul, Turkey, from 5–17 May 2014).

Promoting the International Legal Framework and Co-operation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism

On 10 June 2014, TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Centre in Astana, in co-operation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Anti-Terrorism Centre (ATC) of Kazakhstan, organized a round table on “Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention”. Twenty-five experts from the law enforcement, agriculture, trade, industry and mining sectors (public and private), international organizations and international experts participated at the event. Discussions focused on the control of the use of explosive and chemical substances (such as fertilizers) employed frequently by terrorists in improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Participants suggested recommendations to enhance control and avoid diversion of explosive substances into the black market, including, for instance, the possibility of joint inspections by relevant agencies with a co-ordinating role of Kazakhstan’s ATC.

On 16-17 September 2014, TNTD/ATU and UNODC organized jointly a Mediterranean Regional Counterterrorism Expert Workshop on “Terrorist Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking: Enhancing the Implementation of the International Legal Framework against Terrorism” in Valletta, Malta under the auspices of the Government of Malta and with the support of the Principality of Liechtenstein, Spain and Switzerland. The event brought together around 70 participants from 21 OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation and eight international and regional organizations. Most participants were senior counter-terrorism practitioners in the areas of law enforcement, the judiciary and prosecution, officials from foreign ministries and crisis management units. The primary goal of the workshop was to exchange information and good practices and to strengthen co-operation in order to better prevent and thwart kidnappings in the region, while implementing relevant Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments. The international community has recently strengthened its legal framework (UNSC resolutions 2133, UNSC 2160 and 2170) to combat the phenomenon of kidnapping for ransom (KFR). Experts proposed and discussed a number of initiatives on how to put into practice the mandates contained in the Universal Instruments, which, together with the UNSCRs, provide the basis to address the KFR issue both in the preventive and the investigative, adjudicative and prosecution phases, as well as to enhance international co-operation.

On 22-23 October 2014, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, TNTD/ATU organized a national training workshop in Nicosia on “Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism”. Some 27 criminal justice practitioners from Cyprus, including police, prosecutors, judges, investigators, security and law enforcement authorities, as well as representatives from central authorities and relevant ministries, participated in the event. The workshop was aimed at strengthening rule-of-law-compliant criminal justice responses to effectively prevent and combat terrorism and to share best practices. Discussions focused on a number of areas listed in GCTF’s Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices, including effective co-operation and co-ordination among domestic government agencies working in counter-terrorism; the importance of international co-operation and support for strong criminal justice responses; the relevance of undercover investigations against terrorism suspects; and the professional development of investigators’, prosecutors’ and judges’ handling of terrorism cases.

Terrorism Financing

On 28-30 October 2014, TNTD/ATU and the Global Center on Cooperative Security (Global Center), in consultation with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (UNCTED), and with the support of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia, organized a regional workshop in Bratislava titled “Regional Workshop on Supporting the Prevention of Abuse of Non-Profit Organizations for the Financing of Terrorism”. Around 70 experts from different national structures dealing with the prevention of terrorism financing and representatives of non-profit organizations from 18 participating States and Partners for Co-operation, as well as from a number of international organizations, discussed issues related to the protection of non-profit organizations from abuses for the purpose of financing terrorist organizations in light of the revised Recommendation 8 and the recently published typology report of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The workshop was a follow-up to the 2009 OSCE Public-Private Expert Workshop on Preventing the Abuse of Non-Profit Organizations for Financing of Terrorism. It also built on the experience gained in the framework of a multi-year project implemented by UNCTED and the Global Center in 2011-2013 on behalf of the Working Group on Tackling Financing of Terrorism of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF). All these prior activities aimed to develop a common understanding of sound practices to counter the risk of terrorism financing through the non-profit sector.

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2.4 TNTD/Borders Security and Management Unit

Background

The OSCE Secretariat, through its dedicated Border Security and Management Unit of the Transnational Threats Department, promotes a comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach to border security and management in accordance with the *Border Security and Management Concept* (BSMC) adopted in Ljubljana in 2005 (MC.DOC/2/05 of 6 December 2005).

In 2014, the TNTD/BSMU further promoted the implementation of the 2005 *OSCE Border Security and Management Concept*. Key platforms such as the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (BSM NFP) Network and Border Management Staff College (BMSM), along with regional training and capacity development activities, helped to improve co-operation in border security and management between participating States. TNTD/BSMU interactions with field operations also helped to facilitate and improve co-operation between participating States and Partners for Co-operation in this area.

Border Management Staff College

Throughout 2014, the TNTD/BSMU consistently supported diverse capacity building training events within the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe by providing thematic input and serving as instructors. On 8-9 May 2014, TNTD/BSMU participated and contributed to the first female BSMC Staff Course. A total of 25 women leaders from Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Mongolia completed their first week of study for the four-week course covering a wide range of subjects relating to border security and management. The TNTD led an interactive discussion with the participants regarding emerging transnational threats impacting border security and management.

In September 2014, TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the BMSM, led efforts to launch the Training Support Network (TSN) initiative, which aimed to link specialized national border guard/police and customs training institutions with the TNTD/BSMU and BMSM. The OSCE/BMSM conducted three four-week staff courses, including one for women leaders, addressing mid-level and senior management from border security and management agencies.

In September 2014, the BMSM, in co-operation with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), launched its Pilot Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership (BSMSL) one-year distance-learning course for 22 participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Algeria and Tunisia. The comprehensive course curriculum covers three modules on Modern Security Challenges and Border Management, Leadership and Management, and Current and Emerging Trends in Border Security Management. Seventeen additional courses were conducted for border officials on a range of border security and management related issues, such as drug trafficking and all the other forms of trafficking; anti-corruption; cross-border interdiction; drug precursor identification; customs controls through risk management; and non-intrusive inspection technologies. During 2014, a total of 464 attendees, including officials from participating States and Partners for Co-operation, were hosted by the BMSM.

Trafficking in Human Beings

The issue of combating THB at borders was addressed at the 2014 Annual NFP Network Meeting working group. The Annual NFP Network Meeting was held from 10-12 June and covered issues such as confidence building for co-operation. NFPs and invited national and international experts had an opportunity to discuss, identify gaps and brainstorm possible solutions for improved co-operation to counter all forms of crime.

Several aspects of combating trafficking in human beings were discussed at the joint OSCE-IOM-UNODC “Trans-regional Workshop on Enhancing Co-operation in Combatting Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants through South Eastern Europe” organized on 11-12 June.

Drug Trafficking

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

Several events that contributed to the capacity of the relevant OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to counter drug trafficking in the region were supported by the BSMU, included BSMC training activities conducted in Greece, Romania and Mongolia.

Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

On 12-13 May 2014, the TNTD, in partnership with INTERPOL and the UN agencies mentioned below and in close co-operation with Turkish authorities, organized a Workshop on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan at the National Police Centre in Istanbul, Turkey. The workshop, which gathered 12 law enforcement officials from the above-mentioned countries, aimed to raise awareness of international tracing tools and to share international best practices and challenges of tracing SALW. International experts from INTERPOL, the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and UN Coordinating Actions on Small Arms (UN CASA) and experts from participating States (Belgium and the UK) contributed to the success of the workshop. The TNTD moderated sessions during the two-day workshop. Presentations were followed by practical exercises organized by INTERPOL and International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS).

Anti-Corruption

Since June 2012, the TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) to Moldova and Ukraine, provided assistance to border security and management services and other law enforcement agencies of Moldova and Ukraine in developing a national specialized anti-corruption training curriculum, which was completed in 2013. In 2014, the TNTD/BSMU also continued its involvement with EUBAM in developing an anti-corruption training curriculum for the border security and management agencies of Ukraine and Moldova.

Other

The TNTD/BSMU continued to support the OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OiT) in implementing the “Patrol Programming and Leadership” project for Tajik Border Troops on leadership and management; green border surveillance; winter patrolling; field medical procedures; and orienteering. More than 230 Afghan police officers have received training under the Basic Patrol Leadership Training and advanced Patrol Management, Field Medical, Winter and Training of Trainers Courses since 2012. A short video of the project activities is available on the OiT website.

On 8-12 December 2014, TNTD/BSMU designed and led a border security and management workshop for more than 20 mid- to senior-level female officers from border, customs and border-related agencies from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine. The workshop was hosted by the Initial and Continuous Training School of the Border Police Personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Border Police in Iasi, Romania. While the core programme will be led and facilitated by TNTD staff, the female officers will serve as experts in areas such as Leadership and Management, Anti-corruption, Border Controls in Border Crossing Points, Trafficking in Human Beings, Risk Management, Trade Facilitation, Revenue Collection and Protection, UNSCR 1325 (2000), as well as Migration and Refugees. The event concluded with a visit to the Romanian-Moldovan border crossing point of Sculeni.

3. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF OTHER THEMATIC UNITS

3.1 Gender Section

Background

2014 was an important year for the OSCE in terms of gender equality as it marked the tenth anniversary of the 2004 Gender Action Plan. This provided a unique opportunity for the OSCE to reflect on what had been achieved over the past decade in terms of gender equality and, very importantly, to look at what remains to be done to fulfil agreed upon commitments. This included commitments relating to policing. During its December 2014 meeting in Basil, the OSCE Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 7/14 on *Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women*, which, *inter alia*, encourages participating States to undertake numerous policing-related commitments to combat gender-based violence and reaffirms support for earlier gender equality commitments, including UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

Activities

The Gender Section, together with the Swiss CiO, organized the first ever Gender Review Conference in July 2014 to draw on lessons learned and best practices regarding gender equality commitments, as well as to identify what steps are still necessary to fulfil these obligations. An increased focus was on assisting participating States to further the implementation of UNSCR 1325; to identify women working in the politico-military dimension that could potentially be deployed to OSCE executive structures, in particular at decision-making and senior management positions; to make gender analysis standard in issues related to national security; and to recognize women's roles in peace-keeping, mediation and reconstruction efforts.

Furthermore, the ten-year anniversary of the Gender Action Plan highlighted the need for the OSCE to enhance the implementation of gender equality commitments. All departments and units in the Secretariat initiated a process during 2014 to create an implementation strategy for these commitments. The Secretariat implementation strategy will be finalized during spring 2015.

The Secretary General's Annual Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, published in July 2014, shows that there was a decline in recruiting women to work in field operations as experts in police affairs. In May 2013, there were four women with civilian policing expertise working in field operations, approximately ten per cent of the total. At the end of 2013, there were none, which rose to one out of 30 total such positions at the end of 2014. Furthermore, the report shows that the politico-military dimension continues to have the lowest number of projects which include all aspects of gender mainstreaming and the highest number of projects that look only at the participation of women. There is thus still a strong need for enhancing capacities of staff in recognizing entry points for gender mainstreaming. The Gender Section will therefore continue to offer its tailor-made capacity building on gender mainstreaming to all OSCE structures during 2015.

In order to raise awareness among OSCE participating States and OSCE staff, the Section organized several side events during formal OSCE meetings. On the margins of these meetings, the Gender Section arranged events focused on topics such as the impact of guns on gender-based violence as well as how to apply the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Afghanistan.

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

Background

In 2014, staff members of the Economic Governance Unit of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) continued to be involved in police-related activities, addressing good governance, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering. The Office co-operated closely with relevant thematic units, OSCE field operations and partner organizations, such as the Council of Europe, the Egmont Group, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank.

Financial Investigations and Money Laundering

From March through December, the OCEEA, in partnership with the World Bank, supported Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessments (ML/FT NRA) in Croatia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The objective of these projects was to assist national authorities in carrying out their ML/FT NRAs in order to contribute to effective implementation of the FATF recommendations as well as to improve their understanding of ML/FT risks and how to mitigate these risks. Participants of workshops and meetings organized through these projects included Financial Intelligence Units, regulatory and supervisory agencies, law enforcement agencies, prosecution and judicial authorities.

Anti-Corruption

On 1-3 October in Vienna, the OCEEA, in co-operation with UNODC and EAG, organized the Workshop on Cross-Border Co-operation against Corruption and Money Laundering. Participants included law enforcement, FIU officials and anti-corruption officials from Central Asia, Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, as well as the OSCE Partner for Co-operation Afghanistan. The event illustrated good practices in direct international information exchange between law enforcement authorities as well as domestic and foreign practices and case studies. It contributed towards enhanced capacities to successfully initiate, investigate and prosecute cases of both corruption and money laundering in cases when defendants, evidence and assets are located in multiple countries.

On 16-17 December in Batumi, Georgia, the OCEEA, in co-operation with UNODC and the OECD Anti-Corruption Network and with the support of the Government of Georgia, organized the Regional Seminar on Corruption Prevention. The seminar aimed to enhance the capacity of relevant institutions in the countries of Eastern Europe and South Caucasus to more effectively conduct verification of asset declarations and to strengthen the “ethics infrastructure” in the public sector. More than 50 senior and mid-level anti-corruption officials, including Ministry of Interior officials, from the South Caucasus and Eastern Europe attended the seminar and engaged in the discussions. Expert speakers from relevant international and non-governmental organizations and national anti-corruption bodies shared their expertise and inside knowledge.

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

Background

Trafficking in human beings (THB) is one of the most pressing human rights issues and complex transnational challenges in the OSCE region. It undermines the rule of law and democratic values, endangers economic stability, thrives on corruption and inequalities and poses a significant security threat to States and their societies. As such, trafficking in human beings is an issue that cuts across all three dimensions of the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security.

The hidden and illegal practice of trafficking in human beings relies on smuggling routes and infrastructure already established by organized crime. Transnational organized criminal groups and terrorists thrive on the proceeds of trafficking, and illicit profits are used to corrupt government officials. Therefore, efforts to counter human trafficking should be considered as bringing added value to preventing and countering terrorism and organized crime.

The OSCE commitments to combat human trafficking adopted at the Ministerial level between 2000 and 2015 build on other relevant international documents and comprise the political framework for national action to combat trafficking in human beings in the OSCE region.⁷ These Decisions also contain tasks for the OSCE structures to assist the participating States in the implementation of anti-trafficking commitments and recommendations of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. In 2005, the Action Plan was further strengthened with a view to address the special needs of child victims of trafficking in human beings and in 2013, the Action Plan was amended with the *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later*.

In line with its mandate, the OSR/CTHB will continue to co-ordinate anti-trafficking efforts within the OSCE to make full use of existing structures and promote comprehensive responses. In this vein, the OSR/CTHB engages with relevant thematic units of the Secretariat – especially with the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD), the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) and the Gender Section – in joint projects and activities. Following the closure of its anti-trafficking programme in 2014, the OSR/CTHB will strengthen its co-ordination with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to further promote a human-rights based and victim-centred approach to combating human trafficking. Finally, the Office will expand its co-operation and exchange of good practices with OSCE field operations (FOs) through its network of Anti-Trafficking Focal Points to develop initiatives that impact at the national level.

OSR/CTHB Police-Related Activities

In 2014, the OSR/CTHB continued to implement projects and relevant trainings for law enforcement agencies. Moreover, the OSR/CTHB engaged with the judiciary and

⁷ Key reference documents of the United Nations, Council of Europe and the OSCE include the following: The 2000 *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)* and its *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*; the OSCE Vienna Ministerial Decision (2000); the OSCE Bucharest Ministerial Decision (2001); the OSCE Porto Ministerial Declaration on THB (2002); the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003), the Maastricht Ministerial Decision (2003), the Sofia Ministerial Decision (2004), the Ljubljana Ministerial Decisions, including the Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan (2005), the Brussels Ministerial Decisions (2006), the Madrid Ministerial Decision (2007), the Helsinki Ministerial Decision (2008); the Vilnius Ministerial Declaration on Combating All Forms of Human Trafficking (2011); the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (where appropriate) and others; and the *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later*.

prosecution services via training and awareness raising to promote an interpretation of the definition of trafficking in human beings in line with the evolving international jurisprudence.

The OSR/CTHB contributed to capacity building through various trainings for professionals (e.g., border guards, judiciary, law enforcement, military personnel and prosecutors), organized in the participating States. These included a capacity building training in the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre on 12-14 February and 7 October in Ankara and the European Union Police Services Training (EUPST) on 9 April in Vicenza. The EUPST training contributed to strengthening the civilian crisis management capacities of the police forces of the participating countries, in particular with a view to the needs of women, children, elderly people, indigenous people, local authorities, refugees and displaced persons and victims of trafficking. Additionally, the Office of the SR contributed to the specialized training courses for FRONTEX on 28-29 January in Warsaw, 7 May in Warsaw and 28-29 May in Espoo.

In co-operation with UNODC and IOM, and together with Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV) and the Israeli Ministry of Justice, the OSR/CTHB organized an international judicial training seminar on 27-30 October in Haifa. More than 30 high-level criminal court judges from around the globe actively participated in the comprehensive seminar, which culminated in a mock trial where the judges had the opportunity to put into practice the course materials.

The OSR/CTHB also conducted a train-the-trainers event for more than 40 lawyers/prosecutors on 30 June to 2 July in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, at the request of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Tashkent. The three-day programme included all aspects of investigating and prosecuting a THB case, including practical exercises, with a special focus on the non-punishment of victims of trafficking, as well as access to justice and compensation for victims. As a concrete result of the training, the Uzbek bar association has now included a 12-hour curriculum on THB for all qualifying lawyers within their legal training programme.

The OSR/CTHB also continued to promote the implementation of the principle of the non-punishment of victims of THB with judges and prosecutors. On 9-10 October, together with the Council of Europe, the OSR/CTHB convened a workshop for more than 35 judges and prosecutors from the OSCE/Council of Europe regions. The workshop builds on an enhanced platform for co-operation with the Council of Europe, the *Framework for Joint Action*. For the first time, a sitting judge from the European Court of Human Rights, Judge Päivi Hirvelä of Finland, addressed the issue of the non-punishment of victims in THB cases. Leading prosecutors and practitioners also helped the participants to work through practical exercises to see how the principle works in actual cases.

Ways and means to further enhance co-operation between police and social workers was also discussed in the framework of the OSCE FOs Anti-Trafficking Focal Points Meeting of 6-7 November. The Swedish National Co-ordinator against prostitution and THB, Mr. Patrik Cederlöf, contributed to the meeting.

Moreover, the OSR/CTHB has contributed to the IOM-OSCE-UNODC project "Strengthening Understanding of the Link between Irregular Migration and Transnational Crimes Impacting Migrants in Irregular Situation". The project was aimed at enhancing capacity of migration authorities and criminal justice actors who deal with transnational crimes that affect migrants in irregular situations (migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings) from countries of origin, transit and destination along the Eastern Mediterranean migration route.

Finally, the OSR/CTHB continued to improve external co-operation with important partners in the framework of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons. The 2014 Alliance against Trafficking in Persons high-level conference focused on ethical principles and considerations

in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and took place on 4-5 November in Vienna. The Alliance provided an excellent forum for gathering expertise, exchanging good practices and enhancing dialogue between national authorities, partners and other stakeholders in the OSCE region. The OSR/CTHB also convened two meetings of the Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team (AECT)⁸. This network is critical for information sharing, strategic networking and joint actions in the OSCE region and contributes significantly to better co-operation and co-ordination among international organizations and with civil society.

On 9-10 December 2014, the OSR/CTHB supported the OSCE Centre in Bishkek to deliver a capacity building training to 25 police officers from all over Kyrgyzstan deployed to fight trafficking in human beings. Participants learned about proactive investigations of human trafficking and good practices of victim identification at the international level. In addition to operative officers and investigators, the seminar was attended by civil society representatives.

⁸ AECT includes representatives from OSCE executive structures and institutions, Amnesty International, Anti-Slavery International, Bureau of the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Caritas, The Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (CCME), Council of Europe, Council of Baltic Sea States, European Commission, EC Expert Group, ECPAT, Europol, Human Rights Watch, International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Labour Organization (ILO), INTERPOL, International Organization of Employers (IOE), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Federation of Terre des Hommes, International Trade Union Conference (ITUC), La Strada International, Nexus Institute, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), Save the Children, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF Innocenti Research Center, UNODC, UN Women and World Vision International.

4. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF FIELD OPERATIONS

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

4.1 Presence in Albania

Background

Based on its mandate, the OSCE Presence in Albania (the Presence) assists the Albanian law enforcement agencies, in particular the Albanian State Police (ASP), including the Border Management Police. This support is conducted through the Security Co-operation Department, which comprises three international personnel and four national personnel.

In 2014, assistance was provided through a broad range of activities within a co-ordinated framework with other international actors. The Presence worked closely with the authorities on the development of the new draft *Police Law* and police educational development. The Presence also provided various training courses, technical support, monitoring, mentoring and advice.

Activity Overview in Figures

- 70 police middle managers trained on management and leadership
- 9 Police Special Forces officers trained in various surveillance techniques
- 25 border police officers trained on intelligence-led policing
- 20 border police officers trained on agreements for a Common Police Cooperation Centre
- 3 police officers trained in Linux cybercrime investigation techniques
- 70 police officers trained on intelligence-led policing
- 80 police officers trained during four Diversity and Hate Crimes Training courses
- 40 police officers trained during two anti-domestic violence campaigns and anti-trafficking training
- 35 fire fighters trained in fire, hazardous chemicals, vehicle and building rescue drills
- Facilitated the donation of Fire Service equipment worth over 500,000 Euros

Leadership and Management Training

During 2014, the Presence facilitated three training courses on leadership and management for Chief Commissars. Most of the participants had been absent from service for many years and had recently been reappointed to their posts. This training course, internationally accredited by the Institute for Leadership and Management in the UK, equipped the participants with management skills tailored to Albanian needs and suitable for a modern police service. In order to achieve sustainability, potential future trainers were identified to become part of an ongoing train-the-trainer programme. This will enable the Presence to gradually withdraw from this programme as sustainability is developed.

Serious and Organized Crime Investigation

At the request of the host country, the Presence organized a review of an unresolved murder case involving the detonation of an improvised explosive device (IED), which occurred in 2014. The peer review was done by a contracted specialist with support from experienced Presence staff. The review revealed numerous flaws in State Police serious crime investigation methods and resulted in a report that included 29 recommendations. The report and the recommendations, both case-specific and generic, were presented to various levels of the State Police and the General Prosecutor's Office. The Presence remains committed to assisting the beneficiaries to implement the recommendations, thus increasing professionalism and enhancing capacities in how serious and organized crime investigations are conducted in Albania. As part of their willingness to improve, the State Police formed a working group to address the deficiencies and asked the Presence to co-chair it with them. This has been seen as a very positive development on their part.

Intelligence-Led Policing

During 2014, the Presence conducted a series of 14 workshops in various regions of Albania, briefing senior police management, Regional Directors and their teams on intelligence-led policing and the National Intelligence Model, as well as taking the opportunity to assess their current application of that standard European model, which was adopted by the ASP in 2007. The Presence was accompanied by a police crime analyst, who was also a trainer. Many of the senior officers were relatively new to their posts, having been recently reappointed or promoted following a change in government in 2013. Most had no previous training or knowledge in the implementation of the National Intelligence Model.

Post-Terrorist Incident Training

As part of its work to raise capacities of those involved in post-terrorist incidents, the Presence looked at the work of the Fire Service in Albania. Not only were they found to be under-staffed and under-resourced, but they also lacked training. This in effect means that they are not truly in a position to assist the Police or other security forces in Albania, should a serious incident occur. To raise awareness of the problem and to test capabilities, the Presence contacted the International Fire and Rescue Association in Scotland. Although a registered charity, its members are highly trained and experienced UK fire fighters with a great deal of international developmental experience. Since they had previously provided support to the Fire Service in Albania, the Presence arranged for approximately 35 tonnes of surplus fire-fighting and recovery equipment to be provided through them during 2014. In addition, two members of the Association delivered training and undertook a capability study of the Fire Service, with a view to future developmental work being planned. The Presence also worked closely with the authorities on the development of the new draft Fire Service legislation, which the authorities will consider during 2015.

Forensic Science

In 2014, the Presence worked with the head of the Polish Police Forensic Science Service to facilitate a co-operation agreement to develop the forensic skills of the State Police. This partnership is aimed at raising forensic standards in the fight against organized crime and terrorism. The Presence continues to support the Albanian Forensic Science Service in enhancing evidence examination and analytical processes. This is being done through the development of standardized sustainable training and the acquisition of equipment. The Presence has worked closely with other international actors to help Albania establish a National DNA Database and accreditation for processing and analysis to ensure that the country meets the highest international forensic laboratory standards. As part of this co-operation, a study visit to the Polish State Police Forensic Laboratory was facilitated in

September 2014 for the Laboratory Director and in November for members of the Chemistry Department. The visits focused on raising standards within the Tirana laboratory in line with international standards (ISO 17025) and the Prum Treaty Agreement, under which it is essential for European Forensic Laboratories to be capable of sharing accredited information with each other. Following a series of meetings with senior police management and experts from the Quality Assurance, Biology and Chemistry Departments, the parties agreed on a future work plan.

As part of this project, an internationally recognized quality expert from the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI) undertook an orientation visit at the State Police laboratory with a view to further development of the laboratory quality management system. The key functions requiring further development include the following: (1) enhancement of all evidence recovery, examination and analytical processes through standardized and sustainable training, methodologies, equipment and consumables; (2) establishment of a National DNA Database; (3) accreditation to EN ISO/IEC 17025 standards; and (4) European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) membership. During the technical visit, the expert also discussed planning essential to establishing a strategy and work plan, which details the development of the Albanian Forensic Science Service and is specifically connected to the raising of standards linked to ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation for chemistry- and biology-related processes. Further work will continue in this area during 2015.

Violence against Women

In May 2014, a national conference discussing violence against women took place in Tirana. Problems were identified and discussed but no solutions were presented. The Presence took the initiative to develop a multiagency community-based approach to tackle this problem. This resulted in the Presence working with many local actors, including Police, civil society and local and central Government, to raise awareness within the community. As such, the Presence supported the State Police in delivering a very successful anti-domestic violence campaign in two key Albanian towns. Entitled *Days against Domestic Violence*, the first campaign in Korca during June and the second in Elbasan during October produced a documented rise of 114 per cent in public reporting of complaints involving domestic violence. This work will continue during 2015.

Diversity, Hate Crime and Gender Training

During 2014, the Presence organized five training courses dealing with diversity, hate crime and gender issues. Eighty police officers in total were trained by local instructors from the State Police. These trainers had previously completed a train-the-trainer programme organized by the Presence, where the focus had been on diversity and minority rights. The Hate Crimes module was delivered by the Presence and is linked to work done by ODIHR in this area. Topics discussed often led to controversial discussions among the participants. However, the importance was not only well understood by participants but was regarded as being essential for all State Police. To address the gap in this type of training, the Presence, in co-operation with Police, will continue during 2015 to further cascade this training and extend local knowledge throughout Albania. In 2014, the focus of training was on Tirana region, while in 2015 the training will be extended to other regions.

Trafficking of Human Beings

On 23 September, Operation Balkan Summer (an OMiK-led regional exercise to counter migrant smuggling and test regional law enforcement capability) commenced in Turkey. The exercise scenario called for co-ordinated law enforcement activity in Albania, Bulgaria,

Montenegro and Turkey, as well as Kosovo⁹. Despite advanced preparations, the exercise exposed a collective organisational inability of the law enforcement agencies involved to form a Joint Investigation Team at short-notice. Future activities of the Presence, and other OSCE missions in the region, will address this deficiency. The exercise culminated with simulated arrests in Albania and Montenegro, as well as Kosovo, on 26 September, when the Presence was on hand to witness arrest, prisoner processing and interview procedures at Durres Port in Albania.

On 7 October 2014, a debrief of the Albanian aspects of the trafficking exercise identified that the Prosecutor and State Police units involved had taken the exercise very seriously and, with minor learning points, performed to a high standard. Participants felt that the exercise had reflected a plausible real-life scenario and that as individuals and organizations they had learned valuable lessons from the experience. A debrief of all the law enforcement agencies involved was later organized by OMiK, which the Presence and their Albanian partners attended and contributed to.

Additionally, the Presence provided support to the national authorities to address the issue of trafficking for labour exploitation. In the framework of this support, the Presence facilitated the signing of a co-operation agreement among the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, General Director of State Police and General Director of State Labour Inspectorate, which paved the way for the establishment of joint inspection of forced labour and trafficking for labour exploitation. Training was provided to the Task Force at the central level, to be followed by local training in 2015. So far, two joint inspections have taken place in Tirana.

Border Management Police (BMP)

During 2014, the Presence supported the implementation of the new Integrated Border Management (IBM) Strategy for 2014-2020. Additionally, the Presence supported the BMP in a broad range of activities and enabled a constant flow of information between Albania and the neighbouring authorities, thus improving cross-border co-operation in tackling transnational threats. In particular, the Presence facilitated the signing of a protocol for a newly established Border Crossing Point between Montenegro and Albania in Grabon - Zatrijebačka Cijevna. In March 2014, the Presence successfully completed a basic Serbian/Croatian language training for 22 border police officers from Shkoder. These officers went on to use their new language skills during joint patrolling operations with their Montenegrin counterparts. In December 2014, the Presence, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, organized a joint training between the border police officers of Albania and Montenegro, which was focused on identifying inconsistencies with Albanian and Montenegrin biometric passports and ID cards. Trainees (40 in total) operate at the border crossing points of Muriqan and Han i Hotit. A technical review of border police radio communications was also undertaken. The report is under discussion with the host country.

Surveillance Training for Police Special Forces

The Presence, in co-operation with the Institute of Leadership and Management in the UK, successfully delivered Covert Rural Observation Post Surveillance training to the Police Special Forces. In order to close remaining knowledge gaps of personnel in this unit, the Presence addressed these in September/October 2014 through further accredited training. The training programme was designed to give the Surveillance Unit essential skills in map reading, alternative means of entry, urban observation posts and foot, mobile and anti/counter-surveillance. This training facilitates the safe implementation of difficult intelligence gathering operations in the fight against organized crime. Moreover, it aids the development and implementation of intelligence-led policing in Albania.

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

4.2 Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Background

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

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

Training on BiH Security Policy

On 27 October-6 November, the Mission co-organized the 10th annual BiH Security Policy course together with the Council of Ministers' Inter-Ministerial Working Group for Security Policy. This comprehensive two-week course is part of a core educational programme the Mission helped to establish as the country's official security policy training programme, which has gained full accreditation by the BiH Civil Service Agency. This year, some 40 participants received a comprehensive overview of the country's security policy and the role of the various agencies in implementing it, to include the different police bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As part of the course, participants received a briefing from the Director of the Directorate of Police Bodies in BiH about the results of police reform in the country to date. Participants also visited the State Investigation and Protection Agency Special Support Unit premises in Lukavica and a Border Police location at Sarajevo Airport, where they could see their police work first hand and ask questions about the security challenges they face.

The annual Advanced Security Policy Course, which is also a part of the official BiH programme of security policy training, was held from December 2-4. This course gathers alumni of the two-week comprehensive course several years later in order to review developments in security policy and look at current topics in greater depth. This year, a briefing was given by the BiH Agency for Education and Professional Training on the education system for new police officers, and a representative from the Police College of the Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior spoke about the European Anti-Fraud Office's (OLAF) role in safekeeping of the EU budget. The 25 course attendees included staff of the Brcko District Police and Federation, Zenica-Doboj Canton and Tuzla Canton Ministries of Interior.

Anti-Corruption

On 27-28 November, the Mission organized a workshop on "Building Integrity in the Security Sector – Corruption Risk Reduction", in co-operation with the NGO Centre for Security Studies and the BiH Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption. The purpose of the Workshop was to start the process of developing Integrity Plans in those institutions that have not yet created them by introducing the methodology for their creation and by reviewing Integrity Plans already finalized by some BiH institutions. The process helps to identify risks for corruption and methods for managing those risks. Many of the 30 participants in attendance came from various law enforcement

institutions, including the State Investigation and Protection Agency, Directorate for Co-ordination of Police Bodies, Brcko District Police, Federation BiH and Republika Srpska Ministries of Interior, and the Ministries of Interior of seven of ten Federation Cantons. These individuals are responsible for building integrity in their institutions, which is of the utmost importance since these institutions are vital to the battle against organized crime and corruption in the country.

Counter-Terrorism

The Mission facilitated the organization of an ODIHR pilot Training on Complying with Human Rights Standards and Enhancing Counter-Terrorism Strategies and Skills in Sarajevo on 10-11 July. Hosted by the BiH Ministry of Security, the training targeted law enforcement personnel engaged in countering terrorism in BiH, particularly those who work on investigations, and included participants from the Border Police, State Investigation and Protection Agency and Federation, Republika Srpska, and Brcko District police. The 13 trainees involved received an overview of human rights standards in counter-terrorism work and how obstacles to meeting those standards can be overcome during prevention activities, investigations and arrest and detention. Group exercises and discussions on best practices allowed all to share their experiences and ask questions about human rights-compliant methods for carrying out operational police work.

Compliance with International Security Commitments

The Mission supports BiH efforts for compliance with its politico-military commitments arising from its status as an OSCE participating State and United Nations member. It has worked to establish a Compliance Co-ordination Team which is tasked with progressing the country's fulfilment of its international security obligations, to include participation in confidence and security building measures. One member of this Compliance Co-ordination Team is a representative of police institutions, nominated from the Directorate for Co-ordination of Police Bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, members of various police bodies regularly participate in tasks for gathering information for the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security Questionnaire annual submission by Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 20 November, the Mission held the high-level 7th Review Conference on Compliance with OSCE and UN Security Commitments to discuss BiH progress in fulfilment of its politico-military commitments and to draw conclusions for further work. Among others, the conference gathered representatives of the Ministry of Security, Ministry of Defence, and police bodies, including the BiH Border Police, Brčko District Police and the Directorate for Co-ordination of Police Bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These representatives are tasked with increasing awareness of Bosnia and Herzegovina's international security commitments within their institutions and advocating for their improved implementation.

War Crimes and Wartime Sexual Violence Investigations

The Mission developed a war crimes investigation training manual for police inspectors and held two five-day trainings on war crimes investigations, in partnership with the Police Academies in Sarajevo and Banja Luka. The trainings were held in Sarajevo between 2 and 6 June with the participation of 35 investigators, and in Banja Luka from 16-20 June, with the participation of 15 investigators. Under the auspices of the War Crimes Processing Project (WCPP) and in consultation with the EU and donor countries, the training targeted investigators hired under the EU's IPA assistance programme to work with the BiH judiciary to support war crimes processing. The intensive training was based on the 300-page *Investigation Manual for War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and Genocide in BiH*, which was developed by the Mission in 2013 within the WCPP. Investigation techniques, physical evidence collection, approaching witnesses, and protective measures and victims' rights were all examined alongside applicable legislation.

In September, the Mission began the first set of trainings for police investigators within the UK-funded extrabudgetary project that sought to bolster the capacity of police institutions in BiH to investigate wartime sexual violence. The trainings were organized in co-operation with both entities' police academies and were based on Modules on Investigating Wartime Sexual Violence that were developed by the project, which encompass the following topics: applicable international norms and standards, the legal framework in BiH, investigation planning and strategy, approaches to witnesses (including witness trauma and psychological support, techniques to limit re-traumatisation of victims and to protect their privacy and confidentiality), effective collection and categorization of evidence, forensic aids to investigations, management of victims/witnesses and interviewing skills.

In October, the Mission organized a training-of-trainers session on investigating wartime sexual violence for 18 in-service police officers from the Republika Srpska, Federation BiH, Brčko District and the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA). The newly-trained police trainers delivered trainings in the last quarter of 2014 and will continue in 2015. The trainings have been in accordance with the formal training curricula adopted by the Police Academies in the Republika Srpska and Federation BiH after close consultation with the Mission. In 2014, a total of 103 police investigators/law enforcement officials were trained within the project at these two Police Academies, as well as at SIPA HQ.

On 19 November in Sarajevo, the Launch of the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict took place as a joint endeavour by the UK Embassy in BiH, the Mission, the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network, the Post-conflict Research Centre, the Peace Support Operations Training Centre, MEDICA Zenica and other NGOs and institutional partners. During the launch event, the police training Modules on Investigating Wartime Sexual Violence developed by the Mission were also presented.

Trafficking in Human Beings

A workshop on labour exploitation was held in Sarajevo on 9 July, within the scope of a regional project implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) in co-operation with France Expertise Internationale (FEI) and International Foundation of Administration and Public Policies of Spain (FIIAPP). The project has supported anti-trafficking actors in Azerbaijan, BiH, Moldova and Turkey, particularly by enhancing their capacity to improve data collection, analysis and information sharing on trafficking in human beings. The workshop gathered prosecutors, law enforcement agencies and international partners from BiH. The participants shared existing practices and lessons learned in investigation of cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation and were introduced to practical tools to assist them in their daily work handling trafficking cases. Two international experts participated in the workshop and shared their practical experiences in handling trafficking cases in the UK and the Netherlands.

From 8-10 December, a training-of-trainers was held in Sarajevo on trafficking in human beings. Participants included staff nominated from all three police academies in BiH. The aim of the training was to enhance the skills of the teaching staff in BiH police academies to enable them to employ effective and modern methods in delivering THB-related training to police cadets and in-service police officers. The training was jointly implemented by the Mission and ICMPD.

Hate Crimes

Despite the significant number of hate incidents, only a small percentage of hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents are formally investigated and prosecuted. This further highlights shortcomings within the responses to hate crimes by authorities: incidents continue to not be

properly documented by police; prosecutors are not always able to properly recognize relevant indicators and to file charges accordingly; while judges still struggle to recognize bias motivation when adjudicating cases.

On 7 and 8 April, the Mission supported an awareness-raising training on hate crimes against the LGBT community for the Sarajevo Canton Police. The event was organized by the Sarajevo Open Centre NGO with assistance from the Heinrich Boll Foundation in BiH. Twenty-one police officers attended the event. The Mission briefed the trainees about the concept of hate crimes and its findings on the phenomenon from information gathered from its field offices located across BiH, and also moderated the discussion that followed. The training focused on how police should actively address the issues faced by the LGBT population, including by fighting common prejudices and working to prevent crimes motivated by hatred.

On 7 and 8 July, the Mission delivered a presentation on hate crimes at a training organized for police by the Federation BiH Police Academy. The training was attended by 32 police officers from the Federation BiH and Brčko District. The main topics discussed related to the international and domestic legal framework for hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents, obstacles to effectively fighting hate crimes, and the sentencing practices of local courts. The Mission shared current practices and challenges in the prosecution of hate crimes in BiH, and engaged participants in a discussion on a practical case study for identifying bias indicators.

Then, on 25 and 26 September, the Mission organized a hate crimes training for in-service police officers from the Federation BiH and Brčko District in co-operation with the Federation BiH Police Academy. This time the event was for 33 police inspectors/investigators from criminal investigation departments who had not received previous hate crimes training.

Training of police on hate crimes complements ongoing Mission training for judges and prosecutors aimed at advancing accountability for hate-motivated crimes. In 2014, more than 50 judges and prosecutors were trained on bias-motivated incidents and hate crimes. Mission trainings were organized in partnership with external experts and entity-level Judicial and Prosecutorial Centres, with focus placed on the legal framework, international standards and sociological and security aspects of hate crimes.

Domestic Violence

In December, the Mission's IT team completed the development of a database on domestic violence instances in Federation BiH, as part of the Mission's Memorandum of Understanding with the Federation BiH Gender Centre. A working group of social workers, police officers and safe house representatives was created in May and assisted in the development of the database. Since testing the new tool on real cases, three teams of representatives from social welfare centres and police stations have begun the process of uploading relevant data. The database will be progressively introduced for all safe houses, SOS phone lines, social welfare centres and police station staff working on the implementation and monitoring of protective measures in domestic violence cases in the Federation BiH and should be fully operational in 2016. The main aim is to have all safe houses, social welfare centres and police stations in the Federation BiH upload basic data on domestic violence cases electronically for the Federation BiH Gender Centre, in line with the Federation BiH Strategy on Domestic Violence. In 2015, the Mission will support organization of five trainings across the Federation BiH for the relevant social workers and police officers. This is one of the first databases in the region that collects data on reported instances of domestic violence.

Returnee Concerns

On 15 April, the Mission assisted in organizing the meeting of the Forum of Returnees in Zenica-Doboj Canton. The Mission presented the Regional Housing Program (RHP) to representatives of current and potential returnee areas and police authorities and answered questions asked by returnees to enhance information sharing and inform all relevant stakeholders about RHP implementation. The RHP is a joint multi-year programme that will provide permanent housing solutions to about 24,000 vulnerable displaced families (74,000 people) in BiH, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia. In BiH, the RHP aims to provide durable housing solutions to 5,400 households (14,000 people) and should serve as a catalyst to boost implementation of Annex 7 of the Dayton Peace Agreement related to the return process.

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4.3 Mission in Kosovo

Background

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMiK or the Mission), the largest OSCE field operation, forms a distinct component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).¹⁰ It is mandated with institution- and democracy-building and promoting human rights and the rule of law. In 1999, the OSCE was mandated with training the new police service that was to uphold human rights and democratic policing principles. To do so, the Mission's Department of Police Education and Development (DPED) created an institution – the Kosovo Police Service School – that in 2006 evolved into the Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development (KCPSED) and in 2011 into the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (KAPS). In order to better reflect the broader context of its programmes with justice, safety and security-sector development, the DPED itself became the Department for Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in 2006.

In 2014, the DSPS mainly comprised 12 international and 28 national members of staff. It utilized its internal resources to continue conducting many training courses and to advise and mentor its counterparts from the Kosovo Police (KP) and other public safety institutions. The DSPS implemented around 100 projects/activities financed by the unified budget and an additional 25 through the extrabudgetary projects.¹¹ Most of these activities consisted of specialized and advanced training courses, mainly focusing on building the capacities of the KP and other public safety institutions to combat and prevent all forms of transnational threats, such as organized crime, cybercrime, economic crime, corruption, terrorism and illicit trafficking of drugs. It continued to focus on training-of-trainers activities and plans to do the same in the future. The DSPS also contributed to the reviewing of several strategies and action plans that aim to enhance the security sector.

With the signed Brussels Agreement between Prishtinë/Priština and Belgrade and with the set priority from the Mission to integrate and provide training to the newly recruited police officers of the Regional Directorate in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, during the last quarter of 2014, the DSPS conducted several specialized training activities for the Kosovo Police in the northern municipalities in Kosovo. Further, several workshops and meetings with Kosovo Police officers, local residents and government officials were held in efforts to promote and establish a community safety infrastructure in the north.

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

DHRC SMS has a total of 17 staff members, six international and 11 local staff members. Five staff members are based in the HQ, while the rest are deployed to all OMiK Regional Centres. DHRC SMS field teams cover all seven police regions (Ferizaj/Uroševac, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Pejë/Peć, Prishtinë/Priština, Prizren) and provide information that is analysed and channelled to the Kosovo Police Management.

¹⁰ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or populations, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

¹¹ These numbers are smaller than the numbers used when drafting the Executive Summary of this report. In order to provide greater detail about the relative effort devoted various topics, the counting method used in the Executive Summary divided all projects into discrete activities whenever possible.

Organized Crime in General

Organized crime continues to be focused upon by the Kosovo Police in line with the 2012-2017 national strategies and action plans that tackle this nefarious issue. Weak internal economic performances as well as external environments continue to affect the conditions within Kosovo regarding organized crime networks.

A special focus in this field has been ongoing and progress is continuing. In the last year, the Kosovo Police has concentrated on the fight against organized crime, with specific attention paid to prevention. This attention has been along the lines of intelligence gathering, which has seen a decrease of 11 per cent in investigative crime cases overall. A recent successful joint investigations operation included the use of covert measures and resulted in the dismantling of a criminal network that engaged in the smuggling of fuel, tobacco and other commodities. Progress continues in this field, but it is still to be regarded as a foremost concern, despite a claim by the Kosovo Police that 53 criminal networks were removed.

The European Union (EU) report in late 2013 stated that the ability of Kosovo Police intelligence-led policing capacity and strategy needs to be strengthened, with analytical skill being further developed and interagency co-operation strategy reinforced. In May, in an effort to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the police service and with a focus on empowering the Kosovo Police to deliver timely policing intelligence, a new software system was introduced by the European Commission Liaison Office, which resulted in the upgrading of IT infrastructure within the police, particularly through upgrading the Kosovo Police Information System and the Criminal Intelligence System and the training of its staff to use the upgraded systems.

From 12-16 May, the Mission delivered advanced training on organized crime investigation tactics and techniques to 14 officers of the Kosovo Police Directorate against Organized Crime. The course provided the participants with presentations on topics such as identification of organized crime groups, special investigation methods and strategies – mainly surveillance, undercover operations and informant handling, risk analysis, long-term investigation cases, seizure and confiscation – and intelligence-led policing.

On 22 May, the Mission, in co-operation with Sanofi¹², organized a seminar on tackling counterfeit pharmaceutical products, gathering 18 participants from the relevant Kosovo authorities involved in this line of work. This event was a follow-up to the previous Intellectual Property Rights Seminar held in June 2013 and the UNODC Regional Seminar to Combat Fraudulent Medicines held on November 2013. The seminar provided valuable inputs for identification of certain counterfeit pharmaceutical products, explained the current situation in Kosovo with regards to such products and helped in identifying main challenges that Kosovo institutions face in this field. The seminar was concluded with findings and recommendations for future steps that need to be taken to successfully tackle this negative phenomenon, which poses real hazards to public health in Kosovo and can also produce other negative effects, such as providing an area of increased interest for organized crime networks.

On 29 May, the Mission organized a workshop for the first annual review of the Strategy and Action Plan on Intelligence-Led Policing 2013-2017. The goal of the workshop was to assess the practical implementation of the objectives, parameters and actions foreseen in the action plan during 2013-2014, as well as to prepare a report with recommendations for further actions. Along the representatives of the Mission, senior officers of relevant Kosovo Police structures and the members of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), foreseen as

¹² Sanofi is a French private pharmaceutical company.

supporting partners to the police in implementing the action plan, participated and contributed in the workshop.

From 16-20 June, the Mission provided the airport staff, Kosovo Police and Customs officers with training on Airport Security Operation Management at the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety. In line with its overall objective, the 13 participants of the course were provided with a range of skills and key insights into airport operations and safety management. The main focus was placed on how the airport functions as an operational entity, what the key information flows between participants and agencies are and how to maximize security efficiency. The majority of the training focused on internationally recognized techniques and methods that are used in protecting passengers, staff and aircraft from accidental or malicious harm, crime and other threats.

On 11-12 September, the Mission organized a seminar on Addressing Legal and Practical Challenges of Law Enforcement Agencies in Prishtinë/Priština, which gathered the representatives of Judiciary, Special Prosecution, Prosecution Office, Kosovo Police, international organizations and attorneys-at-law. The goal of this activity was to identify and discuss about legal and practical challenges of law enforcement agencies in the effective and efficient combating of organized crime and terrorism, while complying with human rights requirements. The main topics discussed during the seminar covered the current legislation; role of the police, prosecution, courts and attorneys during investigations and criminal prosecutions; exchange of information between police, prosecution and defence council; standardization of legal proceedings during interrogation, seizures and confiscation; and role of international organizations in Kosovo and international legal aid. The seminar ended with adoption of findings and recommendations for further reference.

In its efforts to build institutional capacity to implement the national strategies and action plans against organized crime, narcotics and terrorism, the Mission facilitated meetings of the Kosovo Police Organized Crime and International Coordination Unit managers with their counterparts from the police organizations of Albania, Croatia, Hungary, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at their locations. The purpose of these meetings, which took place from 15-22 September, was to enhance regional police co-operation, exchange of information and planning of joint case investigations. Besides getting acquainted with their regional counterparts in person, these meetings enabled the police managers to identify the prevention of migrant smuggling and trafficking of narcotics, as well as the prevention and combating of extremism and terrorism, as core areas where an increased co-operation is required.

From 29 September to 3 October, the Mission delivered a five-day training programme for 16 Kosovo Police officers focusing on advanced investigation techniques for hate crime. The participants were trained on the current Kosovo legislation, including the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, hate crime history, hate crime pyramid ladder and the minimum standards of investigation. In addition, case history was discussed at length with a focus on the strengths and weaknesses of various investigations.

From 13-17 October, the Mission delivered a training course on airport security check points for 20 airport security officers. The overall objective of the training was to train the security staff in internationally recognized techniques and methods used in protecting passengers, staff and aircraft from accidental/malicious harm, crime and other threats. The main focus of the course was placed on how the airport functions on operational entities and what interpersonal skills are required to deal with cultural differences and potentially disruptive passengers, both men and woman.

Supported by the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the Mission commenced the opening segment of a two-year project on 27 October, centred on the training of the Kosovo Police and the Albanian State Police in the development of a

Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA). This two-week training, which aimed to have both police services meet the required Europol standards, was conducted in Albania, where 12 intelligence analysts from both police services (six from each) were trained on strategic assessment and the necessary components required for the SOCTA. The purpose of this OSCE-DCAF project is for both police services to meet international required policing standards, to improve their operational capacities and to meet the requirements of their respective policing strategic development plans.

From 10-14 November, the Mission trained 18 Kosovo Police officers from various police stations and regions on strategic assessment and tactical tasking and co-ordination. This one week training, held at Kosovo Academy for Public Safety, was intended to have police officers meet the required standard operational procedures on strategic assessment and the necessary components regarding tasking and co-ordinating resources. The purpose of this course was to have the police service meet the international required policing standards, to improve their operational capacities and to fulfil the requirements of the Kosovo Police organized crime policing strategic development plans.

On 18 November, the Mission organized the Regional Conference on Combatting Organized Crime and Transnational Threats, the aim of which was to examine the common transnational threats in relation to organized crime and to highlight emerging threats to the region as a whole, as well as to set up constant information and experience exchange through legal assistance or contact points. Around 60 representatives from various law enforcement agencies, institutions and academics from several European countries participated in the event to exchange best practices on tackling this phenomenon. Findings and recommendations were drawn at the end of the event and shared with the institutions involved.

From 25-30 November, the Mission organized three consecutive workshops for the third annual review of the 2012-2017 strategies and action plans against organized crime, narcotics and terrorism. The goal of these workshops was to assess the practical implementation of the activities covered in the respective action plans for the period 2013-2014 and to prepare the report with recommendations for further actions. The workshops gathered representatives of the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Health and Education; judicial and prosecutorial councils; Kosovo Police; courts; Prosecutor's Office; the Mission and other relevant stakeholders involved as implementing institutions and agencies in the action plan.

Migrant Smuggling

The Mission implemented a three-stage activity comprising an international joint practical exercise on migrant smuggling, which took place from September to November 2014. The goal of this activity was to assess the regional co-operation mechanisms in the area of migrant smuggling, identify shortcomings and provide recommendations on how to better investigate and combat migrant smuggling in the region.

On 4 September, the Mission organized the first phase of the exercise on countering migrant smuggling, which consisted of a preparation meeting and gathered police and prosecution representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, as well as from Kosovo, which all later participated in the practical exercise held from 23-26 September. During this meeting, the participants introduced their legal frameworks and shared their experiences through real cases of migrant smuggling where international co-operation was involved. Afterwards, the draft scenario for the exercise prepared by the Mission was jointly adjusted in conformity with the real capabilities of the participating countries in the sense of implementing the exercise.

Following the preparatory meeting, the second stage, an exercise named “Balkan Summer” designed to simulate a real-life operation, was organized by the Mission from 23-26 September. In this exercise, a group of migrants facilitated by members of a regional criminal organization commenced their journey from Turkey, passing through Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to Kosovo, from where they were moved further by the smugglers to Montenegro and Albania. During the exercise all aspects of a ‘live’ international investigation were undertaken, including the judicial procedures enabling the use of all necessary investigation techniques such as interception of communication and GPS surveillance. The exercise was successfully concluded on the night of 26 September, where a simultaneous arrest operation was carried out in all the named locations and 16 suspects were arrested and four victims identified. Also, an operation control room was established at the police premises in order to co-ordinate the actions of the participating law enforcement agencies during the operation.

After the successful operation, the Mission successfully completed the event on 20 November with the debriefing meeting it organized with all participating representatives of the regional law enforcement agencies. During this event, the representatives of all police services and public prosecutors involved presented the activities and measures undertaken in their respective areas, and, based on the experience gained during the exercise, they shared their views on successes and shortcomings in combating migrant smuggling in the region. In addition, due to the valuable networking opportunities that all three stages of the event provided, they all appraised it as very beneficial in enhancing joint investigations of real cases in the future. Based on the participants’ conclusions, the meeting ended with several recommendations, which are expected to be implemented in order to improve the co-operation among participating agencies and to ensure better delivery of results in the future.

Criminal Investigations/Criminal Intelligence

In its criminal investigations on specific serious crimes, the Kosovo Police has demonstrated an increase in tackling human trafficking and the smuggling of narcotics, weapons and goods, which has resulted in an 18 per cent arrest increase for these types of offences. This success is due to increased internal supervision and highlighting the dangers of corruption and individual bad behaviours. An additional factor is the superior knowledge of the 2013 Criminal Procedure Code by the officers themselves. Criminal intelligence of the Kosovo Police continues to develop with both internal and international partners. International information exchange has increased by 160 per cent in 2014 and inter-institutional material by 45 per cent compared to the year before.

From 20-24 October, the Mission provided operational crime intelligence training to 19 Kosovo Police officers from the regions, whose responsibilities included intelligence gathering and risk assessment. The training aimed to provide officers in the field with the skills and knowledge needed to ensure an identical approach on criminal intelligence to that used by their colleagues in the centre. The course covered topics such as intelligence sources and intelligence gathering, analysing and dissemination, and a final exercise on operational intelligence. The course also introduced the participants to the most common pitfalls in the work of intelligence, biases to avoid and employment of intelligence in finding, reducing or preventing crime trends.

Cybercrime

Despite the fact that cybercrimes are an increasing threat worldwide due to the increased number of online financial transactions, output of the Kosovo Police Cybercrime Unit is still low. In 2013, this unit dealt with 19 cases compared to 428 cases dealt with by the Narcotics Unit; whereas in 2012 they only had 11 cases compared to 348 of narcotics in the same

year. The Cybercrime Unit still needs support in further enhancing the capacities of its investigators, in part due to the fact that they do not share the same level of skills. They are also in need of on-the-job training to gain practical investigation skills.

The Kosovo Agency on Forensic, in particular the IT Department, continued to receive assistance and training support to further develop its operational capacities. It has been observed by the Mission that the IT Department of the Agency not only needs further training support in the area of digital forensics, but it also lacks technological equipment needed to perform its duties. Currently, the Mission is in a process of an extrabudgetary project to support the Agency to fulfil some of the identified needs of the IT Department, especially in the area of audio and voice analysis. There has also been a lack of governmental funds to enlarge and improve the premises of the IT Department, which currently operates in a very limited and inadequate working space, despite the fact that the statistics from both 2013 and 2014 indicate an increase in demand for its services by both the judiciary and police.

From 5-9 May, the Mission, in co-operation with Turkish National Police, organized an on-the-job training for four forensic and police officers on network forensics in Ankara, Turkey. This training addressed topics such as cryptography and network security; identification, preservation and analysis of evidence of attacks; internet addressing and inter-domain routing; IP prefix hijacking detection and IP trace back. Particular focus was given to report writing on examinations performed and to presentations on the court proceedings.

From 29 September to 3 October, the Mission delivered cybercrime training to ten officers of the Kosovo Police and Kosovo Agency on Forensic. The training was organized to enhance their capacities in combating cybercrimes, with a focus on techniques of encryption, decryption, cryptography and crypto-analysis. The course equipped the participants with knowledge and skills used to tackle organized crime and terrorism, as well as with methods on how to decode messages to prevent terrorist attacks and dismantle terrorist organizations and organized crime networks.

From 20-24 October, ten experienced members of the Kosovo Police attended a five-day training course for first responders to cybercrime delivered by the Mission at the computer laboratory of the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety. The training focused on how to properly respond to and handle the scene involving computers and other technological items, as well as on the practical aspect of identification, seizure and transport of gathered evidence stored on electronic media to the forensic agency for further detailed analysis. This training is expected to assist the police in combating organized crime, including Internet/child pornography, human trafficking, commercial sex detection and bank fraud and to contribute to improving the co-operation between the police and forensic agencies in integrated practices of handling electronic evidence.

Financial Investigations/Money-Laundering

In 2013, Kosovo improved its legislative framework by adopting the implementing legislation on money laundering. Although the investigative capacity of the police is generally good, Kosovo is still at the early stages of delivering outcomes in the effort to fight organized crime, which continues to be a serious challenge.

The main area of concern is around the judicial aspects. The total volume of indictments and judgments in cases of trafficking in narcotics and trafficking in human beings remains low. Law enforcement agencies have been reluctant to initiate financial investigations, and as a result the number of confiscations and sequestrations ordered by the judiciary and executed by the police continues to be low. A major aspect of this is a lack of expertise among prosecutors and judges in specialist areas such as financial crime and procurement fraud.

From 14-18 April, the Mission organized an advanced training on economic crimes and financial investigation for 12 Kosovo Police officers, which was delivered by the experts of the Turkish National Police in Turkey. Aiming to enhance the participants' capacities to combat financial aspects of the organized crime, the training provided them with new insight on public tender abuse, corruption and other economic crime, informant handling, smuggling of commodities, money laundering, seizure and confiscation, as well as the intelligence-led policing.

Corruption

Kosovo still struggles to deal with corruption as it is still allegedly the principle difficulty in doing business in Kosovo, and as such requires business to resort to bribery when dealing with various officials within government or private industry. There are a number of burdensome and costly procedures for companies to undergo in order to obtain business licenses and permits, which lead to increased opportunities for corruption.

The activities of the Kosovo Police Anti-Corruption Special Department over the last 12 months have focused on three main areas of activity: prevention, identification and prosecution of high-level corruption. Overall, 64 cases were either fully investigated or are currently ongoing. There were a total of 29 arrests in 2014 compared to 12 in 2013, while criminal charges saw a slight increase of two per cent.

From 24-28 February, the Mission delivered advanced training in anti-corruption investigation to 16 investigators from various units of the Kosovo Police. The training aimed to enhance the capabilities of these investigators to tackle corruption, covering relevant legal provisions and investigation techniques. The training also covered the development of a strategic action plan.

Drug Trafficking

With regard to narcotics, Kosovo is still regarded by international organizations as a transit area, with drugs entering from Albania, Italy, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Afghanistan. The majority of the narcotics trafficked in Kosovo involve heroin, cocaine and cannabis. Cannabis is the main drug of choice in Kosovo, while cocaine and heroin, though available, are usually trafficked over the border to other countries.

In 2014, a staggering 446 per cent increase of cocaine seizures by law enforcement agents has been supported by a 27 per cent increase in cannabis confiscations. There has been a decrease in heroin seizures by approximately 57 per cent but this can be viewed along with the decline of heroin consumption in Northern Europe.

From 26-28 March, the Mission organized a three-day workshop on drug demand reduction, bringing together the relevant stakeholders. The event included presentations, discussions and working group sessions aimed at improving the co-operation and co-ordination of relevant institutions in reducing drug demand through education and public awareness raising, prevention and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The event was attended by 35 participants representing the Kosovo Police, relevant ministries, Customs, Correctional Service, drug treatment centres and civil society.

From 8-9 October in Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Mission accompanied the representatives of the Kosovo Police and Kosovo Agency on Forensic to a regional round table on "Co-operation Between Law Enforcement and Forensic Officers on Illicit Drug Investigations in the Balkan Region", organized by the OSCE Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit in close collaboration with UNODC and the OSCE Mission in Skopje. The round table covered discussion on the reports of UNODC

related to worldwide drug problems, particularly on new psychoactive substances; briefings from each delegation on the drug and precursor situation in their respective countries; lessons learned on co-operation between forensics and investigations; new methods of drug determination/profiling and scientific and technical advice.

From 24-27 November, the Mission facilitated a basic drug awareness course for eight investigation and traffic officers of the Kosovo Police Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. The training consisted of various lessons delivered by the Mission and its associate instructors from the police drug directorate, prosecution and the NGO Labyrinth. Overall, it provided the participants with insight on the different types of drugs, the drug situation in Kosovo and elsewhere in the world and the Kosovo Police Strategy and Action Plan against Narcotics 2012-2017, as well as with the intelligence-led policing and covert measures lessons.

Counter-Terrorism

Radicalization in Kosovo is currently considered a localized phenomenon affecting a limited number of individuals rather than large groups, and in its various forms is not a new incidence. Nevertheless, radicalization has been on the rise in Kosovo during recent years and has increasingly escalated into violent extremism by some Kosovo inhabitants, both within Kosovo and abroad.

The number of Kosovo inhabitants travelling abroad to Syria and Iraq to support extremist organizations in the capacity of foreign fighters is increasing. Kosovo Police noted that 16 Kosovo Albanians have been reported killed in fighting in Syria. The return of foreign fighters is similarly increasing.

The Kosovo Police Directorate against Terrorism, under the guidance of Office of the Special Prosecutor and Kosovo Police, undertook a large operation in the line of an order for controlling of 60 various locations in the territory of Kosovo, in order to arrest persons who are allegedly members of terrorist groups involved in conflicts outside Kosovo. During this operation, 40 persons in total were arrested and detained, and evidence has been secured for further investigations.

Fifteen representatives from the Kosovo Police, Agency for Emergency Management and Kosovo Agency for Radiation, Protection and Nuclear Safety attended a training on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorist attacks, delivered by the Mission from 8-12 December. The overall objective of the training was to provide the law enforcement agencies with a better understanding of how to address CBRN threats in order to avoid terrorist attacks, as well as to enhance their capacities in identification of potential targets, threat assessment, contingency planning and management of respective crisis.

In addition, during 2014 the Mission facilitated the participation of representatives of local organizations to the following events abroad:

- The Mission accompanied the Director of Kosovo Police Directorate against Terrorism in the Counter-Terrorism Conference in Interlaken, Switzerland on 28 and 29 April. The conference was organized by the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship with the support of the Secretariat's Transnational Threats Department, in close co-operation with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and other OSCE executive structures.
- The Mission accompanied a police officer and a civil society representative to a joint OSCE and Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) workshop "Supporting civil society initiatives to empower women's roles in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT)", held in Istanbul, Turkey on 13-14 May.

- The Mission enabled the participation of two senior Kosovo Police experts and policymakers in the “Advancing Women’s Roles in Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT)” workshop, organized by the Global Counter Terrorism Forum and the Transnational Threats Department of the OSCE Secretariat on 21 and 22 October in Vienna.

Community Safety Development

The Mission continued its commitment to support the implementation of the Kosovo Community Safety and Community Policing Strategies in order to contribute to the development of an effective and sustainable multi-level community safety and security infrastructure in Kosovo for improving the overall safety, security and quality of life throughout Kosovo.

Community Policing

In 2014, the Mission supported the Kosovo Police with facilitation of two workshops for reviewing the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016, which took place on 3 July and 9 December, respectively. The workshops focused on the biannual review of the implementation of the Strategy, providing all actors dealing with community policing with a detailed progress review of the Strategy. Both workshops hosted senior police officers with responsibility in implementing the Strategy alongside the representatives of the Mission, EULEX, ICITAP and local NGOs, where the members of various Kosovo Police pillars reported on the implementation of the Strategy in their respective departments. The findings of these review workshops will form the basis for drafting the assessment report about the current level of the Strategy implementation, which will provide an overview of the progress and the shortcomings to be addressed to improve the implementation process in the future.

On 29 September, the Mission facilitated a half-day seminar on community safety infrastructure for 16 Kosovo Police senior operational managers of the Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. In line with the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016 of the Kosovo Police, the seminar was aimed at providing the regional supervisors, station commanders and middle management with a general overview of the community safety legislation in Kosovo, community safety forums and the requirements and benefits of the successful delivery of community-oriented policing.

On 26 November, the Mission facilitated a one-day workshop on Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016 for 19 operational supervisors of the Kosovo Police Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. The aim of the workshop was to support the Kosovo Police in the implementation of their Community Policing Strategy by the establishment of the Community Safety Awareness Programme 2014. In line with its objective, the workshop served as both a forum for raising local awareness level of the Programme and as a tool to reinforce the concept of solving problems through working in partnership. In addition, it covered the establishment of the community policing, embedding the intelligence-led policing and community-oriented policing models.

In December, the Mission completed a community safety awareness-raising campaign designed to improve the Kosovo Police and communities’ awareness of the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016. The last activity consisted of handing over nine public information boards to Kosovo Police that are sited outside police headquarters and eight police regional directorates. The purpose of these information boards, which will serve as information hubs and can be easily viewed by the public at key locations across Kosovo, is to be a place for all public information relating to policing and community safety activities, such as leaflets, posters and other publications. Moreover, as part of this campaign, earlier in the year 100 pull-up screens and 6000 B2-size full colour posters to promote the Community

Policing Strategy, as well as 23,700 leaflets focusing on crime prevention, were also produced by the Mission. These materials were provided in five languages, Albanian, Serbian, Turkish, Roma and English, and are readily available externally in municipal and public buildings and internally in all police stations.

Community Safety Awareness Programme (CSAP) 2014

In order to continue to support the implementation of the Kosovo Police Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016, starting in March the Mission, jointly with the Kosovo Police and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST), facilitated a workshop, where the newly created working group comprising these institutions designed the Community Safety Awareness Programme (CSAP) 2014. In line with its aim to address the limitations of earlier awareness programmes for schoolchildren Kosovo-wide, the workshop was used to identify and agree on the roles, responsibilities and obligations of the police and MEST in the delivery of the CSAP 2014 and details of timelines involved throughout the programme.

The Mission completed the facilitation of four training-of-trainers sessions on CSAP 2014 in May and June for a mixed group of 90 selected trainers of the Kosovo Police, MEST, school teachers and the municipal directors for education. During these four-day courses, the participating trainers learned about drugs awareness, domestic violence, traffic awareness, exploitation of children, internet safety and other topics that affect young people. These trainers were then engaged in delivering the community safety programme in a pilot scheme, which took place in all pre-university schools of one municipality from October to December 2014. In addition, the Mission also facilitated a workshop which provided 23 police regional directors and heads of departments with the details and tasks of this programme, which also aimed to co-ordinate their activities in implementing it on the departmental and regional level. The programme, which envisions raising the community safety awareness among school students, is expected to become part of the curriculum that will be used in all schools throughout Kosovo, commencing from September 2015.

Upon completion of the programme delivery in the pilot municipality, the Mission supported a joint workshop on 18 December with the representatives of the Kosovo Police, MEST, Municipal Educational Directorate and school representatives to review and evaluate the implementation of the CSAP 2014. The 36 participants attending the workshop mainly discussed the content of this pilot programme for safety awareness in the schools, the feedback from the trainers and students and areas for improvement. Overall, the pilot was acknowledged as a success and it was agreed to proceed with its accreditation through MEST. According to the data from Kosovo Police and MEST, between October and December over 4050 school children participated in the programme. Further, the CSAP was assessed as very successful from all involved stakeholders, including the schoolchildren.

Simultaneously, between 25 September and 19 November the Mission facilitated six one-day regional workshops titled “working in partnership and problem solving” in its efforts to support the Kosovo Police in implementing their Community Policing Strategy. These workshops were carried out in each police region and were attended by senior officers, municipal officials and members of the Local Public Safety Committees. In total, 141 participants took part in these workshops, the aim of which was to act as both a forum for raising the local awareness level and as a means to reinforce the concept of working in partnership to resolve local problems.

Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC)

One major weakness of the community safety forums, such as the Local Public Safety Committee,¹³ observed in the previous years was the lack of capacity in securing co-operation with the local, municipal and central institutions, as the latter were not fully aware of the Committees' capacity to address safety- and security-related issues at the grassroots level. Also, the trained community safety trainers lacked proper skills in guiding the Committee members for initiating, developing and implementing projects to address community concerns through building partnerships with the above-mentioned institutions, which is required for improving the effective functioning of Committees in the field.

The Kosovo Police has institutionalized clear terms of reference and internal standard operating procedures in regard to communication with the Local Public Safety Committees. In addition, the Kosovo Police drafted an Administrative Instruction on "Police Collaboration with Municipalities and Communities", which sets specific communication mechanisms among the police stations and Committees. However, the Mission, as well as members of the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016, observed in 2013 that none of the Committees practiced written and official reporting to their police counterparts. Furthermore, lack of written reports from the Committees results into inefficient information flow to the Municipal Community Safety Councils, where the Kosovo Police and Committee leaders are represented.

Even though the Community Safety Coordination Office (CSCO)¹⁴ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has achieved positive results during the initial stage of capacity building support in 2013, still the core staff of the Office lack knowledge and skills in planning, co-ordinating and facilitating all activities relating to community safety forums, including the independent delivery of capacity building trainings for community safety forums.

In order to support the implementation of the Kosovo Community Safety and Community Policing Strategies, as well as to ensure sustainability, continuity and further development of its activities related to community safety and security, the Mission provided further support for strengthening the capacity of the Community Safety Coordination Office. On 29 October, the Mission facilitated a co-ordination workshop, which was attended by 15 participants from the Coordination Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo Police and the Mission. In addition to identifying the needs for effective functioning of the Coordination Office, the workshop focused on enhancing the abilities of its staff in planning, co-ordinating and facilitating all activities related to community safety. During the workshop, representatives of the Mission presented the capacity building activities for Local Public Safety Committees, Municipal Community Safety Councils and Kosovo Police, including its plans involving the northern municipalities.

To ensure regular communication between Local Public Safety Committees throughout Kosovo, the Mission supported during this year the facilitation of two "LPSC Executive Council" meetings, which took place on 11 June and 15 December. The first executive council meeting, implemented in close co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Skopje, was focused on the establishment of co-operation and sharing of best practices between Local Public Safety Committees from Kosovo and Community Advisory Groups from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in relation to addressing local security and safety concerns.

¹³ Local Public Safety Committees have been established in a number of smaller areas within municipalities, such as remote and multi-ethnic villages, in the interest of effective policing and good relations with all communities. They are composed of local community representatives selected by the community. The Kosovo Police consults these committees on safety and security matters in the areas they cover.

¹⁴ Community Safety Coordination Office established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs serves as a single umbrella for the co-ordination and support of all future community safety forum activities, including the establishment and revitalization of training requirements, project action planning, executive councils, archives, membership validation and all other associated activities that require the Ministry's co-ordination and support.

The second executive council meeting was specifically focused on the achievements in implementation of the second phase of the joint OSCE-Royal Norwegian Embassy project aimed at addressing the community safety concerns. The Committee members delivered presentations on their initiatives implemented for the purpose of sharing best practices, alongside other participants who presented their work to promote community safety. The six newly established Committees were introduced to the executive council, where they presented respective project proposals to be submitted for implementation through the third phase of the above-mentioned project in 2015. For the first time, the members of the newly established Committee from a northern municipality participated in an executive council and presented their proposal for improving safety, security and quality of life in their respective community through police-public partnerships.

Both executive council meetings were attended by the representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo Police, respective municipalities, Royal Norwegian Embassy, international organizations, various NGOs and local media.

To support the implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and ensure sustainability, continuity and further development of its activities related to community safety and security, the Mission continued to facilitate the establishment of Local Public Safety Committees in ethnically mixed and non-Albanian areas, including a northern municipality. In total, three deliveries of community policing training were conducted in May, October and December for the members of ten new Committees, which consisted of modules on partnership building and problem-solving. Both training modules of three deliveries were provided by the Mission's twelve community safety trainers in co-operation with the Mission's staff. Each of the three-day modules mainly focused on equipping the participants with knowledge and skills on topics covering the philosophy of community safety and community policing, partnership building, facilitation skills, analysing problems related to safety, security and quality of life, as well as the principles of project management. The participants were additionally guided in developing project proposals based on the prioritized concerns of the respective communities, which will subsequently be implemented through the joint OSCE-Royal Norwegian Embassy project to support community safety initiatives through safety committees in 2015.

In total, 88 members of ten newly established Committees were trained, bringing the total number of Committees to 43.¹⁵ A high level of Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Roma communities' representation in the new Committees clearly demonstrated the increase in trust toward the police and the willingness of non-majority communities to be involved in community safety initiatives throughout Kosovo. In addition, as a part of the capacity building programme, all trained Committees organized community meetings in order to enhance the visibility of the new Committees and establish communication links with the respective municipalities and other actors working in the area of community safety. A total of 20 community meetings were held, two per each new Committee, with the assistance of the Mission in 2014.

On 17-21 November, the Mission conducted a five-day training course for 15 members of the recently trained Local Public Safety Committees selected as community safety trainers. The purpose of this training was to equip the members of eight new Committees with specific training techniques in order to expand their partnership and problem-solving skills, as well as to support the promotion of community policing philosophy in different regions throughout Kosovo. The trainers will be added to the trainers' database and will become an integral part of the future capacity building training programme for community safety forums led by the Community Safety Coordination Office.

In order to enrich the capacity building programme for community safety forums through the Community Safety Coordination Office, as well as to recap the achievements of this Office in

¹⁵ As a result of structural changes within the Kosovo Police Station of Kamenicë/Kamenica, six Committees were merged into one. Therefore, the total number of established and trained Committees is currently 43.

2014, the Mission organized a summarizing workshop which was held on 17 December in Prishtinë/Priština. The workshop hosted the staff of the Office, alongside the representatives of the Mission, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo Police Directorate of Community Policing and Crime Prevention and ICITAP. During the workshop, the Coordination Office staff reported on the progress achieved during the year, identified gaps and shortcomings, made plans for improvements and elaborated on the action plan of the Office for 2015.

Throughout the year, the Mission implemented the second phase of the joint OSCE and Royal Norwegian Embassy project to help improve safety and inter-ethnic relations in local communities. As a result, 22 initiatives of the Local Public Safety Committees were implemented and the representatives of different ethnic communities (including women, youth and the elderly) in the respective communities throughout Kosovo directly benefited from improved safety conditions. These implemented initiatives mainly covered activities such as installation of security and surveillance cameras; provision of IT, sport equipment and items for kids with special needs; construction of school sports infrastructure and environmental classes; improved environmental conditions in a community through cleaning activities, as well as awareness of schoolchildren on environmental protection and first aid; street lighting; improved road safety infrastructure; and co-operation between different ethnic groups through two “youth camps for better future”. In addition, safety conditions were improved in ten different schools through construction of pavements within their schoolyards and fenced stairs.

Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC)

Following the 2013 local elections in Kosovo, the Municipal Community Safety Councils¹⁶ were established in 34 out of 38 municipalities in Kosovo, with the four northern municipalities only recently having begun their function under Prishtinë/Priština administrative system. While the majority of the Councils are mainly compliant with the requirements of the relevant administrative instruction, in most cases there are still shortcomings in representation, as well as in drafting and adoption of working plans. Commitment and dedication of the Councils’ chairpersons varies between municipalities, while in some areas members complain of non-payments and lack of funds for community safety initiatives.

The Mission continued to build institutional capacity of the municipal and grassroots-level community safety forums by contributing to new and sustainable solutions to enhance communication between the Councils, Committees and the Kosovo Police, especially in those municipalities where Committees have not been established. For this purpose, between March and December the Mission organized 21 one-day community policing seminars as part of its capacity building training for Councils, where the mayors/Council chairpersons, Council co-ordinators, police station commanders and senior officials from the headquarters, sector leaders and representatives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs discussed the benefits of establishing Committees as effective community policing tools and ways of improving co-operation between the grassroots and municipal levels. In most municipalities, the mayors recognized the advantages of community engagement on local and neighbourhood level and agreed to undertake actions toward initiating the establishment of new Committees. Although full results will not be seen until 2015, the Mission’s capacity building programme has so far contributed to increasing the number of municipalities where Committees were established from 17 to 25 by the end of the year.

The Mission also continued to provide support to the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2016 in drafting the central-level monitoring mechanism for collection and analysis of community safety-related

¹⁶ Municipal Community Safety Councils are consultative bodies formed in Kosovo municipalities in order to foster dialogue between Kosovo Police, municipal authorities and civil society on security issues.

information. Through a series of meetings and a final workshop, the Mission supported the Steering Group in finalizing the document that contributes to the enhanced capacity of Councils to share information and consequently receive clearer guidelines and recommendations from the central level. Similarly, the Mission facilitated a process of creating the reporting guidelines for Councils by supporting a sustainable reporting mechanism for these safety forums.

Furthermore, on 12 November the Mission supported the Kosovo Police and the Steering Group for Monitoring Implementation of the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2016 with a simulation exercise on reporting and information sharing between the chairpersons of Local Public Safety Committees, the Kosovo Police and Municipal Community Safety Councils. As a result of the joint work from September to November, technical and advisory support was provided to the Steering Group and Kosovo Police in creating a sustainable reporting mechanism that contributes to more effective monitoring and evaluation of community safety forums in the future. With nearly all Committee chairpersons present at the workshop and seven regional community policing co-ordinators supporting their work, using real-life scenarios related to community safety in Kosovo, the Mission introduced the participants to a reporting tool prepared by the Kosovo Police, who were also authorized by the Steering Group to amend and finalize the document. Conclusively, the reporting tool allows for accurate, timely and effective information flow on community safety concerns and initiatives from the local to the municipal level.

In addition, on 3 December the Mission supported the Ministry of Internal Affairs in organizing a Conference for Mayors as Chairpersons of the Municipal Community Safety Councils, in order to assess the progress and challenges of the Councils and present the newly developed reporting mechanisms for municipal and local community safety forums. During the conference (which was attended by the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, members of the Steering Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2016, municipality mayors and the OSCE Head of Mission in Kosovo), the Steering Group presented a report on performance of the Councils since the beginning of the implementation of the strategy. On behalf of the Steering Group Strategy Co-ordinator, the representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs presented the two Meeting Report tools for Councils and the Local Public Safety Committees, which will both help to better track the pace of the implementation of the Strategy. The Mission took an active part in assisting in the drafting of the aforementioned tools, as well as in printing and distributing the tools to all municipality mayors and Local Public Safety Committees chairpersons who are members of the Councils. The Mission expects that these comprehensive reporting mechanisms on community safety forums activities, in both local and municipal levels, will be established and functional as of January 2015.

Finally, the Mission supported the designing and printing of an illustrated Informative Brochure on Community Policing for northern Kosovo, which was published in four languages. The brochure describes the benefits of implementing the community policing concept in northern municipalities, including the establishment of Local Public Safety Committees and Municipal Community Safety Councils, as well as the Mission-led support to the Kosovo Police in capacity building for community safety forums in the recent years. In co-operation with the Kosovo Police Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, the Mission presented the brochure to the mayors and the police station commanders of four municipalities in northern Kosovo from 9-12 December. The brochure allows for a clearer and more determined approach of the Kosovo Police toward mixed communities residing in northern Kosovo in 2015, when the establishment of local and municipal safety forums is to occur, following the expected positive political developments.

Training Development

Throughout the year, the Mission continued to provide support to the Kosovo Police, not only at the operational level by conducting training for its officers, but also at the strategic level by supporting and providing assistance in the revision and evaluation of the training strategy. The current situation shows that although there is progress in training development, the Kosovo Police continues to need support in providing their staff with advanced knowledge and expert-level skills in some specialized policing areas.

On 28-29 January, with the assistance of the Swedish Government and the OSCE, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) organized a regional workshop in Minsk titled "Responding to violence against women: the role of the police" for members of the Ministry of Interior and senior police officers from Belarus and Moldova. At the invitation of UNFPA, the Mission provided an international expert on domestic abuse, stalking, harassment and honour-based violence, who, along with an international expert from the Austrian police, provided a number of presentations to some 30 delegates from Belarus and Moldova. High-ranking police officers from these countries also delivered presentations on how domestic abuse was addressed in their respective countries and discussions held reflected the complexity involved in dealing with domestic abuse issues. As a result, a number of recommendations were drawn, which the delegates will take back to their respective police and ministerial institutions.

From 10-14 March, in co-operation with the Turkish National Police, the Mission organized an on-the-job training on data recovery and IT forensics for twelve officers of the Kosovo Police and Kosovo Agency on Forensic in Ankara, Turkey. In line with its objective, the training mainly focused on collecting digital evidence and forensic information from IT equipment and mobile devices, thus qualifying the officers to conduct such forensic investigation processes in the future.

From 7-11 April, the Mission facilitated the participation of six police and forensic officers in a specialized on-the-job training on mobile phone forensics with the Turkish National Police in Turkey. The officers enhanced their skills in handling software and hardware used to examine mobile phones, extracting data deriving from SMS, video and audio files, as well as the retrieval of deleted data, in accordance with relevant international standards. The training was part of the Mission programmes to strengthen local capacities to combat organized crime.

Additionally, from 14-18 April the Mission supported the participation of six forensic officers and police investigators in an on-the-job training with the Turkish National Police in Ankara, Turkey on special investigation techniques in relation to audio voice analysis. The participants primarily learned about the software and hardware used for audio voice recognition and analysis and the enhancement process using different filters. This training is aligned with the objective of improving the capacity of the participants to combat ICT crimes, organized crime and cybercrime.

Moreover, from 21-24 April the Mission facilitated a study visit of five senior officers from the Kosovo Police witness protection unit to Ankara and Istanbul, Turkey to gain expertise in running effective and efficient witness protection systems. The training also addressed issues such as co-operation among local institutions and with international stakeholders in exchanging witnesses and ensuring their protection.

From 28 April to 2 May, the Mission delivered a training-for-trainers on signature analysis and detection of suspicious travel documents to twenty Kosovo Police officers. The course was aimed at increasing the operational awareness of the police to detect forged travel documents, as well as to improve their skills in performing initial signature analysis at crossings points. The course involved sessions on technological and technical features of travel documents complemented by case studies used to illustrate investigation

techniques. Furthermore, from 6-8 May, the Mission organized three one-day seminars on this topic for 60 police officers from all police operational regions, which were delivered by the trainers trained by the Mission a week before.

From 10-13 June, the Mission delivered a training-of-trainers course on workplace assessment and evaluation for eight Kosovo Police officers at the premises of the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety. Following the basic training provided to them last year, the aim of this activity was to further build on the trainers' capacity in the area of assessment of personnel in the workplace environment. As a result, the participants gained new knowledge and skills on how to organize and conduct training sessions on workplace assessment, formative and summative assessment, principles of assessment and planning, assessment rubrics and methods of gathering data.

From 4-8 August, the Mission conducted an in-house training of trainers in curriculum design for ten police trainers, in order to assist the Kosovo Police in establishing a sustainable system on this subject matter. The purpose of this practical course was to enhance the capacities of these trainers in developing effective curricula to support their respective training programmes. The course mainly covered an analysis of the training needs and the organizational performance, as well as development of training content, lesson plans, training aids and hand-outs.

A five-day advanced training course for ten members of the Kosovo Police Close Protection Unit on the transfer of arrested and wanted persons was delivered by the Mission from 18-22 August at a police base in Lipjan/Lipljan. The training, which was organized and developed as a follow-up to a basic course delivered in November last year, focused on the transfer of high-risk prisoners to and from Kosovo and included practical exercises and simulations. The main goal of this training was to build up the know-how within Kosovo Police, as these trainees will be tasked to deliver the same training to other officers who will be assigned to this unit in the future. The course curricula included the legal basis for transfer of arrested persons; vehicle, bus and airplane transfer operations; security measures; and techniques and methods of defensive and offensive tactics prior, during and after the transfer.

On 17 September, the Mission, supported by the Kosovo Police Training Division, organized a training session on digital photography for 20 Kosovo Police officers from the four northern municipalities. In addition, the Mission donated ten digital cameras to Kosovo Police officers to respond to crime and traffic accident scenes properly equipped. Through theoretical and practical sessions, the training aimed at improving the operational and investigative capabilities of police officers to effectively fight crime.

Twenty trainers and supervisors of the Kosovo Police Special Operations Unit received a five-day training course on 'understanding group dynamics and mass psychology and managing conflicts through negotiation skills', conducted by the Mission from 22-26 September. The training mainly taught the participants to identify group dynamics and mass psychology while dealing with crowds and controlling riots; define social movements; distinguish between crowd and group structures of demonstrations; categorize individual types of demonstrations and tactics used by demonstrators to achieve their goals; and know general rules for how to go into a conversation/negotiation with these groups.

From 13-17 October, 16 Kosovo Police crime scene investigators attended a five-day training on shooting incident reconstruction delivered by the Mission at the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety premises. The purpose of this training was to enhance the crime scene experts' skills on forensic investigations of shooting incidents.

From 15-17 October, the Mission enabled two representatives of the Agency for Emergency Management to attend the regional fire management training in Antalya, Turkey, which was organized by the OSCE in close co-operation with the Government of Turkey and the Global

Fire Monitoring Centre. The training targeted the personnel of the relevant agencies from the countries of the South Caucasus and Balkan regions and focused on strengthening the capacities of trainers and fire brigade leaders in preparedness, prevention and response to large wildfires and in engagement of local communities in wildfire prevention, preparedness and response.

From 3-21 November, the Mission delivered three different one-week modules with a focus on crowd control management to the senior and mid-level police officers of the Kosovo Police Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. The aim of the training was to enhance the senior and mid-level officers' knowledge and skills on group dynamics and mass psychology, as well as in managing conflicts through negotiations while dealing with crowds and controlling riots. The training targeted 32 officers from both strategic and operational levels and included theoretical and practical sessions on how to successfully plan and conduct crowd and riot control operations that demand high co-ordination with other units and agencies. Moreover, the training also provided the senior managers and responsible officers in the regional operational command centre with advanced skills and best practices on designing, running and supporting a crisis operational command centre.

Ten officers of the Kosovo Agency on Forensic received training on forensic video-image technologies and security camera systems delivered by the Mission from 17-21 November. The participants learned about methods and techniques of conducting video-image analysis, security camera systems and the tools used on systems network, as well as about report writing on examinations performed.

As part of its continued support to the accreditation process of the Kosovo Agency on Forensic through internationally accredited forensics experts in the area of DNA analysis and chemistry analysis, the Mission conducted two accreditation assessments of DNA and drug analysis sections within the Forensic Agency in November. With the Agency having applied for accreditation of its main services earlier in 2014, the purpose of this exercise was to determine if they fulfil the criteria for accreditation in these two areas. The first assessment covered the specific methods used by the Agency on DNA extraction from hair, tissues, bones and teeth, as well as differentiated extraction of semen; the second looked into how the Agency handles drug analysis, such as gas chromatography analysis and mass spectrometer as general methods for drug analysis. Following the assessments, in December 2014 the Mission produced the assessment reports based on the accreditation standards set by the Kosovo Directorate of Accreditation, which will make an official decision in relation to the formal accreditation of these services within the agency upon the conclusion of the process.

From 24-28 November the Mission provided the 20 senior managers and responsible officers of the Kosovo Police Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North with a general overview of the planning and management of police resources in order to ensure effective and efficient management of the regional directorate financial and other resources. The purpose of the training was to enhance the senior and mid-level officers' knowledge and skills on effective and efficient resource management and proper resource allocation in accordance with the policies and needs of the organization.

Ten representatives of the Kosovo Agency on Forensic attended a five-day training in the area of forensics video-image enhancement and restoration delivered by the Mission from 24-28 November. During the course, the forensic experts were provided with practical insight on forensic video analysis, the use of tools, methods and techniques for video-image enhancement and restoration, digital video recovery and how to process digital videos with different software.

Fifteen traffic officers of the Kosovo Police Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North received training on traffic accident management delivered by the Mission from 1-5

December. The purpose of this training primarily focused on instructing the officers on forensic mathematical reconstruction methods and associated knowledge on best police practices of investigating different factors which cause road traffic collisions. The training acquainted the participants with general guidelines of accident investigation, traffic accident scene examination, investigation of pedestrian vehicle accidents and investigation of multi-vehicle traffic accidents.

The training delivered by the Mission from 8-12 December provided ten Kosovo Police surveillance officers and police technicians with a general overview of covert electronic surveillance techniques and various related technology used by law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. During the training, particular attention was given to the human rights aspect of covert investigation measures and proper evidence recording.

From 8-12 December, 16 representatives of the Kosovo Police and Kosovo Agency on Forensic attended the training-of-trainers on blood spatter analysis conducted by the Mission at the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety. In line with its purpose, upon completion of the training the participants demonstrated the skills required to deliver this training to the peers of their respective units.

On 17 December, the Mission organized and facilitated a workshop to review the annual implementation of the Kosovo Police Training Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2018, with the participation of 12 senior police officers tasked to oversee the training needs of the Kosovo Police. The participating representatives of the training department and the training co-ordinators principally elaborated on the training needs analysis report, challenges met in co-ordinating the training activities, the findings during the implementation of the Strategy, quality assurance and the continued development of a sustainable police training system.

Security and Safety Education

As an executive agency within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (hereafter the Academy) is the only institution responsible for providing vocational, higher education and capacity building in the field of public safety sciences for the Kosovo Police, Correctional Service, Probation Service, Customs, Emergency Management Agency, Police Inspectorate of Kosovo and other parties in this line of work.

The Faculty meets the training and education needs of public safety agencies and provides adequate services and degree programmes on security sciences compatible with European Union standards. Further, the quality management system within the Faculty is based on the main principles of European Foundation for Quality Management, while Bologna and Copenhagen standards apply to vocational and bachelor practical and research-oriented curricula development. Supported by the Mission, the Academy has also commenced its path to further upgrade career development of the Kosovo Police leadership by introducing post-academic education programmes in security sciences.

With its expertise during the drafting stage of the legislation for upgrading law enforcement vocational training into higher education programmes, the Mission has supported the Academy since its inception and has also supported the implementation of the European Union Twinning Project "Improved Education in the Public Safety and Security Sector", led by implementing countries Finland and Estonia, which aims to further develop an accountable democratic Academy for Public Safety. The Mission supported its partners in drafting all key legal and sub-legal acts, which were subsequently approved by the government and recognized by the Kosovo Accreditation Agency. The outcome of this successfully implemented project came to light on 1 July, when the Kosovo Council of Quality Assurance officially accredited the Academy's Bachelor Programme for Public Safety for a period of three years (2014-2017).

In a joint effort with the Kosovo Police, from 5-12 May the Mission concluded the facilitation of four workshops to raise awareness of women and Serbian, Bosnian, Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities to join the police structures. Eighty young people from 18 to 25 years of age (out of which 16 females and 12 males came from the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities underrepresented in the police) attended these workshops held in four municipalities. The workshops, which aimed to encourage the participants to join the police and contribute to security and safety throughout Kosovo, acquainted the participants with the institution's application modalities and selection procedures, police legislation and key principles of democratic policing, community policing and police oversight. Striving to promote multi-ethnic police structures by stressing the importance of equal gender and community representation, which is also a priority of the Kosovo Police, the Mission will continue to facilitate such workshops in other municipalities.

In its efforts to ensure closer relations and trust between all communities and the public safety agencies, on 14 and 15 June the Mission supported the annual Mini Olympics for People with Disabilities, organized by the Parents Organization of Children with Disabilities and the Kosovo Pre-Olympics Committee at the Academy. Around 500 people with disabilities and their family members from different communities participated in different sporting activities held during this event, which aims to promote better integration of people with disabilities in society and to increase their co-operation with public safety providers. The event was also attended by representatives of the Pre-Olympic Committee of Albania and other national and international institutions and organizations.

From 8-12 December, the Mission organized a study visit for delegates of the Kosovo Police and the Academy to the German Police University in Muenster, Germany. The aim of this activity was to collect first-hand information on post-academic senior police educational programmes and ranking systems, as well as to provide the senior officials of the Kosovo Police and the Academy with a model on how to set up and develop master degree programmes on security sciences compatible with European Union standards applied in high-level education curricula, including research and development. During this four-day visit, the study group obtained first-hand information from the university academics on senior police education and leadership system, quality assurance and didactics, accreditation and related standards of the Bologna process, practical and research-oriented curricula development and budgeting. In accordance with its aim to further support the development of higher education in the Academy, the possibilities of exchanging lecturers and mobility of students and other areas of potential future co-operation were also looked into.

Public Safety Awareness

In support of its guiding principle that public confidence is a key element to ensure a transparent security sector, the Mission's Public Safety Awareness component continued its activities to increase awareness raising and enhance co-operation between the police and the people in Kosovo. During the reporting period, the Mission, in co-operation with the Kosovo Police, organized several training courses, workshops, conferences and public awareness-raising activities, which helped reach the set objectives. In addition, in accordance with the Community Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016, the process of establishing a "police corner" in a friendly environment within the premises of the Kosovo Police, has started with the Mission's support.

Given that police, the media and the public all benefit from trainings in media relation and other awareness-raising activities, the Mission assessed the impact of its previously conducted activities in order to plan future ones. From the evaluation of the trainings and workshops done by the Kosovo Police and the Agency for Emergency Management, activities delivered by the Mission had a direct impact on the performance of public safety institutions, which translates into a better communication with the public. Police officers trained to communicate with the media and the public understand the importance of

information sharing with the Kosovo Police Press and Public Information Office, hence the number of press conferences covering issues of interest to the public increases. The majority of stories covered by the media involve the efforts of the police officers to deal with crisis situations but also include public safety awareness-raising campaigns. The Communication Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2016 and the Kosovo Police Standard Operating Procedures, which specifically relate to the media and public relation and were drafted with the help of the Mission, provide clear and straightforward guidance on how to deal with the media and the public. As a result, the Kosovo Police, Police Inspectorate of Kosovo, Agency for Emergency Management and the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety, operating under the umbrella of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, also engage with the community through the interactive accounts on social networks, which are helping them to become more transparent and closer to the public.

2014 activities commenced with the media-relations training delivered by the Mission on 3 and 4 March to 17 Kosovo Police and Kosovo Customs supervisors as part of their first-line supervision course. The training covered issues that relate to the media landscape in Kosovo, the legal framework and media monitoring bodies. Through a presentation of several job-specific examples during the training, it was emphasized that professional and resourceful communication between the public safety agencies and the media is of great importance and ultimately beneficial to all communities in Kosovo. Additionally, on 10 and 11 June a similar training was delivered to 120 senior police officers, which mainly covered concrete police-media relation issues, the importance of strategic communication with the media and aspects linked to the media monitoring bodies.

With the support of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, the Mission organized and facilitated a regional conference “Women in the Public Safety Sector”, held on 28 and 29 May in Budva, Montenegro. The conference aimed to strengthen the involvement, role and position of women in the public safety sector at the regional level. It predominantly gathered the representatives of the interior ministries and police services from Albania, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as Kosovo, to share their experiences and challenges in this area, as well as to enhance their future co-operation. Recommendations that all participants agreed upon were compiled at the conclusion of the conference.

On 4 July, the Mission together with the Kosovo Police and the Forum for Civic Initiatives organized a press conference launching the Kosovo-wide traffic safety awareness-raising campaign “Have a nice and SAFE trip during your holidays”. At the press conference, attending media were informed about the content of the campaign, i.e. educating traffic participants on the traffic rules and the drivers’ role in preventing traffic accidents. The traffic safety awareness-raising campaign will be conducted throughout the summer season, including the distribution of leaflets at all border crossings points.

Between 7-10 July, the Mission organized a regional conference on “Youth and Security”, where participants shared their experiences by offering insight into various topics, ranging from school violence, municipal and local safety mechanisms and co-operation between law enforcement and youth. The Conference resulted in a number of joint findings and recommendations to be shared with all relevant institutions and stakeholders. The conference gathered representatives of the OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe, as well as the representatives of ICITAP, Forum for Civic Initiatives, Safer World, KFOR, Kosovo Police, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety and Youth NGO’s involved in the field of youth security.

From 15 September to 3 October, the Mission provided a series of trainings to around 100 Kosovo Police dispatchers and Agency for Emergency Management operators responsible for emergency calls on 192 and 112 phone numbers. Designed by the Mission, the series of

training courses delivered at the police premises in six Kosovo regions taught the participants to understand and recognize the communication shortfalls. The course taught the participants how to receive and prioritize incoming telephone calls regarding crimes in progress; how to show empathy and determine response requirements in accordance with established procedures; emergency intervention and co-operation with other institutions; incomplete calls; and communication with children through the emergency lines with focus on calls related to domestic violence. An important part of the training course was also related to stress and how to identify symptoms with some practical examples related to stress management.

In order to ensure sustainability of the project, from 20-24 October the Mission conducted a training-of-trainers course on communication with the public in emergency situations for 34 dispatchers of the Kosovo Police and the operators of the Agency for Emergency Management. The course provided the participants with a range of topics, including the importance of co-operation, communication, situational awareness, decision-making, teamwork and effect of barriers with a direct impact on dispatchers' performance.

Nineteen officers of the Kosovo Police Regional Directorate Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North received training on media communication in cases of crisis and big events delivered by the Mission from 15-19 December. The purpose of this training was to enhance the communication skills of the police officers through the provision of topics and practical exercises on the role of the media during the crisis, media phases of a crisis, crisis management, the organizational setup and strategic crisis communication with the media and how to generally co-operate with the media. Due to its importance and sensitivity, the legal framework covering crisis management and media relations also formed an important part of the training.

Department of Human Rights and Communities

In 2014, the DHRC SMS carried out monitoring programmes and advised the police on issues such as hate crimes, freedom of expression, security of non-majority communities and use of force. The findings and recommendations deriving from these monitoring exercises were discussed with the KP Management at three round tables that were organized in each of seven police regions. The aim of the sessions was to discuss human rights issues identified during DRHC SMS's monitoring activities.

Through its monitoring activities in 2013, DHRC SMS observed that the KP occasionally violates the right to freedom of expression and produced a non-public report on this issue, which includes analysis of the problem as well as recommendations to the KP. These recommendations included, among others, the need to organize training for KP officers on the right to freedom of expression, as guaranteed under the legal framework and corresponding international standards that are directly applicable in Kosovo. Based on findings of this report, DHRC SMS, in co-operation with the KP Training Department, organized a two-day training in Prishtinë/Priština on the right to freedom of expression for 16 participants on 26-27 March 2014. The participants refreshed their knowledge of human rights standards and Kosovo laws related to the right to freedom of expression, hate speech and the right of LGBT community related to freedom of expression.

The DHRC SMS has also engaged in advocacy and capacity building activities to improve compliance of the KP in the area of use of force. On 12-14 May, DHRC SMS organized three days of training on Critical Incident Management and Protection of Human Rights for 23 Special Operations Unit (SOU) commanding officers. The training was designed to expand on the knowledge that commanding officers had gained during previous trainings on human rights and police ethics organized by DHRC SMS in 2013. Through interactive presentations and exercises, the officers learned about human rights considerations in critical incident management, concentrating on the issues related to use of force (deployment of firearms

and water canon) and the right to peaceful assembly (protest liaising and human rights standards). On 15-16 May, DHRC SMS organized two one-day trainings on Policing of Public Assemblies and Protection of Human Rights for 50 SOU officers. The officers discussed issues related to the freedom of peaceful assembly (Kosovo legal framework, human rights standards, protest control, engaging protestors, liaising with protestors, etc.). Furthermore, on 14-19 September, DHRC SMS organized a study visit to the Metropolitan Police, London, for nine commanding officers in charge of the SOU in order to further improve their knowledge of human rights and police ethics and learn how to integrate human rights and ethics considerations into their work, especially during management of critical incidents.

DHRC SMS has been implementing a comprehensive programme in the area of combating hate crimes, continuing its focus on the KP as first responder to hate crimes. Following the DHRC SMS's extensive advocacy efforts, the KP has included a module on combating hate crimes into both basic and advanced training for KP officers at the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety. On 19-20 May, DHRC SMS organized two days of training on hate crime data collection mechanisms for 21 KP representatives. The lack of data collection on hate crimes was one of the main gaps identified through DHRC SMS's monitoring of KP activities. The lack of official and reliable data on hate crimes in Kosovo prevents the KP to deal with the issue effectively, as without data they cannot identify the real nature and extent of the problem. This training was led by a hate crimes officer from ODIHR who discussed the importance of collecting hate crime data and introduced the participants to the ODIHR ten practical steps on hate crime data collection. The training concluded with a number of key actions being agreed on, including the need for updating current recording forms, which would facilitate the monitoring of hate crime provisions outlined in Kosovo legislation.

On 27-28 May 2014, DHRC SMS organized a two-day training for 18 KP investigating officers and seven Kosovo prosecutors on hate crime investigations. The training resulted from a 2013 assessment of the KP's understanding of hate crimes. This assessment highlighted that, while the KP's understanding of hate crimes had improved since 2011, there were still issues concerning the actual investigation of hate crimes. The first day of the training looked at what a hate crime is before covering relevant international and regional standards, investigating hate crimes using bias indicators and the legal framework in Kosovo. The second day of the training focused on barriers and solutions to effectively prosecute hate crimes and the use of motive evidence. A number of concrete action points were developed between the participants and the trainers, which will enable DHRC SMS to address identified shortfalls.

DHRC SMS also implemented several activities in the newly established Kosovo Police (KP) Region Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, which includes four police stations: Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, ZubinPotok, Leposavić/Leposaviq and Zvečan/Zveçan. SMS organized six sets of round tables, each set consisting of four round tables, i.e. one for each police station. These round tables were used to discuss the already identified human rights issues, conduct a needs assessment and provide human rights capacity building for newly integrated officers. The topic discussed at the first two rounds, held in May and June, was the Kosovo Criminal Procedure Code (KCPC) and its practical implications for their work. The officers learned, among others issues, about the KCPC provisions relevant to their work, such as arrest and detention, police investigation and questioning of suspects and witnesses.

The third and fourth rounds were organized in September and October. The participants learned about the Kosovo *Law on Public Peace and Order* and its practical implications for their work. The sessions were attended by minor offence judges, who answered the officers' questions related to the law as well as explained the importance of taking all relevant data from suspects, technical procedures related to processing of traffic offences and how to proceed in cases related to violations of public peace and order (e.g. related to working hours of café bars).

In November, DHRC SMS organized four round tables in the Mitrovica/Mitrovica North KP region to discuss domestic violence issues. During each round table, a presentation was given to the KP participants on international standards concerning the rights of women and children, as well as regional legislation on domestic violence, roles of different stakeholders in dealing with the issue, and problems and obstacles that might arise during the process.

The aim of the final round of round tables, organized in December, was to receive feedback on the activities implemented by DHRC SMS for 2014. It also gave an opportunity for DHRC SMS to conduct a needs assessment, which will be used for 2015 planning purposes. The participants, newly integrated police officers and KP management, stated that the topics discussed at the round tables were very useful for their daily work.

From April to December 2014, the DHRC Equality, Non-discrimination and Anti-trafficking Section (ENA) supported the Kosovo Agency for Gender Equality and the Office of the Kosovo Coordinators on Domestic Violence to conduct five two-day training workshops on the newly adopted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Protection from Domestic Violence across Kosovo. Overall, the five two-day trainings gathered approximately 213 representatives of the main domestic violence stakeholders and service providers, including Kosovo Police – Domestic Violence Unit. The training workshops, which were facilitated by DHRC ENA together with a selected group of trainers from the institutions themselves, aimed to introduce the new SOPs to the respective stakeholders and service providers and further elaborate on their roles and responsibilities and on tools to improve the implementation of the Kosovo Referral Mechanism for protection of domestic violence victims.

The DHRC Property Section (PS) supported the specialized KP Unit for Securing Cultural and Religious Objects to design and print 7,000 informational leaflets (in Albanian, Serbian, Turkish and English languages) on the rights and responsibilities of this unit with respect to the protection of cultural heritage sites and the Special Protective Zones (SPZs) guarded by the unit. The leaflet also contains practical info, i.e. telephone numbers of KP for addressing activities affecting SPZs or other cultural and religious sites. The targeted audience of the leaflet are residents living near SPZs areas and cultural heritage sites guarded by this unit as well as KP officers at the local level.

In the period 13-24 October 2014, DHRC PS organized six workshops on illegal occupation of properties of non-Albanian communities with representatives of Kosovo Property Agency (KPA), KP and prosecutors. The aim of this activity was to discuss how the KP, in co-operation with the prosecution, could prevent illegal re-occupation of the properties, following the KPA evictions. The participants included 44 KP officers as well as KPA officers and prosecutors.

In the period 18 September to 2 October 2014, five workshops of the DHRC Communities Section (CS) brought together community representatives, civil society, Kosovo Police, municipal leadership and relevant MCSC members to discuss community security concerns. The workshops were organized in Gjilan/Gnjilane, Klinë/Klina, Pejë/Peć, Gračanica/Graçanicë and Rahovec/Orahovac. The five meetings provided an opportunity for over 100 participants to discuss non-majority community security concerns and current and potential actions to address them by municipal institutions and the Kosovo Police. All the participating MCSC members, including Deputy Mayors, committed to regularly include non-majority community concerns on the agenda of MCSC meetings. Discussion at the five workshops reached the general conclusion that representatives of non-majority community need to be more proactive and approach MCSCs with structured ideas on how their concerns could be addressed by the authorities.

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4.4 Mission to Montenegro

Background

The OSCE Mission to Montenegro continued to support the Montenegrin authorities in transforming the Montenegrin Police into a professional, democratic police service, trusted and respected by society. In 2014, the Police Affairs Programme (PAF) within the Mission consisted of three international and four national staff members involved in a variety of police-related activities defined as priorities within the comprehensive police reform process.

In response to a request from the host country, the Mission started to provide assistance to the authorities in the area of security sector reform in addition to law enforcement. To reflect this change of approach, the Mission re-titled its Police Affairs Programme to Security Co-operation Programme in order to better and more accurately describe the work that is being done.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Mission and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) defines the scope of the joint co-operation. In addition to police matters, the Memorandum also focuses on assistance to public administration and the non-governmental sector. Development of a new internal structure and staff recruitment in the MoI and Police remained ongoing in 2014. As a result of the systematisation process, new units in the Police Directorate were established on the following issues: financial investigation, cybercrime, trafficking in human beings and the fight against terrorism.

Strategic Planning and Development

On 18 February, the Mission's police expert on organized crime participated in the working group meeting in Belgrade with representatives of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Ministries of Interior of three South-Eastern European countries and other OSCE field operations. The working group is part of the two-year regional project "Enhancing Capacities for Strategic Analysis in Criminal Investigation: Directorates of the Serbian, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegrin Ministries of Interior". This project is being conducted with Europol and financed by the Swiss Government through DCAF.

Integrity and Internal Control

The Mission supported several activities involving police accountability and ethics, which will be further developed during 2015. In line with the Government's Action Plan on the Judiciary and Fundamental Rights, the Mission provided an assessment to the Police Directorate of the implementation of internal control mechanisms. The issue of corruption will remain a key national strategic priority and will, therefore, continue to be an area of Mission assistance.

On 18 March, the Mission supported printing of the newly adopted Police Code of Conduct, the Police Officers Property File and the File on Complaint Procedures Against Police officers, which were also published on the MoI website. This activity supported enhancing the legality, transparency and integrity of policing in Montenegro.

On 24-25 March, in response to the rise of injuries from traffic accidents, the Mission and the NGO Association of Drivers of Montenegro organized a meeting in Podgorica entitled "Children's Traffic Safety – a joint initiative of all relevant stakeholders in Montenegro". The purpose was to exchange information between organizations and civil

society to improve children's traffic safety. An interagency working group was established to co-ordinate the public awareness campaign held later in the year.

On 13-14 May, the Mission conducted background research and provided recommendations for civil society participants at the first workshop on "Supporting Civil Society Initiatives to Empower Women's Roles in Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism" (VERLT), which was held in Istanbul. The Mission facilitated participation for the NGO "SOS Telephone for Women and Child Victims of Violence". The event is part of the Transnational Threats Department's project on women and countering violent extremism.

On 25 September, the Mission and DCAF organized a seminar on "Priorities and Responsibilities in Fostering Police Integrity in Montenegro". The event provided a platform for dialogue on the achievements, challenges and future efforts to strengthen police integrity. The event was held in co-operation with the Interior Ministry, the Parliament, the Council for Civil Control of the Police and the NGO Institut Alternativa and served to foster a culture of integrity in the daily work of the Montenegrin police. Participants included representatives of the Interior Ministry, Police Directorate, Police Academy, Parliament, Directorate for Anti-Corruption Initiative, Agency for Personal Data and Free Access to Information, Commission for Prevention of Conflict of Interest, Council for Civilian Control of Police, Ombudsman Institution and civil society. The event was organized with financial support from the Embassy of Switzerland in the framework of the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship and was widely reported on in the Montenegrin media.

On 30 September, a 30-day country-wide campaign to increase public awareness of children's traffic safety came to an end. The three priorities it emphasized – to inform, engage and educate – were promoted in partnership with four state ministries, the Police Directorate, three NGOs and the Union of Municipalities. A promotional video, Traffic Safety for Children, can be viewed at http://youtu.be/E_iuQHA2ktY. The media actively participated, publishing information about field lectures and classes on traffic safety. Throughout October, police conducted traffic safety classes for all first-grade children in elementary schools, while local community policing officers increased their presence in school areas.

Police Education and Development

The Mission assisted the MoI and Police Academy in strengthening their training programmes by organizing specialized courses and workshops to increase knowledge of both Police Academy instructors and police officer in the field and by commissioning a needs assessment for the Police Academy. The Trainer Development Course was successfully conducted by Police College instructors under the overall supervision of by the OSCE Police Training College (PTC).

In September, the Mission completed and translated into English the needs assessment report, which, if implemented fully, will help strengthen the Academy's operations and the development of a new curriculum.

Between 12 May and 6 June, the Mission organized a four-week trainer development course at the Police Academy for 20 officers, which was aimed at strengthening educational capacity of police departments. On 25-27 May, the Mission and the Academy organized a visit to the Turkish Police Academy in Istanbul, which enabled interaction between the two groups of students, instructors and directors on police education and best practices.

From 9-13 June, the Mission organized a five-day training course at the Police Academy in Danilovgrad for twenty officers on working with minority groups. The training, conducted by two Hungarian experts, aimed to improve the ability of law enforcement personnel to work with the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities and other minority groups in a

citizen-oriented way. Participants included investigators, duty officers, male and female police and young officers.

On 17-18 June, 19-20 June and 23-24 June 2014, the Mission, in co-operation with the Public Enterprise National Parks of Montenegro, organized three two-day trainings for 39 National Park Rangers at the Police Academy in Danilovgrad, in order to promote the protection of national parks. The participants came from Lake Skadar, Biogradska Gora, Durmitor and Lovcen national parks. The main task of these rangers is to maintain internal order and to prevent all forms of illegal activities in these protected areas.

Between 27 and 31 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the International Training Centre in Hungary, facilitated a “mental-tactical” course for eight instructors of the Montenegrin Police Academy, which was held in Budapest. The training enabled participants to use “Task and Situation” approaches in real-life policing situations, as well as Neuro-Linguistic Programming and mental mapping to assist investigation efforts.

On 10-12 November, the Mission organized a course at the Police Academy in Danilovgrad as part of its project for officers of local on-call police stations. The course provided 15 participants with the knowledge to carry out new police organization procedures at On-Call Centres and in other departments and to use modern techniques for managing police units at a crime scene. Overall, since 2012, about 120 police have participated in this course.

On 27 November, also at the academy, ten senior police and 11 other officers and trainers on hate crimes attended a workshop based on the ODIHR Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement programme.

On 27 November, the Mission supported the Police Academy's “Strategic Planning Workshop on Police Integrity” at the Academy in Danilovgrad. The event followed the seminar of national stakeholders organized by DCAF and the Mission in Podgorica on 25 September 2014. The workshop discussed training required by the Ministry of Interior's 2014 Integrity Plan and the Academy's assessment of its priorities for OSCE/DCAF assistance in 2015. Participants were senior and mid-level staff members of the Police Academy, the Ministry of Interior's Directorate for International Cooperation and EU Integration, the Police Directorate, the Police Internal Control Department and the Legal and Human Resources Directorate.

Between 8-25 December, within the project “Establishment of an Efficient System of Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence”, the Mission and the NGO SOS continued its series of 23 one-day training courses for police on the topic of domestic violence at 15 local police stations in Kotor, Tivat and Pluzine. The project aimed to increase the competency of police personnel in addressing domestic violence in the regions.

Community Policing

From 17-21 February, the Mission assisted the Montenegrin Police Academy in Danilovgrad to commence its new training cycle on community-based policing for ten local police managers. The Mission's police training and education officer delivered a presentation on OSCE practices in developing community policing at the first training session. The purpose was to continue building the knowledge of local police managers on community-based policing practices.

Organized Crime in General

The Mission provided assistance to the Police Crime Service and the Organised Crime Department in order to strengthen their investigative capacities. The Mission assisted the

Mol in developing a new National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. The Crime Police Service established closer links with regional partners as a result of a Mission-funded regional meeting on intelligence co-operation and information sharing among police in the western Balkans. Additional efforts were made by the Mission and the respective Ministries of Interior to enhance the informant handling model and its implementation at the regional level. The Mission organized intelligence-led policing and cybercrime activities in the fight against serious and organized crime. In co-operation with the Police Directorate, the Mission delivered training to approximately 250 police officers in the development of a more efficient system for combating domestic violence.

On 27 March, the Mission, in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior, organized a regional workshop to discuss the criminal threat posed by the emergence of motorcycle gangs in South-Eastern Europe. Participants, comprising 28 officers of the police services of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as from Kosovo¹⁷, identified areas to improve co-operation, shared information and strengthened contacts. Besides the six delegations and representatives of the Montenegrin Intelligence and Organized Crime units, international experts from Europol and the Swedish and Danish police gave lectures on European and Nordic procedures, trends and tools in combating organized crime committed by motorcycle gangs.

On 10 and 11 April in Becici, the Mission, in co-operation with the US Embassy and the Judiciary Training Centre, organized a regional conference, which presented the first ever guide on cybercrime designed as a tool for the judiciary, prosecution and law enforcement officers. The conference was attended by 45 judges, prosecutors and police representatives from Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, who exchanged opinions, experiences and practices in the area of implementing the Criminal Procedure Code related to combating cybercrime.

On 29 and 30 April, the Mission supported the Property Directorate's Department for Management of Seized and Confiscated Assets by providing specialized capacity building training on enforcement of relevant legislation, which was led by experts from Croatia. The training provided ten employees of the Directorate and Ministry of Justice with practical guidance on five key areas. The training was part of the Mission's assistance to improve professional capacity of the Property Directorate in their everyday work in fighting organized crime and corruption.

On 7 May, the Mission's expert on organized crime presented a guest lecture at the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Montenegro, Department of Civil Security on the use of criminal intelligence in assessing threats of organized crime. Examples were given of the increase in organized crime groups operations in the West Balkans and efforts by Montenegro to introduce new policing methods.

On 19 and 20 May, the Mission supported the Judicial Training Centre in implementing the governmental "Anti-Corruption Training Programme for Judiciary" by organising a seminar focused on investigating new trends of financial crime for 20 judges, prosecutors, police and other state officials. The event, which formed part of a cross-dimensional project implemented by the Mission's Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme and its Police-Law Enforcement Programme, enabled participants to interact with colleagues and experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina in exploring best practices for conducting financial investigations and confiscation of assets obtained through corruption and organized crime. The seminar was co-organized by the Police Directorate, Office of Special Prosecutor for Fighting Organised Crime and Corruption and the Administration for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

¹⁷ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

From 21-24 May, the Mission supported participation of two Montenegrin senior officials to attend the European Network of Forensic Science annual meeting in Slovakia. The support was in the framework of assistance to the Ministry of Interior to build capacity of the Forensics Centre in training forensic experts to provide standardized evidence to the criminal justice system.

On 25 June, the Mission organized a further information exchange and co-ordination meeting of experts from international organizations in Montenegro and from state institutions working in the area of law enforcement. Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Interior, International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Programme (ICITAP), INTERPOL and the US, Italian and UK Embassies. The aim of the information meeting is for international organizations to exchange information on effective capacity building of Montenegro's law enforcement institutions, to avoid duplication and to ensure funding is used efficiently.

On 30 June and 1 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the US Embassy, the Judicial Training Centre, and the Human Resources Management Authority, organized a seminar for 20 judges, prosecutors, police and other state officials as part of the third pillar of a the Government's Anti-Corruption Training Programme. The seminar, which focused on investigating corruption offences, enabled participants to gain knowledge from experts in conducting financial investigations and in the confiscation of illegally acquired assets of persons suspected of corruption and organized crime. The experts, who included police officers from the United States, United Kingdom and Finland, also provided best practices on "following the money trail" as a means of uncovering potential criminal offenses and methods of communication and co-ordination among all relevant actors in this sector.

On 2 September, the Mission donated six notebook computers with licensed analytical software and one printer/scanner to the Ministry of Interior, as part of a regional project to combat organized crime, conducted by the Ministries of Interior of Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The aim of this project is to improve police abilities in conducting criminal analysis. The project also focuses on promoting regional strategic police co-ordination and building knowledge in tackling organized crime more effectively. Intelligence police analysts from each of the three countries will receive specialized technical equipment and training to develop standardized assessment reports. These will provide emerging and changing trends in transnational organized crime in line with the Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment Standards, established in the three countries. The Mission is facilitating participation of Montenegro's Ministry of Interior in the regional project, which is being implemented with funding provided by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

During the reporting period, the Police Forensic Centre, with the support of the Mission, organized a regional workshop on "Preparation of Forensic Laboratories for Accreditation" in accordance with ISO17025 standards. Forensic experts from Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia participated in the workshop, representing further regional co-operation between the forensic centres of countries whose forensic laboratories have yet to acquire accreditation to the international ISO standards.

On 24 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE TNTD Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), held a five-day advanced training course on "Advanced Forensics using Linux" and "Introduction to the Use of Social Media in Crime Investigations". The training course was attended by 20 investigators from the police services of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro, who deal with highly complex computer crimes. The training took place at the Montenegrin Police Academy in Danilovgrad.

On 30 and 31 October, the Mission held a seminar on intelligence-led policing in Pržno, with the aim of preparing intelligence units at all levels to accommodate recent and ongoing changes to the police organizational structure and division of personnel from national to local level. It also aimed to enhance the work of intelligence units in information sharing and analysis of crimes and criminals in the country and the region. Two local police experts delivered training to 24 members of police intelligence units from national to local organizational levels. An OSCE police expert presented best practices and international standards in this field of policing. The seminar strengthened participants' capacity to use of intelligence-led policing approaches in their everyday duties.

Coordination Meeting among International Organizations

On 16 December, the Mission organized a co-ordination meeting among the host country Mol, ICITAP, Italian Embassy, UK Embassy, EU/NICO project and the OSCE regarding 2015 planned activities for the Police Directorate. Mol also discussed changes in CPC and new organization inside the Police Directorate. Such meetings were organized regularly during 2014.

Trafficking of Human Beings

On 15-16 May, the Mission and the OSCE Presence in Albania, with the Montenegrin Office for Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Ministry of Interior of Albania, organized a meeting in Tirana to review anti-trafficking co-operation between the two countries. Attention was given to the revised draft protocol of the Office for the Fight against THB on intensifying co-operation between Albania and Montenegro on enhancing identification, notification, referral and voluntary assisted return of victims and potential victims of trafficking. As a result of the meeting, Montenegro established a team of representatives of the Office for Fight against THB, the Police Directorate and the Office of the Prosecutor to harmonize the text of the protocol.

From 19 May to 12 June, the Mission organized the first cycle of anti-trafficking training in eight field stations in the municipalities of Podgorica, Nikšić, Bijelo Polje, Pljevlja, Rožaje, Bar, Herceg Novi and Ulcinj. The project, titled "Training on Human Trafficking for the Border Police", was developed by the training unit of FRONTEX and focused on the prevention and identification of human trafficking by the border police. The main objective is to strengthen the capacity of border authorities within the EU and the countries of the Schengen area. The training was delivered by two certified counsellors in the national Office for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

From 24-26 September, the Mission participated in a practical exercise that aimed to assess regional co-operation mechanisms, identify shortcomings and provide recommendations on how to better investigate and combat human smuggling in the region. The event was organized by the Mission in Kosovo in co-operation with the Mission to Montenegro, the Presence in Albania, and the Mission to Skopje. It included participants from several police services and prosecutors' offices in the region.

During October, the Mission delivered a workshop titled "Trafficking of Human Beings: Concept and Prevention" to a group of students from secondary vocational schools in Cetinje, Nikšić, Bar and Budva. The aim of the event was to commemorate the European Day against Human Trafficking through lectures and awareness raising.

In November, a further cycle of "Training to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for Border Police" was provided to officers in Herceg Novi, Tivat, Bar and Ulcinj. Between 19 May and 19 December, a total of 260 border police officers, including 11 female officers, had participated in courses organized in eight municipalities.

On 8 December, with the support from the Mission, the National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of Montenegro and the Republic of Albania signed a protocol addressing issues related to the identification of victims and potential victims of trafficking and forced labour; co-operation in criminal matters; and the process of voluntary return of victims and potential victims of trafficking.

Border Policing

The Mission supported the publication of the 2014-2018 Strategy for Integrated Border Management and Action Plan, adopted in April. Given the inter-ministerial decision to establish a trilateral centre between Montenegro, Serbia and Albania, and the cancellation in establishing the Joint Regional Centre for exchange of operational information between Montenegro and Albania, the Mission cancelled further assistance in this area.

In co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, the Mission supported regional meetings with Albania focusing on the implementation of agreements on cross-border co-operation and joint patrolling. In-house training on forged biometric documents was organized at two joint border crossings between both countries. Together with national partners, the Mission supported 18 on-the-spot awareness-raising trainings for around 260 first-line border police on THB, as well as identifying and interviewing perpetrators and potential victims, with a focus on children.

On 4 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Presence in Albania, facilitated a regular cross-border co-ordination meeting between delegations of Montenegrin and Albanian border police at Zoganje, Montenegro and at Shkoder, Albania on 12 and 24 December. At the meetings, which were co-organized line with the OSCE Border Security and Management Unit, participants discussed existing agreements concerning joint patrols, risk analyses and illegal migration.

The Mission, together with the OSCE Presence in Albania, supported training on forged travel documents on 22 and 23 December. The training was conducted by national border officers on the joint border crossings Hani-Hotit/Bozaj and Muricani/Sukobin between Montenegro and Albania. Around 40 border police officers from two border services participated in the training.

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4.5 Mission to Serbia

Background

The OSCE Mission to Serbia (hereafter the Mission) and its Law Enforcement Department (LED) assist Serbia in the reform of the police service to strengthen effective and democratic policing. As Serbia further integrates into European structures, the police service has continued to advance, increasing its level of professionalism and accountability. The co-operation with Serbia's Government is based on the strategic framework document, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which was revised and signed by the Mission and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in 2014. The MoU defines the following priority areas: Police Accountability, Police Training and Education; Fight against Organized Crime, and Community Policing.

In 2014, the key areas of the Mission's activities were in line with the main MoI strategic areas defined in the overall MoI Development Strategy 2011-2016. Additionally, the Mission assisted in further developing the Community Policing Strategy, as well as the implementation of the Ministry's Communication Strategy, the National Strategy for the Fight against Organized Crime and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

In 2014, the LED comprised nine international and 16 national staff.

As announced in the relevant Programme Outline, the Mission's Police Training Programme was closed by the end of 2014. The ability of the MoI to absorb upcoming changes will depend on systematized training to institutionalize its reform investments. The Mission will support the MoI in systematizing the strengthening of professional competences, focusing on the key areas of partnership in community policing, police accountability, and countering organized crime.

Legislative Reform/Criminal Legislation

On 15 and 21 January, the Mission participated in two Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Working Groups (WG) set up to promote criminal justice reform. The first WG aims to draft the action plan to reform the criminal sanctions system. The purpose is to identify the necessary steps to implement the Strategy for Further Development of the System of Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions, adopted by the Government on 18 December 2013. The Mission also participated in the first meeting of the WG on the revision of the Criminal Code. Both activities are part of the Mission's ongoing effort to assist the MoJ in promoting reform of the Serbian legal system and increase its capacity to prevent, detect and fight crime.

On 28 January, the Mission organized a round table for 20 police officers and prosecutors on the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC). The revised CPC, which entered into force in October 2013, places the main responsibility for criminal investigations on the prosecution. Prosecutors from the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office, High Prosecutor's Office, Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office and one judge for preliminary proceedings delivered presentations to police and prosecutors addressing dilemmas identified by the police service on the implementation of the CPC.

Throughout 2014, the Mission organized more than 25 round tables to increase co-operation between the police and the prosecution as they adjust to new roles and responsibilities under the CPC. Overall, the process gathered more than 600 criminal investigators, economic crime investigators and 100 prosecutors at the district level. The Mission organized round tables as follows:

- From 18-19 March, in Novi Sad for 20 criminal investigators from departments for suppression of economic and general crime from police districts of Kikinda, Novi Sad, Sombor, Subotica and Zrenjanin;
- From 15-16 May, in Nis for 20 criminal investigators from departments for suppression of economic crime from police districts of Bor, Leskovac, Nis, Pirot, Prokuplje, Vranje and Zajecar;
- From 10-11 June, in Kragujevac for 20 criminal investigators from departments for suppression of economic crime from police districts of Cacak, Jagodina, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Prijepolje, Novi Pazar and Uzice;
- From 11-12 June, for Nis Police District, immediately followed by an event in Prokuplje Police District on 13 June, gathering 25 investigators and five prosecutors in each;
- On 18 June, in Leskovac Police District for 20 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 19 and 20 June, in Vranje Police District for 20 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- From 23-24 June, in Belgrade for 21 criminal investigators from departments for suppression of economic crime from police districts of Belgrade, Pancevo, Pozarevac, Sabac, Smederevo, Sremska Mitrovica and Valjevo;
- On 9 July, in Sremska Mitrovica for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 10 July, in Sabac for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 11 July, in Valjevo for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 10 September, in Cacak for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 11 and 12 September, in Zlatibor for the police districts of Prijepolje and Uzice, gathering 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors, respectively;
- On 18 September, in Novi Pazar for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 24 and 25 September, in Vrnjacka Banja for 50 criminal investigators and police officers and ten prosecutors from Kraljevo Police District;
- On 15 October, in Bor for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 16 October, in Zajecar for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 17 October, in Pirot for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 28 October, in Ecka for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors from Zrenjanin Police District;
- On 29 October, in Belgrade for Pancevo Police District for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 30 October, in Srebrno Jezero for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors from Pozarevac Police District;
- On 13 November, in Krusevac for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 14 November, in Smederevo for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors;
- On 19 and 20 November, for 50 criminal investigators and police officers and ten prosecutors from Kragujevac Police District;
- On 21 November, in Jagodina for 25 criminal investigators and five prosecutors.

The process was designed to support police and prosecution in developing a tool for structural changes needed for effective investigation under the new CPC. It enhanced the interagency discussion between criminal and uniformed police with district prosecution to adjust the current system and enable both the MoI and the General Public Prosecution Office to have a comprehensive overview of the current problems related to criminal investigations. The purpose was to facilitate further steps toward the establishment of a functioning criminal justice system. The Mission organized half of the aforementioned events in co-operation with the US International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), based at the US Embassy in Belgrade.

On 28 March, the Mission organized a presentation of the manual on the revised Criminal Procedure Code in Novi Pazar. Throughout 2013, the Mission supported the Prosecutors' Association of Serbia to develop the manual as a guidebook for practitioners, namely prosecutors, judges and defence counsels, to help them interpret and apply the revised CPC. The manual also introduces more than 60 suggested templates and formats for each procedural action in criminal proceedings, from pre-investigation to appeal and extraordinary legal remedies. The event gathered approximately 20 judges, prosecutors and academics from southwest Serbia and served as a forum to exchange experiences on the practical implementation of the revised CPC in multi-ethnic communities.

On 23 April, upon request of the MoI, the Mission started to support the Ministry in the implementation of the *Law on Data Secrecy*. Mission experts continue to advise MoI representatives on implementing criteria and procedures for managing data and classified information. Until the end of 2014, the Mission provided the relevant authorities with international and national legal analyses of the current legislation. The full implementation of the *Law on Data Secrecy* will help align the Serbian Government's classification procedures with international standards and improve co-operation with other law enforcement agencies throughout Europe.

Police Reform

On 27 February, the Mission organized a public presentation of three policy studies on police reform issues, produced by Belgrade-based civil society researchers. Representatives from the MoI, National Assembly, media and international community attended the presentation. The policy studies covered the issues of psychological support to police officers, human rights in police education and organized crime. The Mission supported the studies to provide neutral research and quality recommendations to the MoI on police reform topics important to all citizens. The topics were agreed on with the MoI. This exercise also helped to build the capacity of the civil society organizations to develop concise policy recommendations and contribute to police reform processes in Serbia. Local experts from the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy, Belgrade Centre for Human Rights and Centre for Policy Development and Cooperation conducted the research.

In two consecutive series of events, from 18-21 March and from 31 March to 2 April, the Mission supported the MoI's Basic Police Training Centre (BPTC) in organizing outreach sessions in south and eastern Serbia to promote the newly published call for the applicants for the BPTC. The information sessions gathered youth from the ethnic Albanian, Romanian, Vlach and Roma minority communities in Serbia. The Mission focussed its efforts in the municipalities of Bujanovac, Presevo, Uzice, Valjevo, Pozarevac, Kikinda, Vranje, Nis, Prokuplje and Kragujevac. The outreach sessions were implemented with trainers from the BPTC and provided information on the application process and training programmes. They also included a discussion about career opportunities in the police service. Each session gathered some 40 young people. The Mission collaborated with local municipal officials, schools, civil society organizations and media representatives to secure broad participation and ensure that information about the open call was properly disseminated throughout the region. The open recruitment provides the opportunity for the Serbian Government to encourage all minorities throughout Serbia to pursue careers in the police, fostering a diverse and representative police service.

On 23 December, the Mission organized a one-day capacity building event for a group of 21 mid-level managers from the Ministry of Interior, representing different organizational units of the police service. Following the 2014 public opinion poll on citizens' perception of major threats, safety concerns, attitudes towards police and the role of media, the event aimed to raise awareness about the importance of the public opinion survey as a tool for the Ministry in strategic planning, monitoring and implementing reforms. The training also covered issues relating to factors that influence the formation of public opinion about police work and other

relevant topics for the Ministry of Interior. The capacity building event was facilitated by local experts from the agency commissioned by the Mission to conduct the poll in November 2014.

Community Policing/Crime Prevention

On 12 February, the Mission supported the Prijepolje Police District in launching the project *My Friend the Police Officer*. The initiative aims to promote and enhance safety among primary school children in Prijepolje, Priboj and Nova Varos municipalities in southwest Serbia. On this occasion, Prijepolje Community Liaison Officers visited two primary schools to conduct presentations on personal safety, such as not talking to strangers and being prudent when crossing streets. Similar events were organized throughout the Prijepolje Police District by the end of March 2014. Community Liaison Officers reached out to approximately 600 children in preschools and also distributed community safety booklets, developed with the Mission's assistance.

This was the first in a package of 15 local safety action plans, implemented by Community Liaison Officers and facilitated by the Mission throughout Serbia, and especially in the police districts of Vranje, Leskovac, Novi Pazar, Zrenjanin, Bor, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Nis, Novi Sad, Pancevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Subotica and Belgrade. These police-public activities reached over 57,000 citizens. They focussed largely on crime prevention and crime reduction. During this process, the Mission assisted police to foster the use of crime prevention tools and engagement with citizens and local actors to tackle domestic violence and safety in public places. There was a special focus on working with the young and on issues such as peer violence among juveniles, prevention of drug abuse and school safety. Among others, the following activities were implemented:

- On 18 March, the Mission conducted an assessment in Novi Pazar Police District on the current challenges and concerns regarding safety issues in Novi Pazar.
- On 10 April, the Mission organized a discussion panel on the needs and challenges for preventing violence among youth in Novi Pazar. The event was jointly organized by the Mission and the Serbian Mol. The aim was to identify joint opportunities for addressing peer violence problems at the local level in an effort to develop police-public partnership and contribute to further enhancement of crime prevention practices among police districts.
- On 9 September, the Mission supported the Nis Police District in launching the community policing project "Knowledge and Sport against Violence". Activities comprised meetings with parents and teachers to develop prevention mechanisms and improve communication with school pupils. The goal of the project is to assist the police service in preventing of violence at the local level, thus contributing to a safer environment for youth throughout the country.
- On 13 September, the Mission assisted the Kragujevac Police District in launching the community policing project "Child Safety Olympics". The police, together with the Red Cross, the Center for Social Welfare, local schools, health institutions, civil society and media, launched a series of competition events for local youth. The purpose of this project was to raise awareness on safety risks of violent behaviour.
- On 10 October, the Mission supported the Bor Police District in launching the community policing project "Be a Role Model Student". Activities comprised meetings with parents and teachers to develop prevention mechanisms and improve communication with school pupils. The goal of the project was to assist

the police service in improving prevention of violence at the local level, thus contributing to a safer environment for youth throughout the country.

- In November, the Mission supported the Belgrade Police District in implementing its local action plan through a series of outreach activities that promote safe behaviour on the Internet for school children. Senior police professionals engaged actors from local government and other relevant institutions and organized lectures in 16 primary schools in two Belgrade municipalities. Through these activities, message on preventative behaviour when using internet were passed to more than 1,500 school children and their parents.
- In November, the local action plan addressing the importance of co-operation between police and other local stakeholders in cases of domestic violence, entitled “If you are a victim you are not alone”, was launched in Krusevac. The Krusevac Police District developed and implemented the plan with Mission support. Through this activity, the Mission trained 25 local stakeholders to raise awareness among selected public officials and civil society representatives on the provisions of the Government's *Overall Protocol on Actions and Cooperation of Institutions, Organizations and State Agencies in Cases of Violence against Women in Family and Close Relations* on proper institutional support to victims, means of protection and reduction of domestic violence cases.
- On 28 November, the Mission participated at the event which marked the closing of implementation of a local action plan to address domestic violence issues, developed by Leskovac Police District. The Mission supported implementation of this prevention-oriented local action plan, which put an emphasis on including different local stakeholders, such as social welfare organizations and civil society, in addressing challenges of domestic violence.

On 10 April, the Mission, together with the Mol, organized a discussion panel on the needs and challenges for preventing violence among youth in Novi Pazar. Participants identified joint opportunities for addressing peer violence at the local level in an effort to develop police-public partnerships and improve crime prevention practices among police districts. According to police data, there had been an increase in youth violence in the municipality compared to the same period in 2013. Participants agreed on the need for greater joint efforts to tackle youth issues and to conduct crime reduction activities. The Mission offered its assistance and support to enhance such co-operation, potentially through the Municipal Safety Councils.

On 8 May, the Mission, together with the Serbian Police and Criminology Studies Academy, launched an OSCE publication covering the problem of youth and violence related to football in Serbia. The Mission produced the booklet *Youth and Hooliganism in Sports Events*, based on a survey conducted in 25 secondary schools throughout Serbia with a sample of 3,662 pupils. The survey addressed issues of football hooliganism, awareness of young people, involvement in fan groups, delinquent behaviour, alcohol and drug abuse and linkages to racism and intolerance. The Mol plans to consult this publication (<http://www.osce.org/serbia/118397>) to develop activities addressing those issues. Such a change in training methods is also envisaged by the National Strategy for Combatting Sports Violence and Misconduct at Sport Events.

From 7-10 July, the Mission supported the participation of two young participants from Serbian civil society at the Regional Conference on Youth and Security in Pristina. An intern at the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy and an Associate of the Youth Education Committee actively participated with other open-minded youth from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as

Kosovo¹⁸, to discuss security issues, their experiences and the contribution they can provide. The conference was initiated by the Mission in Kosovo and forms an important part of regional co-operation on issues related to the role of young people and their involvement in processes related to security and public safety. It was also a place to discuss activities that could help raise co-operation based on ethnic and cultural diversity.

On 22 September, the Mission initiated an assessment to examine the role of Municipal Safety Councils (MSCs) nationally and how they enhance community safety in Serbia. The assessment was carried out by the civil society organization Belgrade Centre for Security Policy by identifying key actors in crime prevention in Serbia and analysing six representative municipalities throughout Serbia. The assessment led to a policy study on community safety from the aspect of partnership building at the local level. Recommendations were published in the manual *Partnership for Safe Communities in Serbia* and presented on 18 December in Belgrade. The assessment showed that there was a critical mass of municipalities interested in developing safety councils and recommends that a protocol on the work of Municipal Safety Councils is developed and adopted. Such an initiative is expected to be officially proposed by the MoI and Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, through implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and its action plan. Also, the assessment recommends that the action plan is formally adopted as a priority and that gender aspects are mainstreamed in addressing local safety concerns.

From 27-29 October, the Mission organized a capacity building training course for the 20 members of the Novi Pazar Municipal Safety Council to address local safety concerns through police-public partnership. From 30-31 October, the Mission provided mentoring in the process of designing the first Novi Pazar Safety Strategy. Through a participatory approach that included police, the Mayor's office, civil society and representatives of the local administration, the Mission contributed to formation of the Municipal Safety Council as a police-public co-operation mechanism that resolves local safety concerns. The entire process was used to enhance the participants' understanding of the concepts of community policing and community safety. It also underlined the role different local actors play in the safety and security of their communities, thus sharing accountability for resolving local safety issues.

From 27-28 November, the Mission assisted the MoI to organize the final session of the Working Group tasked to develop an action plan on implementation of the national Community Policing Strategy. The event gathered not only representatives of the MoI, but also representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Policy, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Finance and the Republic Office for Public Policy, as well as representatives of civil society. The final version of the action plan will be sent for adoption to different government ministries and its co-ordinated implementation is expected to be initiated in 2015. The Mission will continue to support this process as a vital means of developing police-public partnership and service-oriented policing.

On 11 and 12 December, the Mission organized a round table on "Community Policing Lessons Learnt" for all Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) from all police districts in Serbia. The event gathered 66 participants, including CLOs from police districts and representatives of the Uniformed Police Directorate. The event constituted an opportunity for the district-level practitioners to share best practices on crime prevention following the implementation of the 14 local action plans that the Mission supported in 2014. Discussions focused on improving community safety and crime prevention at the district level. This activity aimed to strengthen effective and accountable relations between communities and the police service through community policing.

¹⁸ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or populations, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

From 22-23 December, the Mission organized a two-day study visit for four representatives of the Ministry of Interior – two community liaison officers and two spokespersons – to their counterparts in the Slovenian Police Service, Government Office and Ministry of Defence to exchange experiences and best practices regarding community policing and police-media communication. The Serbian delegation had an opportunity to discuss police prevention work and community policing in Slovenia. Slovenian colleagues shared the examples of two community policing projects that focused on prevention work in Roma settlements and on violence against women. The delegation also participated in the presentation of the Mol's Public Relation Division. Afterwards, they visited the Government Communication Office and Ministry of Defence's Strategic Communication Office and had a chance to discuss aspects of internal and external communication policies, tools and mechanisms for better engagement with citizens and media.

This activity is linked with the support the Mission has been providing to the Ministry in the area of community policing and communication with the media through comprehensive communication capacity building organized for both community liaison officers and spokespersons throughout 2014.

Crisis Management

From 2-3 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the Mol, organized the first in a series of six capacity building events for 15 police staff from police districts of Subotica, Sombor, Kikinda, Zrenjanin and Sremska Mitrovica to assist in improving communication skills in crisis management. Participants comprised community liaison officers, police spokespersons, and selected senior police officers. In the aftermath of the floods that hit Serbia, this event highlighted lessons learned for the police role in emergency situations. The initiative also aimed at enhancing transparent communication between authorities, media and community representatives. The remaining seminars encompassed more than 90 Mol staff and were organized as follows:

- From 16-17 June, a capacity building event was organized for 15 police staff from police districts of Smederevo, Pozarevac, Bor, Zajecar and Pancevo at Srebrno Jezero;
- From 2-4 September, a capacity building event was organized for 17 participants, including staff of the Cabinet of the Minister's Bureau for Cooperation with Media. The event gathered community liaison officers from Belgrade, Sabac and Novi Sad;
- From 2-4 October, a capacity building event was organized for 15 police staff from police districts of Krusevac, Prijepolje, Kraljevo, Novi Pazar and Jagodina at Kopaonik;
- From 29-31 October, a capacity building event was organized for 16 police staff from police districts of Nis, Vranje, Leskovac, Prokuplje and Pirot;
- From 13-15 November, a capacity building event was organized for 13 police staff from police districts of Valjevo, Uzice, Cacak and Kragujevac.

On 17 October, the Mission organized the first of two seminars for all employees of the Mol in staff support positions. These include medical doctors, psychologists and social workers that work in different organizational units (Department for Health and Psychological Prevention, special units, Sector for Emergencies, etc.). The seminar gathered the aforementioned staff to highlight their role in crisis and stressful situations. The second seminar was organized on 29 October in Nis. These two seminars were a part of a set of activities agreed on with the Mol following the major floods in spring 2014.

Strategic Analysis/Threat Assessments

On 18 February, the Mission and the MoI gathered representatives from Europol and the Ministries of Interior of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia to learn about the Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) document within Europol standards. Europol explained to participants the methodology for developing the SOCTA document and its importance as a tool for gathering information on criminal activities and groups affecting European countries. It aims to improve the exchange of data on criminal trends and enhance regional co-operation to fight trans-border crime.

On 15 May, the Mission completed a training needs analysis (TNA), which was the first activity in the implementation of the regional extrabudgetary project “Enhancing Capacities for Strategic Analysis and Strategic Assessment in the Criminal Investigation Directorates of Serbia, Montenegro, and FYRoM”. The project, funded by the Swiss Government and managed by the Mission to Serbia, enhances horizontal co-operation with field offices in Podgorica and Skopje. The MoI of the three countries each selected six criminal intelligence analysts. Their needs were analysed in terms of expectations, motivation and competencies in key areas of criminal intelligence analysis, IT skills, presentation and briefing. The results of the TNA served as a basis for development of a tailor-made training programme designed to teach the group about strategic criminal intelligence analysis methodology and working with large amounts of data so as to be able to produce the analytical SOCTA document, in line with Europol standards. In 2014, the Mission purchased and donated IT equipment and software to each of the police services. From 22 September to 3 October, the Mission organized a two-week training course for the 18 analysts. The second week of training was delivered by Europol experts. The final activity implemented in 2014 took place from 1-3 December, when the Mission facilitated a study visit to The Hague for this group. Participants visited Europol’s Headquarters, where they received practical insights on intelligence gathering, dissemination and analytical techniques needed for the development of the SOCTA report. The group was briefed by relevant Europol experts and the analysts were able to see first-hand how SOCTA is produced. The three police services are requested to contribute to the development of SOCTA within their respective European integration processes throughout 2015.

Training Developments

On 28 April, the Mission organized the first in a series of four one-day workshops to address the development of training standards in specialized and in-service police training. The workshop gathered representatives of the Basic Police Training Centre, the Centre for Specialized Training and the Police Education Directorate. Additionally, the Mission took relevant Ministry staff to Scottish Police College from 28-29 May, where they had the opportunity to learn about training standards and quality assurance elements of police training. Through these events, the Mission provided an opportunity for relevant Ministry staff to discuss, define and agree on standards to support the development, performance and effectiveness of police education and training in Serbia. This process concluded with the drafting of a policy document on training standards and training quality assurance. On 3 December, the Mission presented this document during the conference that marked ten years of the Police Education Directorate.

From 9-11 June, the Mission organized an e-learning workshop in the Basic Police Training Centre in Sremska Kamenica. The aim of the workshop was to assist the Centre’s staff to develop the theoretical part of the firearms training using e-learning methodology. This new format of the course contributes to the sustainability of the Mission’s efforts to develop the Ministry’s capacity to use e-learning methodology in delivering basic and specialized training courses.

From 17-20 June, the Mission assisted the MoI in developing comprehensive programmes and curricula for the training centre in Mitrovo Polje. The centre was set up to train police

officers in the detection and dismantling of illicit drug laboratories. The training programme gathered representatives of various police departments to hone their skills in identifying illicit drug laboratories and their impact on citizens' safety and environment. The purpose of this training course is also to facilitate the co-operation between police departments during complex investigations.

On 4 and 8 July, the Mission organized the final workshop in a series on standards in specialized and in-service police training. The event gathered representatives of the Basic Police Training Centre, the Centre for Specialized Training, the Police Education Directorate and local academic experts. Participants agreed on standards that would support the development, performance and effectiveness of police education and training in the Serbian police. Discussions led to the drafting of a policy document on the future process of training quality assurance. This activity is part of the Mission's ongoing efforts in assisting the Mol in developing, sustaining and managing a training system for the police service in line with democratic policing principles and with the best internationally recognized practices.

From 21-25 July, the Mission, together with the Police Education Directorate of the Mol, organized a five-day workshop at the Basic Police Training Centre in Sremska Kamenica. Participants comprised 12 representatives from the Police Education Directorate and the Uniformed Police Directorate. The aim of this workshop was to convert the existing training material on legal aspects of the use of firearms into an e-learning course. Following this initiative, the course has been integrated into the official e-learning platform of the Mol and has become compulsory for all employees of the Mol who are entitled to use firearms.

On 3 December, the Mission¹⁹, together with the Mol, organized the "Conference on Police Training and Education Reform – Results and Perspectives". The event gathered 70 participants from the Mol and police service, the Academy for Criminalistics and Police Studies and police training entities from neighbouring countries. It provided an opportunity to present ten years of achievement as well as challenges ahead to relevant representatives of the international community active in police reform in Serbia. Also, the conference marked the ten-year anniversary of the work of the Police Education Directorate. Discussions focused on human resource management reform; the EU requirement toward police training; the importance of change management; and lessons learned. The event constituted an opportunity for the Mol to inform domestic and international audiences of its future reform. Sustainability and ownership of many reform initiatives depend in part on the police training system's absorption capacities. Therefore, the Serbian police were provided with some additional insights in an effort to address the upcoming reform challenges.

Public Order Management

From 17-18 November, the Mission and Mol organized the conference on "Improving Safety at Sports Events" in Belgrade. The purpose of the event was to support the fight against hooliganism and stimulate development of violence prevention policies. The conference gathered 90 national and international police professionals to discuss effective policing practices, police intelligence gathering and sharing, spotter training and effective interventions. Throughout the two-day event, Serbian senior police leaders, officers from the Department for Monitoring and Preventing Violence at Sports Events, officials from the main football clubs, representatives of the Football Association of Serbia and other national stakeholders discussed different facets of sports safety. Participants agreed on the need for enhanced legislative and security measures for increased cross-boundary co-operation and working partnerships. In line with the national strategy for the fight against misconduct at sporting events 2013-2018, the second half of the conference emphasized local perspectives

¹⁹ December was the final month for the OSCE Mission to Serbia to provide direct support to reform the police training system.

on sports violence and national best practices. Discussions also focused on issues relating to youth diversion and crime prevention activities as well as possible ways forward.

Criminal Analysis/Investigations

On 24 January, the Mission and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) launched an eight-week training course on software applications used in the analysis and management of criminal data. The training, conducted by an international Mission-engaged expert, improved the skills of five Criminal Investigation Directorate (CID) staff to perform more sophisticated analysis of criminal data. The course, which ended on 14 March with an on-the-job session, benefited the police service by improving knowledge-based decision making in fighting serious and organized crime. Raising the capacities of analysts supported the development of the MoI's criminal intelligence system and contributed to improving regional and international police co-operation in combatting transnational crime.

From 27-31 January, the Mission organized a study visit to the Norwegian National Criminal Investigation Service and the Oslo Police District for a five-member delegation from the Serbian MoI and the Special Prosecution on Organized Crime. The Serbian police delegation comprised the Assistant to Head of the Criminal Investigation Directorate, the Head of the Surveillance Department and the Head of the Drugs Smuggling Suppression Department. Participants learned about modern cross-border special investigation techniques, such as surveillance and monitoring illicit drug trafficking. The delegation also learned about Norwegian police procedures for destroying seized drugs and pertinent legislation which could help the Serbian police implement further reforms in line with the European integration process. The Norwegian and Serbian police services also discussed enhancing co-operation, possibly on combatting criminal activities of motorcycle gangs.

On 27 and 28 February, the Mission organized training for 20 participants from Higher and Basic Prosecutor's Offices and courts from southwest Serbia (Novi Pazar, Priboj, Prijepolje, Prijedor and Sijenica) on the use of digital evidence in criminal cases. Two investigators from the Department for Combatting Cybercrime of the MoI, one Deputy Public Prosecutor from the Appellate Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, and one judge from the Belgrade Appellate Court delivered the training. This activity acquainted participants with the use of digital evidence, including how it is gathered, reviewed and applied by the police and how it is presented to the courts. This project is part of the Mission's ongoing efforts to assist State institutions to better prevent, detect and fight corruption.

From 13-17 October, the Mission, together with the Swedish police, organized a five-day capacity building course for 15 analysts from the Criminal Police Service for Crime Analytics. It presented analytical tools based on the model of crime mapping focusing on "hot spot" analysis, geographic profiling, comparative case analysis and methods for written and verbal presentation of analytical results. This activity aimed at enhancing capacities to combat transnational, organized and other forms of crime.

From 12-14 November, the Mission organized a three-day practical training for police officers on social engineering on the Internet. Two Swedish police experts provided training to the selected group of 13 participants from the Cybercrime Department, Department for Suppression of Organised Financial Crime, Department for Suppression of Economic Crime and Department for Suppression of General Crime. The training focused on contemporary methods of using the Internet as a tool to combat serious and organized crime through case studies and online practical exercises. It also provided participants with techniques for performing online covert investigations through direct contact with criminals, in line with INTERPOL's manual on the *Investigation of Internet Sales of Drugs*. This activity aimed at assisting the host country to strengthen effective policing and combat transnational, organized and other forms of serious crimes.

On 25 November, the Mission organized a workshop for law enforcement officials from Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on the use of operational analysis as a tool to counter organized crime. Twenty participants learned about the regional mechanisms crime analysts employ in identifying patterns and trends necessary for their reports. Participants were also acquainted with the methodology of the London Metropolitan Police Service, regarded as a pioneer of intelligence-led policing. This activity aimed at further promoting regional co-operation and at enhancing the capacities of local stakeholders to counter crime.

From 15-17 December, the Mission organized a three-day seminar on implementation of the European legislation related to tackling vehicle crime with cross-border implications. Participants comprised 21 police investigators, three customs officers, one prosecutor from the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime and seven prosecutors from the Higher Prosecutor's Office. The seminar focused on the co-operation between prosecutors and police. Two experts from Italy, one police investigator and one prosecutor addressed the participants, exploring the connection and interaction among different organized crime groups. This activity contributed to strengthen the police's capacity to combat transnational, organized and other forms of serious crime.

Illicit Drugs and Precursors

From 8-10 October, the Mission supported three representatives of the Serbian Mol and the Public Prosecution to attend the OSCE regional event "Co-operation Between Law Enforcement and Forensic Officers on Illicit Drug Investigations in the Balkan Region". The round table took place in Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Strategic Police Matters Unit of the OSCE Secretariat and the OSCE Mission to Skopje organized this event. The relevant experts from police services of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as from Kosovo, discussed the current situation regarding drugs and precursors. Also, they discussed lessons learned on the connection between forensics and investigations, as well as new methods of drug determination/profiling and scientific and technical advice.

From 27-28 October, the Mission supported the participation of two representatives of the Mol at the conference "Promoting Partnership with Non-Law Enforcement Actors in Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors". The event took place at the OSCE in Vienna. It provided an opportunity for the participants to exchange their experiences regarding co-operation with the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, as well as the need to co-operate with other actors, such as transportation companies. The conference also provided advice on trends regarding new psychoactive substances.

Cybercrime/Cyber Security/Child Sexual Exploitation

From 26-29 May, the Mission organized a three-day exchange of experiences for four Serbian police representatives, including the Head of Organised Crime Service and Head of Cybercrime Department, to the specialized unit of the Italian Postal and Communications Police. The visit was organized because this Italian unit is recognized Europe-wide for its expertise in fighting high-tech and cybercrimes. The unit is a member of the Child Pornography Group and of the Virtual Global Task Force (VGT) network and participates in the works of the European Working Group on Information Technology Crime at INTERPOL, the High Tech Crime Committee at Europol and the Police Cooperation Working Group (PCWG) of the European Commission. It is also the international contact point for the informatics emergencies established by the G8 and is operational 24/7.

On 2 and 3 December, the Mission organized training for 15 representatives of the Criminal Investigations Directorate (ten cybercrime investigators and five operational analysts). The

purpose of the event was to familiarize participants with contemporary methodology and models for eliciting information from social networks and chat forums on the Internet. Furthermore, this two-day specialized training course focused on how to analyse this information so it could be used in criminal investigations. A Swedish expert, who is a National Trainer in the Swedish National Criminal Investigation Board and the Police Academy in Sweden, delivered the training. Participants also tackled the needs of operational analysts and cybercrime investigators for professional development in the area of cybersecurity in 2015, as it is a key issue for the Serbian OSCE Chairmanship.

Financial Investigations/Anti-Money Laundering/Assets Recovery

From 7-9 October, the Mission, together with the US Embassy, delivered training on tax fraud and tax evasion. Some 50 Serbian public prosecutors, tax police and criminal police officers participated in the course, in which lectures and case studies outlined the newest methods in tax fraud and evasion investigations. The recently published *Financial Crime Investigation Manual* was also launched during the event.

On 13 and 14 October, the Mission facilitated the first in a series of four workshops for economic crime investigators on anti-money laundering aspects of their work. This workshop gathered 21 investigators from departments for the suppression of economic crime in the police districts of Cacak, Jagodina, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Novi Pazar, Prijepolje and Uzice. The purpose of this activity was to introduce the legal framework for the prosecution of economic crimes, the concept and types of money laundering, suspicious transaction reports and their use in financial investigation. The other three workshops were organized as follows:

- On 4 and 5 November, the Mission facilitated the second in a series of four workshops for district economic crime investigators on anti-money laundering aspects of their work. This workshop was organized in Nis, and it gathered 20 investigators from departments for suppression of economic crime in the police districts of Nis, Leskovac, Vranje, Prokuplje, Zajecar, Pirot and Bor. One prosecutor from the Nis Higher Prosecution Office also took part.
- On 25 and 26 November, the Mission facilitated the third in a series of four workshops for district economic crime investigators on anti-money laundering aspects of their work. This workshop was organized in Novi Sad, and it gathered 20 investigators from departments for suppression of economic crime in the police districts of Zrenjanin, Kikinda, Novi Sad, Sombor and Subotica. One prosecutor from the Novi Sad Higher Prosecution Office also took part.
- On 22 and 23 December, the Mission facilitated the fourth and final workshop in a series of workshops for district economic crime investigators on anti-money laundering aspects of their work. This workshop was organized in Belgrade, and it gathered 20 investigators from departments for suppression of economic crime in the police districts of Belgrade, Pancevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Sabac, Valjevo, Pozarevac and Smederevo. A prosecutor from Belgrade also took part in this activity.

In conclusion, more than 80 economic crime investigators from throughout Serbia were trained on anti-money laundering aspects of their work.

From 18-20 November, the Mission organized a specialized seminar for 25 representatives from different law enforcement authorities, namely police, prosecutor's office, Financial Intelligence Unit, Customs Administration and Tax administration on EU VAT carousel frauds. The seminar aimed to raise awareness on the aforementioned Serbian law enforcement authorities in the area of new trends of VAT frauds in the EU and ways in which

the EU is facing and fighting this problem in co-operation with non-EU countries. Four experts from leading EU institutions²⁰ introduced recent trends and developments of VAT-fraud in the EU and other forms of money laundering. Also, participants expanded their knowledge of EU legislation in relation to VAT fraud.

Financing of Terrorism

From 17-19 September, the Mission, together with the US Embassy, organized training on the investigation and prosecution of the financing of terrorism. Participants comprised Serbian law enforcement, prosecutors and custom officials. The three-day course provided fundamental tools to identify, investigate and prosecute groups and individuals linked to terrorism. The training aimed at strengthening Serbia's ability to prevent and combat all transnational terrorist activities at both the local and international levels.

Anti-Corruption

From 18-21 February, the Mission organized tailor-made training on basic accounting for the core group of 25 economic crime investigators and two prosecutors from the Mol. The training covered topics such as bookkeeping documents and basic principles for reading financial statements. This was the first of a series of activities implemented in 2014 for this core group as part of the project "Enhancing capacities of the Serbian police to fight corruption", financed by the Norwegian Government. The project aims to help fight corruption by supporting the Mol's CID in enhancing its investigation capacities.

The activities of this project were organized as follows:

- From 3-4 March, the Mission organized training on privatization and bankruptcy in Serbia for the core group. The course, delivered by local experts engaged by the Mission, provided participants with an overview of Serbia's privatization processes, the work of the privatization agency, examples of successful and unsuccessful privatizations in Serbia and the role of the Bankruptcy Supervision Agency.
- From 1-2 April, the Mission organized a seminar on tax fraud investigation for the core group. The course aimed to improve participants' skills for detecting money laundered using tax havens and conducting forensic accounting, both vital investigative techniques in the fight against corruption.
- From 23-24 April, at a two-day seminar, the group was given an introduction on how to exploit criminal intelligence and operational analytics in complex criminal investigations. Additionally, two police experts and one prosecutor from the Norwegian Oslo Police District shared their expert advice, especially highlighting the need for close co-operation between police and prosecution.
- From 7-8 May and from 27-29 May, the Mission organized two parts of the tailor-made course on bank documentation for the core group. The training focused on enhancing their theoretical knowledge in areas relating to bank documentation.
- From 19-20 June, the Mission organized a progress evaluation event for the core group. The event was aimed at determining capacities already developed so as to adjust future activities. The seminar was also used for delivering a detailed presentation on trusts in foreign jurisdictions.

²⁰ Europol (the European Union's law enforcement agency), Eurojust (the European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit) and Eurofisc (an EU network of national officials to detect and combat cross-border VAT fraud).

- From 1-5 September, the Mission organized a study visit to Cyprus for eight members of the core group. Serbian and Cypriot investigators exchanged professional knowledge on economic crime and corruption, with particular focus on the Cypriot banking sector, which is attractive for international criminal enterprises.
- From 16-17 September, the Mission organized a three-day seminar on legal aspects of fighting corruption for the core group. Senior police officers and prosecutors, as well as representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agency, ensured that participants deepened their knowledge of the requirements in the new Criminal Procedure Code regarding the detection and prosecution of criminal offences of corruption.
- From 7-9 October, the Mission organized a three-day seminar that contributed to enhancing inter-agency co-operation between police and other state institutions in obtaining information through the use of open databases of state institutions. The seminar also targeted the core group, which had the opportunity to learn from Anti-Corruption Council, the Serbian Business Registers Agency, Serbian Central Security Depository and Clearing House, the National Bank of Serbia, the Tax Administration, the Anti-Money Laundering Administration, the Belgrade Stock Exchange and the Agency for Privatisation and Customs.
- From 28-30 October, the Mission organized a three-day course for the core group. Participants learned about resolving obstacles in collecting evidence while working on case studies, reporting on money laundering, collecting financial intelligence and suspicious transaction reports.
- On 14 November, the Mission organized an annual evaluation of the activities implemented in 2014 for the core group to discuss progress made and plans for the next year.
- From 2-4 December, the Mission organized a seminar on international police co-operation in investigation of corruption cases for the core group. The International Operational Police Cooperation Department of the Serbian police presented to the core group on how to make use of the support services offered by INTERPOL, Europol and the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC). Additionally, four liaison officers posted in Belgrade explained to the group their roles and responsibilities regarding international police co-operation.

From 24-27 March, the Mission organized a study visit for the representatives of the MoI's criminal police dealing with corruption cases to visit their counterparts in the MoI of Croatia. The purpose of this activity was to learn about Croatia's experience and lessons learned during their eight-year EU accession process, especially in relation to the EU requirements on anti-corruption. The visit also contributed to improving the implementation of the Serbian National Anti-Corruption Action Plan, which foresees, *inter alia*, the improvement of regional co-operation. Furthermore, meetings with relevant counterparts within the Croatian police covered the topics of legislative solutions in defining the criminal offences of corruption; organizational structure of the specialized units for disclosure and suppression of criminal offences of corruption; and money laundering and financial investigations.

From 30 June to 2 July, the Mission, together with the Embassy of the Republic of France in Belgrade, organized a three-day workshop on investigating high-level corruption and financial crime-related cases. The event aimed at enhancing the capacities of the representative of the Serbian judiciary, law enforcement and public institutions to investigate corruption cases which involve public procurement violations, political party financing, and asset declarations of public officials. This activity is part of the Mission's wider efforts to assist Serbian institutions in preventing, detecting and fighting corruption.

From 17-19 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the US Department of Justice, organized training for 30 investigators and prosecutors on corruption and fraud in public procurement procedures. Experts from the delegation of Slovenia to Eurojust, the FBI and the US Department of Justice presented best practices and led scenario-based exercises. This initiative is part of the Mission's commitment to strengthening prevention systems and improving investigative techniques to counter corruption.

Environmental Crime

On 6 and 7 March, the Mission, in co-operation with the Mol, organized a specialized training course for the police service to more effectively process environmental crimes. The course gathered 35 inspectors from 15 police districts across Serbia. The curriculum included interactive presentations by criminal investigators from Austria and Belgium and national experts regarding best practices in prosecuting environmental crimes in Serbia through the enforcement of EU legislation. The course increased the knowledge and skills of participants to enforce environmental laws and prevent acts that degrade the environment.

Gender/Domestic Violence

From 25-27 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Swedish National Police Board, facilitated a training course for 12 police victim co-ordinators in Kovacica. The course expanded structured and systematic ways of evaluating safety and minimizing the risk of repeated violence against women in family and in intimate partner relationships. It was launched on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and contributed to raising awareness of this important challenge for the Serbian society. Also, the Mission prepared the manual and worksheet on the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) tool and negotiated exclusive rights for this material to be translated and printed in Serbian language for the use of the Serbian police. These activities were a part of the Mission's ongoing support to the police service in institutionalizing mechanisms to assist victims of domestic violence.

On 18 November, the Mission supported the Parliamentary Committee on Human and Minority Rights and Gender Equality in organizing a field session on domestic violence in Vrnjacka Banja. The purpose of this field session was to gather the Parliamentary Committee and relevant local stakeholders such as police, judiciary, social services, civil society, media and local governments to discuss cases of domestic violence. This activity is part of a project jointly implemented by the Mission, the Parliamentary Committee, the Ombudsperson and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM). Its purpose is to develop a suitable model of co-operation between parliamentary committees, independent institutions and civil society.

Police Ethics

From 13-14 March, the Mission and the Mol organized a train-the-trainer course on police ethics for a group of police officers working in police stations. Fourteen participants were selected from the police districts of Kragujevac, Valjevo, Pozarevac, Nis, Zrenjanin and Kikinda based on the criterion of high-level professional integrity. They were trained by a team consisting of experts from the Mission and Ministry, in line with the manual developed in 2013. Two additional training courses were organized on 7-8 and 24-25 April. In total, 50 participants were trained to build the capacity to the Serbian police to deliver ethics training across the police service. In this way, the Ministry's management demonstrated its commitment to "zero tolerance" for corruption in police, whereas the Mission provided support to promoting integrity, transparency, non-discrimination and professionalism across the police as a service to citizens. At a ceremony held on 13 June, the Mission and the

Ministry promoted these trainers and provided them with an opportunity to discuss obstacles and challenges of cascading the ethics programme.

Victim and Witness Support

From 12-15 May, the Mission and the MoI organized the first in a series of training courses for Police Victim Coordinators in the MoI on the introduction of standard interviewing techniques in line with the best European practices, based on the PEACE²¹ model. The event gathered a group of 14 Victim Coordinators from Cacak, Nis, Novi Pazar, Pozarevac, Prokuplje and Uzice. By implementing standardized police interviewing techniques for victims of crime, the MoI aims to improve the consistent protection of human rights and, in particular, Serbia's adherence to the European Convention on Human Rights.²² The other courses were held as follows:

- From 9-12 June, a group of 12 Victim Coordinators from Jagodina, Krusevac, Prijepolje, Smederevo, Sremska Mitrovica and Sabac were trained;
- From 27-30 October and from 3-6 November, two groups of 12 district co-ordinators for victims of domestic violence from police districts of Belgrade, Kikinda, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Leskovac, Novi Sad, Pirot, Sombor, Subotica, Zrenjanin and Vranje were trained;
- From 18-21 November, 11 co-ordinators from police districts of Belgrade, Bor, Pancevo, Valjevo and Zajecar were trained.

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²¹ PEACE: Preparation and Planning, Engage and Explain Account, Closure, Evaluation. It is an investigative interviewing model developed in the United Kingdom.

²² In 2013, the MoI appointed two Police Victim Co-ordinators per district to support the implementation of the Ministry's "Special Protocol for Police Officers' Actions in Cases of Violence against Women in Family and Close Relations".

4.6 Mission to Skopje

Background

The work of the Police Development Unit (PDU) of the OSCE Mission to Skopje (the Mission) is based on the Mission's original mandate²³ on policing of 1992 and on the OSCE Ministerial Council and PC decisions stemming from the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA) in 2001. According to the provisions in Annex C of the OFA, the Mission was called to assist in a number of specific areas, which were added to the initial mandate. They included the recruitment and training of 1,000 new police cadets from non-majority communities as well as a phased and co-ordinated redeployment of the national police personnel to the former crisis areas.

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

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

The PDU remained committed to fulfilling these overall security/early warning tasks through addressing outstanding issues mainly related to Annex C, Paragraph 5.3 of the OFA. This included providing assistance to police reform as it relates to the implementation of the *Law on Internal Affairs* (LoIA) and its by-laws.²⁴ In line with the OSCE's efforts in addressing emerging transnational threats, the PDU concentrated its efforts in 2014 on the delivery of training and expertise in the fields of combating organized crime and terrorism, as well as improving border security management.

In 2014, the activities of the PDU were divided into three main programmatic fields:

Police Reform:

- Co-ordinating with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) in the further implementation of the new LoIA, supporting the improvement of the Police Human Resources Management and Development System;
- Providing assistance to the Sectors of Internal Affairs and Regional Centres for Border Affairs to formulate and implement Regional Prevention Action Plans (RPAPs) for the prevention of crimes and inter-ethnic incidents and for improving the overall operational capacities of the police field structures;

²³ The original mandate called on the Mission "to monitor developments along the border with Serbia and in other areas which may suffer from spillover of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in order to promote respect for territorial integrity and the maintenance of peace, stability and security; and to help prevent possible conflict in the region". See CSCE Committee of Senior Officials, *Mandate. Articles of Understanding Concerning CSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje*, 12 August 1992, p. 1.

²⁴ A new *Law on Internal Affairs* was drafted in 2013 and adopted in March 2014. In addition to the new LoIA, in 2014 the Government passed the *Law on Administrative Clerks*, which covers the status, classification, employment, promotion, professional training, management of effects and other issues related to the employment of administrative clerks, and the new *Law on Employees in the Public Sector*, which covers the general principles, classification of jobs, records, types of employment, general rights, duties and responsibilities, mobility and other general issues of public sector employees. Both laws greatly affect the work of the MoIA employees, including the police.

- Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire MoIA training system by implementing the MoIA Training Strategy and the Strategy for Development of the Police Training Centre, both developed with the Mission's support;
- Supporting the MoIA's Sector for Public Relations in its efforts to establish more open communication and stronger co-operation with local and national media, bringing benefits to both parties;
- Providing assistance for the implementation of criminal justice reform by supporting training for police staff on the new *Law on Criminal Procedure*;
- Assisting the MoIA's Sector for Internal Oversight and Professional Standards in developing accountable and transparent internal control mechanisms and introducing best international practices.

Police-Public Partnership:

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

Overall Security and Transnational Threats:

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

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

In addition, in line with the Annex C, Paragraph 5.3 of the OFA, the PDU, through its Training Division, focused on further enhancing the professionalization of MoIA staff. Capacity building activities were developed to support the sustainability of the established training structures at the centralized and decentralized levels, as well as to improve the managerial skills of MoIA mid-level staff. Activities included workshops, study visits, training monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as targeted training courses, which utilized modern training methods and curricula. Overall, more than 450 Police Officers and 220 MoIA officials were trained in courses organized or supported by the PDU in 2014.

In 2014, the PDU consisted of 13 international and 16 national staff members.

Police Reform

Following previous assistance to MoIA in the same field, in 2014, the PDU supported the MoIA in implementation of the new LoIA (adopted in March 2014 but applicable as of March 2015), its ensuing bylaws (Rulebooks), the MoIA Collective Agreement and other applicable guidelines. The purpose is to strengthen the capacity of the human resources management and development systems based on professional criteria and effective, efficient, accountable and transparent procedures.

The PDU further supported the MoIA in the development of the MoIA Strategy for Human Resources Management 2014-2019. This document aims to provide a sustainable base that will support the reform, modernization and self-improvement of the MoIA. It sets out a clear framework of action plans to be implemented between 2014 and 2019 in order to achieve organizational strategic goals and ensure a solid career development system.

On 8-10 October, the PDU organized a workshop for 37 MoIA participants for strengthening the capacity of the Sector for Common Affairs and Human Resources Management (SCAHRM). The workshop aimed to introduce the MoIA Strategy for Human Resources Management 2014-2018 and the changes to the *Law on Internal Affairs and Collective Agreement*.

In order to further strengthen the prevention mechanisms at both central and local levels, the PDU provided assistance to eight Sectors of Internal Affairs (SIAs) and four Regional Centres for Border Affairs (RCBAs) to formulate and implement Regional Prevention Action Plans. Following the practice from previous years, this assistance continued the efforts for ensuring sustainability of preventive activities and continuous development of community-oriented policing. Within this framework, 29 activities for detection and prevention of crime and inter-ethnic incidents were implemented.

In the first half of 2014, in order to assist the MoIA in the implementation of police reforms and furthering police professionalization, the PDU translated into the local language, printed and distributed to the relevant MoIA structures the *Guidebook on Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*. On 27 and 28 November 2014, to promote the use of the Guidebook, the PDU organized, a two-day regional conference on "Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System (CJS) Reform and its implementation", which gathered law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners from neighbouring countries in order to assess the CJS with respect to police reforms and their implementation.

In order to enhance police officers' skills in dealing with human rights, the PDU supported a five-day training on "Respecting Human Rights in the Investigation Process; Operation–Interview–Evidencing", delivered to six senior officers from the Administration for Security and Counterintelligence from 16-20 June in Ankara and Istanbul, Turkey. During the training, in addition to the theoretical sessions, the participants had the opportunity to visit the Sector for Internal Affairs and the Anti-Terrorism Department in Istanbul within the Turkish National Police. In order to promote the role of female police officers, career development training addressing gender-related concerns took place at the Mission's Training Centre in Idrizovo, Skopje at the end of June 2014.

Following a request from the MoIA and in line with the Ministry of Justice's Action Plan for Implementation of the New Law on Criminal Procedure (LCP) (which significantly changes the role of all parties in the criminal procedure and introduces more procedural guarantees for the parties, as well as adversarial elements into the proceedings), the PDU organized 21 rounds of three-day advanced-level training sessions on the new LCP for police staff in 2014.²⁵

Further assistance on police professionalization was provided by the Mission's Rule of Law Unit within the Human Dimension Department, which, based on interest expressed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, organized a total of two training courses for 40 police officers for identification and processing of hate crime, in the first half of 2014. In December, the Ministry signed a Memorandum of Understanding with OSCE ODIHR for Implementation of the Program for Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE). A Working Group

²⁵ Between 2011 and 2013, the PDU supported the delivery of basic training on the *Law on Criminal Procedure* to more than 900 MoIA officials.

for Implementation of the Programme's Activities was established in January 2015 and is currently operative.

In its efforts to further enhance accountable and transparent internal oversight mechanisms in the police service, the PDU, in co-operation with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), organized the 5th Regional Conference in Skopje between 1 and 3 October 2014 for the representatives of Units of Internal Control of 11 countries from South-Eastern Europe. The conference focused on "Professional conduct of police officers as a condition for increased confidence of the citizens" and "Cooperation and coordination between the Sector for Internal Control and the Office of Public Prosecutor in the area of acting upon complaints regarding the issues of corruption and illegal activities done by the MoIA employees".

Additionally, an "Open Day" for citizens in all eight Sectors for Internal Affairs was organized by PDU in co-operation with the MoIA Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards (SICPS). The Open Day aimed to increase the transparency and accountability of the SICPS by encouraging open discussion among different stakeholders on topics related to the police behaviour, including respect for human rights, as well as to the abuse and misuse of police power.

In 2014, the Mission's PDU further supported the implementation of strategic priorities deriving from the MoIA Training Strategy adopted by the MoIA in late 2012 and the Development Strategy of the Police Training Centre adopted by the MoIA at the beginning of 2014, both produced with the Mission's support. In 2014, the PDU supported the development of an integrated and fully operational "E-learning" platform to assist the MoIA Training Centre in the modernization of its training system.

Police-Media Relations

PDU efforts to encourage police-media relations continued in 2014 through strengthening the decentralized structure within MoIA Sector for Public Relations (PR). Training on updating the MoIA web site was organized with PDU support for regional police spokespersons from all eight Sectors of Internal Affairs (SIAs) and MoIA PR advisers to increase the visibility and transparency of police actions at the local level. Additionally, the Mission supported the Sector for Public Relations in the development of the *Communication Plan* consisting of the *Situation Analysis*, the *Guidelines for Communication with the Public* and the *Guide for Crisis Communication*.

The effect of Mission support in this field may be measured by the positive trend in the public perception of police-media relations. The Public Perception Survey on Policing 2014, supported by the Mission, has shown that citizens and police agree that the police effectively use the media to broadcast information related to public safety. In 2010, the percentage of citizens who completely or generally agreed with this statement was 58.6 per cent, which increased by 9.7 per cent to 68.3 per cent in 2012. In 2014, this percentage was 71.5 per cent, thus representing a total increase of 22 per cent in the last four years.

Assistance with Elections

In regards to the presidential and early parliamentary elections held in April 2014, the Monitoring Unit of the Mission, with the support of other Units, including the PDU, monitored the security situation on election days at the identified hotspots in the host country, which provided the Mission Management with first-hand security-related information. PDU deployed teams that monitored police interventions in the polling stations (when requested by Electoral Boards) and reported on incidents or disturbances of public peace and order at or near polling stations, especially in ethnically mixed areas.

PDU staff members joined the MoIA's "Operational Centre" on election days to ensure direct and immediate information sharing and verification and co-ordination of actions with MoIA officials regarding violations of election security.

During the pre-election period, PDU assisted MoIA with printing of 7,000 pocket-size instruction booklets for police officers involved in providing security on election days.

Strengthening the Police-Public Partnership

In order to enhance community-oriented policing in the host country, the Mission designed an Exit Strategy from Community Policing in 2013. This was aimed at ensuring a smooth hand-over of the Mission initiatives to the national authorities through tailored capacity building. This hand-over is expected to be completed by 2015.

In 2014, the PDU carried out activities to strengthen the capacity of the Local Prevention Councils (LPCs) and Citizen's Advisory Groups (CAGs), which had been established over the past years on a countrywide basis with the assistance of the Mission's former Police Development Department. Building on work implemented in 2013, the PDU collaborated with local authorities in 2014 to further strengthen the role of the CAGs and LPCs in promoting communication regarding local issues, such as tensions after several high-profile inter-ethnic incidents and tackling the problem of local juvenile violence. The PDU's field-deployed Police Affairs (PA) Teams - each consisting of a Police Adviser and a Program Assistant - continued to monitor the functioning of the CAGs and LPCs and provided advice when required. In this framework, a considerable number of meetings with local communities at ethnically mixed areas (especially within SIAs Skopje, Tetovo and Kumanovo) were organized in 2014 on the initiative of Police Prevention Units.

As result of this enhanced police-public partnership, two Prevention Centres have been established in 2014 in the Skopje municipalities of Gjorce Petrov and Gazi Baba to serve as additional forums of discussion for topics of common interest, such as domestic violence, disturbance of public order and burglaries.

The PDU's co-located Police Advisers continued to utilize their close contacts and professional working relations in the field in order to enhance links with various local communities. Using these links, the PDU's co-located Police Advisers, together with the Monitoring Unit of the Mission, provided assistance and advice in to local communities to address a number of community concerns and inter-ethnic incidents.

In Tetovo, the PDU co-located staff helped to raise awareness among youth on the consequences of violence and the importance of tolerance and improved communication between students of different ethnic groups by organizing sports games and delivering of 316 lectures for all the first-year high school students of mixed ethnicity. In addition, in Ohrid, a partnership with a local NGO network was established in March 2014 to increase the level of trust and co-operation between the police and public across the multi-ethnic areas in the Ohrid SIA region. The NGO umbrella activities targeted citizens (especially youth), police officers, state and local institutions and their Municipal Commissions.

Furthermore, as mentioned previously, the Mission supported the implementation of the Public Perception Survey on Policing 2014, which aimed to measure the perception of both citizens and police on public safety and police work. In light of the Mission's withdrawal from the community-policing sphere in 2015, the survey had to identify the remaining shortcomings, which the Mission shall focus on in 2015. The survey confirmed an increased level of trust regarding police work. The positive perception of citizens regarding police officers' conduct in 2014 has increased by ten per cent as compared to 2010 and 2012.

These results are to be seen as indicators of advancements in introducing community-oriented policing and in addressing inter-ethnic concerns countrywide.

Comprehensive Security and Transnational Threats

In 2014, in order to further support the Government's capacity to prevent, detect and suppress all forms of transnational threats, the PDU continued to support the MoIA in strengthening its institutional capacities in such areas as the fight against organized crime, counter-terrorism and border security and management.

In this frame, in December 2014, the PDU supported a two-day exercise on combating organized crime, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia, host country MoIA and Serbian Mol. Fifty police officers from both Interior Ministries and representatives from the Public Prosecution Office participated. This activity tested the deployment of covert surveillance teams and equipment in a cross-border setting and cross-border co-operation of law enforcement personnel using a "real-life case scenario". Such activity builds on project activity from 2013 by introducing an alternate scenario and setting. As a result of this activity, the authorized MoIA officials have strengthened their co-ordination skills and enriched their experience in dealing with suppression of organized crime groups operating in the region.

Counter-Terrorism

In 2014, the PDU continued its collaboration with the General Directorate of Turkish National Police (GDTNP) to organize training courses for improving the operational capacity of the Administration for Security and Counter-intelligence (ASC) of the MoIA and to facilitate preventive measures in the fight against terrorism. In total, over 140 police officers were trained in 2014 on counter-terrorism-related topics, including "crisis management during terrorist attacks" and "hostage negotiation".

In addition, in June 2014, the MS PDU supported the OSCE Secretariat's Transnational Threats Department in holding a seminar on violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism (VERLT) in Skopje. During this seminar, the importance of detecting potential targets of VERLT was underlined.

Border Security and Management

In 2014, the Monitoring Unit and the PDU facilitated regular Joint Border Coordination Meetings (JBCMs) in a co-operative manner. The meetings served as a forum for dialogue and information sharing on border security concerns. By practice, such meetings are attended by the main stakeholders from all sides: Kosovo²⁶ Border Police (KBP), host country Border Police, KFOR, US Embassy Skopje and the OSCE Mission.

The PDU focused on supporting the MoIA in the establishment of a "Common Contact Centre" (CCC) at the border crossing point of Blace. The PDU provided technical equipment and organized a two-day training for police officers to be deployed at the Centre in April 2014, including a field study trip to the CCC at the border with Bulgaria. The CCC - Blace started its operations on 1 October 2014. As a result, the cross-border co-operation has been strengthened, contributing to a better exchange of analytical and operational information to fight transnational organized crime.

²⁶ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or populations, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

Co-operation with Other Missions and Partner Organizations

In 2014, the PDU regularly co-operated with a broad range partners in of external order to better implement its mandate and role in the host country. Besides the long-standing co-operation with the MoIA, the PDU closely collaborated with other OSCE field operations in the region, particularly the Presence in Albania, Mission in Kosovo and the Mission to Serbia, to strengthen co-operation in the field of combating organized crime.

Through the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Mission with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in 2014, the PDU has also collaborated closely with ODIHR for conducting specific training on hate crime and hate speech for police officers. Other partners included, but were not limited to, the EU Delegation in Skopje and the Embassies of Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland and the United States/ICITAP.

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EASTERN EUROPE

4.7 Mission to Moldova

Background

The OSCE Mission to Moldova (the Mission) continued its involvement with the police service in Moldova and its support for capacity building in 2014. This included the provision of assistance and advice related to the ongoing process of police reform, combating trafficking in human beings and addressing domestic violence.

The Mission's efforts to further the development of co-operation between the law enforcement bodies of both parties of the Transdnistria conflict, within the framework of confidence-building measures (CBM), continued to be hampered by the sides' stance and approach to joint activities. However, some co-operation between the Moldovan Police and Transdnistrian Militia continued on the basis of earlier agreements facilitated by the OSCE.

Support to Transdnistria Conflict Settlement

Throughout the reporting period, the Mission has been actively involved in the monitoring of the overall security situation in the region and in supporting the resolution of the Transdnistrian conflict within the agreed format(s). The Mission participates in the "5 + 2" negotiation process and is actively involved with all the Joint Confidence Building Measures (CBM) Working Groups that have been created to establish trust between the sides. Of the 11 Working Groups, eight met, which held a total of 25 meetings (the Working Groups on Ecology and Agriculture, on Healthcare and on Law Enforcement did not meet in 2014).

One draft protocol was presented to the parties and one protocol from the previous year, the signing of which was facilitated by the Mission, was implemented in 2014. In addition, two draft protocols drafted by the Mission and earlier presented to the parties remain on the table. Two concrete proposals were made in order to facilitate reaching an agreement. In this respect, the Mission also organized a series of CBMs in the form of an annual high-level conference in Germany, titled "Wider Confidence Building in the Transdnistria Conflict Settlement Process". In 2014, the conference brought together senior representatives of both sides in thematic areas that are covered by the CBM working groups: Economy and Trade, Transportation and Road Infrastructure; Environment and Ecology; and Education. This included round tables and technical working sessions on specific topics relevant to the settlement of the conflict.

Police and Justice Sector Reform

The Mission was actively involved with international and local agencies in monitoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the region and in promoting best practices among both parties of the conflict.

The Mission's Rule of Law Programme is a part of the international co-ordination mechanism on the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy and its Action Plan for 2011-2016. This has been a comprehensive approach to discuss all the justice-related matters under its six pillars. Pillar 2 is on criminal reform, and the Mission has supported prosecution reform since 2012. In 2014, the Mission co-organized a round-table event with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) focused on methodologies for

evaluating the performance of judges and enhancing professional skills within the judiciary. Twenty-three judges, policymakers and members of civil society attended the event.

Anti-Trafficking

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

The Mission contributed to the evaluation of the National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2010-2013 and the development of the National Action Plan 2014-2016, with a focus on human rights and results-based management strategies. This was achieved through training sessions with the participation of 25 representatives of the State Network of Anti-Trafficking Focal Points.

In the period 10-15 March, the Mission organized a study visit to Serbia with the aim of exchanging best practices and lessons learned in the development and implementation of the Anti-Trafficking National Referral Mechanisms. Seven Moldovan governmental and non-governmental anti-trafficking experts took part in this study visit. During the visit, Moldovan experts met with policy making as well as operational-level Serbian experts and visited a number of institutions that specifically deal with the assistance and protection of victims of trafficking. The main focus of this visit was on victim identification, financial investigations in human trafficking cases and seizures of assets. On the margins of the visit, the Moldovan representatives of the General Prosecutor's Office and Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons of the Ministry of Interior met the Serbian Unit for Combating Organized Crime to discuss possible co-operation and conduct of parallel investigations in cases involving Moldovan and Serbian citizens.

On 5-6 May, within its project "Training Seminars for Legal Professionals on Combating Domestic Violence, Trafficking in Human Beings and Cyber-crime", the Mission, in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, organized a training seminar on combating trafficking in human beings for approximately 25 judges and prosecutors. Practical aspects of investigating trafficking for labour exploitation and organ trafficking were addressed and discussed during the training.

Domestic Violence

The ATG organized and attended various conferences and workshops on assisting victims of domestic violence and dealing with perpetrators. In order to strengthen co-ordination on THB and gender equality issues, the Mission organized five national Technical Coordination Meetings (TCMs), which included 150 participants from 50 state agencies, civil society and international organizations from both sides of the Transdniestrian conflict.

On 14-15 April, within its project "Training Seminars for Legal Professionals on Combating Domestic Violence, Trafficking in Human Beings and Cyber-crime", implemented in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, the Mission organized a training seminar on techniques for interviewing child victims of sexual abuse for around 25 judges and prosecutors. Along with the technical aspects of investigating and prosecuting such cases, the legal professionals were familiarized with the psychology of child victims of abuse and the observance of children's rights during criminal proceedings.

On 16-17 June, the Mission, in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, organized a seminar on combating domestic violence for approximately 30 judges and prosecutors. The seminar was a part of the project "Training seminars for legal professionals on combating domestic violence, trafficking in human beings and cyber-crime".

The Mission organized visits to Serbian and Austrian agencies for seven Moldovan representatives from the National Committee, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministries of Internal Affairs, Labour, Social Protection and Family, civil society organizations and shelters, including a centre for perpetrators of domestic violence.

Cybercrime

On 3-4 September, the Mission, in partnership with the Centre for Combating Cyber Crime within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, organized a training aimed at strengthening the capacity of 30 police officers, lawyers and judges in preventing and combatting all forms of cybercrime, including THB and child sexual abuse. The training sessions were delivered by highly experienced experts from Europol and Eurojust. By implementing this activity, the Mission put into effect item 13 of the OSCE Addendum to the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, which underlines the necessity to address the use of the Internet in facilitating THB, child sexual exploitation and related cybercrime topics.

On 3-14 November, the Mission, in partnership with the Centre to Combat Cyber Crime of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, organized a training for the unit's law enforcement officers on how to use specialized equipment and software in handling cases related to trafficking in persons, child sexual abuse and other crimes committed through use of the Internet. The Mission supported the attendance of a British specialist, who shared his experience in using this specialized equipment for preventing and combating cybercrime.

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4.8 Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

Background

The events on the Kyiv Maidan and elsewhere across the country in November 2013 to February 2014 have more than ever exposed the need for across-the-board reform which will bring about fundamental changes to the values and principles behind the way the police operate in Ukraine. Given the situation, it is a unique opportunity for the Ukrainian authorities to gain momentum and begin making concrete steps toward restoring the public trust and boosting the morale of the police staff by developing and implementing police reform based on the principles of democracy. In addition, the current conflict increases risks to national security, particularly related to terrorism and organized crime, which affects a much wider segment of society.

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (the PCU) has worked with the Ukrainian police since the field operation was established in 1999; most of its focus has been on assistance in the areas of combating organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, cybercrime and gender-based violence; establishment of prevention mechanisms to eradicate torture and ill-treatment in the penitentiary system; and support in improving media relations of the Ministry of Interior to increase transparency of the agency's functioning and reduce conflict potential in its interaction with media professionals. During 2014, the PCU, in co-operation with national partners, has largely adjusted its police-related activities to respond to the conflict situation in Ukraine.

Police Reform

In response to public demand and request from the national authorities, the PCU developed a multi-year extrabudgetary project to provide assistance in the development of the institutional framework for police reform in Ukraine. This project aims to a) provide support to the development of a strategic approach to police reform in Ukraine in line with the best practices of the OSCE pS; b) strengthen the capacity of Ukrainian police educational institutions to provide pre-service and in-service police training in line with the best practices of the OSCE pS; and c) raise awareness on the benefits of police reform among the Ukrainian population and police. The project will be implemented upon the availability of funding.

In addition, the PCU supported the meetings of the donor co-ordination group on police reform, which were held on 19 June, 17 July and 22 October 2014. The meetings, attended by the police experts from the Council of Europe (CoE), EU (including EUAM²⁷), NATO, SMMU²⁸, Canada, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the UK and the USA, as well as the Ministry of Interior and civil society, focused on the development of a concept and strategy for police reform in Ukraine.

The PCU also extensively co-operated with the Transnational Threats Department of the OSCE Secretariat in the development of the SPMU's project interventions, particularly by facilitating meetings with Ukrainian and international partners, discussing the project ideas and commenting on the draft project proposals.

Criminal Justice Reform

On 23-24 October 2014, the PCU, the Supreme Court of Ukraine and Lviv State University of the Interior organized an international symposium on ensuring the coherence of judicial

27 The EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine.

28 The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine.

practices in criminal cases in the context of the 2013-2014 events in Ukraine. The event, held in Lviv, gathered more than 80 participants from Ukraine, Germany and Poland and was focused on theoretical and practical problems of criminal substantive and procedural law, as well as on ways and means to improve criminal legislation in line with European standards. Scholars as well as practitioners discussed the challenges that the criminal justice system faces in view of recent experiences in the application of recently amended criminal and procedural legislation and ways of its further improvement. The symposium materials were published and disseminated within academia, the Parliament and the judiciary. The symposium participants also agreed on a number of recommendations for the judiciary and legislators and expressed a consensus on establishing an annual Lviv Criminal Justice Forum to be organized jointly by PCU and prominent scholar institutions, the Supreme Court and other interested state authorities.

Organized Crime

Continuing efforts begun in 2013, the PCU focused on developing a methodology to manage risks in the sphere of organized crime and promoting its implementation by the law enforcement agencies involved in combating organized crime.

The PCU supported implementation of the methodology for assessing and managing risks and threats from organized crime by the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and other law enforcement agencies involved in combating organized crime. The EU Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment, which is designed to assist strategic decision makers in the prioritization of organized crime threats, was used as a benchmark. Such an approach supports synergy of the Ukrainian methodology with the EU. The findings of the research were published as "Risks and Threats to the Organized Crime in Ukraine: Current State and Prospects".

Counter-Terrorism

To enhance international co-operation and facilitate direct contacts and liaisons between the SBU and foreign security structures in the context of OSCE commitments, the PCU organized a high-level visit of the SBU delegation to Georgia on 2-4 September. Meetings and consultations on effective response to transnational organized crime challenges were held with the Georgian Ministry of State Security. The visit provided an opportunity to gain first-hand experience and identify the most efficient and effective means of international security co-operation between Ukraine and Georgia, as well as to promote the exchange of information and best practices. A similar high-level visit to Israel was organized on 19-22 November to facilitate joint efforts of two respective special services in combating terrorism and organized crime.

On 17-18 September, the PCU organized a two-day national training seminar for SBU officers devoted to issues of terrorism and human rights as well as the OSCE comprehensive, co-operative, equal and indivisible approach to security and terrorism. The training gathered 25 responsible officers from each SBU territorial department. The first day was organized in Lviv and devoted to the OSCE security approach, international legislative framework and national and international approaches to combating terrorism. Eminent representatives from the OSCE TNTD/ATU, NATO and INTERPOL delivered comprehensive presentations. The second day was conducted in Warsaw jointly with the ODIHR and Poland's Counter-Terrorism Centre and offered an intensive programme on terrorism and human rights issues. The activity was co-ordinated and organized jointly with the ODIHR.

On 4-5 November, the PCU facilitated a joint two-day national seminar with the ATU for SBU officers on countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism. The training seminar was devoted to understanding violent extremism and radicalization that lead to

terrorism, effective policies and countermeasures, and community-based approaches. The event was designed to improve know-how and operational methods; acquire knowledge of international best practices and the international co-operation framework in this sphere; and develop relevant skills and knowledge about current trends in terrorist activities.

In response to emerging cyber security threats and in order to provide practical experience in database protection and investigation of cyber attacks, the PCU organized an international training on cyber security and investigation of cyber attacks on 18 November, covering such issues as critical infrastructure cyber security, cyber fraud investigation and national cyber security strategies, for 25 SBU officers. The training targeted SBU experts and investigators and was conducted by prominent national SBU-invited experts and specialists from the US Embassy in Kyiv. Special sessions were devoted to a survey of modern malicious software and its primary analysis facilities, the FBI Legal Attaché Office and 24/7 Preservation Network and the MLAT Process/Explanation and Electronic Evidence Procedures.

Trafficking in Human Beings

During 2014, the PCU and the Ukrainian Ministry for Social Policy launched the second phase of the multiplication of the state-led national referral mechanism (NRM) in the Ukrainian regions of Chernivtsi, Khmelnytsky, Vynnytsia, Luhansk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Zhytomyr, Rivne, Volyn, Sumy, Kirovohrad, Kyiv and the city of Kyiv. To discuss the plans of the project implementation, round tables involving key regional NRM stakeholders and PCU project staff were held in 11 of the above NRM multiplication regions. In total, over 300 hundred attendees participated in these events, including more than 30 law enforcement officers from specialized anti-trafficking and public security departments, as well as criminal police covering child-related issues. As a result of capacity building efforts and awareness raising-activities within the NRM multiplication in 2014, 27 persons were granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings (ten women, 12 men and five children).

On 13-14 November, the PCU, in co-operation with the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior, General Prosecutor's Office and High Specialized Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, conducted an international conference for approximately 140 participants to discuss challenges in the prosecution of trafficking in human beings. The conference brought together representatives of the specialized anti-trafficking police departments, investigators, prosecutors and judges from all regions of Ukraine. The experts from Dutch, Finnish, Israeli, Moldovan and UK police and prosecutorial authorities shared their experience in addressing various forms of human trafficking with their Ukrainian counterparts. Particular focus was on ensuring a co-ordinated and victim-centred approach to prosecution of all forms of human trafficking, including trafficking for labour exploitation and removal of organs, and ways to address new trends, e.g. increased risks of trafficking in the context of the current crisis situation, including among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

The PCU continued facilitating the translation of criminal files related to trafficking in human beings and cybercrime cases obtained within the mutual legal assistance procedure by specialized police units of the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior, with ten such files translated in 2014. The PCU also supported the participation of representatives from the Ukrainian Ministries of Social Policy and Interior as well as Ombudsperson in two OSCE Vienna- and Warsaw-based events, the HDIM²⁹ on 1-3 October and the 14th Anti-Trafficking Alliance on 4-5 November.

29 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting.

Gender-Based Violence

The PCU continued to assist Ukraine's Ministries of Social Policy and of Interior in addressing gender-based violence, taking into account new challenges related to high risks of domestic violence in the families of IDPs. On 25-26 November, the PCU held a two-day international conference "Addressing gender-based violence: Best international practices" for over 50 police officers, heads of the Precinct Police Inspectors Service Departments from all regions of the country, teachers from police higher educational institutions and representatives of central authorities. Police experts from Austria, Canada and the Czech Republic shared their experience related to various aspects of gender-based violence, in particular, police measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute gender-based violence and protect victims, as well as approaches in teaching courses on combating domestic violence for police officers.

During 2014, the PCU provided expert support and participated in a number of working group meetings initiated by Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy to draft the National Action Plan on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The PCU also facilitated the Ukrainian translation of the OSCE Study of National Action Plans on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325, which was recently conducted by the Gender Unit of the OSCE Secretariat. In addition, the PCU extensively contributed to the working group to develop amendments to national legislation in the context of preparation for Ukraine's ratification of the CoE Istanbul Convention.

As part of the campaign "16 Days against Gender-Based Violence", the PCU supported an All-Ukrainian Conference on gender policy on 10-12 December, in the context of European integration and international commitments. The conference, held at the initiative of Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy and in partnership with UN Women, UNFPA, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and Ukrainian Women's Fund, gathered more than 230 representatives of state authorities, including police, at the central and regional levels as well as social service providers and civil society activists. The conference compiled recommendations on proactive use of gender mainstreaming approaches in addressing the conflict and post-conflict situation in Ukraine; enhancing preventive efforts to mitigate the risks of trafficking in human beings and domestic violence among new vulnerable groups, such as IDPs; and specific steps to be outlined in Ukraine's Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325.

Cybercrime

On 9-14 June, the PCU conducted basic-level training on cybercrime investigation and forensics for 20 officers from the Interior Ministry's Anti-Cybercrime Department and its regional units. On 27-31 October, the PCU facilitated a study visit to Belgium and France for eight representatives of the Ministry of Interior and Ukrainian police educational institutions to learn about positive practices in investigating cybercrime and teaching respective police courses.

On 17-21 November, the PCU conducted an intensive five-day training of trainers for 20 teachers from Ukrainian law enforcement educational institutions to improve their knowledge and skills on investigation of ICT-related crimes. Instructors from the National Academy of Interior, Kharkiv, Odessa and Lviv Universities of Interior, as well as the Academy of Prosecutors and the Academy of the SBU were introduced to the must-have modules of the standardized cybercrime education by international experts. This training laid the basis for the development of a specialized training course on combating IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes, to be incorporated into police training curricula.

The PCU continued to facilitate co-ordination meetings of police liaison officers working in foreign embassies in Ukraine to discuss the challenges in combating cybercrime and to adjust planned anti-cybercrime activities. Meetings held on 16 January, 10 April, 12 June, 18

September and 11 December gathered police experts from the EU, NATO, Austria, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the UK and the USA, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Interior and Security Service Anti-Cybercrime Departments.

The PCU also supported the participation of representatives from the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior in the Vienna-based first capital-level meeting of the OSCE Working Group on the use of information and communication technologies, 14-15 May, the Second Eurasian Working Group on Cybercrime held in Istanbul, 27-31 May, the LawTech Europe Congress, Prague, 19-21 October, and in the INTERPOL-Europol Cybercrime Conference, Singapore, 29 September to 5 October.

Police and Media

In 2014, the PCU convened a working group involving representatives of the police and media to develop a guidebook with recommendations for both groups on effective interaction during mass events and crisis situations. The working group also served both as a communication platform and a tool to establish a better dialogue and mutual understanding between the two sides. The PCU printed and distributed 8,500 copies of the guidebook to the Ministry of Interior and media NGOs and later distributed copies to all the regions of Ukraine.

The PCU conducted six reconciliation discussions in Kyiv and regions between journalists and law enforcement officials. Discussions were held under the Chatham House Rule, where the participants were free to use the information received without attributing it to a speaker. The series of meetings was facilitated by a certified mediator who consequently developed recommendations for both sides to further improve their communication.

National Prevention Mechanism against Torture and Ill-Treatment

Activities in 2014 were requested by the Parliamentary Ombudsman of Ukraine and built upon previous PCU OPCAT-related projects in 2006-2013. They helped enhance human rights protection mechanisms through sustainable operation of the national monitoring and prevention mechanism against torture and ill-treatment (the NPM) in Ukraine in compliance with the UN OPCAT based on Ombudsman-Plus model. The Project had two main components addressing two primary concerns: Sustainable operation of the Ombudsman-Plus model and development of an independent mechanism for investigating complaints on torture and ill-treatment.

The PCU continued its support for monitoring visits to detention facilities, as well as for training to strengthen the methodological capacity of monitoring groups in Ukraine. From June to October, the PCU supported 55 NPM monitoring visits throughout Ukraine. Among them were 12 visits to custodial settings of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, 18 visits to custodial settings of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine, 11 visits to settings of the State Penitentiary Service, seven visits to settings of the Ministry of Health Care, one visit to settings of the State Court Administration, one visit to State Migration Service, two visits to Ministry of Defence and four visits to temporary camps for IDPs in the Anti-Terrorism Operation (ATO) zone. In September-October, the PCU supported three training seminars (two in Lviv and one in Kyiv for 20 participants each) for independent monitors focusing on methodologies and skills to start monitoring activity and three trainings (one in Lviv and two in Kyiv for 20 participants each) on NPM issues for public officials of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine (chiefs of departments responsible for temporary detention facilities), Prosecutor-General Office of Ukraine (juvenile prosecutors and chiefs of departments) and doctors in charge of psychiatric establishments from all regions of Ukraine.

The PCU also supported the publication of an updated catalogue of detention facilities in Ukraine. The previous catalogues were processed and compiled for each relevant

governmental agency and region, taking into account the situation in the ATO zone. To increase the level of human rights protection within the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine, the PCU supported printing and dissemination of information on detainees' rights, which were affixed on doors of cells to inform detainees of their rights, as well as of the brochure "Rights of the Detainees in Detention: Booklet" that was later disseminated to all 430 Ministry of Interior temporary detention facilities.

On 13-14 November, the Fifth East European Conference on National Preventive Mechanisms took place in Lviv. This two-day event looked at challenges and practical aspects of the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture in Eastern Europe and in the OSCE region as a whole. The Conference was organized by the OSCE, PCU and the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights. The conference gathered more than 50 delegates from Germany, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Poland, Switzerland, Ukraine and the UK. The representatives of governmental bodies of Ukraine, as well as civil activists engaged in monitoring visits to custodial settings, participated in the event.

To facilitate investigation and judicial prosecution of torture and ill-treatment, the PCU supported the development of the authoritative commentary on relevant provisions of the Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and other applicable legislative acts of Ukraine. Two eminent national experts were engaged for this purpose and supported by the PCU expert staff.

To provide methodological and capacity building support to the Ombudsman Office in the field of civil society and parliamentary inquiries/investigations in cases of ill-treatment by law enforcement, the PCU engaged eminent experts to draft Rules of Procedure for Conducting Ombudsman's Inquiries into Cases of Alleged Torture and Ill-treatment. Based on the concepts and principles embodied in the Rules of Procedure, a manual on conducting Ombudsman's inquiries was developed to serve as detailed guidance on the inquiry procedure modalities and operation.

The Rules of Procedure and the manual were presented during a two-day training on methods and procedures to organize and conduct inquiries into torture and ill-treatment under the Ombudsman inquiry competence, held on 29-30 August. The training gathered over 40 NGO activists and Ombudsman regional representatives involved in conducting Ombudsman's inquiries. During the training, the participants improved their knowledge and skills in different aspect of the inquiry (interviewing victims of torture, analysing different sources of information, documenting tortures, using audio- and video-recording equipment, etc.).

The PCU also supported ten pilot inquiries into cases of alleged torture and ill-treatment. The cases were selected on the basis of NPM monitoring results, mass media reports, analysis of complaints received by the Ombudsman and information received from NGOs. Priority was given to cases where victims represented vulnerable groups (ethnic and sexual minorities, minors, drug users, etc.) as well as to cases in the areas adjacent to the ATO zone. Each inquiry was conducted by a group comprised of two to four civil society inquirers as well as Ombudsman's officers.

Risk and Criminal Analysis at Borders

During 2014, the PCU equipped 38 Risk Analysis and nine Criminal Analysis Units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) with IT equipment and software. The PCU also trained 25 criminal analysts, trainers and the heads of criminal analysis units of the border guard's regional directorates and administration at the following three trainings conducted at the National Academy of border guards in Khmelnytskyi: Advanced Operational

Criminal Analysis Training (i-Base), Training of Trainers on Criminal Analysis, and Criminal Analysis Course. In addition, the OSCE PCU developed a curriculum as well as elaborated and published a *Criminal Analysis Training Manual* for the Criminal Analysis Course to be taught at the National Academy of the SBGSU. The course was provisionally included in the teaching plans at the National Academy of the SBGSU for 2015.

Humanitarian Demining

In co-operation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 35 officers from Ukrainian emergency services, Ministries of Defence, Interior and Infrastructure and border guard administration participated in the workshops on explosive remnants of war and ammunition management conducted by the PCU. The main aim of the workshops was to familiarize the national personnel with international standards for responding to the challenges posed by the current conflict in Donetsk and Lugansk regions of the country and to facilitate exchange of international experience of explosive hazard mitigation in emergency operations.

The PCU equipped five regional workstations with specialized hardware and software to manage demining operations and provided training for seven officers on its usage. In addition, 50 sets of protective gear were provided to emergency response personnel involved in humanitarian demining in and near the conflict-affected areas.

Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT)

In 2014, the OSCE PCU continued its efforts to boost Ukraine’s Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) capacity in order to effectively respond to money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) by focusing on building a modern ML/FT threats matrix, developing ML/FT national risk assessment methodology and learning best AML/CFT international practices.

In particular, a manual for FIU reporting agencies was developed, comprising a wealth of information on recent global trends in combating money laundering, assessing risks and threats and describing effective ways to counter ML/FT. The manual is composed of ten chapters that are dedicated to in-depth analysis of AML/CFT standards, analysis of financial monitoring practices, risk management, analysis of legal aspects of AML/CFT, study of various methods of detection of proceeds of crime and typology of money laundering. A special emphasis is on best international practices in the AML/CFT regulatory environment.

The manual was developed before the anti-corruption package of legislation was adopted on October 14 2014, and, there, it did not reflect the recent legislative changes. To fill this gap, the PCU started developing a follow-up commentary on the new legislation to provide interpretation of new AML/CFT requirements which reflect the FATF 2012 AML/CFT standards. It is expected that the commentary will be available by mid-August 2015.

In November 2014, the PCU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office of Economic and Environmental Activities, prepared a study visit for 6 FIU officials to Vilnius, Lithuania, to learn the host country’s practices in investigating cases related to predicate crime offences that lead to money laundering. The study visit focused on specificities of confiscating assets in cases of laundering of the proceeds of crime such as drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption. The Lithuanian FIU experts shared their experiences on procedures related to asset recovery as well.

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SOUTH CAUCASUS

4.9 Project Co-ordinator in Baku

Background

New Year's Day 2014 marked a new beginning for the OSCE in Baku as it transformed into the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Baku (PCiB). The PCiB's mandate includes supporting co-operation between the Government of Azerbaijan and the OSCE toward upholding Azerbaijan's OSCE commitments; planning and implementing projects that cover all three aspects of OSCE's comprehensive security concept; and maintaining contacts with governmental and non-governmental bodies, local authorities, universities and research institutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan (MFA) approved the "Combating Human Trafficking" project in June 2014 and the PCiB Politico – Military Unit (PMU) immediately started its implementation. This cross-dimensional project was transferred to the Economic – Environmental Unit on 1 December 2014.

The projects "Institutional Support and Capacity Building of the National Bomb Data Centre" and "Preventing and Countering Cybercrime in Azerbaijan" were approved by the MFA in October 2014. Their implementation started on 1 December 2014.

Combating Human Trafficking

On 30 June, PMU NPO organized the first meeting among international and national organizations involved in countering human trafficking to create a platform for co-ordination of activities in the field and discuss ways to leverage the organizations' combined resources.

From 22-26 September, the PCiB, in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior of Hungary, organized a five-day visit to Hungary to study good practices for identification and prosecution of trafficking and assistance and referral mechanisms for trafficking victims. During the visit, high-level Azerbaijani Government officials and civil society organizations held meetings in various public agencies and civil society organizations of Hungary.

On 20 November, the PCiB and USAID signed a declaration to co-operate on and support the combating of human trafficking in Azerbaijan. Under the declaration, USAID will support the PCiB's projects and provide technical and financial assistance in the amount of \$610,000 for preventing human trafficking and forced labour and for increasing the efficiency of fighting against such cases. The main objective is to raise public awareness on human trafficking and provide technical and financial assistance to civil society organizations providing services for victims of human trafficking and forced labour.

Institutional Support and Capacity Building of the National Bomb Data Centre

On 9 December, the PCiB hosted a meeting with representatives from the Ministries of National Security (MNS), Emergency Situations and Internal Affairs, as part of its project supporting the creation of a National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) in Azerbaijan. During the meeting the participants shared ideas about the activity plan within the PCiB project towards the establishment of such NBDC.

Preventing and Countering Cybercrime in Azerbaijan

From 1-5 December, the PCiB organized a study trip for representatives from the MNS and MFA to the Centre for Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Investigation at University College Dublin. During the visit, members of the Azerbaijani delegation were able to learn about various research and training programmes at the Centre. Additionally, the PCiB organized meetings for Azerbaijani officials with representatives of the Irish Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, An Garda Síochána (Irish National Police) and Cybercrime Centre of Excellence, as well as with representatives from private ventures that offer cybersecurity training.

On 12 December, the PCiB held a co-ordination meeting with representatives from all government agencies involved in combatting cybercrime in Azerbaijan. For the coming year they have decided to focus on organization of training courses on digital data investigation, cybersecurity of mass events and electronic evidence.

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4.10 Office in Yerevan

Background

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

In 2014, the Armenian Police continued working on the expansion of community policing in all Armenian provinces as one effective tool for increasing trust in the police. In particular, new community policing units were established in all Armenian regions and agreement was reached with the municipalities to establish new police contact points and outreach stations. Moreover, in order to ensure the sustainability and continuity of the introduction of the community policing model in Armenia, the Government approved an updated Charter on Community Policing in 2014, based on the proposal of the Armenian Police, which encompasses the main approaches to the community policing in Armenia.

During 2014, the Office organized a number of round-table discussions with the participation of international experts, which were dedicated to issues related to co-operation and partnership between the police, the mass media, civil society, local authorities and others. Over 180 representatives of the mass media, civil society and state partners participated in the discussions.

In 2014, the Gallup International Association conducted a survey in Yerevan, according to which 52 per cent of citizens of Yerevan positively assessed the recent improvements in the police system.

In 2014, within the frame of the reforms in the criminal justice sector, the Police Investigative Department separated from the police and in July a unified independent investigation body, the Investigative Committee (combining relevant departments of the police and Ministry of Defence), was created to improve the professionalism and the independence of the investigators.

Community Policing - Police Reform and Oversight

On 19 June, the Office, jointly with the Armenian National Assembly's Standing Committee on Defence, National Security and Internal Affairs and the Geneva Centre of the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF), organized an international seminar on "Police Reform and Police Oversight". During the event, international experts from the UK and Montenegro introduced their countries' experiences in police reforms in general and in police oversight and monitoring mechanisms. Over 50 participants from various departments of the Armenian Police, relevant governmental institutions and members and experts of the Parliamentary Commission were presented with information pertaining to generally accepted international best practices.

On 18 November, the Office also supported the Standing Committee on Defence, National Security and Internal Affairs of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia in organizing parliamentary hearings on *Police Accountability, Transparency and Parliamentary Oversight*, which brought together stakeholders from all key actors in the field.

From 18-21 November the Office, jointly with the OSCE Secretariat TNT/SPMU, organized a series of presentations of the OSCE guidebook *Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System Reform*, which was translated into Armenian and published by the

Office. The major focus of the presentations was police accountability and oversight. The Guidebook was presented and delivered at the Police Headquarters to the leadership and reform policymakers in the field of policing, to the leadership, faculty and students of the Police Educational Complex and to the National Assembly.

Police-Public Partnership

On 23 and 24 May, the Office organized a round-table meeting between key departments of the Armenian Police, mass media agencies and representatives of civil society. Over 60 representatives of mass media and civil society participated in the discussions, which focused on current developments in police reform, especially the cascading of community policing, public order management and improvement of the police education system. These discussions provided valuable information to all parties and continued to support the development of the police-public partnership. During the round table, an international expert invited by the Office presented best international practices and main challenges in the field of police-media co-operation.

From 12-16 May, the Office supported a study visit for police officers to the Ministry in Interior of France. The delegation included police leaders and experts from the Public Relations Department, Public Order Management Division and Police Reform units. The purpose of the visit was to familiarize the officers with French experience in the establishment of police-public partnership. They were also briefed on public order management practices in France and there was an exchange of experience between the officers responsible for information and mass communication in the police forces of both countries.

Police and Gender Issues

From 15-17 October, two experts from the Armenian Police and an NGO participated with the Office in the conference "Women in Law Enforcement," which was organized by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan. The conference included presentations on the promotion of women's rights in law enforcement and best practices on capacity building for female police officers. The Office also organized bilateral meetings with representatives of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Internal Affairs to share practical experiences in the field of community policing, domestic violence and police reform.

In 2014, the Office continued monitoring and promoting gender equality within the police system. In particular, 2014 monitoring of the admission exams to the Police Educational Institutions identified unprecedented increase in the number of admitted female applicants. 58.3 per cent, 34.3 per cent and 19.2 per cent of the students admitted to the Police Academy, Police College and Police Training Centre, respectively, were female.

Police Education

An international police training expert started in August to assess physical training curricula and criteria for admission to the Police Educational Complex. During a three-week period, a series of meetings, interviews and assessment visits were conducted with the Complex management and faculty members. A final assessment report was presented with recommendations to further modernize educational and training curriculums in the areas of physical training, firearms training and other specialized areas.

The Office continued to mentor and to participate in the work of the Independent Admission Commissions, monitoring the admission process to all three educational institutions of the Complex. In particular, the Office participated in Police College admission exams 19-28 August, in Police Academy exams 5-15 August and in Police Training Centre exams 13-16 March and 12-18 May.

Community Policing

Between March and April, the Office, jointly with the Centre for Excellence in Negotiation, organized a series of trainings for community policing officers. The training aimed at improving their negotiation and communication skills. Approximately 140 officers participated in the trainings.

On 30 June, the Office, together with the Armenian Police, awarded certificates to a group of 138 community police officers from eight police districts of Yerevan who completed the above-mentioned trainings on negotiation and communication skills. Experts from a local NGO involved in the project presented a booklet on communication and negotiation practices, which was developed and published with the support of the Office.

Between the 28 April and 26 June, a nine-week programme of community policing trainings, presentations and awareness seminars took place across nine Armenian provinces. In total, 768 persons participated, comprising nine Heads of Marz Department of Police, 21 Deputy Heads for Service, Heads of Operative Activity and Heads of Intelligence, 144 police managers and supervisors, 384 community police officers, six Marz Mayors, four Deputy Mayors, two Heads of Marz Administration and 199 town and village mayors. In addition, assessments were made of 20 community policing contact points and outreach was conducted to 16 contact points and four outreach stations. In addition, the Office donated 13 printers and 37 computers to police departments, within this same framework of activities devoted to the promotion of community policing in Armenian provinces.

During the period of March to November, the Office, jointly with the police and National Centre for Legal Researches, initiated and implemented a pilot project aimed at supporting police officers in setting up Citizen Advisory Groups. The project was implemented in the three cities of Hrazdan, Charentsavan and Yeghvard in Kotayk region. Thirty-six community police officers were trained, three Citizen Advisory Groups were formed and a number of meetings were organized with the citizens to raise their awareness on community policing. In total, approximately 320 citizens participated in various meetings. The main events were round-table discussions with mayors and members of Charentsavan and Yeghvard councils; two meetings with the participation of 19 representatives of the condominiums; two meetings with the participation of 24 representatives of NGOs and mass media, a meeting with 20 representatives of Charentsavan youth; 12 meetings in local schools and colleges; five sports games with participation of police officers and schoolchildren, and two lectures on legal and psychological issues in schools.

Domestic Violence

From March to November, the Office supported the NGO Social Justice in the implementation of a project aimed at developing and promoting a partnership model between the police and its stakeholders for effective prevention of and response to domestic violence. The project was piloted in Kanaker-Zeitun, Avan and Nor Nork communities of Yerevan and in the town of Vanadzor, Lori province. It centred upon a joint multiagency mechanism to address domestic violence cases. Over 70 meetings and workshops for the police and main partners were organized in the pilot districts. Over 40 police officers and 20 state and non-state organizations participated in the events. Concurrent with the meetings, the Office organized extensive discussions and round tables with participation of all stakeholders involved in the field of domestic violence matters, most notably the following:

- In April and August, the Office organized two round tables on combating domestic violence, one in Yerevan and one in the Lori region. The events were aimed at raising awareness among police officers on domestic violence issues, specifically those from

specialized Juveniles Departments, Domestic Violence Prevention Departments and Public Order Management units. Experts from the implementing partner covered many subjects related to domestic violence, including the peculiarities and stereotypes of domestic violence, the importance of multiagency intervention in preventing and combating domestic violence and supportive partnership models between the police, local authorities and civil society.

- On 7 and 8 August, the Office organized a seminar in Tsakhkadzor with the participation of 55 representatives from various state and non-state partners. The main objective of the seminar was the discussion of different models of partnership between police and main external partners through case studies and the best international practices.
- On 16 July, a first meeting of a newly established Steering Committee on Domestic Violence was organized. The Committee, composed of the leaders of and experts from relevant police structures, central governmental institutions and Yerevan municipality, was formed within the frame of the project to discuss strategic issues related to the establishment of partnership model.
- On 2 December, the outcomes of the project were presented at a closing event that brought together all involved parties. The project team presented three models of domestic violence response, which were based on meetings and workshops held and on analyses of the best international practices in multiagency models of responding to domestic violence cases. Among the major recommendations derived from the project implementation were the need for legislative regulation in the field of domestic violence, expanding the functions of police officers in that area, training of designated police staff and development of relevant manuals and guidelines.
- From 29 September to 2 October, four representatives of the Armenian police and the Office visited the United Kingdom to study best international practices in the prevention of domestic violence. The visit included meetings with managers and experts from the UK police who develop policy in the area of domestic violence. The delegation also met external groups involved in partnership activities with the UK police.
- From 18-21 November, the Office, jointly with the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF), organized training courses for a total of 36 Armenian police officers on domestic violence, youth crime and crime scene management. Each of the two-day courses was delivered by police experts from the United Kingdom and supported by DCAF staff.

Cyber Security/Cybercrime

From 9-20 June, the Office organized two tailored training courses for practitioners from the police and other relevant bodies. The trainings were delivered by an international expert and sought to enhance the professional capacities to counter and investigate cybercrimes. In total, 17 trainees from different departments of the police, Ministry of Defence and other institutions of the security sector completed the course.

The Office supported the participation of five law enforcement experts from the police, National Security Service and Special Investigation Service to attend a regional cybercrime training event organized by the OSCE Transnational Threats Department in co-operation with the Georgian MOI and Police Academy from 25-28 November in Tbilisi, Georgia. The course focused on computer forensics and network investigation and included a series of practical exercises.

On 14 November, the Office supported the Standing Committee on Defence, National Security and Internal Affairs of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia in organizing parliamentary hearings on the theme “The Problems of Cyber Security in the RA: Threats and Challenges, Mechanisms of Response and Counteraction”, which brought together stakeholders from all key actors in the field.

On 16 December, jointly with the Armenian Police, the Office organized a round table with the all key domestic Internet providers companies to discuss the collection and storage of log files and their importance for cybercrime investigations. Over 25 participants attended the event. Based on suggestions and recommendations collected during the round table discussions it was agreed that the Armenian Police will develop a Memorandum of Understanding with Internet service providers, reflecting existing challenges, responsibilities and obligations of the parties. This will lay the ground to develop a legal package on collection and storage of log files at later stages.

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 14 March, the staff of the Office’s Anti-Trafficking Project organized and conducted a one-day training session for 25 staff members of three Yerevan-based orphanages. This event was aimed at strengthening the capacities of these institutions for more effectively addressing cases of child trafficking and sexual abuse of children. The training provided basic tools and general knowledge to social and health workers, psychologists, lawyers and managers of these establishments on early identification of child victims of human trafficking and how to refer them for further assistance and protection.

The Office’s Anti-Trafficking Project prepared and published *Guidelines on Combating Human Trafficking* for sensitizing Armenian Consular Officers on potential cases of trafficking and for initial identification of its victims. On 22 April, the publication was sent to the Armenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for distribution to the Armenian diplomatic missions abroad and to Consular staff working for the Ministry.

On 23 and 30 May, the Office’s Anti-Trafficking project staff organized and conducted one-day training courses for national anti-trafficking actors in Armavir and Shirak provinces of Armenia. Attendees came from the Unit of Women, Children and Family issues of the Marzpetaran (Province Hall), police, labour inspectors, employment services and NGOs. Over 30 participants were trained during these two days.

On 20 June, the Office’s Anti-Trafficking project staff organized and conducted a one-day training course for 18 national anti-trafficking actors in Syunik marz of Armenia. The event was aimed at strengthening the capacities of the key anti-trafficking actors in Syunik region, and the trainees group was represented by the staff of the Unit of Women, Children and Family Issues of the Marzpetaran (Province Hall), police, labour inspectors, employment services and NGOs from Kapan and Kajaran cities.

On 26 and 27 June, the Office’s Anti-Trafficking Project organized and conducted one-day training courses for 27 representatives of seven Gyumri- and Vanadzor-based child care institutions, including orphanages. These events were aimed at strengthening the capacities of these institutions on how to address child trafficking and sexual abuse of minors. The training provided basic tools and general knowledge to social and health workers, psychologists, lawyers and managers of these establishments on how to early identify child victims of human trafficking and how to refer them for further assistance and protection.

On 11 July, the Office’s Anti-Trafficking project organized and conducted a one-day training course for 25 representatives of Dilijan- and Ijevan-based childcare institutions. The course sought to enhance the capacities of these institutions to address child trafficking and sexual abuse of children.

CENTRAL ASIA

4.11 Centre in Ashgabat

Background

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat was established in 1999. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, the Centre assists the host country in implementing OSCE principles and commitments as well as in promoting the host country's co-operation with the OSCE in all spheres. As part of its police-related activities, the Centre focuses on building the capacity of law enforcement bodies to counter terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotics, to enhance road safety and cyber security, as well as to strengthen the criminal justice system and to combat human trafficking.

Police Reform

From 19-23 May, the Centre organized a study visit on traffic safety to Ankara and Eskisehir, Turkey for three officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The delegation visited the Directorate of Traffic Services of the Turkish National Police, the Advanced and Defensive Driving Training Centre, Vehicle Inspection Company and the City Security Management Centre in Ankara, as well as the Traffic Police Training Centre in Eskisehir.

Illicit Drugs

On 23 January, the Centre attended a semi-annual meeting of the Mini Dublin Group for Turkmenistan. This meeting was organized by the Italian Embassy in Ashgabat. The Centre shared information about its counter-narcotics activities. The Dublin Group is an informal consultation and co-ordination mechanism for global, regional and country-specific problems of illicit drug production, trafficking and demand. It is based on consensus and mutual assistance. Participants are the EU Member States, Canada, Norway, the US, Australia, Japan, EC and UNODC.

From 21-25 April, the Centre organized a one-week training course on counter-narcotics controlled delivery simulation in Ashgabat. Law enforcement professionals from Bulgaria and Romania delivered lectures to 20 Turkmen officials from relevant security and law enforcement agencies. A counter-narcotics official representing the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation also participated.

Counter-Terrorism

From 26-30 May, the Centre organized a one-week training course in Ashgabat on counter-terrorism tactical negotiations. Law enforcement professionals from Turkey delivered lectures to 25 Turkmen officials from relevant security and law enforcement agencies. The course addressed topics such as different phases and principles of negotiations, pre-incident planning and crisis management.

The Centre supported the participation of three officials from the Ministry of Defence in a Regional Training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal in Dushanbe, Tajikistan from 26 May to 6 June. The training was organized by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, in co-operation with the US Embassy in Tajikistan and US Army Central Command.

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 9-11 April, the Centre organized a three-day training course on preventing human trafficking for representatives of law enforcement bodies, judges and defence lawyers of Turkmenistan. The training, which was attended by 20 representatives, focused on strengthening the mechanisms of preventing human trafficking, such as methods to identify potentially vulnerable people.

Anti-Money Laundering

On 15 July, the Centre, within the framework of its Good Governance Resource Centre, initiated a review of legal acts and regulations concerning anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism, in compliance with Financial Action Task Force standards.

From 28-30 October, the Centre supported the participation of two representatives from the Turkmenistan Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank in a Regional Workshop on Supporting the Prevention of Abuse of Non-Profit Organizations for Financing of Terrorism, in Bratislava, Slovakia. The workshop was organized by the OSCE TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit and the Global Center on Cooperative Security, in consultation with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) and with the support of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic.

Anti-Corruption

On 5 May, the OSCE Good Governance Resource Centre was launched within the premises of the Ministry of Finance. The Resource Centre was established with the support of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat within the framework of an agreement between the OSCE Centre and the Government of Turkmenistan in 2014. The main aim of the Resource Centre is to contribute to the capabilities of the government of Turkmenistan in the area of good governance, in particular anti-corruption and anti-money laundering/financing of terrorism. The Resource Centre is designed to serve as a collection point for information, lecturing and liaising with other governmental stakeholders.

Borders and Customs Issues

On 6 and 7 February, the Centre's Political Officer travelled to Dushanbe for a series of meetings with his Politico-Military colleagues in the OSCE Office in Tajikistan. Aspects related to the practical set up and implementation of border management projects were discussed. The trip included a visit to the Gissar training facility outside of Dushanbe, and discussions focused upon lessons learned from the Office in Tajikistan Patrol Programming and Leadership (PPL) project.

From 1-4 April, the Centre co-organized a workshop on customs document security in Ashgabat together with the EU Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA). A representative of the French Customs Service delivered four days of practical training on customs document control to 17 officials from the Turkmenistan State Customs Service.

From 30 June to 3 July, the Centre organized and accompanied a delegation of Turkmenistan officials on a study visit to Munich Airport to observe airport management operations, with a focus on airport and aviation security operations and practices. The delegation included four officials from the Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Internal Affairs and State Migration Service of Turkmenistan.

Throughout June, the Centre worked on the planning and preparation of the extrabudgetary project “Strengthening Border Guard Capacities in Turkmenistan”. The seven-week phase one of the project, which began on 25 August, consisted of courses on patrolling, surveillance and other border security methods and techniques, as well as first aid and medical skills. The training was conducted by two international experts for 22 border service officers with the goal of providing them with knowledge and skills at the instructor- and team leader-level in tactical patrolling. Phase one was held in Lebap province at Imamnazar border crossing point to Afghanistan. Eight Afghan border police officials participated in a two-week executive course as a part of phase one. From 2-4 October, a representative of the OSCE TNTD/Border Security and Management Unit delivered a series of lectures to the trainees. Phase one concluded on 4 October.

On 13 October, the project co-ordinator, national project officer and the trainers involved in phase one had a follow-up meeting at SBS headquarters to discuss the modalities of phase two.

From 15-19 September, the Centre facilitated a five-day training course at the Border Management Institute in Ashgabat for 95 senior cadets. International best practices of modern land border security and management procedures and mechanisms were the subject of the presentations, which were delivered by two international experts.

From 22-26 September, a five-day training course for 105 senior cadets was conducted at the Naval Institute in Turkmenbashi. International best practices of modern maritime border security and management procedures and mechanisms were the subject of the presentations, which were delivered by two international experts.

From 6-9 October, the Centre organized a study visit to the Tenth Symposium and Exhibition on Machine Readable Travel Documents, Biometrics and Border Security, at the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal, Canada for four Turkmenistan representatives. The four-day visit programme included meetings with representatives of ICAO as well as the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and Airports Council International (ACI). The ICAO symposium programme covered various issues related to the implementation of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (ICAO TRIP), current and emerging ICAO standards and recommended practices, the integrity of document issuance and the need for interagency co-operation and data sharing.

From 24-27 November, the Centre, in co-operation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), organized a joint event on “Raising awareness on International Shipment of Strategic Goods and Enhancing Trade Facilitation” for ten officials of the State Customs Service and the Ministry of Health of Turkmenistan. This event was the first in a series of workshops in Turkmenistan that will be organized during 2015-2016 by UNODC on the subject of strategic products and export control in support of UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

The Centre organized a three-day seminar on 17-18 December 2014 in Ashgabat on “Biometrics & ePassports: How to enhance security and facilitation at airports in Turkmenistan”, for the benefit of several agencies (Turkmenistan Airlines, State Migration Service, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of National Security, State Border Service, State Customs Service and Consular Department of the MFA). The seminar aimed to introduce new technologies concerning passengers and aviation security, including risk management and analysis, airline information, ePassports and the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD).

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4.12 Centre in Astana

Background

The OSCE Centre in Astana (the Centre) was established as the Centre in Almaty in 1998 before it was renamed in 2007.³⁰ It promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments, facilitates contacts and exchanges of information and provides assistance to the government of Kazakhstan.

In 2014, the Centre continued active co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) of Kazakhstan and other law enforcement agencies and focused on efforts to familiarize the host country's law enforcement agencies with best practices in democratic policing, with a particular focus on countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), combating drug trafficking, public assembly management and the fight against the criminal use of cyberspace.

The Centre also engaged the MoIA and other law enforcement agencies in international and regional activities organized by the OSCE Chairmanship and the TNTD/SPMU. Participation in these events provided Kazakhstan's representatives with valuable information and contacts both regionally and throughout the OSCE area. Educating police officers on protecting human rights continued to be a centrepiece of the Centre's activities in 2014.

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 4-5 February, the Centre supported a seminar for judges on countering trafficking in human beings, which was organized in co-operation with the Public Administration Academy under the President of Kazakhstan and the U.S. Embassy. Some 30 district court judges handling criminal, civil and administrative trafficking cases in courts from the regions of Kazakhstan took part in the event. It was the first training seminar in a series of seven planned for 2014 as a continuation of a long-standing capacity building programme for judges to learn about national and international legal tools in dealing with cases of human trafficking.

On 25 June, the Centre took part in the meeting of the Interagency Commission on Combating Human Trafficking chaired by the Deputy Minister of the Interior. Deputy Foreign and Justice Ministers as well as representatives of other state bodies and civil society organizations discussed the draft National Action Plan on Preventing and Combating Crimes related to Trafficking in Human Beings for 2015-2017.

On 8-9 August in Almaty, the Centre, in co-operation with the Interior Ministry and US Embassy in Kazakhstan, conducted a two-day training seminar for law enforcement officers on investigative techniques and methods to counter human trafficking. Some 30 police officers from across the country and representatives of civil society working with human trafficking victims discussed good practices with international experts and reviewed criminal cases related to all forms of trafficking in human beings and their organs.

Drug Trafficking

The Centre, in co-operation with the EU-UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia and the U.S. Embassy, organized a three-day training seminar in Almaty on drug-crime detection and prosecution. The training, which focused on controlled delivery and purchase, took place from 5 to 7 March. Some 20 participants from law enforcement agencies involved in combatting and preventing the sale of illegal drugs, including customs and police officers

³⁰ As of 1 January 2015, the Centre has been renamed the OSCE Programme Office in Astana.

and representatives from the Prosecutor General's Office, Interior Ministry's Police Academy and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC), learned about investigation and prosecution. Law enforcement experts from Georgia and Lithuania shared their countries' experience in controlled delivery and purchase activities.

From 2-4 April in Almaty, the Centre, in co-operation with EU-UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia and the U.S. Embassy, organized a three-day training seminar on best practices in countering drug trafficking. Some 40 participants from law enforcement agencies, the Border Service and Customs Control Committee regional units learned from Canadian, Georgian and Latvian experts about best practices in operational activities when detecting drug-related crimes and examined cases of using controlled deliveries and working through undercover agents.

From 21-24 April, the Centre, in co-operation with the US Embassy and the Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office, organized a training seminar on prosecutorial supervision of cases related to the trafficking of drugs. Some 40 prosecutors, police officers and representatives of national security services learned how to supervise the implementation of laws and legal acts concerning anti-drug authorities (public health agencies, enterprises and other organizations), compliance with the law on the prevention of drug use among minors, and prosecutorial oversight of law enforcement bodies engaged in operative investigation activities in the fight against drug trafficking. Participants also learned about the observance of laws against drug abuse in detention centres and disciplinary institutions.

From 3-6 November, the Centre, in co-operation with the State Revenues Committee of the Finance Ministry and the US Embassy in Kazakhstan, organized a four-day regional seminar in Karaganda on the detection of trafficking routes for illegal drugs and their precursors, including methods for detecting relevant contraband. Some 60 officers from across the country representing the State Revenues Committee, the Interior Ministry, the Prosecutor General's Office and the National Security Committee, as well as high-level officials from anti-drug trafficking services of Azerbaijan, Belarus, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan, attended the seminar. Participants learned from international experts from Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, the United States and INTERPOL about best international practices in identifying and precluding international routes for drugs and their precursors, types of precursors used to produce illicit drugs, successful examples of using controlled deliveries and techniques to detect drug traffickers, as well as the work of INTERPOL in combating drug trafficking.

Cybercrime

From 17-19 April, the Centre supported a training seminar on countering cybercrime in Kazakhstan with a focus on detecting, preventing and disclosing cybercrime, countering fraud in electronic banking and computer forensics. The three-day event, co-organized with the Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office, brought together some 40 prosecutors from across the country and aimed at enhancing their capacity to prosecute cases of cybercrime. National and international experts informed participants about the best practices and techniques related to cybercrime investigation and prosecution, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

Gender/Domestic Violence

From 27 March to 6 June, the Centre, in co-operation with the Interior Ministry, held a series of five two-day training seminars for police inspectors and officers on domestic violence prevention and response. The trainings aimed to increase the capacity of the police inspectors in charge of women's protection against violence by enhancing their knowledge of

domestic violence investigation and protection of victims. The training courses were conducted in Kokshetau, Astana, Atyrau, Shymkent and Ust-Kamenogorsk for more than 150 police officers from all regions of Kazakhstan. In addition to gaining insight and increased knowledge about domestic violence, participants discussed good practices and reviewed administrative domestic violence cases with city court judges and prosecutors. Together with experts from NGOs, they identified effective ways to implement recently adopted legislative amendments in their daily work with victims, amendments strongly advocated for by the Centre. In addition, the participants visited crisis centres for victims of cruel treatment.

On 25 November in Almaty, the Centre supported a closing event in a multi-year project called "Say No to Violence." Some 60 representatives from the National Commission on Women's Affairs and Family Demographic Policy, law enforcement agencies, the Almaty City Administration, the Almaty City Department of Education, Health, Labour and Social Programmes and the District Prosecutor's Office, participated in the event intended to raise awareness about the need to develop practical mechanisms for co-ordination between law enforcement officers and other government departments in response to cases of domestic violence. In the framework of the project, the Centre conducted four workshops for 100 Almaty police officers on gender aspects and legal mechanisms of working with victims of domestic violence. It also supported two publications for law enforcement officers and prosecutors on criminal code and code of administrative offences related to combating domestic violence.

Border Management and Security

From 8-10 April, the Centre accompanied and supported the participation of an Interior Ministry representative in a regional seminar on machine readable travel documents and traveller identification management. The seminar was organized in Tashkent, Uzbekistan by the OSCE Transnational Threats Department and International Civil Aviation Organization.

On 22-23 May, an OSCE-supported regional conference on risk management in customs was held in the framework of the Astana Economic Forum. The event was co-organized with the Customs Control Committee of the Ministry of Finance and the World Customs Organization. It brought together over 150 leading international experts and high-ranking representatives of the customs services of Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Moldova, the Netherlands, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Uzbekistan, China and Thailand, as well as foreign and domestic businesses. Discussions focused on the European experience in the application of risk management systems, interaction between customs administrations and the business community and strategies to improve risk management systems. An expert from the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities presented the OSCE activities in this field.

On 11-12 September, the Centre co-organized with the Customs Committee of the Finance Ministry and the US Embassy a two-day regional seminar on countering transnational organized crime in the area of customs. Some 30 customs officers from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine learned from experts from Georgia and representatives of CARICC about good international practices in this area and exchanged their countries' experiences. An interactive exercise simulated real-life situations that customs officers might face in their everyday work.

From 13-31 October, the Centre co-organized with the Canine Centre of the Customs Control Committee and the US Embassy a three-week advanced training course in Almaty aimed at enhancing law enforcement officers' skills in effective use of detection dogs in security-related operations. Thirteen canine unit officers from across the country, representing the Customs Control Committee, the National Security Committee, the State Protection Service, the Border Guard Service, the Interior Ministry and the Military Police of

the Defence Ministry, were introduced by the head of the Canine Centre at Austria's Interior Ministry to best international practices in the use of canines for the detection of explosives and explosive-related materials.

On 13 November, the Centre, together with Interior Ministry and International Organization of Migration, co-organized a capacity building seminar aimed at enhancing the professional knowledge and skills of law enforcement officers on issues related to the re-admission of persons. Some 20 representatives of the migration and re-admission departments of the Interior Ministry learned about best practices in organizing return procedures and implementing agreements on re-admission. They also discussed practical aspects of identification and documentation, development of necessary infrastructure to accommodate migrants, issues of voluntary return and its advantages over forced return and existing possibilities for states and the international community to work towards sustainable re-integration of returning migrants.

From 24-27 November, the Centre, in co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its Academy in Karaganda, organized a training seminar on document integrity and advanced methods to detect document forgery for some 30 police officers from across the country. International experts from Georgia and Slovakia shared best practices, including key principles of document security, falsification of travel documents, document control, use of polymer substrates, conventional printing techniques and the differences between digital printing techniques, systems of data coding, laminate safeguards, imposter verification, biometric identifiers and tactical profiling.

Counter-Terrorism

On 26-27 March, the Centre, jointly with the OSCE Transnational Threats Department and the Anti-terrorism Centre of Kazakhstan and with the support of the Spanish government, organized a two-day workshop on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. The event brought together some 60 participants, including ten experts from five OSCE participating States, representatives of law-enforcement and state agencies, civil society, the media and academia. It focused on preventing and counteracting misuse of the Internet for terrorist purposes, such as terrorist threats against critical infrastructure and the dissemination of violent extremist content. It also covered issues of public-private partnerships to effectively prevent and combat terrorism. Participants prepared a set of recommendations aimed to enhance security in these areas.

On 29-30 April, the Centre facilitated a round-table discussion in Almaty on engaging youth to counter violent extremism and radicalism that lead to terrorism (VERLT). It was co-organized with the OSCE Transnational Threats Department and the Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office with support from the government of Norway. Some 60 representatives of state agencies and civil society of Kazakhstan, as well as experts from Denmark, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, shared national and international perspectives on youth engagement to counter VERLT through education, arts, sports and the media. Interaction among law enforcement agencies in countering VERLT were among the topics discussed. The seminar followed a student forum organized by Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, where some 200 students learned about international and national efforts to counter VERLT. A Centre-supported Swiss expert spoke on youth involvement in terrorist activities. As a result of the discussions, the Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office will prepare a list of relevant recommendations.

On 10 June, the Centre, in co-operation with TNTD/ATU and the Anti-Terrorism Centre of Kazakhstan and with support from the governments of Liechtenstein and Spain, organized a round-table discussion on countering terrorist use of explosives through better control over explosive materials. Some 25 representatives of Kazakhstan's Anti-Terrorism Centre, the Ministries of Emergencies, Defence, Internal Affairs, Agriculture, Transport and

Communications and the private business sector raised awareness on how to better implement preventive measures of the international legal framework against terrorism and the Terrorist Bombings Convention. Other topics included the legal use of explosives in industry and business, explosive precursors, use of fertilizers and other chemicals in industry and agriculture and using public-private partnerships to effectively prevent and combat terrorism.

On 25 November, the Centre, jointly with the Committee on Religious Affairs of Culture and Sport Ministry and the Institute for Strategic Studies under the President, co-organized an international conference on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes for some 100 government officials, parliamentarians, information technology and information security specialists, academics, theologians and journalists, including 20 experts and scholars from Austria, Azerbaijan, Germany, Kazakhstan, Italy, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the UK, the US, Uzbekistan and the UAE, representatives from United Nations agencies and the CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre for Central Asia and advisers from the Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media and the OSCE Transnational Threat Department. Participants discussed issues related to terrorist organizations receiving support via Internet technology and assessed the merits of developing practical guidelines on preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, setting a legal framework and enhancing international co-operation to counter the dissemination of violent extremist ideology and illegal content.

On 19 December, the Centre co-organized with the Prosecutor General's Office Institute a conference on mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of international co-operation in preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism. More than 140 government officials, prosecutors and other law-enforcement officers, parliamentarians, academics and representatives of non-governmental and international organizations took part in the discussion, as well as some 150 prosecutors and law-enforcement officers from across the country, who participated in the event via video conference. Leading experts from Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Uzbekistan, as well as representatives of CARICC, the Commonwealth of Independent States' Anti-Terrorism Centre for Central Asia and the UN Department of Public Information in Kazakhstan, also took part in the event. The international attendees shared national and international perspectives on preventing and countering violent extremist, terrorist activities and terrorism financing. They explored and discussed ways to improve co-operation, co-ordination and interaction of law enforcement agencies of bordering states and international organizations, examined the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and discussed the role of the media and civil society in countering violent extremism and terrorism.

Human Rights

From 22-24 October, the Centre, in partnership with the Interior Ministry and the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, co-organized a train-the-trainers seminar on human rights for some 30 police instructors from across the country. This so-called "Master Class" is the continuation of a series of training events within the framework of the Centre's multi-year efforts to promote democratic policing. The Bureau's experts shared best practices and international experience. The participants received handbooks in the Kazakh and Russian languages tailored to teach and train police officers on legal and practical aspects of human rights protection in an attractive way.

Anti-Corruption

From 23- 25 July, over 40 mid-level professional staff officers from the headquarters and the regional branches of the Financial Police Agency attended a workshop conducted by national and international trainers from Italy, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Turkey. Co-organized by the Financial Police Agency, the Centre and the US Embassy, the event

aimed to increase the capacity of anti-corruption entities by presenting methods and organizational measures for corruption prevention and international best practices for detection and suppression of corruption offences. It was also tailored to assist in the current preparation of the new national anti-corruption strategy and action plan for 2015-2025.

Public Order Management

From 12-14 May, the Centre facilitated the participation of an international expert from the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit in the first training seminar in Almaty on public-assembly management. The event was co-organized by the local non-governmental organization “Charter for Human Rights” and the Interior Ministry, with support from the Embassy of Netherlands in Astana, for some 20 mid- and senior-level Interior Ministry officials from across the country directly responsible for ensuring law and order during public assemblies. In particular, the participants learned practices to ensure that the authorities follow rules on limiting the impact of firearms and the application of physical force, as prescribed by international human rights standards. The seminar also aimed at raising awareness among the relevant authorities on legislative and practical recommendations

On 11-12 December, the Centre supported a two-day training seminar for police officers on best practices in managing public assemblies. Experts from the OSCE Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit, Armenia and the United Kingdom briefed 22 mid- and senior-level officers from administrative police departments from the country’s regions on the international standards and legal basis for managing public assemblies. They reviewed the role of the police in maintaining public order and security during various events, pre-emptive strategies and de-escalation tactics for crowd management and promoting co-operative interaction. They also examined regulations regarding the use of non-lethal weapons in the case of disturbances. Police practices in view of the upcoming EXPO-2017 international exhibition in Astana were discussed as well. The event was co-organized by the Centre and the Interior Ministry with the financial support of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany.

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4.13 Centre in Bishkek

Background

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

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

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

In 2014, the PRP underwent a partial restructuring and rebranding to become the Police Matters Programme (PMP). The restructuring reflects a move away from narrowly addressing police reform to a more comprehensive approach of addressing law enforcement support and reform, a key priority for the OSCE and the host country.

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

In-country safety and security in 2014 remained a challenging environment with various issues of a political, economic and border security nature that could affect public peace and order. With these unfavourable circumstances in the background, the CiB continued to support the platform for co-operation of all relevant stakeholders, including the MoI, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Parliament, civil society and international organizations. As a result of the CiB advisory support, implementation of the police reform roadmap has been ensured, as well as regular meetings of the Government-led body to control the implementation of the police reform process. These are important prerequisites for securing the sustainability of the police reform process.

Police Reform

The PMP designed a project to support the Government, Ministry of Interior (MoI) and civil society in the implementation of national police reform commitments taken by the Government in late 2013. The commitments, reflected and secured in the Governmental Decree on the Police Reform Measures and detailed Action Plan, are aimed at establishing an effective system of law enforcement and public safety, trusted by society.

A Police Reform Steering Council (established by the authorities to co-ordinate and monitor the police reform process from within the Parliament, Government and civil society) gathered four times throughout 2014. The Centre continued to support passage of the new police performance evaluation system and the draft law on co-operation of police and civil society during the 2014. With the support of the CiB, these two new police-related regulations were debated at public hearings. Working groups consisted of representatives of the MoI, the CiB

experts, and representatives of the civil society union “For Reforms and Result”, finalized these two legal documents and submitted for government’s approval.

On 24 February 2015, the Kyrgyz Government ratified the Decision on New Police Performance Evaluation Criteria. The new Governmental Decision is an important milestone in the police reform process and it has paved the way for improving the quality of police performance and better responding to the needs of citizens. The new evaluation criteria have an external assessment component that will provide an opportunity for citizens to evaluate the quality of the work of their police officers and support them in improving their performance. The new system can improve assessment of police efficiency by changing the assessment metric from the crime detection rate to the index of public trust toward police. The Decision was developed with the support of OSCE experts.

A public opinion survey was carried out to collect data on citizens’ trust toward police. This research, implemented with CiB support in 2013 and 2014, will serve as a baseline for the external component of the new police evaluation system.

Police Accountability

The *Law on Public Advisory Councils* (PACs), ratified by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2014, regulates formation and operation of PACs at all state structures and aims to establish mechanisms for public monitoring of state bodies, including the formation and implementation of public policy. The law is intended to strengthen the bridge between the government and the public by increasing public accountability and the quality of public services. This law, together with the legislation on police assessments mentioned above, will help greatly in making the Kyrgyz police accountable to the people.

Gender Mainstreaming

The PMP, together with the Mol of the KR, organized an international conference on “Women in Law Enforcement”. More than 100 participants attended the event, including high-level state officials – such as former Presidents and General Prosecutor of the KR – and representatives of law enforcement agencies of KR, Central Asia, Europe, Armenia, Georgia, Canada, the UK and the US. The conference concluded with the adoption of recommendations for the Government of the KR, the Mol, other law enforcement agencies and international organizations.

The PMP contributed to the round-table discussions “Role of Women in Police” at the Police Academy. Among the participants were members of the Kyrgyz Association of Police Women and of the International Association of Police Women. The event was organized as a follow-up to the international conference “Women in Law Enforcement”. Additionally, the programme organized a meeting of the First-Vice President of the International Association of Police Women with the head of the Police Academy. Among topics addressed was the role of female police officers in establishing democratic and professional police services.

Police Training and Education

The PMP supported the Police Academy in enhancing its system of police training and education. Three trainings and seven follow-up activities were organized for the Police Academy’s staff to raise awareness of comprehensive reform of the police education and training system and of new teaching methods.

An international police education reform expert hired by the PMP analysed the current situation of the police education system and developed three alternative approaches to increase the quality of the police education institutions and decrease the costs. All three

developed alternatives were presented to the main stakeholders: The Prime Minister's Office, Mol, the Police Academy, the Police School and the Police Training Centre. On the basis of the presented alternatives, the Mol is currently developing its own concept of police education system.

The international expert also conducted three trainings and one round table on "new methods of police education" for more than 50 teaching staff of all the police education institutions. With CiB support, the "Jurisprudence" and "Policing" programmes of the Police Academy have been reviewed by a national higher education reform expert, who provided recommendations to comply with the Bologna requirements.³¹ To enhance the e-learning capacity of the Police Academy, CiB provided consultancy support to develop technical specifications for establishing an e-learning platform. Despite the amount of support provided previously, there have not been tangible changes in the quality of the Police Academy's work. This can be explained by low quality co-ordination between the main stakeholders, namely the Mol and Police Academy.

To advance the work of the Police School, the programme provided consultancy support to develop basic police training standards. Additionally, the PMP printed and delivered more than 600 training materials and supported the purchase of opto-electronic shooting ranges.

Forensics and Crime Investigations

Co-operation with the Mol continued to be focused on enhancing the effectiveness of criminal investigation in accordance with democratic principles, as well as improving the understanding of analysis and evidence-based investigations. There were a number of trainings organized within the framework of the PMP focus on forensics and organized crime. The PMP supported participation of two experts of the Forensic Centre at the international exposition "INTERPOLITEX- 2014" in Moscow to become familiar with the latest advances in forensic technologies used by law enforcement and to enhance co-operation between Forensic Services of Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation.

Moreover, with the use of modern technologies four training events were conducted for more than 120 police officers on "practical applications of the polygraph" and one training on "crime scene examination". The programme will continue providing KP law enforcement with expertise to improve the use of polygraphs in criminal investigations.

The PMP supports the initiative of the Mol's Department of Operative Analysis to extend the network of the "Portret-Poysk" search system to all police units from seven oblasts and to upgrade the system's software to a newer, more effective version. The system was installed as an OSCE CiB pilot project for the Bishkek Unit in 2009. The aim of this initiative is to equip the police departments with the necessary technical resources to effectively carry out investigations and operational duties.

The PMP organized a two-day training seminar for 30 police officers of the Investigation and Forensic Department of the Mol of Kyrgyz Republic. Two training experts from the Forensic Centre of the Serbian Police shared advanced practices on inspection of crime scenes and investigation of bank robberies. The training was organized using the facilities of the Forensic Centre at the Kyrgyz State Law Academy, which consecutively conducted three seminars, based on techniques learned, for students and investigators from several law enforcement agencies.

³¹ The Bologna Process aims to increase connections and transparency among diverse higher education systems and is based on three degree cycles: Bachelor, Master and Doctorate. For more information, see <http://www.eua.be/eua-work-and-policy-area/building-the-european-higher-education-area/bologna-basics.aspx>.

The PMP, in co-operation with the Strategic Police Matters Unit of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/SPMU), organized a five-day regional training course on combating cybercrime in Central Asia. The practical training, led by experts from the Centre for Cyber Security and Cybercrime Investigations at University College Dublin, focused on enhancing the capacities of law enforcement agencies in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to investigate cross-border cybercrime cases that involve digital evidence and online investigation. Fifteen participants attended and successfully passed the final evaluation.

Public Order Management

In line with the Government's request to assist the newly created Special Regiment at the Mol, PMP hired a Lithuanian police expert to conduct two trainings for senior police management on the issues of public order management and public safety restoration. Trainings were also delivered to police units on the usage of special techniques to restore public order and uphold international and national human rights standards.

Organized Crime in General

As part of its overall approach to support the development of a sustainable, transparent and accountable police, capable of combating transnational threats, serious crimes and other forms of criminal activities, the OSCE CiB assists the government of Kyrgyzstan in enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies in fighting organized crime, increasing the quality of criminal investigations, improving the normative legal framework and establishing police-public partnerships.

In 2014, the OSCE project "Strengthening Law Enforcement Capacities to fight Organized Crime and Serious Crimes" contributed extensively to the creation of a co-operation and co-ordination mechanism to increase police capacity to fight organized crime, based on the advanced practices of OSCE participating States.

The adoption of Law # 82 on Combating Organized Crime in May 2013 and formation of a new Inter-Agency Working Group in July 2014 have demonstrated the persistence of a strong political will to combat and eradicate organized crime in Kyrgyzstan. The Centre's PMP assisted the Working Group in drafting the National Strategy and Action Plan for 2015-2017 for combatting organized crime, which was successfully submitted to the Parliament for approval.

Monthly Technical Coordination Meetings (TCMs) were conducted with a special focus on pre-trial investigation and prosecution of organized crime. The meetings covered the following topics: improving the legislative framework for preventive measures and proactive approaches, intelligence-led policing, interagency and transnational co-operation, witness protection and the prospect of joint investigations. Each of the ten meetings hosted around 25 mid-rank officials from law enforcement agencies, state agencies and academia. At the same time, the ongoing TCMs serve as a platform for promoting co-operation among law enforcement agencies, state institutions and international organizations.

During a study tour to Lithuania in 2014, the Inter-Agency Working Group learned advanced practices and expertise, which enhanced the prospects for the Working Group's next course of activities. As a result, the PMP signed a letter of co-operation with Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau, which provided consulting, legal expertise and practical exercises for Kyrgyz law enforcement.

The PMP supported the establishment of a new Witness Protection Department of the Kyrgyz Mol by providing technical equipment that will help ensure the security of protected

witnesses during investigations of criminal cases. The programme, in co-operation with the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau, provided two intensive training courses for investigators on detecting and defusing threats against protected witnesses in serious organized crime cases. The Witness Protection Department is the first State programme of witness and victim's protection established in Kyrgyzstan and within Central Asia.

Creation of the Co-ordination Centre under the Department for Combating Organized Crime was another achievement of PMP in 2014. The main aim of the Coordination Centre is co-operation and co-ordination of crime investigation activities among all authorized parties. The programme renovated and equipped the Co-ordination Centre at the Mol's Main Department on Combatting Organized Crime, which is foreseen as the national co-ordinator for the implementation of the National Action Plan.

The PMP conducted research on organized crime threats to national security and a needs assessment on Government's immediate actions to address the impact of organized crime on local environment, political life, youth and the general public. A group of international and national experts was hired to conduct the research analysis and assessment and the programme continued with four scientific and practical conferences on various aspects of the fight against organized crime, money laundering and terrorism linked to organized crime. Outputs and recommendations from these events have been provided to national stakeholders, along with professional expertise and good practices. As a follow-up, four awareness-raising activities were conducted in provinces in the form of lectures for students, public outreach debates and sport activities reaching up to 1500 persons.

Despite the Government's gradual progress on building modern law enforcement structures and on-going reform attempts, the Mol has been facing new challenges and outlined the need to improve specialization of the police staff in combatting organized crime. Accordingly, the Centre has provided eight specialized training seminars to law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to combat organized and serious crime in line with international standards. The trainings were based on agreements signed with the experienced police bureaus from Lithuania, Turkey and Serbia.

The PMP signed a letter of co-operation with the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau and a joint agreement with the Turkish Academy for Drugs and Organized Crime. Police experts provided consulting and legal expertise and shared advanced practices with Kyrgyz law enforcement through more than 12 specialized seminars and on-the-job consultancies. Around 750 law enforcement officers were trained on various subjects, including proactive approaches to countering organized crime, intelligence-led policing, witness protection, serious organized crime assessment, agent handling, countering drug trafficking, cybercrime and religious extremism. Moreover, the PMP completed two three-day training courses for 40 police investigators on how to effectively conduct Serious Organized Crime Threat Assessments (SOCTA).

The PMP supported the participation of three representatives from the Anti-Drug Subdivision of the Mol, the State Service on Drug Control and the Ministry of Healthcare at the OSCE Conference on promoting partnership with non-law enforcement actors in combatting the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors. The event was initiated by TNTD/SPMU of the OSCE Secretariat and the Swiss Chairmanship.

The PMP and TNTD/SPMU conducted a joint regional workshop on international co-operation in criminal matters between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The workshop participants discussed legal provisions, mechanisms and tools to enhance cross-border organized crime investigations, which will contribute to information exchange mechanisms between law enforcement, prosecutorial and central authorities in both countries. In total, 40 participants from both countries attended the event.

Due to the PMP's proactive approach in the design and implementation of project activities, the programme increased the institutional capacity of the CiB's direct beneficiary, the Main Department on Combatting Organized Crime of the Mol. The national police made arrests and prosecuted in 190 cases, which is a ten per cent increase over 2013. Mol is open to partnership and co-operation with other stakeholders, such as other law enforcement agencies, media, international organizations, etc. The circle of stakeholders and concerned parties addressing the issue of combatting organized crime has been enlarged.

Continued engagement with the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau, the Turkish Academy for Drugs and Organized Crime and other international and local partners is envisaged. Such partnerships are essential and timely in the light of impending regional circumstances, political and economic trends in Kyrgyzstan and transnational threats.

Community Policing

The CiB's Community Policing (CP) project continued to promote principles of community-based policing in line with the Mol strategy on police reform and in close co-ordination with other international and local security sector actors. In 2014, the CP placed special focus on increasing the ownership and commitments of local counterparts in order to increase sustainability of projects and activities. State counterparts such as the Mol and its province police departments, local self-governments and relevant governmental organizations were actively engaged in implementing joint activities. Local communities and Local Crime Prevention Centres have contributed significantly as well.

The Centre facilitated more than 15 police-public outreach activities throughout the year. The majority were co-funded by local authorities and highlighted in mass media, thereby improving the public image of Kyrgyz police. For instance, a one-week campaign against Traffic Rule Violations in Osh was facilitated by PMP in collaboration with OSCE CSI and carried out by Osh City Police, Mayor's Office Youth Committee, and PF "Youth of Osh". The campaign included a comprehensive set of activities, such as information banners on billboards, light boxes at bus stops, posters in public transport, flyers disseminated at public places, TV inspections of parking violators, lectures at schools on traffic rules and the negative effects of drunk driving, and a campaign on main streets to follow traffic rules. All activities were accompanied by mass media and aired during evening news. As a result of the campaign, a video guide was produced to share with other cities and to be used as a teaching material on community policing practices in the KR.

In co-operation with the Mol, the programme delivered ten seminars and workshops on community policing. Thus, training on community policing and prevention of extremism and radicalization was conducted to mid-level police managers of northern regions. Over 70 members of Local Crime Prevention Centres and Neighbourhood Inspectors were trained on crime analysis, problem solving and partnership in Chui, Jalal-Abad, Batken and Osh Provinces. About 95 newly recruited Juvenile Delinquency Inspectors and Neighbourhood Inspectors of Bishkek and Osh Cities were trained on "community policing: practical applications" by Mol JDI Department and Mol Staff Training Centre instructors, who previously attended OSCE organized ToTs and study tours to foreign countries.

To enhance police-public partnership, a nationwide contest was supported to identify best Local Crime Prevention Centres, Aksakal Courts (Elderly Court) and Voluntary Civilian Patrols. Further, a round table was organized for Local Crime Prevention Centres in Osh to share good practices in police-community partnership and consider a joint city-wide action plan on crime prevention for 2015. The Osh City Mayor's Office Law and Order and Defence Department supported the initiative to promote crime prevention at the city level.

Juvenile Delinquency

To support the Mol in addressing juvenile delinquency, joint CiB and UNICEF training was organized for juvenile delinquency inspectors of Bishkek. Furthermore, all juvenile delinquency inspectors in Kyrgyzstan were equipped with area information passports to record information on the area of responsibility and maintain institutional memory, especially important in light of their high turnover. This was an important step in strengthening the institutional capacity of the Kyrgyz police. As a result of using the area information passports, the Mol is considering installing electronic area information passports countrywide to enable backing-up and accessing information on specific areas in one centralized electronic database.

Multi-Ethnic Component

The Neighbourhood Management Project, extended in 2014, increased the level of local ownership of the project in multi-ethnic communities by police, community and local authorities, which secured major funding of small-scale crime prevention initiatives.

The PMP has taken into account the accumulated experience of previous years and incorporated recommendations from CiB management and consultations with the Community Security Initiative (CSI), with the goal of increasing sustainability. The joint PMP and CSI Neighbourhood Management project achieved a high degree of local ownership and offers a working model that can be transferred to a city level, preliminarily starting from the Bishkek and Osh city-wide joint action plan.

A Crime Prevention and Citizens' Reception Centre was established in Chui Police District, bringing together front-line police officers and community members in one building, increasing accessibility, accountability and partnership in crime prevention. This Centre brought together the police officers of Public Peace and Order Department with members of the Local Crime Prevention Centre to streamline joint crime prevention efforts. In addition, a special room was allocated for citizen's reception during the day, shelter for victims of domestic violence and a room for homeless persons.

With the aim of ensuring that human rights are not violated in police facilities and that false allegations are not made against police, surveillance cameras were installed both in the newly established Centre and Chui District Police. To serve the highly multi-ethnic communities, co-operation was enhanced between police and members of the Local Crime Prevention Centre by uniting them in the same housing facilities. The Community Policing Training Centre in Osh has performed comparatively better, hosting more than five regular trainings and open-door days. Over 150 first-year police officers and mid-level managers were trained by Mol instructors, who previously had undergone training-of-trainers programmes by the OSCE/CiB.

Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan

The CSI contributed both significantly and crucially towards achieving positive results in security, police reform and inter-ethnic relations. In 2014, the CSI continued to build the capacity of the local police in community policing and the Mobile Police Reception vehicle (MPR) concept. More than 600 officers attended over 24 training events during the period, with the overall goal of substantially increasing the police capacity to interact with the public and to sensitively and professionally address their safety concerns. During this 12-month period, the MPR units received a total of 19,530 visits by local citizens (6,741 women and 12,789 men). 2014 saw increasing confidence of women in approaching the MPR to voice their concerns. Over 34 per cent of the interactions for the year were female citizens who lodged a diverse number of safety, economic and social concerns with the police. During the

reporting period, the CSI facilitated building a bridge of trust between the police and youth, who are one of the main vulnerable groups in the country. Overall for the period, over 4,500 school youth participated in over 40 joint events organized by the CSI and the local police on the topics above.

The CSI Human Rights Advisor (CSI HRA) joined the team in March and held numerous introductory and strategic meetings with police, Ombudsman Office, international organizations and NGOs to identify human rights priority areas. In 2014, the CSI HRA conducted standardized training in all 15 districts to over 350 local police, including investigators on human rights and torture prevention. During the reporting period, over 400 citizens participated in discussions on topics ranging from how human rights violations can be prevented, gender sensitivity, domestic violence and bride kidnapping prevention. Freedom of assembly is a key fundamental human right and in 2014 the CSI expert promoted 15 training sessions on policing during peaceful assemblies for over 400 police officers in five provinces.

One of the goals of the CSI is to actively recruit various ethnic minorities and women into the police. With this goal in mind, the CSI teams organized over 15 campaigns in which CSI brochures on this topic were disseminated to over 1,600 citizens. Additionally, the CSI teams continued to assist local police officers to raise awareness on tolerance within a multi-ethnic society. In line with this objective, over ten trainings on tolerance within diverse communities continued during the year in co-operation with local police to well over 500 students.

Discussions and meetings with the police and local community stakeholders were held in the CSI areas on the topic of preventing religious extremism among youth. In 2014, the CSI focused on raising the knowledge of the police in combating religious extremism in partnership with the community. Over 300 Kyrgyz MoI senior police officers in all CSI areas as well within the ministry were presented with the OSCE-prepared guidebook on "Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism: A Community-Policing Approach".

An impressive illustration of increased trust and confidence in the police occurred in the Batken district. The CSI team, together with the MoD and Juvenile Delinquency Officer (JDI), conducted mine awareness training for the local school students on the dangers of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the region. During the first training session, one student, after being made aware of the different types of ordnance that could be found, reported having seen something similar to one of the explosive devices described, whilst pasturing cattle the previous year. A de-mining expert (combat engineer of MoD), representatives of the State Border Service, CSI and Batken District Police asked the schoolboy to show them the location. As a result, two UXOs were discovered very close to his village, in an area regularly used by both children and adults alike. Experts defused the devices and the success was widely reported in the media. More than 160 students over three training sessions in multiple sites have now received such training.

Throughout the year, the CSI co-operated with international and local institutions to foster community security and stability. With the support of our NGO partner, SaferWorld, the CSI jointly implemented a cross-border project with representatives of the villages of Myrza-Patcha (Kyrgyzstan) and Kurgoncha (Tajikistan). The purpose of the project was to solve one of the safety problems shared by the neighbouring multi-ethnic communities and to jointly co-operate in finding solutions for a number of other social, agricultural and environmental issues. The "My Clean Town" campaign in Osh was carried out with the support of the Mayor, interested business leaders, educators and youth. The aim was to promote environmental awareness and build civic pride among the city's youth through addressing the need for creating a cleaner and healthier living environment. Over the course of two weeks, more than 1.5 tons of plastic comprising 21,000 bottles was collected by school youth. All the

participating schools received funding from the recycling company involved and the funds rewarded will be used to improve educational facilities in these schools.

In 2014, the CSI continued its co-operation with the Mol on matters pertaining to structural reform of the country's police. Our advisor to the Mol attended various working group meetings where reform topics were discussed. During the 12-month period, the CSI contributed to the formation of draft laws on "Civil Oversight over the Local Police" and the "New Criteria for Evaluating the Performance of the Police".

In summary, CSI activities continued to be effective in promoting bottom-up change in the conduct of policing in the areas in which the Initiative is deployed. These interactions aided in increasing the level of trust and confidence that citizens have in the police. Such activities remain a meaningful and effective option in preventing and addressing local safety concerns.

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4.14 Office in Tajikistan

Background

In 2014, through police reform projects based on democratic principles, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan (the Office or the OiT) continued its support to law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan to modernize and strengthen their capacities to effectively address threats posed by criminality, including its most serious forms such as organized crime and terrorism.

One set of key achievements within the police programme is related to further development of the legal basis and organisational structures for the successful implementation of police reform in Tajikistan. In this regard, the Police Reform Programme and associated Action Plan have been approved by the Tajik Government. In addition, the *Draft Law on Police* has been elaborated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) Working Group with the participation and support of the programme staff as well as in-depth involvement of civil society of Tajikistan. Moreover, the National Co-ordinator for Police Reform and his assistant have been appointed by the MIA in agreement with the Executive Office of the President, and they successfully conduct their tasks in close co-operation with the OiT, in particular with the police programme team. These two posts are fully funded by the Tajik Government.

Another set of achievements concerns the increasing role of civil society in police reform. The involvement of civil society, in particular the Civil Society Working Groups (CSWG), in processes related to police reform is increasing, for instance through participation in discussions on the *Draft Law on Police*. Furthermore, the Provision of the Public Council on the Civil Society Assistance to the Police Reform (the Provision of the Public Council) has been finalized and approved by the MIA. It is expected that the first Public Councils will start operating in the first quarter of 2015. Last but not least, a Needs Assessment of Community Policing in Tajikistan was performed and a report subsequently prepared by an OiT consultant. The Report will serve for the MIA as a key reference document for the future development of a Concept for Community Policing in Tajikistan.

The activities of the police programme are advancing the implementation of the Police Reform Strategy of Tajikistan and contributing to implementation of the associated Police Reform Programme and Action Plan. It should be mentioned that the current success of the project has been achieved thanks to high-level political support and good co-operation between the OiT and the MIA and other police reform stakeholders. Moreover, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan is recognized as a strategic partner for the Government of Tajikistan as well as a key part of the international community involved in police assistance and the further development of democratic policing principles in Tajikistan.

Public opinion survey showed an increase of Tajikistan citizens' trust towards Police of four per cent in 2014 compared with 2013.

Police Reform

In 2014, the Office, together with the MIA, co-chaired one high-level Police Reform Steering Group (PRSG) meeting with the involvement of civil society representatives, international organizations (UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, IOM, ICRC, ADB, EU) and embassies accredited in Tajikistan (Azerbaijan, France, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, the UK, the US, Uzbekistan, China and Japan). During the meeting, crucial issues of police reform progress were brought up for participants' attention and discussion, particularly the introduction of approved Police Reform Programme Development and Action Plan for the period of 2014-2020 and promotion of the Provision of the Public Council on Police Reform. As a result of the PRSG meeting, the Provision was revised and a working group on drafting a new *Law on*

Police established. After meeting with civil society in regions and considering their comments, the final Provision was prepared and later approved by MIA. Furthermore, in line with the Action Plan, the MIA has started establishing a unit of the National Police Reform Coordinator.

In October 2014, a round table to discuss the *Draft Law on Police* was organized by the OSCE with the participation of main police reform stakeholders, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Office of the President, General Prosecutor's Office, State Committee on National Security, Ministry of Finance, US INL and civil society representatives. The round table was a logical follow-up to the decisions taken during PRSG earlier in May. In order to have comprehensive recommendations on the new draft law on police, the Office recruited an experienced Polish expert, conducted several meetings with representatives of civil society in regions and had internal meetings with the OiT Human Dimension Department, whose comments and proposals were consolidated and offered for discussion during the round table. The round table has resulted in a new version of the draft law based on international standards and democratic policing principles.

From 13-17 October, the Office organized a training course on Leadership and Police Reform Management at the request of the MIA. The participants of the event were 15 MIA senior managers and the two trainers from the Lithuanian MIA. The training covered such topics as police reform management, mission and strategy, Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) reform resources and the purpose and objectives of the police in modern society.

In November, a five-day training on driving in extreme conditions was organized for 12 officers of the MIA Traffic Police Department and special subdivisions that deal with escorting VIPs and was intended to reduce accidents among police officers during the performance of official duties and fulfilling other job tasks.

In late fall, the Office recruited an international consultant to develop a Needs Assessment for Community Policing in Tajikistan. The needs assessment resulted in a report that should serve as a key reference document for the MIA to elaborate a Concept for Community Policing in Tajikistan. The comprehensive report provides a detailed analysis of the community policing situation in Tajikistan, comparing it with the countries where community policing is more developed.

The Office has continued supporting the participation of Tajik law enforcement agencies in international capacity building events, such as INTERPA Conference "Development of Teaching Staff in Police Academies"; Highway Traffic Security Symposium; OSCE Annual Police Experts' Meeting; INTERPA Executive Board meeting; OSCE Conference on "Promoting Partnership with Non-Law Enforcement Actors in Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors"; Conference on "Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism"; Workshop on International Co-operation in Criminal Matters between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; and cybercrime regional training for the Central Asian law enforcement agencies. This also meant supporting the MIA initiatives in organizing two conferences in line with the protection of human rights and tackling corruption: the conference on "State Protection of Criminal Proceedings' Participants as One of the Important Aspects of Respect for Human Rights" and the Conference on "Countering Modern Challenges and Threats in Central-Asian Region: Achievements and Perspectives of Tajikistan in Fighting Against Terrorism, Extremism and Corruption".

The above-mentioned efforts supported the exchange of experiences, fostered international co-operation and assisted Tajik law enforcement to fulfil incurred commitments regarding democratic policing, combating terrorism, fighting against corruption, promoting human rights and mainstreaming gender issues.

In December, the Office organized a four-day study tour for the MIA to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova. That was led by the Tajik Deputy Minister of the MIA; seven other senior managers of the Ministry joined for the visit. The event aimed to familiarize the Tajik MIA senior officials with the reform process of the Moldavian police. The agenda of the meeting partly focused on THB, domestic violence and gender mainstreaming issues in police activities.

In the last quarter of 2014, the Office assisted the MIA in efforts aimed to rebuild the specially allocated room for meetings of the Public Council within Regional Department of the MIA in GBAO. Thus, the Office has provided all the construction materials and will support the construction of premises in 2015.

Counter-Terrorism

To facilitate suspects' identification procedures and to respect human rights principles in criminal proceeding, the Office has supported law enforcement agencies involved in interviewing and interrogating suspects to enhance identification paradises. In order to ensure sustainability, five identification rooms have been renovated and equipped with two-way mirrors, video surveillance cameras and audio systems in the General Prosecutor's Office, the State Committee on National Security (SCNS), MIA Detention Center, MIA Police station and MIA Academy (for education purposes), which will be followed by a training and developed Instruction on Identification Room usage in 2015. Moreover, the Office already developed the draft Instruction on conveyance and detention of persons suspected of committing a crime and submitted to the MIA for further consideration

In January, the Counter Terrorism and Police Assistance Unit finished its needs assessment on terrorism-related issues and identified opportunities to better prevent and combat terrorism. The assessment will be the basis of support to local law enforcement agencies, in particular the MIA, the SCNS and the General Prosecutor's Office, to enhance their capacity in countering terrorism.

From 17-28 February, the Office organized a training course on combating terrorism for law enforcement agencies. A total of 22 officers, took part including officers from the Border Troops, the SCNS, the MIA and the Customs Service. The training provided law enforcement officers with the knowledge and skills to combat terrorism, to identify terrorist networks, to use proactive and intelligence-based border protection systems, and to enhance processes for information sharing among law enforcement agencies. Experts from Turkey's Combating Terrorism Academy conducted part of the course.

From 4-6 May, 11 representatives of the Working Group on violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism participated in a training course at the Hedayah Centre in Abu Dhabi. The course was a result of co-operation between the Office and the Global Counter Terrorism Forum. The training was entitled "Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism: An Introduction to Policy and Practice". Several issues were discussed, such as exploring regional and national dynamics that can lead to violence and extremism, the conceptual framework of countering violent extremism and enhancing national capacities to counter violent extremism. The Working Group consists of representatives from civil society and government bodies. It is currently working on developing a national strategy to counter violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism.

From 3-5 November, the first training of trainers on "Parents against Terrorism" was conducted in Dushanbe. The event was co-organized by the Office and the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Employment. The goal of the training was to promote an early warning system to raise awareness of marginalized groups (women and youth from migrant families) about radicalism, extremism and terrorism. It brought together 38 participants, a majority of whom were women.

In November, a five-day training on crime scene examination and forensic recovery of evidence was organized for 30 Tajik law enforcement investigators. The participants were presented by the MIA, the GPO and the SCNS. The seminar was facilitated by two international experts and aimed to enhance knowledge and skills of operative officers in crime scene management, crime scene examination and forensic evidence recovery in order to combat organized crime and terrorism emphasizing human rights protection.

Training Developments

In 2014, the Office continued providing assistance to the MIA Academy in strengthening its capacity and enhancing skills and qualifications of officers involved in police education through a study tour and a training course. It was planned that these activities would foster the start of changing the MIA Academy curriculum in 2015.

From 20-31 October, 25 instructors of the Academy and Training Centre of the MIA and staff from MIA educational institutions participated in a training course on effective teaching methods. The course was conducted by trainers from the Czech Republic as part of the ongoing police reform process. This activity was a follow-up to a recently conducted needs assessment of the MIA Academy that identified the necessity for the training reform.

From 24 -28 November, ten law enforcement officers involved in the educational system of MIA as instructors and/or managers took part in a study tour to Croatia. The Office supports capacity building of the educational system of the MIA. The participants represented the Police Training Center, the MIA Academy and MIA HQ responsible for in-service and basic education of MIA staff. The activity familiarized officials with the structures, curricula and educational system of an EU member state.

Crime Prevention

In 2014, the OiT continued its efforts regarding drug prevention by organizing anti-drug campaign in cities and regions of Tajikistan. The activity was implemented by the implementing partner "Source of Life" in close co-operation with the Drug Control Agency. The event covered over 7,000 inhabitants of targeted areas through an awareness campaign, including around 3,350 direct beneficiaries through distribution of brochures, leaflets and T-shirts and participation in different events and competitions. All received information on fatal consequences of the illegal trafficking of the drugs and drug addiction and on how to access services of drug prevention, drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Information on the events was widely broadcast through regional and local media.

The Office successfully supported and shared costs with the MIA in promoting the campaign through the state mass media and police reform website. The Office assisted the MIA in purchasing equipment, uniforms and stationary for several sport tournaments. The MIA organized promotion of the event and mass media involvement and provided premises for five sport tournaments that involved over 3,000 children and adolescents as a direct beneficiaries, as well as over 300 sportsmen.

Border Security

From January 20-31, the Office conducted a two-week Patrol Winter Course and a leadership project for 15 officers of the Border Troops. The Patrol Winter Course is an advanced training for border officers who have already attended basic patrol leadership courses. The border guards learned about border surveillance and patrolling in mountainous

areas in winter conditions. All students were junior to mid-rank border officers serving at the Tajik-Afghan border.

From 3-7 February 2014, the Office held a training course on crisis management for 24 officers from law enforcement agencies. The event forms a part of a series of training courses aimed at capacity building for border-related agencies. The participants included a representative of the MFA's Consular Department and officers from the SCNS, the Border Troops, the Customs Service, the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence and from the MIA. Participants learned about current and past crises and disaster and risk management concepts. The training also introduced the four phases of emergency management. The training was conducted by UK crisis management experts.

From 10-21 February, the Office conducted a two-week winter patrol course for 15 Afghan Border Police Officers. This course is a component of the Patrol Programming and Leadership project and is advanced training for border officers who have already attended basic patrol leadership courses in 2013. During the two-week course, the Afghan officers learned about border surveillance and patrolling in mountainous areas and how to rapidly assess avalanche conditions.

Between 3 March and 4 April, the Office began conducting a five-week Patrol Leadership Course for twenty border guard officers, who mainly operate on the Tajik-Afghan border and are ranked between warrant officer and major. The course focused on border surveillance missions, including the use of topographical maps and satellite images. Participants learned about first aid in the field, and they acquired patrol planning and management techniques, improved their reporting and analysis skills, and worked on border patrolling in mountainous areas. The officers also learned about human rights awareness and gender issues. This was the 11th course held under the Patrol Programming and Leadership Project, which aims to enhance the capacities of Tajik and Afghan border staff.

From 7-18 April, 11 officers from the Border Troops, ten officers from the Customs Service and one representative of the consular department from the MFA participated in a leadership course. A US expert on law enforcement shared his ideas about leadership concepts and proactive strategies; the training course also dealt with human capital and gender awareness, strategic management and planning. The event is a part of a series of training courses aimed at building capacity in the border-related agencies.

From 12-16 May, the Office and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) conducted a training course for 26 officers from Afghan and Tajik law enforcement agencies. The course was delivered by experts on refugees, migration and border management issues from UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the OSCE. The participants included three representatives of Afghan Foreign Ministry, seven officers of the Afghan Border Police, one representative of the Tajik MFA, ten officers from the Tajik Main Directorate Border Troops, two officers from the Tajik Customs Service, two officers from the MIA and one representative from the Tajik Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment. The training highlighted asylum procedures, principles of international protection, determining refugee status and procedural standards, countering trans-border crimes and border management in emergencies. The event is a part of a series of training courses aimed at developing the capacity of Tajik and Afghan border-related agencies, as well as improving cross-border co-operation in these countries.

On 16 May, 20 officers from the Afghan Border Police completed a five-week training course on patrolling and leadership. Most of the officers ranked between warrant officer and major, coming from border detachments at the Afghan-Tajik border. During the course, they learned how to plan and conduct observation missions with the use of topographical maps, satellite imagery and other tools and developed patrol planning and management techniques. They also improved their skills in reporting and analysis, mountaineering and first aid in the field.

On 2 June, another five-week patrol leadership course started for 21 border guard officers. The course focused on how to plan and carry out border surveillance missions using topographical maps, satellite images and other relevant tools. The course participants also acquired patrol planning and management techniques and improved their skills in reporting and analysis, border patrolling in mountainous areas, alpine skills and first aid in the field. The course is the 13th in a row aimed at enhancing the capacities of Tajik and Afghan border staff in the detection and interdiction of illegal cross-border movements.

From 16-18 June, the Office organized a training course on chemical precursors in co-operation with the EU and the United Nations Development Programme. Experts from the Latvian customs service conducted training on chemical substances to a group of 26 officers from three different agencies, ten from the Drug Control Agency, ten from the Customs Service and six from the Border Troops. The training introduced contemporary methodology and best practice in the control of precursors and the identification of potential illegal smuggling of different chemical substances. One component of the training session focused on collecting and sharing information efficiently between national agencies and co-operation with the private sector. The event is part of a series of training courses aimed at developing the capacity of the border security agencies to deal with modern threats and challenges, especially in the identification of narcotics and precursors.

From 17-23 July, 15 participants from the Tajik Presidential Apparatus, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Justice and Border Troops, along with the Kyrgyz Presidential Apparatus, MFA, Governmental Secretariat on Border Issues and Border Troops, were hosted by the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board at various locations on the Estonian-Russian border. The Office and CiB, in close co-operation with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), organized a study visit on demarcation and delimitation to Estonia. The study visit provided a first-hand overview of the organization of border service in the border areas between Estonia and Russia, where there is no clear border delimitation, similar to the situation on the Tajik-Kyrgyz border. It also provided participants with best practices in confidence-building and international co-operation.

From 25-29 August, the Office conducted a workshop on detection and identification of forged documents for 23 mid-rank and front-line officers from Tajik law enforcement agencies who are involved in travel document management and security. The participants studied the structure and nature of document control, security features of travel documents, commonly used falsification methods, detection techniques and examination of travel documents. Experienced border police experts from Turkish National Police Headquarters led the training and shared Turkey's experiences. The training assisted Tajik border and custom agencies to strengthen their professional capacity in their day-to-day work. The course was part of a series of training courses aimed at capacity development of Tajik border related agencies.

On 5 September, 19 officers from the Afghan Border Police finished a five-week training course on patrolling and leadership organized by the Office. Most of the officers came from border detachments at the Afghan-Tajik border. During the course, the officers learned how to plan and conduct observation missions with the use of topographical maps, satellite imagery and other tools; developed patrol planning and management techniques; and improved their skills in reporting and analysis, mountaineering and first aid in the field. The course aims to improve the professionalism and skills of Afghan and Tajik border guards in detection and interdiction of illegal cross-border movements.

From 15-19 September, 24 mid-rank and front-line officers from the Border Troops and Customs Service attended a training course on the use of radiation detectors and other technical equipment at border check points. During the course, the officers studied the characteristics of illegal trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials, the legal basis for nuclear security, the usage of radiation detection devices and measurement and

detection techniques. The Office supports capacity building of the border and security agencies, including in the areas of illegal trafficking of radioactive materials, procedures for exchange information, co-ordination and co-operation in this area. As a follow-up to this training, the Office plans to provide a limited number of radiation detectors and dosimeters to the Customs Service.

From 29 September to 10 October, the Office conducted a training course on threat assessment for a total of 22 officers from the MIA, Border Troops, Customs Service and Drug Control Agency. The threat assessment training focused on increasing the capacity to analyse, classify and assess threats. During the training, the participants learned about criminal intelligence, collection of information and search, surveillance, high-tech crime threats and threat assessment at the border. The training was given by a Turkish expert.

On 17 October, the Office concluded a five-week joint patrol leadership course for 12 officers of Tajik Border Troops and ten officers from the Afghan border police. The graduates learned how to plan and conduct observation missions with the use of topographical maps, management of satellite imagery and other tools and the use of patrol planning and management techniques. The course is the 15th held under the Patrol Programming and Leadership Project (PPL), aimed at improvement of the professionalism and skills of Afghan and Tajik border guards.

From 20-31 October, 12 Afghan border police officers and 12 Tajik Border Troop officers attended a patrol management and analysis course. Selected trainees from previous patrol leadership courses were given the opportunity to participate in an advanced training. They received instruction from a number of OSCE experts on management, planning, transnational organized crime, gender-related topics and border issues related specifically to the Afghan-Tajik border. As part of the PPL Project training, a field exercise with a realistic scenario on interdiction of drug smugglers took place, in which students from both countries were able to practice their skills in a real-time scenario, developing cross-border co-operation.

From 3-14 November, ten Tajik border troops officers and seven Kyrgyz border service officers attended a patrol management and analysis course in the Office. A mock exercise helped to refine real-time joint operational planning, co-operation and co-ordination skills between the two border services that will help them to better co-operate and avoid potential incidents in their everyday job. As part of the training, sessions on gender sensitive border policing and treatment of criminals and victims, as well as on investigation and interviewing, were delivered by experts from the Office.

Border Management Staff College (BMSC)

Border Security and Border Control

From 5-28 February, the BMSC conducted its tenth Staff Course for 25 mid- to senior-level officers from border, customs and drug control agencies, representing ten OSCE participating States (pS) and two Partners for Co-operation. The course addressed all dimensions of security and examined transnational threats, border security models and best practices in border control. During the course, train-the-trainer sessions were conducted to enable the graduates to pass on the skills and knowledge gained at the BMSC to colleagues back in their agencies. The Office's human dimension training team contributed to the course with sessions on human rights.

From 10 to 14 March, the first train-the-trainer course was held for graduates of the OSCE Border Management Staff College. Fifteen graduates returned to the College to participate in that course. It was designed to equip middle- and senior-ranking border, police and customs

officers from 13 different countries with the skills and knowledge to develop and deliver training programmes. Graduates who have completed the course will be invited back to teach at the BMSC. The Austrian Ministry of Finance provided the training instructors.

From 14-24 April, 16 officers from border agencies of Afghanistan and Tajikistan took part in a Border Management Awareness Course organized by the BMSC in partnership with the Border Management Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF) project. The course focused on key operational components of an effective border management system, case studies and practical exercises. Issues related to human rights, migration and refugees were also covered. The course focused on practical issues and promoted integrity and professionalism in border agencies.

From 14-18 April, a week-long course on border delimitation and demarcation took place at the BMSC. Twenty-five representatives of national border agencies and MFAs from ten pS and four Partners for Co-operation had the opportunity to discuss examples of best practices. The course familiarized participants with border delimitation and demarcation terminology, the international legal framework, the role and mandate of boundary commissions, relevant technological tools, and negotiation and facilitation techniques.

From 21-25 April, 24 officers of border security and management agencies from 13 countries participated in a course on leadership and management at the BMSC. The mid- to senior-level officers learned how to apply leadership skills to increase performance and accountability of their subordinates.

From 5-30 May, 25 mid- and senior-level female officers of the border, customs and drug control agencies from nine different countries participated in the 11th Staff Course at the Border Management Staff College. The training course supported participation and leadership roles of women in the border security and management agencies. A central topic of the course was support for empowerment and professional development of women leaders working in the area of border security and management. The participants went on study trips to the nearby borders with Afghanistan and Uzbekistan and participated in a round-table discussion on “Strengthening Border Management and Security via Gender Mainstreaming”.

On 15 May, Alexander Bobrov, Counsellor of the Political Co-operation Department of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), visited the BMSC and addressed participants of the 11th Staff Course. He provided an introduction to the CSTO’s work to counter transnational threats. The participants learned about CSTO systems, the organization’s policy directions in combatting modern challenges and threats, military co-operation and collective rapid-reaction forces. On 26 May, CSTO Secretariat Representative Mikhail Melikhov delivered a training session on the CSTO’s efforts to counter drug trafficking in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The session was also delivered in the framework of the 11th Border Management Staff Course.

From 16-20 June, the BMSC conducted a regional workshop on organizational and operational risk management for 19 customs trainers. The event was co-organized with the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities and the World Customs Organization (WCO). The course brought together trainers from ten OSCE participating States in Central Asia, the South Caucasus and Eastern Europe. The workshop focused on effective methods of delivering learning sessions on intelligence-based risk management in customs. In the course of the training, WCO experts concentrated on the latest developments, methods, requirements and tools involved in risk management and in balancing trade and transport facilitation with security at border crossings. A representative from the Federal Swiss Customs Administration delivered an overview of the Swiss Customs risk management and risk analysis methods.

From 21-23 July, the BMSC, in co-operation with the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), organized a course on simplifying and harmonizing procedures for international trade. The workshop brought together 24 representatives of trade and transport ministries, customs agencies, businesses and technical assistance and inspection bodies from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The objective of the course was to support governments to reduce delays at border crossings and to streamline, simplify and automate customs clearance, transit, import and export procedures. The workshop covered topics included in the UNECE Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide and the OSCE-UNECE *Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings – A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective*. Participants were provided particular guidance regarding the implementation of the recent World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement and on developing a strategic approach to trade facilitation for trade and economic development.

On 28 August, 20 border officers from Afghanistan and Tajikistan completed a ten-day border management awareness course at the BMSC. The training course was co-organized with the EU-funded, UNDP-implemented BOMNAF project. The course aimed to improve the knowledge of Afghan and Tajik border professionals on international standards and procedures for passport control and detection of imposters and contraband. It also included theory sessions and practical exercises on the nature and danger of transnational threats, information sharing and risk management, modern border control technologies, migration and refugees, anti-corruption, trafficking in human beings, human rights and gender issues, among other themes.

From 15-18 September, the BMSC, in co-operation with DCAF, inaugurated their first one-year course specially designed for mid- to senior-level officers, entitled “Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership” (BSMSL). The 25 participants represent border, customs, immigration, police, drug control, phyto-sanitary, and trade/transport services and agencies, along with experts and trainers from border-related institutions, from 12 countries. The aim of this course is to provide practitioners with new skills, to make them familiar with international standards and to achieve interoperability. The BSMSL includes classes on security challenges, leadership and management and trends in border security management, as well as field trips. The course also fosters international co-operation between border-related agencies in the participating States and Partners for Co-operation. The first module (face-to-face classroom studies) took place in Vienna on 1-12 December.

Drug Trafficking

On 27 February, the BMSC organized a round table discussion entitled “Drug Trafficking in the OSCE Region: Afghanistan in Focus”. Around 50 participants from the staff course, diplomats and representatives from governmental agencies and international organizations discussed strategies to combat drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan. Participants of the round table also discussed possible scenarios and security challenges for Afghanistan in light of the ISAF withdrawal. The speakers included, among others, representatives from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Russia, Afghanistan and several international organizations.

From 30 June to 4 July, the BMSC organized a workshop on enhancing border security and countering illicit trafficking for 25 representatives of national border and drug control agencies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and staff of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat. The event was organized in co-operation with the George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies. The inter-agency workshop enhanced the participants’ capabilities to effectively manage borders, combat illicit trafficking and address other transnational threats while promoting cross-border trade facilitation. The workshop provided insight on border security developments in Central Asia and focused on identifying ways to increase co-operation and co-ordination among the Central Asian states.

From 11-15 August, the BMSC organized a workshop in co-operation with UNODC. The workshop aimed at enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions in West and Central Asia to dismantle criminal networks involved in illicit drug trafficking. The workshop, which focused on effective controlled delivery techniques and on improving special investigative skills, brought together 25 mid- to senior-level experts and officials from law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions from five countries. Participants were familiarized with the UN and EU legal frameworks related to controlled delivery and discussed legal tools, operational practices and material resources needed to carry out controlled deliveries properly. This was the first regional workshop on promoting co-operation in controlled delivery and joint investigative teams organized in West and Central Asia. It was organized under the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring countries, in close co-operation with the OSCE and with support provided by the EU (EU Heroin Route II Project).

Trafficking in Human Beings

From 7-11 July, 24 mid- to senior-level officers of the border security agencies of nine countries participated in a course at the BMSC on managing irregular migration and tackling problems of trafficking in human beings at borders. The course raised the participants' awareness of the ongoing efforts of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to mitigate the problem of irregular migration by reinforcing operational capacities and enhancing co-ordination. The participants increased their understanding of current and future trends, as well as international standards and regulations on irregular migration and trafficking in human beings.

From 26-27 August, 26 border professionals from Tajikistan participated in a training course on human trafficking, asylum and statelessness organized by the BMSC and the Danish Refugee Council. The course was designed to support the government in its work with refugees, victims of trafficking and stateless persons. It was conducted in the framework of a project funded by the European Commission and implemented by the Danish Refugee Council. Among other issues the training sessions touched upon various national and international legislative aspects.

Counter-Terrorism

From 7-11 April, 22 senior border officials from ten participating States and two Partners for Co-operation participated in a course in Dushanbe on the protection of human rights when countering terrorism at the borders. The training course focused on the need to develop and implement human rights-compliant measures to successfully counter transnational terrorist threats. The training course was organized by the BMSC and ODIHR, and was conducted as a part of OSCE's assistance to strengthen pS capacities in preventing and combatting terrorism, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. This was the fourth training course on human rights in counter-terrorism and border security since 2010.

Anti-Corruption

From 14-18 July, the BMSC organized a training course on strategies and approaches to prevent and combat corruption. During the training course, the 25 participants discussed various procedures to tackle corruption within the anti-corruption, border, customs and law enforcement agencies. The course familiarized participants with good practices and specific modules focused on identifying types of corruption, risk assessment, preventative strategies and investigative skills. In addition, the participants discussed the role of international and regional organizations in combating corruption.

4.15 Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan

Background

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) supports host country authorities in strengthening their anti-money-laundering efforts and combatting the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) in line with the Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In support of the amendments made to the FATF Recommendations in 2012, which included the introduction of a risk-based approach in combatting money laundering and terrorism financing, the PCUz has revised the objectives of its assistance in the area. Since then, the PCUz's core activities in this field are focused on capacity building of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) under the Office of Prosecutor-General and other institutions that are involved in financial transactions (among them the Central Bank) or are otherwise engaged in AML/CFT, based on the best comparable practices of other countries.

Since 2007, the PCUz has been providing assistance to the Police Academy under the Ministry of Internal Affairs aimed at improving the Academy's training potential (including through exchange of experience). Special attention was paid to re-training and professional development of specialists responsible for enhancing public security and prevention of crimes, such as terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking and human trafficking.

Since 2010, the PCUz has been co-operating with the Department of Theory and Practice of Human Rights at the Police Academy and the Human Rights Protection and Legal Support Department of the Interior Ministry and its regional subdivisions. This collaboration is aimed at increasing the professionalism of local law enforcement agencies in fulfilment of their duties for upholding the rule of law with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. One of the key objectives of these activities was to involve more law enforcement officers in the process of learning human rights standards and their application in daily law enforcement work.

Since 2008, the PCUz has been working closely with the National Center for Drug Control (NCDC) in supporting the implementation of national strategies and policies on fighting illicit drug circulation. In 2013, the PCUz and the NCDC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) designed to improve joint efforts aimed at addressing illicit drug circulation and other related transnational organized crimes.

In the field of human trafficking, the PCUz supports the Inter-agency Anti-trafficking Commission, other governmental agencies and civil society representatives in strengthening their efforts to combat trafficking in human beings. Besides capacity building, the Office focuses on establishing more systematic and sustainable efforts to counter trafficking in human beings by achieving better co-ordination between different anti-trafficking stakeholders, such as police, health and social workers and NGOs in the identification of trafficked persons and protection of their human rights.

Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

The PCUz supported the participation of two representatives of the FIU and the Central Bank of Uzbekistan at the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary Meeting held in Paris 8-15 February, within the framework of the project "Support to anti-money laundering and combatting financing of terrorism". The participants joined their colleagues worldwide to discuss the latest methods to combat AML/CFT and ways of implementing new standards. On 15-21 February, the PCUz supported the participation of two representatives of the Financial Intelligence Unit in the Egmont Group Committee and Working Group Meetings held in Budapest. During these meetings, Financial Intelligence Units from around the world

discussed the latest operational issues in combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

On 22-27 June, the PCUz supported the participation of two representatives of the Financial Intelligence Unit at the FATF Plenary Meeting held in Paris. The participants joined their colleagues worldwide to discuss the latest methods to combat AML/CFT and ways of implementing new standards.

On 22 and 23 September, the PCUz organized a workshop for 60 officials from 15 different ministries, committees and law enforcement agencies involved in the implementation of standards in the area of anti-money laundering and countering of terrorism financing. The two-day workshop focused on best practices of implementation of the National Risk Assessment in the OSCE region and was organized jointly with the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), the Financial Intelligence Unit of Uzbekistan and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG). The participants of the workshop had the opportunity to learn from the experience of experts and practitioners from Italy, Serbia and Kazakhstan. A recently developed OSCE *Handbook on Data Collection* in support of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessments was also presented by the OCEEA during the workshop.

On 1-3 October, in co-operation with the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, the PCUz supported the participation of three representatives of the Prosecutor General's Office and the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan at the OSCE-led Workshop on Cross-border Co-operation against Corruption and Money Laundering, held in Vienna. The workshop allowed the participants to improve their understanding of links between corruption and money laundering, as well as to engage in discussions on ways to counter cross-border movements of proceeds of corruption; domestic co-ordination of international co-operation aimed at identifying, tracing and recovering illicit assets; the use of legal persons and other legal arrangements to move and conceal criminal assets; and the international legal framework for co-operation in fighting financial crimes.

On 6-10 October, the PCUz supported the participation of two representatives from the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and the Central Bank at the training organized by the FATF in New Delhi. The training was organized for 45 experts on mutual evaluation of member countries of the EAG and was aimed at increasing their capacity to use evaluation tools in accordance with the 2012 version of FATF standards and methodologies.

On 18-24 October, the PCUz supported the participation of senior FIU officials and representatives of the Central Bank at the FATF plenary meeting held in Paris.

On 1 and 2 December, the PCUz joined forces with the Central Bank in holding a two-day training course for 35 Uzbek bank managers. The training, led by international experts, covered a set of mechanisms for applying a risk-based approach in building a regime for anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism within banks. The risk-based approach requires the ability to identify risks of prohibited transactions, prioritize them and tailor the response accordingly. The attendees had the opportunity to learn about the Georgian experience of implementing the FATF Recommendations in a selected bank.

On 1-5 December, the PCUz organized a study tour to Serbia for representatives of the Office of the Prosecutor-General, the Ministry of Justice, the National Security Service and the Ministry of Interior of Uzbekistan. The aim of the visit was to introduce the group to the practices of relevant Serbian public institutions for combatting corruption and money laundering.

Community Policing

From 25-27 March, the PCUz, jointly with the Police Academy, conducted a three-day training course for police instructors and operational police officers on community policing in Tashkent. The event brought together 26 participants from the National Police Academy and operational police officers and was led by two experts from Sweden and the United Kingdom, who shared experiences, good practices and operational measures from the OSCE participating States on implementing community policing. The participants familiarized themselves with other OSCE States' experiences on police-public partnerships and the concept of community policing, with special emphasis on community participation to enhance safety and social order and on solving community-related crime. The training course is part of a larger project by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan and the National Police Academy aimed at improving the staff training system for law enforcement bodies.

Drug Trafficking

During 14-19 April, the PCUz organized two workshops in the cities of Karshi and Samarkand for 91 representatives of law enforcement agencies, medical staff dealing with drug abuse and officials of regional administration in Kashkadarya and Samarkand provinces responsible for implementing a country-wide programme in controlling illegal drugs. The participants discussed national regulations and preventive measures in the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors. Special attention was given to the prevention of drug abuse among young people and detection of drug dealers. The workshops were organized jointly with the National Centre for Drug Control under the project "Assistance to the Fight against Illicit Drug Circulation and Expansion", which is ongoing since 2008.

On 22-25 April, in co-operation with the National Centre on Drug Control (NCDC), the PCUz facilitated a study visit to Austria for representatives of the NCDC, law enforcement agencies (including mid-level officers of the Uzbek National Security Service), the Ministry of Interior and the State Customs Committee. During the visit, the delegation studied best practices and obtained practical knowledge in the fight against drug trafficking in Austria with a focus on targeting and profiling air freights at Vienna airport, the role of the Criminal Intelligence Service in fighting illicit drug circulation and existing information technology systems used for this purpose.

During 20-21 May, the PCUz organized a seminar in Bukhara city for 50 representatives of law enforcement agencies, narcotics medical facilities and the regional administration in Bukhara province responsible for implementing a country-wide programme in controlling illegal drugs. During the seminar, the participants discussed national regulations and preventive measures in the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors. Special attention was also paid to prevention of drug abuse among young people and detection of drug dealers. The seminar was organized by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan jointly with the National Centre for Drug Control under a co-operation project ongoing since 2008.

From 4-6 August, the PCUz organized a seminar jointly with the NCDC for 40 experts from all provinces of Uzbekistan in charge of implementing a country-wide programme in fighting the circulation of illicit drugs. The participants discussed national regulations and preventive measures supporting the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors. The seminar is part of the continuing co-operation between the OSCE and the NCDC.

In October, the PCUz continued to support the stakeholders in the host country in obtaining information about the latest developments in the area of drug trafficking, as well as enabling them to contribute to the dialogue and exchange of experience in the OSCE region. Hence, in the period of 27-28 October, the PCUz, in co-operation with the SPMU/TNT and the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), facilitated the participation of three representatives from

the NCDC, the Interior Ministry and Ministry of Public Health at the Conference on Promoting Partnership with Non-Law Enforcement Actors in Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors, organized by the SPMU/TNTD and Swiss OSCE Chairmanship in Vienna.

During the conference, more than 100 individuals representing the OSCE participating States, international organizations, civil society and the private sector discussed the benefits of and obstacles to working with actors other than the law enforcement authorities in the area of drug control. Debates also centred on ways to establish and improve relations between different actors. During discussions on the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, the Uzbekistani delegation headed by the NCDC Director had the opportunity to share their experience with local law enforcement authorities about co-operating with non-law enforcement actors, such as health authorities and those in social services.

Police Development

From 29 April to 2 May, the PCUz, jointly with the Police Academy, organized a four-day training for police on criminal profiling and psychological support to police activity. The training was conducted by two experts from Austria and one from the United Kingdom for 25 representatives from the Police Academy and the Ministry of Interior and police officers from the regions of Uzbekistan. The event was organized within the framework of a joint project between the PCUz and the National Police Academy aimed at improving the staff training system for law enforcement bodies.

On 30 October, the PCUz representative took part in the first meeting of the OSCE Regional Heads of Police Affairs Departments organized by the SPMU/TNTD in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The participants discussed the police-related projects implemented by the OSCE Central Asian field offices and possible synergies to enhance regional co-operation.

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 29-30 April, the PCUz, jointly with the Inter-Agency Anti-Trafficking Commission conducted a specialized workshop in Termez, Surkhandarya for the executive secretaries of the territorial branches of the commission. The main aim of the workshop was to promote better anti-trafficking co-ordination between the prosecutors, police, health and social service providers, the women's committee, the Makhallas (local neighbourhoods) and NGOs. The workshop was opened by the Minister of Labour and Social protection and the Governor of Surkhandarya, who also delivered a presentation on the ways to ensure the effective co-ordination of the anti-trafficking activities in Termez. On 30 April, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator had a meeting with the Governor of Surkhandarya Eshdavlat Juraev to discuss ideas on co-operation between the regions of Uzbekistan and the OSCE PCUz.

On 16-17 September, a national conference was organized by the PCUz together with the Republican Inter-agency Commission on Combating Human Trafficking and the General Prosecutor's Office. The conference focused on ways to improve the institutional and legal framework in the area of combatting trafficking in human beings; build the capacity of the authorities and civil society to efficiently co-ordinate their actions through the National Referral Mechanism; increase the role of media in raising awareness of the problem; and enhance the role of law enforcement agencies in protecting and rehabilitating victims. The OSCE Deputy Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB), Ms. Ruth Pojman, addressed the conference in an opening speech. The event gathered representatives of state agencies, NGOs and international organizations and increased their awareness on best practices in the OSCE region through presentations by experts from the OSCE Secretariat, Portugal, Kazakhstan, Moldova, and USAID.

On 24-28 November, the PCUz organized a series of anti-trafficking trainings for police investigators and operative agents in Tashkent and Bukhara. The trainings gathered around 70 participants from Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzak, Bukhara, Samarkand and Navoi regions and were conducted by anti-trafficking police experts from the UK. Current investigation practices, especially the use of new techniques and strategies, were presented. Special attention was paid to the protection of victims. The trainees learned about ways to improve the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the process of victim interviewing through role plays, discussions of case studies, group work and other interactive methods.

Counter-Terrorism

From 27-29 May, the PCUz, jointly with the Police Academy, organized a training in using profiling methodology in flight/transport, with a specific focus on the experience of Israel. The training seminar was delivered by five high-profile experts from Israel and brought together 25 representatives from the Police Academy, the Ministry of Interior and police officers from the regions to exchange experiences on the detection of potentially dangerous passengers in order to prevent terrorist acts in transport facilities, including airports. The training was organized within the framework of a joint project between the PCUz and the National Police Academy aimed at improving the staff training system for the law enforcement.

Human Rights

In October, within the framework of a project to support the National Human Rights Centre in implementing state policies on the protection of human rights and freedoms, the PCUz facilitated the printing of documents, including the UN Convention against Torture, the Optional Protocol to the Convention and the General Observations of the UN Committee against Torture, as well as the OSCE documents and selected extracts from national legislation related to the prohibition of torture. A total of 2,000 copies of the compendium in Uzbek and Russian will be distributed throughout the country among relevant law enforcement agencies, national human rights institutions, judicial bodies and educational establishments.

On 10 December, the PCUz, jointly with the Human Rights Chair of the Police Academy, held a conference in Tashkent on “Ensuring the Protection of Peoples’ Rights and Interests as the Main Aspect of Legislative and Law Enforcement Practices”. The conference gathered 80 participants representing the Parliament, law enforcement and judicial bodies and national human rights institutions. The conference was convened on the international Human Rights Day and addressed the host government’s efforts to promote adherence to human rights principles by the country’s police. The conference was attended by the head of the Strategic Police Matters Unit of the OSCE Secretariat.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:



ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2014

Submitted as appendix to the SG Annual Report on Police-Related Activities, in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001

Background

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides police-related assistance to governments and civil society in OSCE participating States in close co-operation with other OSCE executive structures and international organizations. In 2014, police-related activities were conducted in the following programmatic areas:

Freedom of Peaceful Assembly

In order to support participating States in the implementation of their commitments on freedom of peaceful assembly, in 2014 ODIHR continued to monitor public assemblies across the OSCE area. The policing of assemblies constituted one of the key aspects of ODIHR's assessment. In 2014, ODIHR deployed to monitor assemblies in six participating States (Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, the Netherlands and Spain) where ODIHR monitors observed a total of 19 assemblies.

The main findings and recommendations of ODIHR's second assembly monitoring cycle, carried out in 2013 and 2014, were published in a thematic report in December 2014. The report is based on observations in nine OSCE participating States (Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Greece, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain) between May 2013 and July 2014.

ODIHR continued its work towards strengthening the capacity of the police in OSCE participating States to facilitate assemblies in line with human rights standards. Jointly with the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department (TNTD), ODIHR has been developing a human rights training guide for the policing of assemblies, consisting of a handbook and a training manual. The tool will support law enforcement officials in command positions to guarantee the freedom of peaceful assembly, to facilitate assemblies and, in that context, to take decisions in line with human rights. The tool will be piloted in 2015.

Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism

Furthering its ongoing co-operation with the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe, on 7-11 April 2014, ODIHR delivered a week-long training session on "Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism and Border Security". The course brought together 22 senior border officials from ten OSCE participating States and two OSCE Partners for Co-operation. The training focused on the need to develop and implement human rights-compliant measures as an essential requirement for successfully countering terrorist threats.

ODIHR brought to near completion the training curriculum, trainers' manual and training-of-trainers programme for counter-terrorism law enforcement officers on countering terrorism and protecting human rights. As part of this programme, ODIHR organized, jointly with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, a pilot training course on complying with human rights standards while enhancing counter-terrorism strategies and skills for 12 law enforcement officers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 10-11 July in Sarajevo. A second training on 26-27 November in Warsaw gathered 17 senior law enforcement officers from eight OSCE participating States.

In March, ODIHR and the OSCE Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit published a *Guidebook on Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT): a Community Policing Approach*. The publication provides guidance primarily to policymakers and senior police professionals on central issues that can impact on the success or failure of police efforts to developing a community-policing approach to preventing terrorism and countering VERLT.

Torture and Other Ill-Treatment

In April 2014, the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship and ODIHR organized a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting (SHDM) to provide a forum for discussions on the prevention of torture and the opportunity to take stock of relevant developments in the OSCE region. At the meeting, a number of recommendations were formulated on the role of the police in the prevention of torture and other ill-treatment.

Human Rights, Gender and Security

In 2014, ODIHR continued to assist the OSCE Community Security Initiative (CSI), an entity focused on police reform, and its local NGO counterparts to raise awareness about increasing diversity in the police in Kyrgyzstan. ODIHR supported the production of 20,000 brochures in the local language that sought to raise the public's awareness about the benefits of actively recruiting and increasing the number of women and minorities in local law enforcement in Kyrgyzstan. CSI together with local NGOs have actively been distributing the ODIHR materials.

ODIHR published, jointly with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF), a Guidance Note on Integrating Gender into Internal Police Oversight. The tool is a practical resource for police services and those who manage and support them. It seeks to strengthen the work of oversight mechanisms with practical recommendations on how to become more aware of and effectively address women's grievances within the police, on monitoring how gender issues are addressed in human resources management and in police operations, and on strengthening prevention and responses to sexual harassment and discrimination.

Human Rights and Anti-Trafficking

In 2014, ODIHR implemented a number of activities within its project on Human Rights Protection for Trafficked Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Central Asia. In November, in Istanbul, ODIHR organized a regional round table on access to justice for trafficked persons and co-operation mechanisms between state authorities and civil society. The event gathered representatives of law enforcement agencies, as well as the judiciary and national anti-trafficking co-ordinating bodies, NHRIs and civil society organizations from all five Central Asian participating States.

As a part of its longstanding efforts aimed at ensuring human rights safeguards in the return of trafficked persons to countries of origin, in September 2014 ODIHR launched its Guiding Principles on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons. The Guiding Principles are intended for use by state authorities, including law enforcement agencies, civil society and intergovernmental organizations in the OSCE region that are involved in developing, applying, evaluating and reforming national laws, policies and practices related to trafficking and in particular to the return of trafficked persons. In particular, the Guiding Principles highlight the importance of police agencies in identifying, informing and protecting trafficking victims of all ages and genders, in the context of any process leading to their return to their country of origin or former residence.

Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence

In 2014, ODIHR continued to provide support to OSCE participating States in developing and reforming legal frameworks to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, in line with international standards and good practice.

Upon request, ODIHR carried out an extensive and comprehensive review in Montenegro of key legislation relevant for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence to analyse the impact on national legislation of the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. ODIHR recommendations are contained in an opinion issued on 10 September 2014, as well as in another opinion on *the Draft Law on Compensation of Damages for Victims of Criminal Acts* in Montenegro issued on 26 July 2014. Both opinions were presented at a hearing organized by the Montenegrin Parliament's Committee for Gender Equality on 24 November 2014. The parliamentary hearing, which was attended by participants from Parliament, Government, civil society and international organizations, also posed an opportunity to raise awareness of international obligations in the sphere of preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. On this occasion, ODIHR was informed that attempts at reflecting ODIHR recommendations in key legislation of Montenegro relevant for combating violence against women and domestic violence were under way. ODIHR also conducted a legal review of domestic violence legislation in the Kyrgyz Republic on 28 October 2014 and stands ready to attend follow-up meetings and events on this topic in 2015.

Hate Crime

ODIHR continued to implement its “Training against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement” (TAHCLE) programme in OSCE participating States. In 2014, ODIHR signed agreements to implement TAHCLE in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Latvia. The signing of the Memoranda of Understanding was preceded by a needs assessment visit to Skopje and a presentation of TAHCLE to authorities in Riga. Three more participating States expressed their interest in implementing TAHCLE in 2015.

In the framework of the signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Italian Observatory for Security Against Discriminatory Acts (OSCAD), ODIHR delivered six workshops for 160 national police and Carabinieri officers in February. The workshops aimed to increase participants’ capacity to recognize and investigate hate crime. According to feedback received after the workshops, participants familiarized themselves with the impact of hate crime and the necessity to protect victims.

On 2-4 July, ODIHR also conducted a three-day training-of-trainers session for 33 national police and Carabinieri instructors. During the event, participants strengthened their skills on how to deliver training on hate crimes to the national police and Carabinieri trainees.

In Montenegro, ODIHR facilitated a follow-up meeting on 24 April with seven TAHCLE trainers. Participants informed ODIHR about cascading activities implemented after the TAHCLE training and future plans to organize “peer-to-peer” sessions on TAHCLE for their colleagues. Trainers expressed their interest in having a brochure/leaflet on hate crime which could be disseminated to police. ODIHR also conducted a half-day workshop on hate crimes for senior police officials and commanders of Montenegro on 27 November. Participants of the workshop learned about the concept of hate crime, relevant legislation and indicators of bias motivation in crimes. Following the workshop, ODIHR facilitated a discussion on the role of the senior police officers and commanders in promoting diversity, mutual respect and understanding.

In co-operation with the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC), ODIHR organized a three-day training-of-trainers session on TAHCLE for trainers from the AEPC member police colleges on 23-25 July. The session gathered 20 police trainers from 13 participating States, including Austria, Croatia, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Ukraine. Five participants joined the core group of trainers on TAHCLE and will deliver TAHCLE training sessions in interested participating States.

Roma and Sinti Issues

In 2014, ODIHR's Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI) continued to work on the improvement of relations between police and Roma and Sinti communities. On 8 April, ODIHR, in co-operation with the OSCE SPMU and the HCNM, organized an "Expert Meeting: Police and Roma and Sinti - Current Challenges and Good Practices in Building Trust and Understanding". The objective of this expert meeting was to review the relevance, use and practical application of the OSCE manual *Police and Roma and Sinti: Good Practices in Building Trust and Understanding* by examining the current challenges faced by Roma and Sinti and developments since 2010. In addition, the expert meeting provided a platform for discussions on a future road map for the three OSCE structures to assist participating States in addressing the existing challenges and promoting policing in Roma and Sinti communities at the local level.

Based on relevant OSCE commitments for the improvement of relations between Roma and Sinti and the police and in line with ODIHR's mandate, from 26 to 31 October 2014, ODIHR's Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues, in co-operation with the SPMU and HCNM, conducted a field visit to Slovakia in order to assess the relations between police and Roma communities and to offer assistance in areas where gaps were identified in the existing legislation/policy/practice and the relevant OSCE commitments (and other international standards). The report of the field assessment visit to Slovakia is expected to be published in April 2015.

Additionally, on 21 November, ODIHR CPRSI participated in the conference on ethnic profiling organized by the Swedish Equality Ombudsman. The conference aimed to exchange knowledge between law enforcement, authorities and representatives of civil society on the issue of ethnic profiling by the police in Sweden. The ODIHR representative presented human rights challenges in relation to the Roma and Sinti and police in the OSCE region and ODIHR's work in this area. In addition, on 26-27 November, CPRSI participated in the Regional Conference on Police Reform within the Framework of Criminal Justice System and its Implementation, organized by the OSCE Mission to Skopje and the Ministry of Interior of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. ODIHR's Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues made a presentation on the issues related to Police and Roma and Sinti communities in the OSCE area and on the OSCE manual *Police and Roma and Sinti: Good Practices in Building Trust and Understanding*.

In response to Roma in crisis situations, in August 2014, ODIHR's Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues published its assessment report *Roma in Ukraine and the Impact of the Current Crisis*. The report assessed the human rights situation of Roma in Ukraine, including violations by law enforcement officials, and the concluding findings demonstrated the need for training for law enforcement and prosecution officials against all forms of harassment or discriminatory behaviour against Roma in Ukraine.

Security Sector and Criminal Law Reforms

In 2014, ODIHR received several requests for legislative assistance concerning police-related draft laws and laws, including anti-corruption in Ukraine and in Latvia, cybercrime in Ukraine, police sector reform in Ukraine as well as for the review of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia. Following these requests, ODIHR prepared legal opinions providing concrete recommendations for amendments of respective draft or existing legislation to ensure their compliance with relevant international standards and OSCE Commitments. In particular, ODIHR closely collaborated with SPMU to prepare the legal opinion on the draft *Law of Ukraine on Police and Police Activities*, which was published on 1 December 2014. Throughout 2014, ODIHR also supported criminal justice reform efforts in Georgia by

reviewing and commenting on the Georgian Criminal Procedure Code and providing concrete recommendations for amendments on 22 August 2014 in co-operation with the Council of Europe (more specifically, the Human Rights Directorate of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (DG I)); further criminal justice reform efforts are expected to be carried out in 2015. As a result of the issuance of ODIHR's opinion on two alternative draft laws on the creation of a new anti-corruption investigation body in Ukraine on 18 July 2014, draft legislation on anti-corruption was amended to reflect key recommendations made by ODIHR.

Travel Document Security and Population Registration

ODIHR co-operates with the TNTD/ATU and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with the aim to assist OSCE participating states in the development of procedures for the secured issuance of travel documents which rely on identities verifiable in population registration records. Upon request of the State Registration Service of Kyrgyzstan, ODIHR, OSCE TNTD/ATU and ICAO conducted a joint assessment of the Kyrgyz framework for issuance of travel documents from 7-11 July 2014. The assessment report handed over to the authorities in September 2014 contains detailed recommendations aimed at reinforcing efficient use of population registration records in the processing of applications for travel documents.

Elections

In 2014, ODIHR continued to deliver its mandate in line with a well-developed and globally recognized election observation methodology, which is based on a long-term and needs-based approach. Elections were assessed in 12 participating States for their compliance with OSCE commitments, international obligations and other standards for democratic elections. This included the activities of the police in the implementation and enforcement of relevant aspects of the legal framework, such as their conduct during campaign activities, their role in providing election day security and their investigation of electoral offences. Where shortcomings were identified, recommendations were made to support participating States in their efforts to bring electoral processes closer in line with OSCE commitments.

APPENDIX 2: OSCE MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans with a Focus on Police-Related Activities

Taskings on police-related issues are contained in OSCE Summit Decisions as well as in the growing list of Decisions of the Ministerial Council and the Permanent Council, including a number of OSCE Action Plans.

The *Charter for European Security* adopted by the Istanbul Summit Meeting (1999) represents the platform for the OSCE involvement in policing. It contains the commitment of the OSCE participating States to enhance the OSCE's role in civilian police-related activities as an integral part of the Organization's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Such activities may comprise the following: (1) police monitoring, including to prevent police from discriminating due to religious and ethnic identity; (2) police training, which could, *inter alia*, aim to improve the operational and tactical capabilities of local police services and reform paramilitary forces, provide new and modern policing skills, such as community policing, and anti-drug, anti-corruption and anti-terrorist capacities, create a police service with a multi-ethnic and/or multi-religious composition that can enjoy the confidence of the entire population; and (3) promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in general.

The Ninth Ministerial Council in Bucharest (2001) declared the OSCE's decision to increase and promote co-operation among participating States in countering new security challenges, including by providing advice or arranging for the provision of expert advice on requirements for effective policing (needs assessments) and how to meet them, and encouraging where appropriate the exchange of information among and between participating States regarding lessons learned and best policing practices in countering these new security challenges.

The *Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism* (2001), adopted on the same occasion as the above *Decision on police-related activities*, recognized the need to assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions. This assistance could also include provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. To this end, the plan of action acknowledged the requirement for reinforcing existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

In its Decision No. 448 (2001), the Permanent Council decided to establish the seconded post of Senior Police Adviser in the OSCE Secretariat.

In the *Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Porto 2002), its members called on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. They emphasized the need to include in this co-operation international law enforcement bodies such as Europol and INTERPOL, as well as the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), with a view to investigating and prosecuting those responsible for trafficking in human beings in accordance with domestic law and, where applicable, international obligations. In this regard, they also asked the Senior Police Adviser to devote increased attention to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

This tasking was further detailed in the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, which requested the SPMU to further promote the concept of community policing

and facilitate the exchange of information between participating States on best practices to be used by relevant investigating units to check the possibly criminal and trafficking-related origin of suspicious assets. The SPMU was also tasked to continue developing training materials for law enforcement on trafficking and sex crimes investigation, identify law enforcement trainers to conduct training, and facilitate the funding of training sessions for law enforcement authorities in OSCE participating States.

One of the aspects of policing of ethnic minorities was addressed by the *OSCE Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area* (2003). The SPMU was tasked to assist participating States in developing programmes and confidence-building measures, such as community policing, to improve the relations between Roma and Sinti people and the police, particularly at the local level, and to produce a compilation of police best practices in the OSCE region with respect to policing and Roma and Sinti communities. Another established task was to assist the participating States in developing codes of conduct to prevent racial profiling and improve inter-ethnic relations.

The *OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century*, adopted by the 11th Ministerial Council in Maastricht in 2003 stated that the Strategic Police Matters Unit was set up to improve the capacity of participating States to address threats posed by criminal activity and to assist them in upholding the rule of law. The aim was to enhance key policing skills, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The *2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*, adopted by the 12th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Sofia 2004), urged the participating States, the Secretariat, institutions and field operations to ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into OSCE activities, programmes and projects. The aim shall be to promote the practice of gender equality in the OSCE area, which is essential to comprehensive security. In this context, the SPMU was specifically tasked to enhance its project development to assist participating States in reacting to sexual violence offences and in including elements such as special investigation techniques, and interview skills designated for use with victims of sexual assault including children, and information on referral mechanisms for victim assistance, in the police training curriculum.

The fight against organized crime came to the forefront of OSCE priorities during 2005 and was recognized in a Decision on *Combating Transnational Organized Crime* adopted by the 13th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Ljubljana 2005). It tasked the OSCE Secretary General with providing the requesting participating States with support for the mobilization of technical assistance, including the necessary expertise and resources, from relevant competent international organizations for the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNODC) and its Protocols. The Decision also tasked the OSCE Permanent Council to work on designing, with the support of the Secretary General and the relevant OSCE institutions, possible measures and forms of assistance that could be available to requesting participating States with a view to improving and promoting the functioning of criminal justice systems.

Ljubljana Ministerial Decision No. 15/05 on *Preventing and Combating Violence against Women* urged participating States, with support and assistance of the OSCE, to take all necessary legislative, policy and programmatic monitoring and evaluation measures to promote and protect full enjoyment of the human rights of women, and to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence against them. The decision also tasked the Permanent Council to encourage the development by relevant OSCE institutions and structures of programmes, projects and policies to assist participating States, at their request, in combating violence against women and girls and providing assistance to victims.

The Ljubljana Ministerial Council also adopted the *OSCE Border Security and Management Concept*, which first and foremost provides participating States with a political framework for

their co-operation on border-related issues. It provides objectives and principles for this co-operation and finally defines modalities for OSCE activities in this area. The OSCE “acts upon the request of participating States” to ensure dialogue on border-related issues through, *inter alia*, “exchange of information, experience and best practices”, the establishment of a National Focal Points Network, holding of workshops and conferences.

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

The Decision on *Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children* adopted by the 14th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Brussels 2006) encouraged relevant OSCE executive structures, within their existing mandates, to devote attention to the area of sexual exploitation of children, including links to trafficking in persons, and emphasized the need for them and the participating States to co-operate with other international organizations, NGOs and civil society in combating the sexual exploitation of children.

The 14th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Brussels 2006) adopted the follow-up Decision on *Organized Crime*, reaffirming the importance that the OSCE was giving to this subject. The Decision’s tasking to the OSCE Secretary General and the relevant OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates, included giving enhanced attention to the key role of criminal justice systems in institution-building and in the promotion of the rule of law, as well as co-operating and co-ordinating more closely in order to take better into account the interaction between the components of those systems. A further major task was to build on and consolidate the knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime, and to continue co-operating with UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

Recalling the Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 3/05 (Ljubljana) on combating transnational organized crime, and 5/06 (Brussels) on organized crime, Permanent Council Decision No. 810 (2007) on *Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* tasked the Secretary General to support the implementation of the UNTOC convention in co-operation with UNODC, and to organize a workshop in co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC.

Permanent Council Decision No. 813 (2007) on *Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Precursors* emphasized the continuing spread of illicit trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan and chemical precursors throughout the OSCE area. The Permanent Council called on the Secretary General to further develop co-operation in the field of anti-drug matters with UNODC, the Paris Pact and other relevant international structures and organizations by, *inter alia*, organizing joint regional and sub-regional workshops and other activities. Furthermore, the Secretary General was tasked with continuing training activities on drug-related matters.

The need for continuing training of Afghan police officers in addition to providing assistance to Afghanistan in the fields of border security and combating drug trafficking was also a core topic of the Ministerial Decision No. 4/07 on *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan* (Madrid). Participating States tasked the Secretary General to provide support for intensifying the involvement of Afghan counterparts in OSCE activities related to the fields of border security and management, policing and the fight against drug trafficking, and those in the training facilities in Central Asia and in the rest of the OSCE area. While tasked to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing efforts of other international actors, the Secretary General was also mandated to explore all possible co-operation options, in co-ordination with the United Nations and other relevant regional and international organizations and other actors.

At the Helsinki Ministerial Council in December 2008, the participating States turned their attention once again to the issue of Trafficking in Human Beings. Decision No. 5/08 on *Enhancing Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings Through a Comprehensive Approach* emphasized the need for training on combating trafficking in human beings for law enforcement personnel and urged the participating States *inter alia* to ensure co-operation between law enforcement agencies and other relevant actors at the national and international level, and “to intensify measures to disrupt trafficking networks, including by means of financial investigations, investigations of money laundering connected to human trafficking and the freezing and confiscation of the assets of human traffickers”.

Reaffirming the participating States’ commitment to proactively implement the *OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality* and recalling Ljubljana Ministerial Council Decisions on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation, and on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women, the 17th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Athens 2009), in its *Decision on Women’s Participation in Political and Public Life*, called on the participating States to consider providing for specific measure to achieve the goal of gender balance in all legislative, judicial and executive bodies, including police services.

Acknowledging the “[...] diverse and multifaceted OSCE work, experience and lessons learned in the policing field, in particular the work of the SPMU and the field operations within their respective mandates”, the Permanent Council, in its Decision 914/09, adopted in Athens, expressed its conviction that the time had come to take stock of what had been done so far in policing and to “[...] initiate a thorough dialogue on how to further enhance police-related activities within the OSCE.” The Permanent Council tasked the Secretary General, “[...] within existing resources and in consultation with relevant OSCE executive structures, to prepare a report on police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures up to the end of 2009”. The report was to be based partly on the annual reports on police-related activities, reflecting existing mandates and OSCE commitments, and was “[...] to include an assessment of those activities and a forward looking perspective, offering long-term strategic recommendations”. Moreover, the Permanent Council decided that this report would be further discussed during the next Annual Police Experts Meeting in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference.

The Athens Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09 on *Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability* took note of, *inter alia*, the OSCE’s contribution to international efforts to fight organized crime through the provision of relevant law enforcement expertise and assistance to participating States and called for exploring further ways to strengthen synergies in OSCE activities against transnational threats, addressing them in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner and focusing on areas, where the OSCE has a comparative advantage and can complement the work of other international organizations.

“Recalling that the OSCE, as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region, is a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation”, the participating States, in the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/11 on *Elements of the Conflict Cycle, Related to Enhancing the OSCE’s Capabilities in Early Warning, Early Action, Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation Support, and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation*, reiterated “[...] that the OSCE’s ability to deploy civilian, police or unarmed military expertise rapidly is essential to effective conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation”, and expressed their expectation for “[...] the OSCE Chairmanship and the executive structures to take full advantage of their respective mandates to address all phases of the conflict cycle” and while urging the Chairmanship and participating States to use, swiftly and to the greatest extent

possible, all available tools and procedures as applicable to a particular crisis or conflict situation [...].”

“Reiterating the determination expressed by Heads of State or Government of the OSCE participating States in *the 2010 Astana Commemorative Declaration: Towards a Security Community* to achieve greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cyber threats and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, drugs and human beings”, the Vilnius Ministerial Council, in Decision No. 9/11 on *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE’s Efforts to Address Transnational Threats* welcomed “the proposals by the Secretary General included in the 2012 Unified Budget Proposal for the creation of a department to address transnational threats, consistent with the OSCE’s mandates and within available resources, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination, strengthened coherence and more efficient use of the OSCE’s resources in addressing transnational threats [...].”

To further strengthen the OSCE’s efforts to address transnational threats, the Dublin Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 4/12 in December 2012. This so called ‘chapeau’ decision endorses four decisions which had been adopted in 2012 by the Permanent Council on the *Development of confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies* (PC Decision No. 1039), the *OSCE Concept for Combatting the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC Decision No. 1048), the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* (PC Decision No. 1049) and finally, the *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC Decision No. 1063).

In the PC Decision No. 1039 on the *Development of Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*, the Permanent Council “decides to step up individual and collective efforts to address security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner in accordance with OSCE commitments and in co-operation with relevant international organizations. The PC further tasks the OSCE Chairmanship to establish an open-ended, informal OSCE working group under the auspices of the Security Committee to elaborate a set of draft confidence-building measures (CBMs) to enhance interstate co-operation, transparency, predictability, and stability, and to reduce the risks of misperception, escalation, and conflict that may stem from the use of ICT; and to help build consensus for the adoption of such a set of CBMs in 2012”.

The *OSCE Concept for Combatting the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC Decision No. 1048) identifies areas and activities for a short-, medium- and long-term engagement in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors that requires sustained efforts, and establishes a political framework for comprehensive action by the OSCE participating States and the OSCE executive structures to combat this threat. The Concept stresses the participating States’ commitments to support the implementation of the respective international obligations in this area, with a particular focus on the related United Nations Conventions and decisions. It also sets principles and major objectives of co-operation, and provides a platform for OSCE’s co-operation with international organizations and partners in recognition of the important role played by civil society, including the media and non-governmental organizations, in addressing drug-related crimes, as well as preventive measures aimed at reducing drug abuse and dependence, and drug-related harm to health and society, especially to children and young people. According to the Concept, the participating States’ co-operation will include, *inter alia*, the exchange of best practices and scientific evidence-based information on combating the threat of illicit drugs; as well as the facilitation and promotion of cross-border interaction between relevant criminal justice agencies and other competent national structures of the participating States in the prevention, identification, suppression, detection and investigation of drug-related

crimes, and the apprehension and extradition of criminals in accordance with existing legal frameworks.

The *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* defines the Organization's priorities in this area, such as police development and reform and the fight against organized transnational crime, including trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors, trafficking in human beings, the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, and cybercrime, within a wider OSCE approach to security. Through needs assessment, capacity building, institution building, training and evaluation the OSCE will assist the law enforcement agencies of the participating States to address the threats posed by criminal activity. All of these activities will be done in line with the promotion of the principles of democratic policing, such as the importance of the rule of law; due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including gender and minority issues; police-public partnerships; effective and accountable criminal justice systems; and enhanced criminal justice co-operation among participating States and international and regional organizations. The decision highlights the importance of co-operation with governmental authorities as well as civil society, in a long-term approach, that fosters local commitment and ownership to as well as sustainability of police-related programme achievements.

The *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC Decision No. 1063) further strengthens the profile of the Organization in the struggle against terrorism. The Decision builds on relevant decisions of the Ministerial Council and highlights the OSCE's anti-terrorism profile listing comparative advantages of the Organization. The Decision provides guidance for the Organization outlining strategic focus areas for counter-terrorism activities. Therewith the Decision is a roadmap for any further OSCE action to be taken in the area of countering terrorism.

In the 2012 Dublin Ministerial Declaration on *Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism*, the participating States encourage the OCEEA and the TNTD "within their respective mandates to assist the participating States, at their request, in their efforts to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including through the development, adoption and implementation of legislation and practices to improve interagency and external co-ordination mechanisms in this area."

In 2013, the participating States, with PC Dec. No. 1106 adopted the *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later*, which amends the 2003 *Action Plan*, providing the participating States with an updated toolkit to combat all forms of THB, and helping to address the current and emerging THB trends and patterns, as well as the most pressing challenges related to the prosecution of the crime, its prevention, and protection of trafficked persons.

In 2013, the participating States adopted the *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies* (PC Decision No. 1106) in order to enhance interstate co-operation, transparency, predictability and stability and to reduce the risks of misperception, escalation and conflict that may stem from the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). According to the decision, the participating States will voluntarily facilitate co-operation among the competent national bodies; share information on measures that they have taken to ensure an open, interoperable, secure and reliable Internet; and use the OSCE as a platform for dialogue, exchange of best practices, awareness raising and information on capacity building regarding security of and in the use of ICTs, including effective responses to related threats.

The 2014 Basel Ministerial Council adopted several decisions and declarations related to policing activities.

The Basel Ministerial Decision No. 5/14 on *the Prevention of Corruption* underlines, *inter alia*, “the central role played by law enforcement bodies and judicial institutions in preventing and combating corruption” and encourages the relevant OSCE executive structures to facilitate the exchange of best practices in the prevention of corruption among participating States upon their request.

The Basel Ministerial Decision No. 7/14 on *Preventing and Combating Violence against Women* reaffirms earlier commitments to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence, and calls on participating States to improve their legal frameworks for preventing and combatting such violence and to collect and make public data and statistics regarding all forms of violence against women. It encourages participating States to enhance awareness-raising and other prevention programmes, to ensure the protection of victims of all forms of violence against women and to “strengthen the efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and provide victims with protection and appropriate remedies.” The decision tasks the OSCE executive structures to assist participating States, at their request, to facilitate the exchange of information, improve co-ordination and provide technical assistance and training to help participating States fulfil these goals.

The Basel Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on the *OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014)* calls upon the OSCE executive structures, *inter alia*, “to offer assistance in capacity-building activities to the requesting participating States, in accordance with Permanent Council Decision No. 1063, and to organize, where appropriate, regional and sub-regional events to identify potential weaknesses in international legal and operational co-operation mechanisms in order to foster better co-operation and co-ordination nationally and internationally”; “to continue to promote OSCE efforts to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including through community policing approaches to preventing terrorism, in particular at the local level”; and “to support requesting participating States in the implementation of their commitments regarding travel document security and border management and to facilitate technical assistance in this field by Interpol and other relevant international organizations to requesting participating States.”

The Basel Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on *the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014)* calls upon the OSCE executive structures to continue promoting the international legal framework against terrorism, to explore ways to exchange information between intelligence agencies and the criminal justice systems and to promote capacity building for managing, investigating and prosecuting cases of terrorist kidnapping and hostage-taking.

APPENDIX 3: Overview of OSCE Activities in Police Development and Reform in 2014

Executive Structure / Activity	Police Development and Reform															
	Police Monitoring in Crisis Mgmt/ Conflict Prevention/ Post-conflict Rehabilitation	Strategic Planning/ Police Reform	Criminal Legislation/ Procedure Codes	Human Resource Mgmt/ Gender	Training Development	Basic Police Training	Supervision and Mgmt Training	Community Policing	Gender/ Domestic Violence	Police Accountability	Police-Media Relations	Public Order Mgmt	Border/ Customs Activities	Victim and Witness Support	Hate Crime	Other
Presence in Albania																
Mission to Bosnia and Herzg.																
Mission in Kosovo																
Mission to Montenegro																
Mission to Serbia																
Mission to Skopje																
Mission to Moldova																
Project Co-ord. in Ukraine																
Project Co-ordinator in Baku																
Office in Yerevan																
Centre in Ashgabat																
Centre in Astana																
Centre in Bishkek																
Office in Tajikistan																
Project Co-ord. in Uzbekistan																
ODIHR																
TNTD/CC																
TNTD/SPMU																
TNTD/ATU																
TNTD/BSMU																
Gender Section																
OCEEA																
OSR/CTHB																

Legend:

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

APPENDIX 4: Overview of OSCE Activities in the Fight against Organized Crime in 2014

Executive Structure / Activity	Organized Crime										
	Organized Crime in General	Criminal Analysis/ Investigations	Forensics	Cyber Security/ Cybercrime	Counter-Terrorism	Travel Document Security	Financial Investigations/ Anti-Money Laundering/ Asset Forfeiture	Anti-Corruption	Fight against THB	Fight against Illicit Drugs and Precursors	
Presence in Albania											
Mission to Bosnia and Herzg.											
Mission in Kosovo											
Mission to Montenegro											
Mission to Serbia											
Mission to Skopje											
Mission to Moldova											
Project Co-ord. in Ukraine											
Project Co-ordinator in Baku											
Office in Yerevan											
Centre in Ashgabat											
Centre in Astana											
Centre in Bishkek											
Office in Tajikistan											
Project Co-ord. in Uzbekistan											
ODIHR											
TNTD/CC											
TNTD/SPMU											
TNTD/ATU											
TNTD/BSMU											
Gender Section											
OCEEA											
OSR/CTHB											

Legend:

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

APPENDIX 5: Contact Details in 2014-2015

Thematic Units in the OSCE Secretariat dealing with Police-Related Issues

Unit	Contact Person	Contact Details
TNTD/SPMU	Mr. Arnar JENSSON (Police Affairs Officer)	Arnar.Jensson@osce.org ; +43 1 514 36 6691
TNTD/ATU	Mr. Manuel Marion MAINER (Senior Programme Officer)	Manuel.Mainer@osce.org ; +43 1 514 36 6189
TNTD/BSMU	Mr. Dennis COSGROVE (Head of Border Security and Management Unit)	Dennis.Cosgrove@osce.org ; +43 1 514 36 6662
OCEEA	Mr. Mato MEYER (Programme Officer, Economic Co-operation and Governance)	Mato.Meyer@osce.org ; +43 1 514 36 6223
Gender Section	Ms. Hanna SANDS (Gender Adviser)	Hanna.Sands@osce.org ; +43 1 514 36 6285
OSR/CTHB	Ms. Ruth POJMAN Deputy Co-ordinator	Ruth.Pojman@osce.org +43 1 51436 6931

OSCE Institutions dealing with Police-Related Issues

Institution	Contact Person	Contact Details
HCNM	Mr. Henrik VILLADSEN (Director)	Henrik.Villadsen@HCNM.org ; +31 70 312 5512
ODIHR	Ms. Beatriz BALBIN (First Deputy Director)	Beatriz.Balbin@odihp.pl ; +48 22 5200 621

OSCE Field Operations dealing with Police-Related Issues

South-Eastern Europe

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact Details
Presence in Albania	Security Co-operation	Mr. Adrian NESSEL (Head of Security Co-operation Department)	Adrian.Nessel@osce.org ; +355 04 2 235 993 ext.601
Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Security Co-operation	Ms. Vera ORLOFF (Policy and Information Officer)	Vera.Orloff@osce.org +387 33 752 346
Mission in Kosovo	Security and Public Safety	Mr. Henrik MALMQUIST (Director) Mr. Apollon HOXHA (Analysis and Reporting Officer)	Henrik.Malmquist@osce.org ; +381 38 240100 ext. 1218 Apollon.Hoxha@osce.org ; +381 38 240100 ext. 2015
Mission to Montenegro	Security Co-operation	Mr. Vladimir RAGOZIN (Programme Manager)	Vladimir.Ragozin@osce.org ; +382 67 626 008
Mission to Serbia	Police Affairs	Ms. Denise MAZZOLANI (Head of Police Affairs)	Denise.Mazzolani@osce.org ; +381 11 3606156

Mission to Skopje	Public Safety and Community Outreach	Mr. Viacheslav VOROBIEV (Head of PSACO)	Viacheslav.Vorobiev@osce.org ; +389 2 3234737
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Eastern Europe

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact Details
Mission to Moldova	Conflict Prevention / Resolution	Mr. Stephen YOUNG (Politico-Military Officer)	Stephen.Young@osce.org ; +373 22 887 839
Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	Rule of Law and Human Rights	Ms. Tetyana RUDENKO (National Project Manager)	Tetyana.Rudenko@osce.org ; +380 44 4920382 ext. 3916

South Caucasus

Project Co-ordinator in Baku	Politico-Military Activities	Andras Huggyik (Senior Project Officer)	Andras.Huggyik@osce.org ; +99412 4972373 ext. 5306
Office in Yerevan	Politico-Military Activities	Ms. Susanna NALTAKYAN (National Programme Officer)	Susanna.Naltakyan@osce.org ; +37410 229610/11/12/13/14 ext. 5424

Central Asia

Centre in Ashgabat	Conflict Prevention and Confidence and Security Building	Mr. Richard WHEELER (Political Officer)	Richard.Wheeler@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 7320
Centre in Astana	Politico-Military Activities	Mr. Colin MCCULLOUGH (Political Officer)	Colin.McCullough@osce.org ; +7 7172 58 00 70 7002
Centre in Bishkek	Police Affairs Community Security Initiative (CSI)	Mr. Victor SOTCHI (Head of Police Affairs) Mr. Patrick McNulty (Acting Head of CSI)	Victor.Sotchi@osce.org ; +996 312 61 24 47 Patrick.McNulty@osce.org ; +996 775997373
Office in Tajikistan	Politico-Military Affairs	Mr. Peter HAJNIK (Counter Terrorism and Police Adviser)	Peter.Hajnik@osce.org ; +431 51436 7438
Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	Politico-Military Activities	Mr. Otabek RASHIDOV (National Project Officer)	Otabek.Rashidov@osce.org ; +99871 1400472

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