

Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2010

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADAM	Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AML	Anti Money Laundering
AQAS	Agency for Quality Assurance through the Accreditation of Study Programme
ATU	Action against Terrorism Unit
ATRSU	Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit
ASP	Albanian State Police
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BIG	Borders International Group
BKA	Bundeskriminalamt (German Federal Criminal Police)
BMP	Albanian Border and Migration Police
BOMCA	Border Management Programme in Central Asia
BPO	Border Police Officer
BPTC	Basic Police Training Centre
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College
CA	Conventional Ammunition
CADAP	Drug Action Programme in Central Asia
CAG	Citizen's Advisory Group
CEPOL	European Police College
CiB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CFT	Combating the Financing of Terrorism
CoE	Council of Europe
COP	Community Orientated Policing
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CPRSI	Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues
CPT	Centre of Police Training
CSC	Container Supply Chain
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CTED	Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
DCA	Drug Control Agency
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
DPS	Department for Public Safety
DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety
EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Communities
ECLO	European Commission Liaison Office in Kosovo
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission

EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUROPOL	European Police Office
EUROJUST	European Union's Judicial Co-operation Unit
ExB	Extra Budgetary Funding
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FC	Forensic Centre
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
GFP	Gender Focal Points
GPML	Global Programme against Money Laundering
HC	Host Country
HDIM	Human Dimensions Implementation Meeting
HIDAA	High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets
HoO	Head of Office
HCNM	High Commissioner on National Minorities
HRWS	Human Rights Woman and Security
IAD	Internal Affairs Division
IAU	Internal Affairs Unit
IAWP	International Association of Women Police
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICD	Internal Control Department
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICMEC	International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
ICU	Internal Control Unit
ID	Identity Document
IDFDC	International Drug Fighting Training Centre
IIS	Institute for Inclusive Security
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INPROL	International Network to Promote the Rule of Law
INSTRAW	UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IOD	Internal Oversight Department
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IP	Social Technologies Agency
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IT	Information Technology
ITC	International Training Centre
ITSL	International Trauma Life Support
JBCP	Joint Border Crossing Point
JBCM	Joint Border Co-operation Meetings
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development
Kp	Kosovo police

LED	Law Enforcement Department
LEOP	Law Enforcement Officer Programme on Combating Hate Crime
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
LPC	Local Prevention Council
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
LoIA	Law on Internal Affairs
MC/DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
MEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils
MMG	Mobile Monitoring Group
MSC	Municipal Safety Council
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBSWG	National Border Strategy Working Group
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence System
NCTC	National Criminal Technical Centre
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NFP	OSCE National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NII	Non-Intrusive Inspection
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator on Economic and Environmental Affairs
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OFA	Ohrid Framework Agreement
OiT	OSCE Office in Tajikistan
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture
OS	Operations Service
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSR	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
PAMECA	Police Assistance Mission of the European Community to Albania
PAP	Police Assistance Programme
PAS	Police Affairs Section
PC/DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
PCM	Police Affairs Coordination Committee
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
PD	Police Directorate
PDD	Police Development Department
PDPA	Police Development Assistance Project
PFTO	Police Field Training Officer
PHDIM	Preparatory Human Dimensions Implementation Meeting
PiA	OSCE Presence in Albania
PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo
PKD	Public Key Directorate
POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
PRP	Police Reform Programme

PSS	Psychological Support Source
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SATU	Special Antiterrorist Unit
SBC	State Border Committee
SBGSU	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
SCD	Security Co-operation Department
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SECI	Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative
SEPCA	Southeast Europe Police Chief Association
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLTD	Stolen and Lost Travel Documents
SMMS	OSCE Spillover Monitoring Mission to Skopje
SNG	Montenegrin Special Negotiation Team
SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
SPA	Senior Police Adviser
SPU	Special Police Unit
SPADC	Senior Police Appointments and Disciplinary Committee
SPMU	Strategic Police Matters Unit
TAIS	Modern Automated Ballistic Identification Complex
TADOC	Turkish International Academy against Drugs an Organized Crime
TDS	Travel Document Security
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TNA	Training Needs Analysis
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPB	Terrorism Prevention Branch
TSPU	Training and Support Police Unit
UCU	Police Under Cover Unit
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WCO	World Customs Organization
WG	Working Group
WPON	Woman Police Officer's Network

* * * * *

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the ninth report submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001. It provides information about the activities of the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, as well as other cross-dimensional police-related activities of other thematic units in the Secretariat and OSCE Institutions. Furthermore, the report gives an overview of the capacity- and institution-building activities undertaken by the OSCE field operations in support of their respective host-State governments.

The topics that continued to dominate OSCE's policing agenda in 2010 were the fight against transnational crime and terrorism and the promotion of the principles of democratic policing. OSCE police reform assistance programmes continued to focus mainly on providing assistance in strategic planning and the development of modern human resource management, developing and conducting basic and advanced police training; promoting human rights, particularly in the context of investigations, detentions and public order management; promoting police-public partnership; and enhancing regional law enforcement co-operation, particularly in the fight against trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

Activities of the SPMU

In 2010, the SPMU continued providing police-related support to the OSCE Secretary General and the OSCE Chairman-in-Office. The unit also responded to participating States' requests for assistance in police reforms and supported the OSCE field operations in the implementation of their mandates. Support of the field operations included, *inter alia*, assistance in screening and selecting new personnel, along with the provision of advice on the formulation and implementation of new projects. Particular efforts were devoted in this regard to the deployment of an OSCE police monitoring and advisory component to Kyrgyzstan in response to a violent inter-ethnic crisis in the southern region of Kyrgyzstan in June 2010.

In response to Permanent Council Decision 914 of 6 December 2009, the SPMU assisted the Secretary General with the preparation of his *Report on Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Executive Structures up to the End of 2009*.¹ The report analyzed and assessed OSCE police-related activities of the previous ten years and provided forward-looking perspectives and strategic recommendations for OSCE policing. The findings of the report were further discussed at the Annual Police Experts Meeting (APEM) in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference. Based on these findings, the SPMU, by the end of 2010, prepared a "food for thought paper" on *The Role of the SPMU and OSCE Police-Related Activities*, which served as a basis for the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities*, which the participating States envisaged to adopt in 2011.

The SPMU's efforts in developing baseline police capacities of participating States and its support to policy development was underpinned by the publication of an English and Russian version of a manual on *Police and Roma and Sinti: Good Practices in Building Trust and Understanding*,² a project that was undertaken in close co-operation with the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues. The Unit also embarked on developing a manual on identifying victims of trafficking in human beings in the context of community policing.

¹ See OSCE, *Report by the OSCE Secretary General on Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Executive Structures up to the End of 2009*, Vienna, 1 April 2010, at: <http://polis.osce.org/library/f/3681/2981/OSCE-AUS-RPT-3681-EN-Report%20on%20police-related%20activities%20of%20OSCE%20executive%20structures%20up%20to%20the%20end%20of%202009.pdf>.

² at: http://polis.osce.org/library/f/3682/2891/OSCE-AUS-RPT-3682-EN-Police%20and%20Roma%20and%20Sinti_%20Good%20Practices%20in%20Building%20Trust%20and%20Understanding.pdf

Principles of democratic policing were also promoted through the continuing distribution of SPMU's key publications to the OSCE field operations, and through holding a regional workshop on Democratic Policing in Sarajevo.

SPMU training projects focused on facilitating and providing training in investigating Trafficking in Human Beings and in combating illicit drugs and precursors, the latter including training courses for Afghan law enforcement officers which were organized in close co-operation with participating States, Afghan authorities, other OSCE executive structures and the international community.

The SPMU was also very active in dealing with organized crime issues, organizing and participating in a number of high-level meetings and workshops that focused on promoting regional co-operation in fighting transnational crime, including cyber crime.

Utilizing and further enhancing its Policing Online Information System, the SPMU also continued serving as a main collection point and central repository for OSCE police-related institutional knowledge, providing the platform for sharing information resulting from OSCE activities, from local initiatives and from development work of other international organizations and agencies.

Enhanced Programmatic Coordination in Addressing Transnational Threats (TNT)

Following up on Athens Ministerial Council Decision 02/09 and the Report 2010 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 thematic units in the Secretariat, including the SPMU, maintained and enhanced co-operation in jointly conducting events such as trainings, workshops or conferences on TNT issues, many of which involved police-related activities. Co-operation was also strengthened with other OSCE executive structures and international partner organizations, under the overall coordination of the Director of the Office of the Secretary General and the OSG Senior Policy Planning Officer.

The Action against Terrorism Unit continued supporting and promoting national and international legal frameworks for the fight against terrorism and organized crime through a series of sub-regional and national workshops in co-operation with the UNODC.

Specific attention was directed towards enhancing legal co-operation in the OSCE area in criminal matters related to terrorism; and on capacity-building of border police/guards and customs officials in the fields of Travel Document Security (TDS) and Container Supply Chain (CSC) security in a number of participating States.

The OS Borders Team in the CPC focused primarily on supporting various capacity-building events within the new OSCE Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan; on providing training sessions on Travel Document Security, Drug Trafficking and Trafficking in Human Beings for border police/guards and customs officers from a number of participating States and Afghanistan.

The Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General continued providing assistance to integrate a gender perspective in police-related activities of the OSCE as well as in National Police Strategies of participating States. The Section also continued to promote gender mainstreaming in police-public partnerships by distributing an English and Russian version of the factsheet on *Integrating a Gender Approach into Policy-Public Partnerships*.

The police-related activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities focused primarily on raising awareness of the participating States on

the implementation of international legislative frameworks in the fields of combating corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing.

Police-related activities of the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings continued to focus on providing training for police agencies in the OSCE area to raise awareness about the human rights-based approach in the fight against THB.

Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Field Operations

2010 witnessed a slight increase in general police development and reform activities and a significant increase in anti-organized crime activities of the OSCE, resulting in an almost balanced level of activities in both areas of police assistance.

In the field of general police development and reform, most efforts of the field operations were devoted to assistance in strategic planning. Compared to the previous years, activities had more than doubled in this field. By contrast, community policing assistance significantly decreased because of far less direct involvement of field operations in South Eastern Europe and a slight decrease of activities in Central Asia. Assistance in human resource management considerably increased while at the same time activities in police accountability slightly decreased. In the other fields of police development and reform, the number of activities remained almost the same.

The vast majority of the activities in police development and reform were related to legislative and strategic support and support in curriculum development. Training and capacity building activities by contrast notably decreased. The facilitation of study tours and conference participations of national stakeholders abroad played a rather minor role in the activities.³

In the field of anti-organized crime activities the biggest increase in activities took place in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Almost a third of all anti-organized crime activities focused on this issue. The fight against illicit drugs received the second greatest attention by the executive structures, followed by activities that addressed financial investigations/money laundering/asset forfeiture; travel document security; and criminal analysis/investigations. Cyber security/cyber crime and anti terrorism activities were also of particular concern to a growing number of executive structures. By contrast, forensic training projects had been mostly completed with only one training project continuing in 2010.

Most of the anti-organized crime activities undertaken by OSCE executive structures focussed on the provision of specialized training in various fields of crime fighting as well as the promotion of international or regional transnational or cross-border anti-organized crime co-operation through organizing or attending conferences and workshops.⁴

In view of the successful projects carried out during the last decade, the number of activities in the field operations in South Eastern Europe continued to decrease and the trend continued of shifting efforts in the area of basic police reform, border and customs management and community policing towards ensuring the sustainability of the police-related achievements through national capacity building in strategic planning and the modern management of human resources. Field operations in South-Eastern Europe also continued to devote significant attention to building national capacities in the fight against corruption and transnational organized crime, including trafficking in human beings as well as cyber crime.

³ A graphic overview of the types of assistance provided by the various executive structures in the different fields of police development and reform is given in Appendix 3 of this report.

⁴ A graphic overview of the types of assistance provided by the various executive structures in the different fields of combating organized crime is given in Appendix 4 of this report.

Due to a lack of dedicated police capacities, the field operations in Eastern Europe continued to implement their police-related activities within the framework of their Rule of Law and Human Rights programmes. Supported by the SPMU, the field operations' police-related initiatives focused primarily on police accountability, police-public partnerships as well as on training in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

The field operations in the Southern Caucasus further increased their community policing activities aiming at expanding project implementation in more project sites across the host countries. Capacity building of relevant government agencies and civil society groups in the fight against human trafficking was also high on the agenda of both field operations in this region. Both field operations also addressed, to a lesser extent, the issues of cyber security and drug fighting. While the Office in Baku also devoted notable capacity building efforts on public order management training and the fight against terrorism, the Office in Yerevan particularly focused on awareness raising among relevant stakeholders about the police reform process, as well as on the modernization of the educational system.

Police-related activities continued to increase in Central Asia with anti-THB activities being a common activity in all the field operations. These activities targeted both, law enforcement and other government agencies as well as civil society in fighting THB and protecting the victims of THB. The development of police educational systems was also a topic that most field operations focused on, including an emphasis on human rights issues in police training. Enhancing law enforcement capacities in the fight against drugs was also on the police-related agenda of most of the field operations in Central Asia. Other police-related activities focused, *inter alia*, on capacity building in the prevention of terrorism, the enhancement of travel document security, and the improvement in crime investigations, including financial investigations. In addition to Kyrgyzstan, the concept of community policing was also promoted in Tajikistan. In these two countries the field operations also continued to prepare the ground for comprehensive police reform, addressing the legal, structural and operational aspects of police reform alike.

While police-related activities further increased in Central Asia in general, project implementation in Kyrgyzstan was severely hampered in the first half of the year. The violent civil conflicts in April and June 2010 as well as the political situation prior to the parliamentary elections in October 2010 led to the cancellation, delay, or less comprehensive implementation of some envisaged activities. By the end of the year, the situation had stabilized however, and the OSCE was also able to start deployment of the Community Security Initiative to Kyrgyzstan.

Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

In 2010, the ODIHR continued promoting human rights in the development of counter-terrorism strategies of participating States. Other police-related activities focused on integrating a gender perspective in policing, combating domestic violence and trafficking in human beings, monitoring places of detention; combating hate crimes and improving Roma-police-relationships. All these activities were undertaken in the form of workshops, conferences, needs assessments and the publication of guideline documents.

* * * * *

1. INTRODUCTION

The OSCE operates on the premise that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law, as well as an effective and accountable criminal justice system are fundamental to a well functioning modern democracy. Democratic policing, which serves the people rather than just the State and respects human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, is central to protecting life and property, detecting crime, preserving public order as well as preserving social stability during crises and emergencies, and supporting post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation.

In recognition of the importance of the rule of law and democratic policing, police-related activities have become a key component of the OSCE's post-conflict rehabilitation operations and have gained increasing relevance in the organization's democratization and rule of law activities in states of transition as well as in the promotion of international co-operation in the fight against terrorism and organized crime. By the end of 2010, 15 out of 18 OSCE field operations undertook police-related activities.⁵

The following map provides an overview of OSCE field operations that undertook police-related activities as at the end of 2010.



Legend:

South-Eastern Europe:

- 1) Presence in Albania
- 2) Mission in Kosovo
- 3) Mission to Montenegro
- 4) Mission to Serbia
- 5) Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

Eastern Europe:

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

Southern Caucasus:

- 9) Office 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

⁵ Since not all field operations have a distinguished police component, police-related activities of these field operations have been undertaken by other thematic components such as democratization, human rights, or rule of law units.

The police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures are based on a steadily growing list of mandates and tasks, which have been provided by various Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions since 1998.⁶ In the last 11 years, the concerns that most dominated the OSCE policing agenda for post-conflict States and States in transition — e.g. terrorism, transnational crime, the negative effect of corruption on sustainable economic growth and brutal violations of human rights — led chiefly to calls for improvements in law enforcement investigative techniques, and a shift from a culture of force to a culture of service.

Due to the OSCE's comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach to the three dimensions of security, which assists participating States in understanding the connection between rule of law, economic development and stability, police-related activities have been increasingly attracting attention by the OSCE's executive structures. In addition to the field operations and the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), as well as several thematic units within the OSCE Secretariat have included certain aspects of policing in their respective programmes. The thematic units include: the Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU); the Borders Unit (Operations Service / Borders Team in the Conflict Prevention Centre); the Gender Section; the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA); the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB).

The topics that continued to dominate OSCE's policing agenda in 2010, were the fight against transnational crime and terrorism and the promotion of the principles of democratic policing. OSCE police reform assistance programmes continued to focus mainly on providing assistance in strategic planning and the development of modern human resource management, developing and conducting basic and advanced police training; promoting human rights, particularly in the context of investigations, detentions and public order management; promoting police-public partnership; and enhancing regional law enforcement co-operation, particularly in the fight against trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

This is the ninth report submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 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 activities of the SPMU and police-related activities of other thematic units in the Secretariat. Furthermore, the report gives an overview of the capacity and institution building activities undertaken by the OSCE field operations in support of their respective host-State governments. The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2010 is attached to this report in Appendix 1.

A list of contact details of the OSCE executive structures that dealt with policing issues in 2010 is attached in Appendix 3.

* * * * *

⁶ For a comprehensive overview of the Decisions, see Appendix 2 of this report.

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE STRATEGIC POLICE MATTERS UNIT

Background

The primary role of the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) is to provide police-related support to the OSCE Secretary General, the Chairperson-in-Office, and upon their request, to the OSCE participating States. The SPMU's mission is to support policing in all OSCE participating States as part of the rule of law and fundamental democratic principles and, through assessment and expert advice, to contribute to the development of accountable police agencies that protect and serve the public. The 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 will thus guide capacity-building aimed at creating competence to tackle transnational threats, including those emanating from organized crime and terrorism.

The SPMU explores every opportunity to also include participants from Partners for Co-operation, in particular from Afghanistan, in its capacity-building events.

Furthermore, the Senior Police Adviser and his staff provide expert advice and assistance to the participating States. High-level meetings with the Ministers of Interior, Head/Directors of Police and Police Academies and directors of departments responsible for ensuring police accountability and the protection of human rights, as well as dealing with public order management and combating organized crime, terrorism, and trafficking in drugs were held during 2010.

In 2010, the Unit continued assisting the field operations and participating States in developing police training and in organizing study tours for law enforcement representatives from participating States to other countries and institutions where they could observe and learn about other practices and standards in various fields of policing.

In 2010, the SPMU also continued facilitating the exchange of information and the co-ordination of police-related activities among the relevant OSCE executive structures. On 19-20 May, the regular annual meeting with the OSCE staff managing police-related activities in field operations took place in Vienna as a side event of the Annual Police Experts Meeting (APEM) 2010. Discussions focused on the recommendations of the *Report by the OSCE Secretary General on Police-Related Activities up to the End of 2009*, the challenges to streamline and co-ordinate efforts in police-related activities and how to best utilize the Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS).

From 12-13 October, the SPMU organized a second meeting of the Heads of Law Enforcement Departments to address issues of common interest which could not have been dealt with in May. The SPMU used the opportunity of the October meeting to invite representatives from other thematic units in the Secretariat as well as from interested delegations of the participating States to exchange views with the field operations on police-related activities.

Assessment of a Decade of OSCE Police-Related Activities

In response to Permanent Council Decision 914 of 6 December 2009, the SPMU prepared the *Report by the OSCE Secretary General on Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Executive Structures up to the End of 2009*.⁷ The report's findings were based on a

⁷ See OSCE, *Report by the OSCE Secretary General on Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Executive Structures up to the End of 2009*, SEC.GAL/62/10, Vienna, 31 March 2010.

comprehensive analysis of police-related OSCE Summit, Ministerial Council and Permanent Council Decisions; field operation mandates and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on police assistance; the Secretary General's annual reports on police-related activities; the reports on OSCE activities in the fight against organized crime; programme-related data in IRMA and Doc.In; the 2008 SPMU lessons learned report on the *Implementation of Police-Related Programmes in South-Eastern Europe*; the 2010 *Horizontal Evaluation of Police Training Activities* report by the Office of Internal Oversight; and other relevant documentation as well as on a three-week online forum in POLIS, where all OSCE executive structures had the opportunity to assess their police related activities, to submit their inputs and to discuss forward looking perspectives and strategic recommendations for OSCE policing. More than 50 OSCE staff from the executive structures with police-related activities attended the forum. The findings of the report were further discussed at the APEM in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference. More than 140 participants attended the 2010 APEM.

Based on the findings of the above mentioned report by the Secretary General and of the APEM and ASRC, the SPMU, by the end of 2010, prepared a "food for thought paper" on *The Role of the SPMU and OSCE Police-Related Activities* (SEC.GAL/4/11), which was submitted to the participating States in January 2011. The food for thought paper was to serve as a basis for the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities*, which the participating States envisaged to adopt in 2011.

Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan

In response to the violent crisis in the southern region of Kyrgyzstan that started in June 2010, the SPMU contributed to the efforts of the Secretariat in providing assistance to Kyrgyzstan in resolving the crisis. To this end the SPMU proposed initiatives aimed at reinforcing the police reform programme in the country. From 24-28 June, the SPA, together with other senior staff from the Secretariat, travelled to Bishkek and to Osh to undertake a needs assessment. Based on the needs assessment, the SPMU contributed to a concept paper for a potential deployment of an OSCE Police Advisory Group (PAG) that would aim to prevent the spillover of tensions in the region and promote post-conflict rehabilitation. On 22 July, the Permanent Council adopted the PAG mandate.⁸

From 17-21 October, following a visit to Vienna of the Kyrgyzstan Deputy Minister of Interior, the SPA travelled to Bishkek again, where he, in view of further developments in Kyrgyzstan, discussed with the Kyrgyz authorities, the HoC, the Head of the PAG and other senior staff, a revised concept of the PAG. This resulted in the "Community Security Initiative" project that was officially adopted by the participating States on 18 November 2010.⁹

Development of Baseline Police Capacities

In its efforts to assist the participating States in developing baseline police capacities that comply with the requirements and obligations accepted by them by ratifying fundamental international legal instruments, the SPMU continued disseminating and promoting its key publications on democratic policing and operationalizing them in the framework of high-level regional workshops on democratic policing.

From 30 September to 1 October, the SPMU, in close co-operation with the Regional Cooperation Council, organized a "Regional Workshop on Democratic Policing" in Sarajevo. The OSCE Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina provided logistical support and all field

⁸ See OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 947, *OSCE Police Advisory Group to Kyrgyzstan*, 824th Plenary Meeting, Vienna, 22 July 2010.

⁹ See OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 961, *Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan*, 838th Plenary Meeting, Vienna, 18 November 2010.

operations in South-Eastern Europe facilitated the participation of high-level delegations from their respective host countries. The workshop focused on various aspects of police reform, such as the planning and implementing of reform, the issue of decentralization, as well as key aspects of supervision and human resource management. The workshop brought together 44 policy makers, police experts, prosecutors and NGOs from eight countries and five international organizations.

In May 2010, the SPMU, jointly with the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI), published the manual on *Police and Roma and Sinti: Good Practices in Building Trust and Understanding*. The manual aims to assist participating States in implementing their commitments under the OSCE *Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area* by identifying principles and good practices that can be used in efforts to improve relations between the police and Roma and Sinti communities and to enhance police response to racially motivated crimes against Roma and Sinti.

On 23 November, a SPMU representative presented the manual at a “Roma Round table Conference” in Budapest, organized by the Hungarian Government and the ODIHR.

By the end of 2010, the SPMU and the CPRSI jointly prepared a Russian version of the manual, which was planned to be printed in 2011.

On 8-9 June, the SPMU participated in an “International Conference on Community Policing” in Baku. The event, which was organized by the OSCE Office in Baku, gathered senior police officers from Azerbaijan and international experts. The objective was to introduce to the authorities in Azerbaijan different methods of implementing community policing. The SPMU representatives focused on the benefits of community policing practices for police officers and services, as well as for the society. The presentation also highlighted the challenges of putting the philosophy of community policing into practice (see also 4.9).

As part of a series of activities of the OSCE with the Belarusian Ministry of the Interior that derived from the 2009 regional workshop on democratic policing in Minsk, the SPMU, from 13-17 September, facilitated a community policing study tour for Belarusian officials to Hungary. The aim was to familiarize participants with the existing practices of community policing in Hungary. In particular, the emphasis was on practical aspects and lessons learned in establishing and maintaining co-operation and partnership between the police and society (approaches, forms, methods, etc). The members of the delegation, with the support of the SPMU, prepared a comprehensive report, including findings and recommendations, which were presented and discussed at a national round table organized in Minsk on 21 October. This workshop gathered representatives from the OSCE, the MIA and civil society.

From 11-15 October, the SPMU, in co-operation with the Office in Minsk, provided support to the Belarusian MIA in organizing a course on pedagogical techniques. Two Hungarian experts provided the training to 20 participants from the Belarusian MIA.

From 22-26 November, the SPMU also supported a training of Belarusian police officers in “Behaviour Control in Stressful Situations” in Budapest. The one-week course was implemented at the International Training Centre of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior for six Belarusian police officers.

In October, the SPMU assisted the Belarus government in their request for OSCE assistance to send forensic experts to the country to review case material related to the death of a journalist. The SPMU identified two experts (from Norway and Sweden) to carry out the review from 25-29 October. The Belarus authorities provided access to all investigative materials and evidence. The local authorities also assisted the experts in meeting with a

number of family members and colleagues of the deceased to cover all angles of the investigation.

From 20 June to 3 July, the SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat and with the support of the incoming Lithuanian Chairmanship organized a study tour for five Turkmen police officers to Lithuania. The study tour concentrated on police training and curriculum development and participants exchanged views and experiences on police education and training.

Furthermore, on 4-5 October, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat and the SPMU organized a two-day round table meeting on basic police training for Turkmen police officers. Experts from participating States attended the round table meeting and shared information about methods of human resource management and about the organization of basic, specialized and in-service training courses.

From 24-25 November, the SPA, responding to a request and invitation from the Head of the OSCE office in Yerevan, travelled to Armenia where he met with the Prime Minister as well as relevant officials from the police and government authorities. He discussed the police reform process in Armenia, including legislative changes, police education and anti-corruption measures. The SPA expressed his support to this endeavour that requires long term political, financial and expert support.

On 9 December, a SPMU representative participated as keynote speaker in a “Workshop on Extremism and Radicalization”, which was organized by the ATU in Sarajevo (see 3.1) The SPMU contribution focused on the usefulness of various community policing tools to address crime prevention and the early identification of potential extremism within and among communities.

On 7-9 April, the SPMU, upon invitation from the Bulgarian Chairmanship in Office of the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe Secretariat, participated in a meeting of the Police Academies. The meeting gathered Heads and/or Deputy Heads of Police Academies from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia, as well as representatives of the UNODC, SECI Centre, CEPOL, and Frontex. The Association of European Police Colleges and Austria also participated in the meeting. Participants discussed training needs of member countries of the Police Cooperation Convention.

From 1-3 December, the SPMU participated in the “CEPOL Conference 2010 on Police Cooperation with European Neighbouring Countries”. The meeting provided an opportunity to enhance OSCE-CEPOL co-operation in training matters which was to be followed by setting up a formal co-operation with CEPOL aiming to exchange training materials between both organizations.

Organized Crime in General

In response to OSCE Ministerial Council Decision MC.DEC/5/06 on *Organized Crime*, the SPMU, in 2010, continued to be very active in dealing with organized crime topics.

Throughout 2010, the SPMU represented the OSCE at the UNTOC Conference of Parties meetings and at the UN’s Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Conference (see also I.3).

On 20-22 July 2010, the SPMU, in collaboration with the OSCE Centre in Astana and the UNODC, organized a “Regional Workshop on International Criminal Co-operation” in Astana.

Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and other countries which were interested in promoting cross-border anti-crime initiatives with Afghanistan and its neighbours took part in the workshop. The event marked the first time such a group of countries, which with a shared common problem of organized crime, met to discuss avenues by which to improve their co-operation to tackle drug trafficking and related crimes. The workshop was designed to follow up on expert recommendations emerging from two regional co-operative events, which were organized by the OSCE and UNODC in Astana in 2008 and Almaty in 2009.

From 4-5 October, the SPA participated in a Ministerial conference on “Strengthening Regional and Transnational Cooperation as a Precondition for the Successful Fight against Organized Crime in Southeast Europe” in Belgrade. The purpose of the conference was to raise the level of co-operation, awareness and improve the responsiveness of the current initiatives in the areas of justice and home affairs.

From 29-30 November, the SPMU participated in the drafting process of the *Strategy on Justice and Home Affairs for South Eastern Europe*. The drafting workshop, which was organized by the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) took place in Sarajevo. The Strategy document makes reference to police-related activities, particularly in the field of combating organized crime.

By the end of the year, the SPMU, in its capacity as central contact point in the OSCE on organized crime issues, prepared an annual report on all OSCE activities in the fight against organized crime in 2010.¹⁰

Cyber Security/Cyber Crime

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

From 1-19 November, the SPMU, in collaboration with the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the Republic of Serbia Ministry of Interior organized a three-week cybercrime training course for police investigators that was held in Belgrade. The course was developed by the University College Dublin’s School of Computer Science and Informatics to train police officers in EU States. 18 police officers from six countries in the Balkan Region were trained. The course was designed to give investigators an introduction to computers, computer operating systems, computer crimes, computer forensics, and computer investigative resources. The students were also trained as trainers with the view that they could pass the training along to their colleagues in their respective countries. The ultimate goal of the training was to build cybercrime investigation capacity in South-Eastern Europe with the aim of establishing specialized cybercrime units.

Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2010, the SPMU contributed to several anti-trafficking training activities organized by various OSCE field operations. This contribution included assistance to field operations in identifying international trainers as well as active participation in the delivery of training.

From 2-15 October, the SPMU, together with an expert from Hungary, conducted an anti-trafficking training for police officers from the Lankaran and Khachmaz regions of Azerbaijan.

¹⁰ OSCE, *Report on OSCE Activities in the Fight Against Organized Crime in 2010*, SPMU, SEC.DOC/1/11, Vienna, 22 February 2011.

On 9 December, the SPMU gave a presentation at a training course for a group of law enforcement and judicial experts from Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, United Arab Emirates, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Ukraine. The training was organized by the CIS International Centre on Migration and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Minsk.

In response to frequent requests by field operations to support participating States in organizing and delivering training activities related to human trafficking and targeting both regular and specialized police, and in close co-operation with the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) and ODIHR, the SPMU has been building a roster of international trainers for capacity building activities, and in the future will make an effort to develop a unified training course that would incorporate the most recent topics related to preventing and combating human trafficking.

From 16-19 November, the SPMU assisted the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine in organizing a study visit for representatives of the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior and Police to Germany. The purpose of this study visit was to familiarise participants with the existing practices in an OSCE participating State on police tactics related to the prevention and fight against human trafficking before and during large international events. The study visit was part of Ukraine's preparation to co-host (with Poland) the football championship EURO 2012. The Ukraine delegation was received by counterparts at the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin, the Federal Police in Frankfurt and the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) in Wiesbaden.

Throughout the year, the SPMU continued developing the concept of community policing with a specific focus on strongly involving different stakeholders in the identification of trafficked persons and their referral to services, as well as in raising awareness about vulnerable groups in the society through the possibilities provided by community policing structures/police-public partnerships in the participating States. The SPMU thus launched a new initiative for developing a guidebook on victim identification for law enforcement practitioners. A group of national experts and experts from the OSCE field operations contributed to the content through sharing best practices from their respective countries. The project was organized in close co-operation with the OSR CTHB and relevant international and non-governmental organizations. On 19 November, an expert meeting was held in Vienna, gathering more than 25 law enforcement officials and representatives from International Organizations and NGOs. At the meeting the experts reviewed the first draft of the guidebook. From 29 November to 1 December, the SPMU project manager also undertook a study tour to Ukraine to collect additional information about good practices for the guidebook. An additional study tour was planned to take place in Moldova in 2011.

Throughout 2010, the SPMU continued enhancing the portal on countering sexual exploitation of children on the internet within POLIS (Policing OnLine Information System), including new links and events. The portal shall be further developed and enhanced through the organization of on-line discussion forums and conferences on the topic.

On 17 November, the SPMU took part in an expert meeting on the "sexual abuse of children", organized by EUROPOL. For 2011, the SPMU was planning to prepare an on-line conference on new challenges in combating this crime.

Drug Trafficking

In response to Permanent Council Decision No. 813 (2007) on *Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Precursors* emphasized, and Ministerial Decision No. 4/07 on *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan*, 2010 witnessed an increased assistance to the Afghan National Police from the SPMU. The Unit implemented five training courses for a total of 64 Afghan law

enforcement officers. The courses were specifically tailored to address the needs of the Afghan National Police.

From 17 February to 18 March 2010, the SPMU, in close co-operation with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, the Tajik Ministry of the Interior and the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan, conducted two counter narcotic training courses for 35 Afghan police officers at the Police Academy and the Drug Control Agency in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The courses were fully financed by the Government of Japan.

From 2-16 March, the SPMU, in close co-operation with the International Drug Fighting Centre at the All-Russian Advanced Police Academy, conducted a counter-narcotics training for 11 Afghan police officers in Domodedovo, Russian Federation.

From 25-28 October, the SPMU, in close co-operation with the Tajik Ministry of the Interior, the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan and the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, conducted a training on precursors control and backtracking investigations at the Border Management Staff College. Four Afghan law enforcement officers, four Afghan border officials and 10 Tajik law and drug enforcement officers participated in the course.

In a two-week course that began on 9 November in Almaty, the SPMU trained 10 Afghan Police Trainers in a training-of-trainer course on counter-narcotics at the Police Academy of Kazakhstan. The course was fully funded by Kazakhstan.

On 8-9 July 2010, the Chairmanship, with support of the SPMU and in partnership with UNODC, organized a “Conference on Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Strengthening Control of Precursor Chemicals” in Vienna. Some 120 participants from 53 OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation as well as 8 international organizations took part in the conference. The conference was devoted to the co-operation practices and regional mechanisms to prevent and combat trafficking in Afghan opiates and the supply of precursors to Afghanistan; enhancement of the OSCE role and its assistance to participating States in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances as one of the most profitable and dangerous forms of trans-national organized crime.

On 20-21 October, the SPMU, in co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania, organized a “Regional High Level Expert Workshop on Comprehensive Co-operation in Synthetic Drug Supply Reduction in the Baltic Region” in Vilnius. 45 representatives from nine OSCE participating States of the Baltic region as well as five international organizations active in the field of combating drugs participated in the event. The workshop aimed at enhancing the OSCE role and its assistance to participating States of the Baltic region in combating the production and trafficking in synthetic drugs.

Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS)¹¹

In 2010, the SPMU continued to serve as the main collection point and central repository for OSCE police-related information and institutional knowledge, providing an online platform – the Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS) - for sharing and exchanging information resulting from OSCE activities, local initiatives and development work of other international organizations and agencies in the field of policing.

In 2010, the SPMU conducted an in-depth review of POLIS and prepared a strategic plan with a view to fully exploit the capabilities and potential of the system. The plan was shared with all relevant stakeholders.

¹¹ See <http://polis.osce.org/>

As part of the drafting process of the *Report by the OSCE Secretary General on Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Executive Structures up to the End of 2009*, the SPMU created an online forum that allowed all relevant staff from the OSCE executive structures to discuss the draft report and provide input online.

Other SPMU key activities and accomplishments to promote POLIS in 2010 included:

- A visit to four OSCE Field Operations to enhance cooperation with the POLIS focal points and to gather feedback on how to increase the usefulness and relevance of the system. These visits were also an opportunity to present and discuss the strategic plan for POLIS with all relevant stakeholders.
- The launch of a Twitter channel¹², which is accessible via the POLIS start page. Twitter allows interested users to subscribe and actively receive notifications about any new developments in relation to POLIS, without having to visit the website.
- A signed letter of agreement with the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), establishing a framework for the cooperative efforts between SPMU and USIP through the International Network to Promote the Rule of Law (INPROL).
- An online survey on the use of the policing expert database among focal points in the field. Based on the outcome and feedback received, SPMU prepared a business case on how to optimize the policing expert database.
- The creation of a permanent online forum for POLIS focal points to comment on the strategic plan and to provide general feedback and comments on the system.
- The preparation and circulation of regular statistics reports on POLIS to all focal points.
- Contacting Delegations and OSCE Field Operations to ask for their assistance in updating/completing the country profiles.

Co-operation with other Internal and External Partners

Following up on Athens Ministerial Council Decision 02/09 and the Report 2010 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 thematic units of the Secretariat, including the SPMU, spared no efforts in ensuring maximum programmatic coordination of their activities, among the OSCE executive structures, and with international and regional organizations and NGOs in order to avoid duplications and to provide added value. In this context, the SPMU co-operated with other partners in organizing a number of needs assessments/fact finding missions, workshops, conferences, meetings and training events, described in this document.

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

¹² See <http://twitter.com/oscepolis/>

Other activities, principally related to police development, have involved co-operation with institutions and organizations such as: the European Police College (CEPOL); the Council of Europe; the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); the HCNM; the International Network to Promote the Rule of Law (INPROL); the International Training Centre (ITC); the ODIHR; the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC); and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).

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

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

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3. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF THEMATIC UNITS

3.1 The Action against Terrorism Unit

Background

The OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU), established in the OSCE Secretariat in 2002, serves as the focal point for anti-terrorism co-ordination and liaison within the OSCE. In this role, and by a decision of the 2003 Maastricht Ministerial Council, the ATU is mandated to co-ordinate and facilitate OSCE counter-terrorism activities, including capacity-building assistance programmes, training and contingency-preparedness workshops, with a view to effectively utilizing resources and avoiding unnecessary duplication.

Recognizing that terrorism is a form of criminal activity and taking into account the important role that police can and should play in the fight against terrorism, the ATU contributes to the programme activities of the SPMU insofar as they are associated with law enforcement aspects of countering terrorism and as much as there exists a criminal-terrorist nexus, such as in the area of combating organized crime and drugs trafficking. The following ATU activities in 2010 touch upon or otherwise relate to police aspects of counter-terrorism work.

Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism

Adjusting national legislation to international obligations assumed by participating States under universal anti-terrorism conventions is a necessary pre-requisite of addressing terrorism as a crime, which it is, and therefore involvement of law enforcement agencies in countering it. The ATU, in close co-operation with the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), promotes the international legal regime against terrorism and facilitates its national legislative implementation through the organization of sub-regional and, at the request of interested participating States, national workshops.

On 29-30 April, the ATU organized such a workshop on the “2005 Universal Legal Instruments against Terrorism and the Implementation of their Provisions in National Legislation”. It was attended by 140 participants from 53 OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. The UNODC Model Legislative Provisions against Terrorism was distributed in English, French, and Russian, and will hopefully reach a broad audience of legislation drafters in the OSCE area and speed up adoption of relevant domestic laws, having direct implication for countering crime, including organized crime.

Enhancing International Legal Co-operation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism

On 26-27 May, the ATU organized a Sub-regional Workshop for the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) countries on “Criminal Law Aspects of Countering Maritime Terrorism in Light of Relevant Universal Instruments”. The event gathered about 50 judicial and law enforcement officials, involved in co-operation in criminal matters in countering terrorism, from 15 BSEC member and observer States.

On 16-17 June, an ATU staff member made a presentation at the INTERPOL Project KALKAN meeting in Domodedovo, Russia. The meeting, supported financially by the ATU, was devoted to criminal investigations of terrorist cases and related law enforcement co-operation.

Fostering Public-Private Partnerships in Combating the Financing of Terrorism

On 8-10 December, the ATU organized in Sarajevo, with the support of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, a "Public-Private Expert Workshop for South Eastern Europe on Suppressing Terrorist Financing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism". The workshop brought together representatives from state authorities, civil society, media and businesses from South-Eastern Europe, providing a unique platform for public-private dialogue and exchange of experiences, lessons-learned and good practices for enhanced public-private co-operation in countering terrorism. The workshop built on previous OSCE efforts to promote public-private partnerships in countering terrorism in accordance with MC.DEC/5/07 and MC.DEC/10/08. A whole day focused on Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), discussing public oversight and partnership with financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions, as well as non-profit organizations, in line with international standards, in particular the recommendations from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-governmental body aiming to develop and promote national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Travel Document Security and Border Control

As many criminal cross-border activities involve a travel document component, the ATU promotes international co-operation at all levels with regard to document security, document issuance and document inspection. In doing so, the ATU aims at providing and facilitating technical capacity-building assistance to the participating States. In 2010, assistance requests for travel document security increased and the ATU responded, in co-operation with ICAO, by providing 15 trainings, awareness raising workshops, study visits and technical assessments.

Throughout 2010, the ATU in co-ordination with the INTERPOL General Secretariat and the Centre in Bishkek and the Office in Tajikistan, kept working on large scale assistance projects in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan respectively that provide the actual hardware, software, web services and training to connect to the INTERPOL and domestic databases at border control points.

The ATU, together with ICAO and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, also responded to an assistance request made by Uzbekistan on travel document security.

On 22-26 March, the ATU and the Centre in Ashgabat, in co-operation with the OS/Borders Team, co-organized a training on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" for Turkmen border control officers in Turkmenistan's Mary Province. The training included components delivered by INTERPOL on the use of its databases and I-24/7 network, as well as a separate lecture on combating trafficking in human beings.

From 29 March to 2 April, a similar training was organized for Turkmen border control officers in Turkmenistan's Lebap Province.

On 28-29 April, the ATU in co-operation with INTERPOL and the OSCE Mission to Moldova co-organized a training on "Strengthening Database End-User Skills" for border control officials in Chisinau, Moldova. The training marked the official closing for an OSCE/INTERPOL technical assistance project in Moldova, which provided the hardware, software, web services and the requisite skills needed for border control and other first line law enforcement officers to connect in real-time to the INTERPOL databases for Stolen/Lost Travel Documents, Stolen Motor Vehicles, Wanted Individuals and Travel Document Associated with a Notice.

On 26 May, the ATU, with support from the Secretariat's External Co-operation Section, co-organized a visit for the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation to the Austrian State Printing House and a Vienna Passport enrolment centre. The goal was to further enhance co-operation between the OSCE and Mediterranean Partners in the area of travel document security.

On 7-8 October, the ATU and the Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan co-organized a two-day training on "Promoting the ICAO Public Key Directory" in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The training covered, for example, the advantages of the PKD over other methods to validate ePassport data.

On 8-19 November, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and the ATU, in co-operation with the OS/Borders Team, also co-organized a training on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Travel Documents" in Novopokrovka, Kyrgyzstan. The 20 participants came from the Border Troops of the State National Security Service, the Ministry of Interior, the State Customs Service and the State Registration Service of Kyrgyzstan.

On 6-10 December, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and the ATU, in co-operation with the INTERPOL General Secretariat, co-organized a training on "Strengthening Database End-User Skills" for border control officials in Kyrgyzstan. The training was held in the newly opened INTERPOL National Central Bureau training facility supported by the Centre in Bishkek. The training comes within the framework of the OSCE/INTERPOL project to provide real-time access to INTERPOL databases at 10 border control points.

Container/Supply Chain Security

The ATU also runs a programme addressing the threat of smuggling explosive devices and weapons. The security of Containers Supply Chains (CSC) has great importance for countering trafficking of illegal drugs and other goods, as well as human beings.

On 15-25 May, the ATU facilitated and participated in a needs assessment visit on port and container security with UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO) in Georgia, within the framework of the Container Control Programme (CCP). The CCP supports the establishment of inter-agency port control units, comprising staff trained in risk profiling and advanced search techniques to target and inspect high-risk containers. The assessment team confirmed that the establishment of port control units would significantly enhance the capabilities of Georgia to counter various forms of illicit trafficking, in line with its international commitments.

On 7-11 June, the ATU co-sponsored a Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) regional WCO workshop in St. Petersburg. The workshop was hosted by the Russian Customs Academy and brought together customs officers from 16 WCO European Members/OSCE participating States. The workshop focused on procurement and maintenance of NII equipment (in particular x-ray scanners), tactical risk management approach to targeting containers for inspection, training of NII operators and interpretation of x-ray images.

Cyber Security

Throughout 2010, the ATU continued its close co-ordination and co-operation with the SPMU on the development and promotion of a comprehensive approach to cyber security. Both structures pro-actively informed each other of planned activities and initiatives and kept each other in the loop throughout their implementation. In addition, frequent informal exchanges of views and brainstorming sessions took place during 2010.

In June, the ATU financially supported the project KALKAN meeting, organized by the INTERPOL in Domodedovo, Russia. The meeting was devoted to criminal investigations of terrorist cases and related law enforcement co-operation.

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3.2 Operations Service / Borders Team in the Conflict Prevention Centre

Background

The CPC OS/Borders Team is the primary point of contact in the Secretariat for all border security and management related issues. The CPC OS/Borders Team is responsible for co-ordinating the OSCE's response to requests from participating States on this subject and maintaining the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Point (NFP) network.

In 2010, five professional staff members of the OS/Borders Team were directly involved in focusing on capacity-building activities concerned with combating drug trafficking, forged documents, trafficking in human beings and other major cross-border crimes relevant to the border security and management of OSCE participating States.

Travel Document Security

From 22 to 26 March, the OS/Borders Team, in co-operation with the ATU and the Centre in Ashgabat, co-organized a training course on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" for Turkmen border control officers in Turkmenistan's Mary Province (see also 3.1).

From 5 to 9 July, the OS/Borders Team, in co-operation with the ATU, organized a seminar on "Border Control – Detection of Forged Documents and Traveller Profiling" at the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe.

From 27 September until 8 October, the OS/Borders Team, in conjunction with the ATU, delivered training on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" for Afghan Border Police Officers at the OSCE BMSC. Document Verification Kits were donated by the OS/Border Team for the participants of the training. Support for this training was provided by the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan and the German Police Project Team in Afghanistan.

From 4 to 9 October, the OS/Borders Team, in co-operation with the ATU, conducted a site survey to Tajikistan in order to assess the available equipment, power and internet infrastructure at ten border control points, which have been selected for the installation of the INTERPOL database connection. In addition to the onsite visit, the Team met with various Tajik officials to discuss the modalities of data sharing between agencies for entry/exit records, police databases, domestic lost and stolen travel documents, and electronic passports.

Trafficking in Human Beings

Throughout 2010, the OS/Borders Team implemented a project aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Psychological Support Service (PSS) of the State Border Committee (SBC) of Belarus in providing first-hand psychological assistance to victims of human trafficking, asylum seekers, refugees, and other categories of vulnerable persons crossing the border. On 16-9 May, an assessment visit was jointly conducted by the OS/Borders Team, the OSG/Press and Public Information Service, the OSR and a Polish Border Guard Psychological Support Expert, in order to clarify, among other objectives, the necessity for immediate and follow-up intervention in developing the PSS capacity. A range of study visits, as follows, were organized for SBC psychologists with the purpose of learning best practices and sharing practical experiences: Poland (19-23 July); the Russian Federation (29 November-3 December); and Ukraine (21-24 December). In addition, an international seminar on the "Role of the Psychological Support Units in the Border Guard and Other Law Enforcement Agencies" was conducted on 13 and 14 September in Minsk with the participation of psychologists from Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Representatives of UNHCR, IOM, La Strada, and the Belorussian Red Cross also participated. Finally, from the 22 November to 3 December, training for 25 SBC psychologists was conducted by psychological trainers from the Polish Border Guard with the participation of La Strada and the Belarusian Red Cross.

Drug Trafficking

Over the course of 2010, the OS/Borders Team supported patrolling and surveillance training for Tajik Border Guards on techniques and tactics to detect and interdict organized illegal cross border movements. The Border Service of Tajikistan officially recognized the connection between this OSCE training and the interception of a large drug shipment from across the border with Afghanistan in mid-2010. A project with similar objectives on capacity building was negotiated with the Border Agency in Turkmenistan mid-year and awaited funding.

Similarly, the OS/Borders Team supported the development of a curriculum for the Customs Academy in Bishkek. The curriculum incorporates modules on the detection of illicit drug smuggling at state borders, among other issues.

Law enforcement efforts for the systematic identification of drugs and precursors smuggling were supported by a project that established a customs inspection facility in the East of Tajikistan. The inspection facility provides for the searching of vehicles and cargo in a safe environment.

Other

From 19 June to 3 July, the OS/Borders Team delivered two training sessions for Customs Inspectors and Narcotics Control Officers in Turkmenistan. The sessions included specific discussions on trends and routes of organized criminal elements in Central Asia. These discussions detailed the differences between organized criminal groups controlling specific commodities, and organized criminal groups controlling specific transportation routes and conveyances.

From 12 to 14 October, the OS/Borders Team conducted the Annual OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Point Network Meeting in Vienna. During the Meeting, attendees were offered the choice of participating in eight working groups. One of the working groups focused on "Border Security and Management and Combating Terrorism, Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs Trafficking, and Irregular Migration".

Throughout 2010, the OS/Borders Team supported various capacity-building events within the BMSC. The delivery of the first four-week long staff course, targeting mid-level and senior managers from border security and management agencies, was successfully concluded in December 2010. Attendees included officers from several participating States as well as Afghanistan.

In 2010, the OS/Borders Team, together with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, also developed a project regarding the detection of stolen vehicles. The project focused on the systematic smuggling of high-value vehicles across state borders as well as links with international databases addressing such crime. It was planned to be implemented in 2011.

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3.3 The Gender Section

Background

The Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General acts within the framework provided by MC.DEC 14/04, the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, MC.DEC 14/05 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post Conflict Rehabilitation and MC.DEC 15/05 on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and MC. DEC 07/09 on Women's Participation in Political and Public Life.

Ensuring gender mainstreaming in policing is an area that the Gender Section is committed to so as to ensure that security is accessible and attainable to all. Therefore, the integration of a comprehensive security perspective, recognizing the different needs, experiences and concerns of women and men, is critical to police work. The Gender Section supports all OSCE Staff working in this field, by providing adequate tools and technical assistance and by building capacity to mainstream gender into policing. The Section also encourages disseminating best practices and monitoring gender related issues in policing.

Activities

In 2010, the Gender Section continued to provide tailor-made support in gender and gender mainstreaming at the request of Missions and Institutions. The OSCE staff in Kosovo received training on gender issues in the monitoring of the work of the Kosovo Police. They particularly focused on the recruitment, the retention and the career development of female officers in the KP.

In Armenia, the Section assisted with the development of an action plan which included recommendations for the inclusion of gender in the National Police Strategy. The assessment addressed two perspectives of integrating a gender perspective in the work of police services:

- The internal perspective, focusing on establishing equal opportunities for women and men in the Armenian police. This perspective entails the representation of women; institutional frameworks and measures taken to prevent gender-based discrimination; recruitment, retention and promotion of female police officers; and gender training.
- The external perspective focuses on how the police integrate a gender perspective in its operational concepts and activities, such as establishing police-public

partnerships, combating violence against women, combating trafficking of human beings, etc.

The Gender Section continued developing GenderBase, a database for female experts working in the first dimension of the OSCE security framework. This was done in collaboration with the SPMU, as well as other thematic units and sections of the Secretariat. The database is available online since mid 2010 and is increasingly attracting profiles of female experts.

The factsheet on Integrating a Gender Approach into Police-Public Partnerships, co-developed by SPMU and the Gender Section in 2008, was systematically distributed during conferences and meetings. A Russian version of the factsheet was made available in 2010 (http://www.osce.org/gender/item_11_36581.html).

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3.4 The Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities

Background

In 2010, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) continued to be directly involved in police-related activities, addressing good governance, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing. To this end, the Office co-operated very closely with relevant thematic units, OSCE field operations and partner organizations, such as the UNODC, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the Council of Europe, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG), and others.

Anti-Corruption

In the area of anti-corruption particular efforts were devoted to awareness raising of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC) commitments, promoting its ratification and implementation in the OSCE participating States, as well as providing assistance in bringing national legislation into compliance with international anti-corruption legal frameworks.

In May-June 2010, the OCEEA assisted the UNODC in following up with the OSCE field operations on the selection of reviewers for the UNCAC Review of the Implementation Mechanism.

On 14 September (Brussels) and 15-16 November (Warsaw), the OCEEA took part in the meetings of the European Commission's Eastern Partnership (EaP) Platform I Panel on Fight Against Corruption. The OCEEA contributed to the Panel's work programme and brought to its attention the extensive work and valuable expertise of the OSCE Field Operations in this area in order to stress the need for co-operation to bring about positive synergies and avoid duplication.

On 9-10 November, the OCEEA supported the OSCE-UNODC organized workshop on "Implementation of the UNCAC in the National Legislation and its Adoption" in Ashgabat.

The OCEEA also attended several UNODC meetings related to the Review of Mechanism of the UNCAC with the view of developing new joint activities in the areas of prevention, asset recovery and training. Meetings included the “Technical Assistance” meeting (Vienna, 29 November); the “First Inter-session Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention” (Vienna, 13-15 December) and the “Fourth Inter-session Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery” (Vienna, 16-17 December).

On 6-8 December, the OCEEA took part in the plenary meeting of the OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia in Paris. The OCEEA has a long-standing co-operation with the Network and new joint activities in the area of anti-corruption prevention and training were agreed upon.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

The work in this area was centred on providing assistance to participating States in their efforts to adopt and implement adequate legislative frameworks that are in compliance with their international Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) commitments and assisting them in creating or strengthening relevant institutions such as Financial Intelligence Units.

On 27 September, the OCEEA participated as an observer in the “33rd Plenary Meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and Financing of Terrorism” (MONEYVAL) in Strasbourg and informed the Committee about relevant OSCE activities.

On 9-10 November, the OCEEA attended the EAG/MONEYVAL “Joint Typologies Meeting” in Moscow to explore the possibilities of the OCEEA engagement in specific anti-money laundering activities in co-operation with partner organizations.

On 7-10 December, the OCEEA participated as an observer in the “34th Plenary Meeting” of MONEYVAL in Strasbourg and had consultations on the links between trafficking in human beings and money-laundering in preparation for such an activity in 2011.

On 8-12 December, the OCEEA supported the ATU in organizing a Public-Private Expert Workshop for South Eastern Europe on “Suppressing Terrorist Financing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism” that was held in Sarajevo on 8-10 December (see also 3.1).

On 14-15 December, the OCEEA participated as an observer in the 13th Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering (EAG) meeting in Moscow and discussed issues of co-operation on AML/CFT with the newly elected EAG Executive Secretary, as well as with representatives of EBRD, ADB and EurAsEC.

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

Background

The Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) pays considerable attention to facilitating awareness raising of the police, promoting the human rights-based approach, calling for better co-operation between the law enforcement and the civil society institutions, especially NGOs – the main service providers for the THB victims. The OSR advocates for the establishment of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), which has been developed by the ODIHR. The OSR closely co-operates with the SPMU on those activities which touch upon or otherwise relate to police aspects of countering THB.

In 2010, six professional staff members of the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings were fully engaged in addressing Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) as an integral part of organized crime, and especially its new dimension of a serious transnational threat.

Trafficking in Human Beings

With a view to overcome the lack of knowledge on the criminal aspects of trafficking in human beings, in 2010, the OSR/CTHB, in co-operation with UN.GIFT, completed the research *Analysing the Business Model of Trafficking in Human Beings to Better Prevent the Crime*, carried out by globally recognized experts in the fields of criminology, social science, migration, gender, and trafficking in human beings. This research was designed to provide a new perspective on trafficking, still viewed by many through the lens of illegal migration. The research includes various models and cases, addresses the challenging area of the prevention of this lucrative crime in the first place, and contributes to awareness raising, improving knowledge of this complex issue in the participating States. The research is a clear proof of the organized crime nature of THB, as well as its integral links with other forms of organized crime, such as corruption, money laundering, documents' fraud, illegal migration, rape, kidnapping, violence, and many others. Its business model analysis helps to identify crucial elements to consider when designing and implementing anti-trafficking legislation, policies and interventions. The research was published and widely distributed among participating States and international organizations, and is being translated into Russian.

In 2010, the OSR/CTHB also provided comments on the 2007-2010 CIS Programme of Co-operation in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings with a view to contribute to the draft 2011-2013 programme which was adopted in December 2010 by the CIS Heads of State.

Having as a background the OSCE Ministerial Decision MC.DEC/16/05 on Highest Standards of Conduct and Accountability of Persons Serving on International Missions and Forces, as well as the OSCE and NATO Codes of Conduct, the OSR, on 25-26 February, contributed to the one-week training programme, by the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara. The training aimed to provide NATO personnel with a basic knowledge of trafficking in human beings and raise awareness of this phenomenon as a serious crime and human rights violation. The OSR/CTHB contribution focused on the human rights-based approach to THB, and aimed at preventing the involvement of NATO and Partners' personnel in facilitating trafficking or using the services of trafficked persons.

On 19-20 April, the OSR/CTHB provided technical assistance to the CIS International Training Centre in Minsk by contributing to the training course "Counteraction to trafficking in human beings: the systems analysis, international cooperation and perfection of the law enforcement practices". 38 participants from the police, public prosecutors' offices, border

services, State security services and law enforcement agencies of 11 CIS countries attended the training.

On 16-19 May, the OSR/CTHB, in co-operation with the OS Borders Team, assisted the OSCE Office in Minsk in implementing its project “Assistance to the State Border Guard Committee of the Republic of Belarus in reinforcing its Psychological Support Service” (see also 3.2).

On, 25-27 May, the OSR/CTHB, in co-operation with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, delivered a three-day training session on “Investigating Human Trafficking: Challenges, Lessons Learned and Best Practices” for a group of investigators from the police, national security service and prosecutors in Tashkent. The training aimed at promoting a human rights approach in the identification and investigation of trafficking cases. The training also focused on special investigative techniques, including video surveillance, audio surveillance, observation reports and the use of intelligence.

On 7-9 June, the OSR/CTHB actively participated in the first “INTERPOL Global Trafficking in Human Beings Conference”, organized by OSR’s Alliance partner INTERPOL in Damascus. The conference addressed such topics as structures of organized crime groups dealing with trafficking in human beings, modus operandi, trends, routes, aspects and difficulties in international co-operation. The OSR presented the OSCE political and operational framework which has been established to assist the participating States in the implementation of the anti-trafficking commitments.

From 17-18 June, the OSR/CTHB addressed one of the most lucrative forms of THB, human trafficking for domestic servitude, by holding the Tenth Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference “Unprotected Work, Invisible Exploitation: Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude” in Vienna. On this occasion, the OSR presented the *Background Paper on Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude*. The paper, based on field work and case study analyses, illustrates the way exploitation in domestic work is organized, the features of trafficking for domestic servitude; practices in raising awareness and prevention; challenges in identification, taking into account the isolation faced by these workers; the lack of access to private households for law enforcement; and the inability of exploited workers to seek refuge and assistance. The OSR anti-trafficking events, especially those conducted under the framework of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, serve as a recognized awareness raising forum and a platform for exchanging best practices in the fight against THB. They sent a strong political message to the participating States, facilitated networking of all relevant structures and NGOs, and provided an excellent opportunity to benefit from advanced expertise and expert knowledge of the issue.

On 1-5 November, the OSR/CTHB delivered training in co-operation with the OSCE BMSC in Tajikistan for personnel of border-related agencies such as Border Police/Guards, Customs, Drug Control Agencies from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, with a focus on Central Asian countries and Afghanistan.

On 13-15 December, the OSR/CTHB, in co-operation with the Office in Baku, conducted a Sensitization seminar on Human Trafficking and Forced Labour for Regional Law-Enforcement Agencies in Mingchevir, Azerbaijan. The training covered the main aspect of trafficking issues including victim indicators and interviews, investigative principles, intelligence gathering, operational methodology, international police co-operation, always with a victim centred approach.

Money Laundering

In 2010, the OSR/CTHB developed co-operation with the FATF. On 16-18 November, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the FATF Workshop on “Money Laundering Vulnerabilities arising from the Trafficking in Human Beings and the Smuggling of Migrants” (Cape Town, South Africa) and the first joint meeting of the FATF and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units on money laundering and terrorist financing typologies. Partnership with these organizations, as well as with other national and international institutions working on THB and money laundering, were planned to be enhanced in 2011. This would be in close co-operation with the OCEEA and the UNODC to support capacity building for law enforcement, prosecutors and judges on financial investigation and other related anti-trafficking issues.

Corruption

On 3 September, the SR/CTHB addressed the link between trafficking in human beings and corruption in the session on “Preventing and Combating Corruption – a Global Answer to a Global Scourge” at the Inaugural Conference of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in Vienna. In her speech, the SR/CTHB emphasized that corruption had been underestimated as an essential underlying factor of THB, as both a causal factor and a consequence of THB, including how current features of THB are linked to the systemic involvement of corrupt officials.

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4. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF FIELD OPERATIONS*

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

4.1 The OSCE Presence in Albania

Background

The OSCE Presence in Albania (PiA) assists the State Police and the Border and Migration Police with a broad range of activities within a co-ordinated framework with other international actors. The Presence actively participates in the International Consortium, the main forum for co-ordinating criminal justice and police assistance. The Presence provides technical support on relevant legislation and official strategies.

In 2010, the Presence Security Co-operation Department engaged two international staff and three national staff members to support police assistance activity.

Training and other Capacity-building Activities

Under the framework of the Albanian State Police Capacity Development Project, the Presence provided a train-the-trainer course at the Police Development Centre in which 14 instructors from the Centre were trained in defensive tactics.

The Presence also organized round tables in each Police Directorate in the country bringing together Police, civil society, local government and other State institutions to discuss the phenomenon of Democratic Policing and find solutions for mutual problems in the area of security and safety. Throughout the country 14 round tables were organized with an average of 50 participants.

The Presence also delivered police training at the regional level on how the Police should deal with minors. This activity was organized as a side event at some of the above mentioned round tables.

The Presence also conducted Crowd Management and Crowd Control training for selected Police officers to enhance the planning and management of large scale police operations.

The Presence also facilitated a study-tour to Germany for seven officers of the Albanian State Police (ASP) to learn about crowd control and crowd control management.

The Presence also provided to the ASP Recruitment Department an effective toolkit to encourage female applications for a position in the police service. A promotional documentary was developed and broadcasted and was used by the Recruitment Department of ASP.

* The responsibility for implementation of police development projects and programmes rests with Heads of respective field operations in their capacity of Fund Managers, guided by their respective mandates, agreements and/or MoUs with the host countries. The staff of the Strategic Police Matters Unit supports them by standing ready to conduct the pre-requisite needs assessment and contributing expertise to project/programme formulation and implementation.

Border and Migration Police

In 2010, the Presence continued to promote the concept of sub-regional, cross-border co-operation between the border police of the South-Eastern European countries of Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo/UNMIK. In addition, the Presence fostered the relationship between Albanian border authorities and the border authorities of Italy and Greece.

The Presence aimed to increase the operational capabilities and the effectiveness of the Albanian Border and Migration Police (BMP) and the relevant Regional Police Directorates. The inclusion of the Police Directorates in the process also permitted cross-border liaison to take place with other elements of the police forces, such as the Criminal Investigation Departments (CID) and anti-drug police, helping them to perform their tasks in addressing organized crime along Albania's borders.

As a result of the cross-border co-operation process, mutual trust and co-operation between the police in the region was further improved and strengthened. Past cross-border co-operation has led to the development of more effective, intelligence-led policing methodologies.

The activities for achieving such co-operation have been regular meetings known as Joint Border Co-operation Meetings (JBCMs). These meetings were held on a regular basis between corresponding levels of police authorities at operational and administrative command. Joint training activities, such as training for joint procedures at the Joint BCPs, also increased cross-border co-operation and these training needs have been identified through the JBCM process.

Organized Crime in General

The Presence provided comments on the draft law "On Preventing and Striking at Organized Crime" as well as on the draft law amending the Criminal Code, the so called "Anti Mafia Law".

Criminal Analysis/Investigation/Witness Protection

In co-operation with ICITAP and Pameca III, the first training for investigators of the Internal Control Service of the Ministry of Interior was provided to 26 investigators. In 2011, two more trainings were planned to be provided in order to increase the number of certified investigators to 75.

The Presence donated sophisticated equipment for the "Covert Monitoring Suite" in the Headquarters of the Albanian State Police, following a twinning project of the EU in which the people had been trained in the subject.

The Presence also supported the provision of proper equipment and training for the staff of the control room to support covert operations with the Criminal Investigations Department. Special equipment for the control room was purchased partly by the ASP and partly by external donors including the OSCE.

The Presence continued to participate in the meetings of the International Consortium Legal Reform Working Group and the Witness Protection Working Group where discussions on criminal justice reform took place.

Corruption

The Presence supported the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets (HIDAA) in training a large number of government officials at the local and central level in the development of a legal framework on the prevention of conflict of interest. Support continued also in improving the HIDAA's image by the general public and promoting its co-operation with citizens, civil society and other stakeholders in order to improve investigation of assets disclosure and conflict of interest cases of public officials.

Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2010, the Presence conducted an assessment with respect to the compliance of the Albanian Anti-Trafficking legislation with the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings from 2005.

The Presence also reviewed the Albanian legislation regarding the rights of victims of crime, with a specific focus on the rights of trafficked victims.

Moreover, training sessions were provided to professionals of the justice systems focusing on the rights of victims of trafficking in human beings.

Training was also provided to the Regional Anti-Trafficking Committees on issues of preventing human trafficking and providing assistance to trafficked persons and those at risk of trafficking.

Furthermore, the Presence facilitated the translation of the OSCE/ODIHR report "Compensation for Trafficked and Exploited Persons in the OSCE Regions" into the Albanian language.

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4.2 The OSCE Mission in Kosovo

Background

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK), the largest OSCE field operation, forms a distinct component of the United Nations Interim Administration. 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). 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 and remained as such throughout 2007. In 2008, the Department was renamed the Department for Public Safety.

In 2009, the Department was again renamed into Department of Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in order to better reflect the scope of activities that it performed.

According to the approved OSCE unified budget the Department's staffing table for 2010 included 17 international and 30 national positions. The staffing situation was slightly better than in previous years but the Department still struggled to fill several international positions. This was primarily due to a shortage of qualified seconded candidates.

Due to severe budget cuts in 2010, the Department focused much more on using internal capacity in conducting training courses, advising and mentoring its counterparts from the Kosovo police (Kp), the independent oversight body and other public safety institutions. Despite the decrease of financial funding in 2010, the Department conducted 33 projects financed through the unified budget and 3 projects that had no budget implications. The overall tendency in the Department's activity was focusing on specialized and advanced training, custom made for the respective units or teams of the Kp, other public safety agencies and civil society, while maintaining the same level of involvement in drafting/amending the legislation or policies relevant for public safety and security.

Accountability

In 2010, the Department completed the stage of monitoring the inspection and investigation procedures conducted by the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK). The Department shifted focused solely on providing technical assistance and advising the management of the PIK.

As in previous years, the Department assisted the PIK in reviewing its ordinary and extraordinary inspection reports, prior to those being sent to the relevant stakeholders and subsequently published in the forthcoming Annual Report.

The Department continued to support the academic training on accounting for inspectors in order to enhance the specific skills that PIK requires to oversee the accountability of the Kp. The training covered issues of financial accounting, managerial and cost accounting, laws and taxes in Kosovo/UNMIK, deemed as vital topics in their auditing mandate.

With the aim of improving the performance of the PIK, the Mission contributed to the drafting and approval process of the new Law on PIK. Mission's experts focused on keeping the new law in line with the applicable European standards, thereby preserving the structure of the agency as it was established by the OSCE in 2006.

The Mission has also equipped the PIK with more than 70 selected professional and educational books, which will enable the PIK to further expand their knowledge of human rights, police oversight, internal affairs, crime investigation and police management areas.

Training Development

During 2010, the Department, through its Training Development Section (TDS), was actively involved in supporting public safety agencies in capacity building by offering training, advice and expertise on training related issues, with a special emphasis in advanced and specialized, management and leadership training programmes.

The Department supported the public safety agencies with training, consultancy, training needs assessment, curriculum development, revision and further development of the existing training and train the trainer programmes.

In order to support a sustainable, transparent and accountable public security sector in 2010, the Department offered specific training programmes to public safety agencies in the field of managing extreme operations, which ended with a real-time final exercise using the crisis simulation centre. In addition, a forensic training was held enabling Kp experts to extract DNA from bones and teeth. Further projects were conducted in the field of specialized

investigative interviewing, speech and voice analysis, forensics, surveillance, risk analysis, performance management and board interviews skills. All training and activities aimed at increasing the capacities at the strategic and operational levels of the police and the other public safety agencies in line with current European standards. By offering high quality and cost-effective training programmes and advice, the Department enhanced the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the public safety agencies, thus directly improving the overall delivery of service for all communities living in Kosovo/UNMIK.

The Department further developed comprehensive train-the-trainer programmes in order to sustain the professional development process. This is meant to enhance the overall capacities of the public safety agencies, thus enabling them to continuously improve their delivery of services to all communities residing in Kosovo/UNMIK. Through its joint agency educational programmes, the Department helped in establishing a modern democratic training method at all levels, through joint agency educational programs.

In 2010, the Department organized a specialized investigative interviewing techniques training in order to provide the Kp with a stable mechanism and standard procedures in the field of investigative interviewing. At the end of this course, the trainers from the Kp were ready to use the comprehensive training material and conduct future courses by themselves.

Another in-house training in 2010 focused on the risk assessment analysis skills of the Risk Assessment Unit and Department of Crime Analysis of the Kp, enabling respective Kp officers to draft proper recommendation reports on risk assessment operations.

In 2010, the Department continued to support public safety agencies in identifying and qualifying local trainers to conduct in-house trainings, but also utilized more of its own capacity in drafting and conducting training activities. Five out of fifteen training development projects were conducted by the Department's expert, which has proven to be time and cost-effective.

Upon request from the KP and KCPSD, the Department revised the Midlevel Management Training Programme. The final results and analysis of the conducted surveys, interviews and questionnaires were planned to be presented in early 2011. This was expected to enhance the level of professional training offered to Kosovo Public Safety Agencies.

Public Safety Development

The Department, through its Special Advisory Unit, supported the KCPSD in the process of accreditation, certification and internal reorganization through monitoring, advising and implementing various activities (workshops, participating working groups, etc.) in close co-operation with the MoIA, Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MEST), Kosovo Accreditation Agency (KAA), and National Qualification Authority.

In 2010, the Department continued advising the KCPSD on compliance with recommendations issued by the Agency for Quality Assurance through the Accreditation of Study Programmes (AQAS). The Department organized a workshop and participated in a working group on strengthening legal framework of the KCPSD to enhance internal and external communication, strengthen operational and functional collaboration between the KCPSD and its constituent public safety agencies

The Department improved KCPSD's relation with local institutions and established contact between KCPSD and the Agency of Kosovo Archives to enhance the archiving system through conducting archiving training for KCPSD staff on storing students' records and classification of files.

Throughout 2010, the Department actively supported the draft process of the new Law on KCPSED, which was to be reviewed by the Parliament in 2011.

The Department conducted a workshop to finalize the draft of the Administrative Instruction on the Internal Organization and Structure of the KCPSED. Representatives of the Centre's management, public safety agencies, MoIA, U.S. Justice Department, and ICITAP took part in this workshop. The new internal structure of the KCPSED reorganized the departments, divisions, sections and units by defining profiles and responsibilities; and aimed at ensuring better utilization of internal resources as well as improving quality of service and education for upcoming generations of trainees. KCPSED Administrative Direction is the first piece of legislation, defining in details the responsibilities, and organizational structure of the KCPSED, which was approved by the MoIA. It was to be further modified after the Law on KCPSED was promulgated.

In order to improve the quality of driving training for new cadets and other members of public safety agencies and to enable them to safely drive in adverse road conditions, the Department donated a Skid Car System (mechanic device mounted under the vehicle that simulates slippery road conditions) together with a car (VW Golf VI) to the KCPSED. The equipment will enable the KCPSED to conduct driving training courses that resemble extreme weather conditions for staff of all public safety agencies, which could ultimately reduce the number of accidents caused by the lack of appropriate driving skills.

Aiming to improve the quality of the first aid response at local level in Kosovo/UNMIK, the Department together with the International Trauma Life Support (ITSL), and supported by the World Health Organization (WHO), organized two training courses on emergency trauma patients' care for 40 emergency service professionals from 26 Kosovar municipalities and five members of the Kp. The main objective of this training was to enhance the knowledge and capacities of the local medical workers in the pre-hospital care, rapid assessment, appropriate intervention and identification of immediate life threats based on the ITLS programme; and to identify the best candidates who would serve in the future as local instructors in order to establish an ITLS chapter and a regional training centre in Kosovo/UNMIK.

Public Safety Awareness

As public confidence is a key element to ensure democratic development and a transparent security sector for all communities of Kosovo/UNMIK, the Department's Public Safety Awareness component of the Special Advisory Unit recommended and implemented a number of activities that lead to the awareness raising and enhancement of co-operation and interaction between the institutions of the security sector and the people of Kosovo/UNMIK.

The Department, in co-operation with the MoIA and other relevant stakeholders, continued to support the Kp, the Agency for Emergency Management, Customs Services, and the KCPSED in their endeavour to improve their public image. The Department, *inter alia*, conducted research, monitored and analyzed the performance and the effectiveness of the security and public safety institutions, in particular of those related to the internal and external communication and public outreach performance. It also implemented capacity building measures for specified civil servants and other professionals in the security sector of Kosovo/UNMIK, with learning objectives that focus on the duty to release vital security and safety information to the public, exploring the most effective methods of communicating such information and related ways of increasing public confidence in the public safety institutions of Kosovo/UNMIK.

During 2010, the Department assisted the KCPSED with training courses delivered to the Press and Public Officers, based on job-specific training requirements to improve the internal and external information management system. This effort concentrated on developing the

professional understanding of information management as well as of the need for more transparency in order to increase dialogue with the public.

The Department emphasised the role of media in modern communication and stressed the importance that the Kp and other public safety agencies can deal with media professionally. Relevant knowledge was delivered in a series of information management and media relation workshops as well as in awareness and crisis management training throughout 2010.

In 2010, the Department also delivered training on "Media and Terrorism" that aimed at exploring the role of the media in combating terrorism. The importance of an institutional media strategy was emphasised for addressing media as well as the fact that the media are critically important in awareness rising in the fight against crime in general.

The Department, as a proactive participant at the development of the security and public safety sector in Kosovo/UNMIK, together with the Kp, developed and implemented a traffic safety awareness campaign "Life is Priceless". The aim of the campaign was to promote traffic safety and compliance with traffic rules with the goal of creating a safer environment and to reduce the number of accidents. Around 300,000 leaflets with traffic safety messages in the Albanian, Serbian, Turkish, and English languages were given to drivers and pedestrians. Key messages were placed on more than 40 billboards on main roads throughout Kosovo/UNMIK. More than 10 television and radio stations, including the Kosovo Public Service Broadcaster and several Kosovo-Serb stations, broadcasted the campaign spots for two months in the Albanian and Serbian languages. According to data provided by the Kp, the number of traffic accidents during the campaign was reduced by 15% compared to the same period of the previous year. The most significant output was a 28% decrease of fatal accidents.

The Department, in co-operation with the Kp, facilitated a safety awareness activity during the "Play for All" kids' festival. Police officers and fire fighters gave children and their families the opportunity to get familiar with their work by taking part in role playing exercises. The Department utilized the event to introduce the public safety campaign brochures to the children and their parents and to distribute leaflets published by the Department. These leaflets supported other public safety campaigns such as the traffic safety campaign "Security Signifies Life", the emergency campaign "What to do in Case of Emergency", the fire protection education project "Fire is Dangerous" and the project "Children and Dogs". As part of the interaction with the children, a drawing contest was also organized by the Department's staff with the theme "What does safety mean to you?"

In order to promote the institution of Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC) and their role in communities, as well as, to attract new members for existing LPSCs and to create new ones, the Department organized a Kosovo-wide public awareness campaign. More than 160,000 leaflets in the Albanian, Serbian, Turkish, Roma, and English languages with basic information on LPSCs were printed, and, in co-operation with the Kp and several NGOs, distributed throughout Kosovo/UNMIK. Information promoting LPSCs was also distributed through TV and radio spots and messages in newspapers and billboards.

Community Policing

In 2010, the Department continued to actively promote community-oriented policing as a crime reduction and crime prevention tool, ensuring equal opportunities for all communities to address and jointly with the police, solve various issues of security and public safety.

The Department continued its capacity building programme for Local Public Safety Committees (LPSCs). These are community safety forums established with the purpose to allow local communities (primarily non-majority) to have more influence on the way that they are policed. In addition, seven LPSCs were established and trained in 2010, bringing the

total number of LPSCs in Kosovo/UNMIK to 27. The increase of trust and willingness of non-Albanian communities to take part in community safety forums was very encouraging. More than 30% of participants in LPSC training programmes in 2010 were from Kosovo Serb communities and another 6% were from other non-majority communities. This indicated LPSCs' additional potential for being forums for inter-ethnic dialogue.

The newly established LPSCs were encouraged to design action plans to tackle a wide range of crime and community safety issues that affected them locally. The Department supported them through three extra-budgetary projects and this in turn helped to raise the profile of LPSCs locally and demonstrate positive outcomes for the LPSCs. For example, an unsafe pathway connecting three villages was paved; a stairway was built in order to replace a dangerously steep school pathway, and garbage containers were installed to decrease environmental pollution and prevent potential diseases.

During 2010, the Department trained further 22 LPSC members to become Community Safety Trainers. This activity strengthened and sustained community partnerships and increased problem solving skills. The trainers supported the concept of community policing and promoted project work to address crime and quality of life issues in their communities. The trainers subsequently supported the Department's capacity building programme for LPSCs by assisting with the training of new LPSCs and supporting workshops.

The Department recognized the importance of the LPSC Executive Council and continued to support it throughout 2010. This strategic body promotes the exchange of good practice and information between LPSCs and the development of effective strategies to deal with common issues. The Executive Council also gives LPSCs a voice on the strategic level, for example, as a consultation forum for the new Community Safety Strategy that was being developed in 2010 by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA).

In order to provide training and capacity-building support to the Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSCs), the Department, in co-operation with other stakeholders such as the NGO East West Management Institute, USAID, MoIA, Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA) and the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo EULEX, facilitated a three-day pilot workshop for 40 members of four selected MCSCs across Kosovo/UNMIK. The aim of the training was to increase the effectiveness and functionality of the MCSCs and to strengthen their role around the identification of community safety and security issues within their respective municipalities. Feedback from the participants at the conclusion of the training was extremely positive with requests for the training to be continued in the future. The Department subsequently conducted a needs analysis of all MCSCs throughout Kosovo/UNMIK in order to help develop a comprehensive capacity building project for MCSCs in 2011.

The Department participated in the inter-institutional working groups set up to draft the Kosovo Community Safety Strategy and the Action Plan and to revise the Law on Police. Both documents aim to promote the preventive approach to crime, based on the philosophy of police-public partnerships.

The Department continued providing further specialised training in community policing. This training targeted police managers who were going to implement the ethos of community policing through effective leadership and management. Two additional courses of the Community Policing Management Course were delivered to a total of 26 mid-level police managers.

Organized Crime and Terrorism

Combating organized crime as well as identifying and addressing potential terrorism threats remained major tasks for the law enforcement agencies in Kosovo/UNMIK. As organized

crime and terrorism are transnational phenomena, enhancing capacities of Kosovo police and other law enforcement agencies is essential for improving the security situation in the entire region.

In 2010, the Department supported the Kp and law enforcement agencies through advanced and specialized training courses, seminars, conferences, and workshops focusing on their further capacity development according to training needs assessments. Long-term sustainability of the capacity building was pursued through the train-the-trainers approach. The Department continued to support the Kp in identifying and qualifying local trainers to conduct in-service training. The Department also assisted in the implementation and further improvement of already adopted strategies and action plans on combating terrorism and organized crime.

Information gathered and assessed by the Department indicated the need to additionally train those Kp officers/investigators who are dealing with countering terrorism, especially in the areas of information gathering, analysis and investigations related to terrorist cases. Special attention was given to train Kp officers in the field of violent extremism and radicalism that can lead to terrorism. To that end, the department prepared and conducted a specially designed training on "Terrorism Abusing/Exploiting Religion". Needs assessments came to the conclusion that more specialized training courses on terrorism abusing religion and counter-terrorism investigations were needed in the future.

As a direct result of the training courses conducted by the Department, the Kp enhanced their operational capacities and started to conduct very successful operations against organized crime: Soon after the conclusion of the "Advanced Cybercrime Investigations" training, the Kp arrested seven suspects that were accused and eventually sentenced for the production of counterfeited bankcards. In addition, co-operation with other law enforcement agencies became more frequent and efficient. The new organizational structure of the Kp was adopted, while the Kp crime pillar became more effective in performing its duties. Regional units of the Kp were centralized and better co-ordinated.

The reorganization and restructuring of the Kp required more staff and additional training that was also provided by the Department.

Another major contribution of the Department was the support to the development and implementation of Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP), which was a new concept in Kosovo/UNMIK. Based on strong commitment from senior management of the Kp and due to the interest shown by EULEX and the European Commission Liaison Office in Kosovo (ECLO), the ILP implementation was identified as the activity of highest priority in 2010. In order to help the Kp to accelerate the implementation process and to identify overall objectives, key activities, timelines, desired outcomes and responsible institutions, the Department organized a workshop on "Finalization of the Strategy and Action Plan on Strengthening Intelligence-Led Policing" from 6-10 April, bringing together all international and local stakeholders. The Strategy and Action Plan were successfully drafted and later approved by the General Director of the Kp. Based on the Strategy and Action Plan, the Department developed and conducted a specialized executive training programme for the senior management staff of the Kp promoting the ILP concept and aiming to improve the effectiveness of operations by providing guidance on executive command and increasing their capacities on strategic thinking and planning. The Department continued to support the implementation of the ILP concept in the Kp by printing over 10.000 brochures with basic information about ILP to be distributed to all public service agencies and to various NGO's that are dealing with public safety and security issues. Furthermore, the Department organized a round table on 19 October, to review the progress of implementation and further development of the Strategy and Action Plan on ILP.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the Kp to tackle cross-border criminal activities, the department developed a project, flagging out best international practices, latest developments in border protection technology and security, and increasing the effectiveness of investigations. Training consisted of a practical exercise, a simulation of a police operation related to a complex cross-border investigation, involving drug trafficking, stolen vehicles and trafficking in human beings. Police officers worked together with a local prosecutor in planning and organizing the operation.

In 2010, the Department organized two drug trafficking-related training courses. The first one was a theoretical training in regional joint investigations and controlled delivery, provided on 11-15 October in Ankara in co-operation with the Turkish National Police/ Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC).

The other course was an in-house training on drug identification and investigation, conducted from 29 November to 3 December. Follow-up practical exercise on controlled deliveries were planned to inform relevant members of the Kp, custom services, judiciary and civil society representatives about the routes and modus operandi of drug trafficking groups.

Addressing the issue of the evident lack of synergy among the three main pillars of the justice system in Kosovo/UNMIK, the Department, with support of the EULEX and the U.S. Justice Department's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), organized a seminar from 19-20 May on "Strengthening Cooperation between the Police, Prosecutors and Judges". Findings and recommendations from this seminar were used to improve the relationships within the justice system, streamline the operation and make investigations and prosecutions more effective.

In order to avoid duplication and complement the assistance provided to public safety institutions, the Department continued the successful co-operation with other international stakeholders (EULEX, UNODC, ECLO, and ICITAP etc.) engaged in activities related to combating organized crime and terrorism. International and national staff members represented the Department in various meetings and forums related to organized crime and terrorism. The co-operation, joint activities, exchanging of knowledge and experiences with the Secretariat (SPMU, CPC/BT, ATU) and other field operations were strengthened in 2010.

Throughout the year, the Department also advised and supported Kosovo police in the process of drafting of new Strategic Development Plan 2011-2015 and participated in drafting amendments to the Law on Police.

The Republic of Turkey through its National Police strongly supported the Department's activity by co-financing five projects in 2010.

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4.3 The OSCE Mission to Montenegro

Background

The OSCE Mission to Montenegro supports the Montenegrin authorities in the ongoing police reform process aimed at transforming the Montenegrin Police into a professional, democratic, accountable, effective, and efficient service, accepted and respected by the society. In 2010, the Police Affairs Section (PAS) within the Mission consisted of five international and five national staff involved in a variety of police-related activities defined as priorities within the comprehensive police reform process. At the strategic level, the Mission and the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration of Montenegro (Mol), on 20 July 2010, signed an annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on co-operation in the law enforcement area.

The MoU aims at supporting the police reform process in the fields of:

- Strategic planning, focusing on enhancing the strategic planning and management capacity of the Mol and Police Directorate;
- Co-ordination of police-related activities amongst international organizations;
- Community policing, which includes assistance in the implementation of the *National Community Policing Strategy* and support in concrete, specific areas – traffic safety, border security and crime prevention;
- Accountability, focusing on assisting and supporting the development of effective and transparent internal investigative and anti-corruption capacities in line with internationally recognized democratic norms and values;
- Organized crime/terrorism, focusing on enhancing criminal investigation capacity especially in the fight against corruption, organized, serious, and economic crime, and assisting in the implementation of the *Strategy for the Fight against Corruption and Organized Crime*. Activities include support in establishing the National Coordination Unit and State Administration for the exchange of intelligence data; assistance in providing the necessary specialized training in the use of special investigation means and methods; training for the work in criminal intelligence system; providing support for obtaining of special certificates in different areas of work within the Forensic Centre; enhancing forensic capacity, facilitating the provision of necessary specialized equipment; as well as strengthening the capacity for crime scene investigation through the development of criminal investigation techniques, methods, and practices of crime scene management.
- Border policing, focusing on further improvement of cross-border cooperation and support in implementation of the *Integrated Border Management Strategy and Action Plan* for its implementation.
- Police education and development, focusing on: providing assistance, consultancy and support to the police reform process through general education and training; trainer development programmes; curriculum development assistance; improvement of the police's capacities for a substantive delivering of training programmes; and improving infrastructure and equipment through integrating international community support.

Strategic Planning and Development

The Mission continued assisting the Montenegrin Police in enhancing the strategic and management capacity of the Police Directorate (PD). Within the project "Capacity Building of Police Strategic Planning Unit (SPU)", the Mission organized the second part of comprehensive management training (Introductory Diploma in Management) for seven police

officers, members of the SPU and other organizational units. The improved knowledge of general management and leadership practices was expected to increase not only the management methodologies but also the Police Department's access to the international community, thereby enhancing opportunities for sharing best practices. The Introductory Diploma in Management Programme has been provided by the London-based Institute for Leadership and Management. The Programme consists of five modules: (1) Self Management (2) Managing People; (3) Managing Activities, (4) Managing Resources, and (5) Managing Information. All participants get membership access to the online ILM library which provides a possibility for distance learning, for exploring and researching.

From 1-16 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the PD, carried out a police perception survey. The survey was undertaken in the Police Headquarters and in eight Police Field Offices and included high-, mid- and operational level management within the police. The aim of the survey was to obtain relevant statistical data about the police organization and performance and internal and external factors influencing it, as well as about the police officers' role in the organization. Survey results were expected to provide information to be used to establish tools for quickly resolving identified problems within the police organization.

More important, the results reflect one of the ongoing challenges in regards to how much the Police are ready and willing to accept or use critical opinions in accomplishing change in their organization and to reposition segments, functions, and job taskings considered routine in their normal work structure.

The results were to be used as well for issuing the *National Strategy for the Development of the Montenegrin Police* for a period of three years from 2011-2013 and for the OSCE projects planned for 2011.

The Mission engaged an expert on Criminal Law to develop Commentaries to the Criminal Code of Montenegro in order to facilitate the smooth and efficient implementation of the new elements contained in the law. The publication was presented and distributed to all relevant actors in Montenegro (courts, prosecution offices, police, lawyers etc.)

The Mission also supported the development and publishing of forms and templates for the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code in order to facilitate the efficient and unified implementation of the law.

Co-ordination of Police-related Activities amongst International Organizations

The Mission continued to support the host country's Police Directorate in its efforts to co-ordinate police related activities among the international organizations.

On 30 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the PD carried out the annual Police Affairs Coordination Meeting (PCM), focusing on the ongoing police reform process in Montenegro. More than 30 participants from the PD, international organizations, NGO's and embassies participated in the meeting. The meeting enabled participants to exchange information about the projects implemented in 2010 and their plans for 2011. The meeting's purpose was to provide a forum for co-ordination and information sharing between donors and national authorities to ensure that recovery efforts are effective and to avoid wasteful duplication and overlap in project implementation. For the Mission, it was important to grasp the current state-of-affairs of police reform. Furthermore, it was very important to analyze whether and to what extent the support and assistance being provided by the Mission was to the benefit of the police. It was also decided that in the future, the PD would take sole responsibility for organizing the coordination meetings and the OSCE would just facilitate the event.

Police Education and Development

In 2010, the Mission continued to support the Police Directorate and the Police Academy in the process of transforming the police educational system and establishing a self-sustainable Police Academy. The Mission's assistance resulted in the alteration of the outdated Academy curriculum. By October 2010, the duration of basic police training was increased from 18 months to two years. Cadets who completed the two-year basic training successfully were entitled to continue their studies at the Criminology Faculty under the Faculty of Law to get a bachelor degree. The Police Academy and the Faculty of Law harmonized 16 themes from the Academy curriculum to have credits recognized by the Faculty of Law.

On 6-9 April, the Mission, in co-operation with the Montenegrin Police Academy organized a workshop on drafting a Log Frame on Strategic Planning for the Montenegrin Police Education System. Senior staff from the Police Directorate, Police Academy, OSCE Mission, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education and Science and the University of Montenegro developed a common understanding of the future of the Montenegrin Police Education System and drafted a Strategic Plan of the Montenegrin Police Education System which will serve as road map for relevant institutions. Two international experts from Sweden and Turkey supported the workshop.

In addition, the Mission put more emphasis on increasing the capacity of the Academy instructors. From 22 November to 24 December, the Mission supported a Trainer Development Course conducted by local trainers under the supervision of the OSCE Police Training Centre. The Training programme aimed at increasing the institutional capacity of the Police Service in Montenegro to be able to establish sustainable training and education. Eight representatives of the Forensic Lab, Police Directorate and one Army soldier were trained to become trainers and received trainer certificates. This comprehensive five-week course permitted various police departments to perform in-service trainings on their own.

On 10-21 May, the Mission organized an "Operational Police Tactics Course" for 15 crime and special police unit officers. This ten-day training programme was designed for law enforcement officers of junior and middle ranks who had or were going to assume responsibilities for carrying out tactical operations in anti-narcotics and organized crime units. The aim of the programme was to equip law enforcement officers with the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities to successfully plan, execute and manage tactical operations in their units.

Amongst the learning topics were: weapons handling; shooting; survival (minimizing the target, gaining advantage in shooting, movements when armed (indoor and outdoor); planning and directing operations; the modus operandi in buildings (approaching the target building, approaching outdoor areas, positioning indoor areas, moving through doors, positioning on corners); interviewing suspects and victims; and searching persons and vehicles etc.

On 25-28 October, the Mission, in co-operation with Turkish International Development Agency organized a study visit to the Turkish National Police for high-ranking Montenegrin police officials. The visit was organized in order to acquaint the Montenegrin delegation with the ID Notification System of temporary residents of hotels and other facilities. It was planned that the Turkish National Police would deliver software and expert assistance for the implementation of the system in Montenegro. In addition, the delegation visited the Police Education Department and a police driving circuit with the aim of assessing the possibility of constructing such a facility in Montenegro.

Accountability

In 2010, the Mission continued to support the MoI in implementing the Accountability Programme in order to improve internal and external police accountability and to ensure that the police are accountable, transparent and in line with democratic norms and values. The Mission focused on capacity-building of the ICD and the enhancement of its anti-corruption investigative capacities.

At the beginning of 2010, the host Government recognized the importance of the Internal Control Department (ICD), which is tasked to oversee the entire police work including the fight against corruption within the police. The decision was therefore made, to move the ICD under the umbrella of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in order to provide independence and more objectivity to its work.

On 14-15 April, the Mission organized a two-day anti-corruption seminar for 11 police officers from the Traffic police and ICD. The objective of the seminar, which was an activity within the Mission's ExB anti-corruption project, was to increase the understanding among the police about the negative effects and costs of corruption on individuals, organizations and societies. The seminar also tried to inspire and engage participant to start tackling corruption at different levels by providing success stories and explaining the tools available. Furthermore, the seminar aimed to support a holistic approach in anti-corruption and integrity building by engaging governmental agencies and other organizations that are fighting corruption in Montenegro.

In the frame of the same ExB project, the Mission facilitated the purchase of IT equipment that will be used to increase capacities and effectiveness of the ICD. The Mission provided six laptops, one Dräger Alcotest 6810, six traffic recorders, two Dictaphones and 4 mobile phones to the ICD.

Community Policing

In 2010, the Mission continued to support the Community Oriented Policing (COP) Programme in Montenegro by assisting the Police Directorate in implementing the Programme country-wide. The Programme was implemented in 146 locations involving 146 police officers and their managers. In February 2009, the COP Programme implementation had started within the Border Police and was closely monitored and mentored by the Mission and the Police Directorate. In 2010, the project was expanded to four additional Border Stations.

Throughout 2010, the Mission organized two one-day conferences on lessons learned in the implementation of the COP Programme for the Border Police and the implementation of the COP Programme in Montenegro in general. The conferences focused on co-operation between the Police and Local Self-Government bodies (community partners). The high-level police officials who are in charge of the implementation of community oriented policing had a chance to get together with members of communities, such as school directors, taxi drivers, doctors, officials from municipalities, social workers etc. to identify ways to improve co-operation in implementing community policing activities. Best practices identified at the conferences were going to be used as guidance for the future. Three main conclusions were drawn: 1) Implementation of the project in the seven locations was going very well due to properly selected human and material resources. 2) The population and local communities had to be involved actively in the implementation of the project. 3) The defined goals were realistic and achievable and with the support of the OSCE the project could be implemented country-wide.

The Mission also completed two two-week training cycles of a Community Oriented Course for 30 contact officers from the Uniformed and Border Police, as well as two training cycles of

the Community Oriented Course for 28 mid-level managers from the Border Police and Police Stations. The managers received one-week training in community policing and problem solving.

Furthermore, on 3-5 November, the Mission facilitated the attendance of community policing managers at the 5th Regional Experts Conference on Community Policing in Belgrade.

In addition, the Mission provided promotional material, such as, posters, business cards, flyers and printed material for safety action campaigns focussing on drug awareness, traffic safety, animal safety and anti-fireworks.

The COP Programme enjoyed favourable press coverage in 215 news-media articles (76 features in the TV, 33 on the radio, and 106 in newspapers). This positive coverage helped to improve public opinion about the police and their performance.

Upgrade of the On-call System

In 2010, the Mission continued its support in upgrading On-call centres in Montenegro. From 25-30 January, the Mission organized a five-day technical assessment of the existing On-call system. The assessment was the third activity in the frame of the Mission's efforts to upgrade the On-call system. There were three main issues to be addressed for increasing the effectiveness of the police duty operations system in Montenegro: (1) technical aspects of co-ordination, (2) structural place of Duty Operational Centres (DOC), and (3) the number of DOCs and their staff. Territorial DOCs were co-ordinated from the central DOC, but the technical conditions of co-ordination were rather poor in 2010. The main goal of the assessment was to focus on technical aspects in order to define the quantity and price of equipment needed for an effectively functioning system and to allow the reduction of existing number of On-call centres from 21 to 8 in the initial stage and further to 3. The results of the assessment were to be used also for the planned establishment of the EU emergency phone line 112.

Organized Crime in General

On 6-8 September, the Mission organized the "First Regional Conference of Presidents of Supreme Courts and General Prosecutors on Cooperation in Criminal Matters", held in Budva, Montenegro. The goal of the conference was to establish and to improve co-operation among Supreme Courts and the Supreme State Prosecutors of Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia, FYROM, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Kosovo/UNMIK in combating corruption, organized crime and war crimes.

Criminal Analysis/Criminal Investigations

In 2010, the Mission organized two training courses for ten members of the newly established Under Cover Unit and Prosecutor's office:

- on 29-31 March, a training on European Court verdicts concerning human rights issues in connection with under cover Investigations; and
- on 1-4 June, a seminar on undercover operations and the role of psychologists in working with Unit members, covering the role of the psychologist in selection procedures and ongoing investigations, and necessary requirements for the country membership in the European Cooperation Group.

From 30 September to 1 October, the Mission facilitated the participation of a criminal police expert at the Polygraph Seminar for the European countries, held in Bucharest and hosted by the Romanian Forensic Science Institute.

Forensics

On 5-7 May, the Mission facilitated the participation of a criminal police expert at the European Network of Forensic Sciences Institutes (ENFSI) DNA Working Group, taking place in Durham, UK.

Cyber Security/Cyber Crime

In 2010, the Mission organized a needs assessment for the Cyber Crime Unit of the Montenegrin Police Directorate in order to identify the training and equipment needs of the Unit.

From 15-19 March, the Mission organized a five-day training in Basic Computer Forensics for nine police officers from the Forensic centre and the Cyber Crime Unit.

From 26-29 April, the Mission organized a four-day advisory training on ongoing police investigations for nine police officers from the Forensic centre and the Cyber Crime Unit

The aim of both training courses was to get participants acquainted with techniques frequently used to analyze computer systems belonging to defendants (in criminal cases) or litigants (in civil cases); to recover data in the event of a hardware or software failure; and to analyze a computer system after a break-in, for example, to determine how the attacker gained access and what the attacker did. Participants also learned how to gain information about how computer systems work for the purpose of debugging, performance optimization, or reverse-engineering.

Forged Documents

On 27-28 May, the Mission facilitated the participation of a representative of the police at the OSCE Workshop on Promoting ICAO Public Key Directory, organized by the ATU in Vienna (see also Chapter 3).

Asset Forfeiture, Money Laundering and Financial investigations

On 8-10 March, the Mission, in co-operation with the Italian Embassy in Podgorica, organized a three-day seminar on new investigation methods in money laundering and financial crime. Senior police officers, tax inspectors, employees of the Directorate for Anti-Money Laundering and high officials from the Public Prosecutor's Office took part in the seminar, led by experts from the *Guardia di Finanza*, Italy. The participants gained a wide range of information in the area of anti-money laundering, financial and economic criminal investigations.

On 22-23 May, the Mission organized a training on Asset Forfeiture for special organized crime prosecutors, judges, police officers, members of the Joint Investigation Team and for other relevant state officials.

From 5-7 July and 20-22 September, the Mission organized two training courses on Financial Investigations with speakers from Ireland (for the first one) and Italy (for the second). The courses were delivered to special organized crime prosecutors, judges, police officers, members of the Joint Investigation Team, and other relevant state officials,

Corruption

On 14-15 April, the Mission organized an anti-corruption seminar for 11 police officers from the Traffic Police and Internal Control Department. The objective of the seminar was to increase the understanding of participants on how to address corruption by showing the negative effects and costs that corruption has on individuals, organizations and societies. Through providing success stories and explaining the tools available, the training aimed at inspiring and engaging participants to start tackling corruption at different levels. The training also promoted a holistic approach in anti-corruption and integrity building by engaging relevant governmental agencies and other organizations that are fighting corruption in Montenegro. The seminar was conducted by two international trainers from Sweden. In the frame of the same ExB project the Mission facilitated a two-day working visit for two traffic police officials to the Stockholm County Police in Sweden.

In the frame of the ExB Project “OSCE Anti Corruption Initiative in Montenegro”, the Mission organized the purchase of specialized and ordinary IT equipment that will be used to increase the capacities and effectiveness of the Internal Oversight Department (IOD).

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 25-26 February, the Mission organized a regional meeting of the Western Balkan Countries’ Co-ordinators for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings on “Regional Co-operation in Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings: Challenges and the Way Ahead”. The goal of the meeting was to bring together National Co-ordinators from the region and representatives from local institutions and international organizations in order to exchange professional experiences, share the problems they are facing within their daily work and establish a professional network in order to enhance efficiency of communication in the future. Main topics for discussion were the identification and protection of victims of human trafficking; problems in data collection; the exchange of information between institutions and at the regional level; as well as procedures, methodologies and good practices in reporting.

On 24-28 May, the Mission, in co-operation with the Montenegrin Police Academy and the Turkish National Police, organized a five-day course on Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking. The training provided participants with the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities to effectively and competently carry out criminal investigations regarding illegal migration and human trafficking. The programme also put emphasis on counterfeiting, which often accompanies THB crimes. 12 participants from the Crime Service received training certificates.

On 17-18 June, the Mission facilitated the participation of national police representatives at the OSCE Conference on “Alliance against Trafficking in Persons: Unprotected Work, Invisible Exploitation: Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude” in Vienna (see also Chapter 3).

Drug Trafficking

In 2010, the Mission delivered 15 cycles of Drug Identification Course for 225 Border police and Customs officers working at the border crossing points as well as members of joint patrols with border police from neighbouring countries. Training was conducted by international trainers from the Police Affairs Section. Every officer who completed the course received a pocket-size Drug Identification Manual prepared by Mission.

In 2010, the local non-governmental organization Preporod (Rebirth), with the support of the Mission, and in co-operation with the Montenegrin Police Directorate completed the project “Preporod Complete”. The project aimed to help criminal drug addicts to stop abusing drugs and committing crimes. The project was the first of its kind in the country addressing the dual

problem of drug abusers who commit crimes. Police investigators were trained in interviewing techniques to help them better motivate drug abusers to accept the rehabilitation process.

From 7-8 July, the Mission facilitated the participation of Montenegrin police officials at the conference “Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Strengthening Control of Precursor Chemicals” in Vienna (see also chapter 2).

Border Policing

Within the framework of the implementation of the Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy, the Mission focused on enhancing regional cross-border co-operation between the border police sectors of Montenegro and Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), and Montenegro and Serbia.

On 23 March, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania facilitated a meeting between the Montenegrin Border Police delegation and the Albanian Border Police delegation. The meeting took place in Shkodra-Albania and was organized in line with the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC). At the meeting delegations focused on: the implementation of existing agreements between Albania and Montenegro; bilateral co-operation at the local level; the exchange of information; joint activities and problems encountered; problems and good practices at the Joint Border Crossing Points (JBCP) in Muriqan/Sukobin; Skadar Lake border surveillance and joint patrolling at the green and blue borders. Special attention was paid as well to joint incident investigation, information exchange and ways for improving co-operation.

On 27 July, the Mission facilitated a regional cross-border meeting between Montenegrin and Albanian Border Police delegations in Plav, Montenegro. The meeting addressed various aspects, such as: bilateral co-operation at the local level, how co-operation was working and how it could be improved in line with the IBM of the countries; green border patrolling; joint incident investigations information exchange and ways for improvement; points of contacts and their maintenance; improvement of communication across the border, especially in case of emergencies; possible ways for making the passage of people and goods more efficient during the summer season; and co-operation in dealing with illegal migrants and returnees (proper identification, handling and referral).

In co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, the Mission facilitated a joint training between Montenegrin Border Police officers and their Albanian counterparts on 16 and 17 September in Ulcinj, Montenegro and Shkodra, Albania. The training focused on the procedures for the functioning of joint BCP Muriqan-Sukobin; procedures applied for checking passengers, vehicles, busses, trucks and goods; checking of passenger’s documentation; security elements and cases of forgery with respect to Albanian and Montenegrin passports, existing entry/exit regimes in both countries; required documents to enter Albania and Montenegro; procedures applied when a person is disabled to enter/exit in any of two countries; procedures applied when smuggled goods or narcotics are identified.

The trainers used were high and mid-level managers. At the meeting representatives of customs administrations of both countries presented examples of existing co-operation, problems and lesson learned at the Joint Border Crossing Points Muriqan/Sukobin.

On 24 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the Police Directorate facilitated a cross-border co-operation meeting between Montenegrin Border Police officers and their Serbian counterparts. The meeting was organized in line with the OSCE BSMC. The meeting focused on: bilateral co-operation at the local level in terms of Integrated Border Management (IBM), how co-operation worked and how it could be improved in line with the IBM of the countries;

green border patrolling, joint incident investigations, information exchange and ways for improvement, points of contacts and their maintenance, improvement of communication across the border - especially in case of emergencies; possible ways for making the passage of people and goods more efficient during the summer season; co-operation in dealing with illegal migrants and returnees (proper identification, handling and referral).

Along with the enhancement of regional cross-border co-operation, an important element of the successful realization of the Border Police Programme is to enhance the language capacity of border police officers. In this context, the Mission organized a number of four-month training courses on the English and Albanian languages for 20 border police officers working at the border crossing points and as members of joint patrols. Improved language skills will enable police officers to communicate during joint patrols and joint investigations, with the international community, to attend seminars abroad and communicate with the international visitors who are coming to Montenegro.

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4.4 The OSCE Mission to Serbia

Background

The Law Enforcement Department (LED) has a mission to advise and assist the Ministry of Interior (MoI) on police reform to institutionalise democratic, accountable, effective and efficient policing practices. The co-operation with the host Government is defined in the strategic framework document – Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed between the Mission and the Ministry of Interior in 2009. The MoU outlines the following priority areas: Police Accountability; Police Training and Education; Organized Crime; Community Policing; Strategic Planning and Development; and Public Relations and Communication.

In 2010, the Department was comprised of 20 international and 25 national staff. It had six international and six national staff located in field locations: the OSCE Advanced Police Training Centre in Zemun and the Basic Police Training Centre in Sremska Kamenica (Vojvodina).

As in previous years, the LED faced challenges in international staff recruitment. Meeting the demand for qualified seconded international staff in priority areas of police reform is critical to the Mission's ability to fulfil its commitments and to ensure the sustainability of investments made. The global financial crisis has further affected donors' ability to meet the needs of police reform in Serbia. This has narrowed the LED's opportunities to mobilise ExB contributions from varied sources, while ExBs still cover the expenses of some important strategic objectives.

The reporting period confirmed the trend of growing policy-level communication with the MoI leadership, with the LED delivering strategic and policy advice to all management levels of the MoI. As a result, the LED applied stronger focus on key themes of institutional support, with more intense linkages between the six priority areas from the revised MoU signed in 2009.

Strategic Planning and Development

In 2010, the LED continued to deliver advice and assistance to the MoI related to the development of strategic planning and management. This effort was to a large extent based on a top-down approach, primarily from the MoI's Cabinet, State Secretariat, and Division for Finance, Human Resources and Common Affairs.

The reporting period witnessed the development of two key strategic documents as well as an unprecedented level of activity related to strategic development, with some notion of New Public Management being discussed.

The first key strategic document which was being finalized towards the end of 2010 was the overall *MoI Development Strategy 2011-2016*. This no doubt represents a benchmark for Serbia's police reform effort.

The LED supported this process through a variety of initiatives co-ordinated through the Bureau for Strategic Planning (BSP) as the MoI's lead organizational unit responsible for facilitating strategic planning. This has included the organization of retreats, making available external expertise as well as support in organizing a public debate on the draft document, which cumulatively ensured that the drafting process was informed, consultative, transparent, effective and efficient. The Strategy was planned to be adopted in early 2011, after incorporation of relevant input.

In order to institutionalize and improve on this initial strategic planning process the LED supported the drafting of a *Strategic Planning Guidebook*, which was to serve as a cross-ministry baseline document in future such processes.

These positive developments directly contributed to positioning the Serbian MoI as leader in strategic development, both at the national and regional level. This was reinforced at the Sarajevo high-level Regional Workshop on Democratic Policing, jointly organized by the SPMU and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC). The workshop, which was dedicated to "Change Management and Strategic Planning", was attended by MoI relevant personnel through the LED's active support. The MoI's draft Strategic Plan was presented for the first time to an external audience.

In parallel, the LED continued to build the capacity of the MoI in strategic management, being a necessary requirement for utilizing the above strategic developments. Under the project "Enhancing Core Capacities for Strategic Planning and Management in the MoI of the Republic of Serbia" funded by the Finnish government, key MoI officials visited the Dutch Ministry of Interior and Police to gather knowledge and experiences of a successful model of strategic planning and control based on analysis and partnership. Furthermore, a large group of MoI managers attended an intensive training course on "Public Policies, Consensus Building and Change Management". The course helped establish a common understanding of public sector governance with focus on internal security and provided a solid basis for public policy design and policy development. This project also equipped the BSP with IT equipment, while the LED organized advanced IT training for BSP staff, with focus on IT-supported presentation, organization and project management skills.

In further support of strategic development, during 2010, the LED and the MoI jointly implemented the project on "Evaluation of the Human Resources Management in the MoI of the Republic of Serbia" financed by the Norwegian Government. This crucial area of reform was mutually recognized as a priority area over the forthcoming period and a gradual approach to tackling it was adopted.

As an initial awareness raising exercise within the above project, the LED initiated a seminar "Introducing the Contemporary Concept of Human Resource Management" geared towards

senior MoI management. This was followed by study visits to Austria and Portugal which provided the MoI's Directorate for Human Resources with different perspectives on human resources management thus enabling personnel to engage actively in a joint expert evaluation and recommendations report on the Ministry's Human Resources Management, which was planned to be finalized in early 2011.

In addition to the top-down approach to advance Human Resources Development, the LED supported a more practical and operational requirement in this area related to staff protection by supporting the implementation of a seminar "Law on Prevention of Mobbing – New Challenge in Protection of Dignity" organized by the MoI.

Public Relations and Communication

The second key strategic document drafted and adopted in 2011, with active support by the LED was the *MoI's Communication Strategy 2010-12*. This was followed up by the adoption of the *Action Plan* which details planned implementation activities, based on a thorough process of internal and external debate and consultation. Together, these documents pave the way for partnership-based relations between the police, the media and the citizens, as well as the optimization of internal MoI communication. This initiative of the Bureau for Public Relations and Media strongly contributed to promoting a culture of transparency and a dialogue with the public and with employees. In support to the above processes, the LED supported study tours and the reciprocal expert visits which enabled senior MoI managers to establish privileged communication and receive valuable input from counterparts in Austria, Croatia, the Netherlands, Portugal and Scotland, as well as to help raise awareness of the importance of communication in police work.

Another project that aimed at enhancing capacities of civil society to conduct research and advocacy on police reform in Serbia, which started in 2008, reached its final phase during 2010. This project, co-funded by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) as well as the Hungarian, Dutch and Norwegian Embassies to Serbia, provided for a crucial third-sector critical analysis of the police reform process.

In 2010, the LED commissioned the third annual public perception survey on the police. Key indicators of police trust seemed to be on the rise since the first such survey in 2008. However, the results continued to show a high public demand for increased efficiency and reform, particularly with respect to drug-fighting, police accountability and community policing. The Department and the Ministry planned to jointly present these results to the press, the public and the international community in early 2011. These annual surveys are a valuable tool for the Ministry's reform planning process, as well as an efficient basis for advocacy.

Police Training and Education

In 2010, the LED Police Training and Education Programme progressively shifted its efforts from basic police training, which was one of the top priorities in the past years, to the development of a sustainable, effective and efficient system of specialized police training, while at the same time continuing the consolidation of basic police training.

Through a LFA (Logical Framework Approach) workshop, facilitated by the LED, the Ministry identified key issues with regard to specialized training and developed a comprehensive programme for improvement in this field of training. Key future activities were identified, among others the development of training strategy and the creation of a National Specialized Training Centre.

The reform process in the Basic Police Training Centre (BPTC) in Sremska Kamenica continued throughout 2010 with the support of the LED. The second generation of graduates completed their six-month probationary training in the field and were sworn in as police officers.

The LED supported the Ministry in consolidating the practical training aspects and field training. A regional workshop on situational police training was hosted by the LED, focusing on the methods of development and integration of real-life scenarios into police training. The two-week workshop provided colleagues from several Eastern European countries with the opportunity to share their experiences in using the latest laser-based technologies in practical police training.

In support of the further development and consolidation of the Police Field Training Officer (PFTO) Programme in Serbia, the Department organized a study trip for PFTO Co-ordinators to the Police University College in Norway, increasing their exposure to international practices in the area of field police training. The 560 PFTOs that had been trained so far remained the foundation of basic police training in Serbia.

The Department promoted the introduction of E-learning in the MoI as a time and cost-efficient training means and an overarching concept for basic, in-service, specialized and management training. A conference devoted to E-learning was organized in Belgrade with experts from Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Turkey exchanging experiences and looking at future development. As a result of these initial steps actively assisted by LED, the Ministry's Working Group was formally set up in 2010 to further determine how to advance this training and education methodology.

During the reporting period, the Department continued to work with the Ministry in the development of a sustainable police management training system as a vital aspect of police reform. To that end, the Department organized the International Forum on Contemporary Police Management Training Systems. Presenters from Slovenia, Sweden, Hungary and the United Kingdom introduced and discussed various models of training and professional development for police managers.

Accountability

In 2010, the Department continued to provide assistance and expert advice to the MoI to advance accountability and professional standards within the police. While this programme remained to be one of the most challenging to implement, the awareness among the police on the importance of accountability as one of the pillars of democratic policing was consolidated.

In 2010, particular attention was given to enhancing the knowledge of police personnel about the key concepts and principles of international human rights standards. As a result of the LED's input, the Ministry identified internal policy and procedural deficiencies and started developing and improving mechanisms to better comply with international human rights standards and international best practices.

The LED continued to bolster co-operation and collaboration between police operational units and the Internal Affairs Division in the area of pre-trial detention and police custody. Specifically, the LED assisted with practical custody training to provide a working model of management practices as well as operational policies and procedures. These workshops were provided in order to enhance the professional capacities of police given tasks in the police custody units, reinforce the fundamental safeguards granted to persons in police custody, as well as to enhance professional capacities of senior officers from Police Districts who are the contact persons of the Ministry's Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture.

As a result of these activities, the Ministry, in 2010, initiated the development of a *Custody Manual*. This process also included the adoption of new policies and procedures that addressed the safer detention of persons in police custody, the protection of custody officers, the role of the Internal Affairs Division as the Ministry's internal oversight mechanism, and the role of the Ombudsman's Office, as the independent external oversight structure.

In addition to the above, the LED initiated a series of activities in the area of police work with the victims of crime to improve public perception of police, increase respect for human rights and improve police accountability. The Department facilitated co-operation between Swedish experts in this area and the Serbian NGO "Victimology Society" to commission a publication on police practices concerning the victims of crime.

Community Policing

During 2010, the LED continued to assist the Mol in developing a community policing approach that suited Serbia's legal, cultural, social and political context.

This activity was based on the *Serbian National Strategy for EU Accession*, as well as the *Mol Development Strategy 2011-16*, both of which specifically recommend the development of the community policing concept. Key to fulfilling this recommendation was the creation and implementation of the *National Community Policing Plan*. In line with the revised MoU, which requires the LED to advise and assist regarding the national plan and the subsequent implementation plan, the LED regularly advocated with the Mol towards this endeavour.

In 2010, the LED continued to expand the reach of the Municipal Safety Councils (MSCs) concept throughout Serbia. The Mission, in co-operation with the Mol and local self governments assisted to train and establish MSCs for the South Backa District in Northern Serbia. Multiple MSCs at the local level of the district have been established and the LED provided training in methodology of work of MSCs. Active participation of Local Self Government officials and local police reinforced the improving of police partnerships in this Northern Serbia area.

An important aspect of community policing is the enhancement of communication between the media and the police. During the reporting period, the LED, in co-operation with the Mission's Democratization Department continued organized seminars for the Heads of the 27 Police Districts throughout Serbia and their respective spokespersons, allowing for greater accessibility and co-operation of the police with the media. The regional seminars brought Mol personnel together in direct contact with regional journalists to discuss improved communication efforts.

Transversal - Gender Issues

In 2010, The LED also supported the establishment of the Southeast Europe Women Police Officers Network (WPON) through providing expertise and advocacy. The WPON was officially established and launched in Sarajevo in November 2010, and the Serbian Police Service's representative was selected as the first Chair of the Network. The WPON aims to promote and apply the principles of gender equality and democracy in police work, and represents a good example of regional ownership, since the idea originates from the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association (SEPCA), which is providing its support.

Prior to the official launch of the WPON, the Serbian Mol presented its report on *Establishing the Southeast Europe Women Police Officers Network (WPON) - Research Findings*. This was the first kind of research on this topic in the region, and provided the baseline for the future work of the WPON network. The report gives recommendations on issues such as: the strategic approach to the enrolment of women in the police service; the issues of selection

and education and training; career development issues; gender issues and policing skills; legislation; the creation of associations as an opportunity to enhance quality and efficiency of the police work; as well as gender equality issues. The Mission supported the writing process of the report and its translation into all SEPCA languages.

Organized Crime

During 2010, the LED provided the MoI with expert advice and assistance in drafting the Ministry's *Action Plan* on the implementation of the *National Strategy for the Fight against Organized Crime in Serbia* adopted in late 2009. The process of implementation was challenging in many respects, including organizational change requirements, which the LED has been assisting where and when possible. This process was going to continue in the short to medium term and despite its slow start, was a testimony of the Ministry's commitment to implement the tasks it set for itself.

The LED and the MoI increased their co-operation and output in the domain of countering economic crime. In line with the *Law on Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime* passed in 2009, a Financial Investigations Unit was set up within the MoI. In support of this effort, the LED also organized a workshop on the "Use of Financial Intelligence in Organized Crime Investigations". Based on practical examples from a Dutch model, responsible MoI personnel explored ways to foster anti-organized crime and other investigations, such as drug trafficking, the real estate sector, etc. The results of the workshop were to be channelled into policy and programmatic decisions of the MoI.

Furthermore, a series of five study visits to a variety of European states were organized for the MoI Financial Investigation Unit with the aim to establish and improve the existing MoI network with European Law enforcement services in the area of combating organized financial crime, financial intelligence, asset forfeiture, fight against corruption and money laundering, as well as to exchange and increase the knowledge and expertise existing within the Serbian investigative authorities.

The LED also supported the MoI to develop the capacities of its newly established Department of Security Affairs primarily in charge of implementing the Law on Protection of Data, by facilitating a visit to the Norwegian Police Directorate at a senior management level. The aim of the visit was for senior Serbian officers to get acquainted with the Norwegian practice and experience in the protection of classified data, internal security procedures and the collection of information used in personnel vetting.

In support of the Ministry's drug-fighting efforts, the Department facilitated a pilot training on "Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse". Experts from Norway and Sweden provided police officers from the MoI's Uniform Police Directorate, Criminal Police Directorate and Directorate for Police Education and Science with techniques for detecting and identifying narcotic intoxication. These experiences were planned to be utilised in the development and implementation of a relevant training course in Serbia.

The LED and the SPMU, in close co-operation with the MoI's Cyber Crime Department, jointly implemented a Regional Cybercrime Training Project on IT Forensics and Network Investigations and Forensic Computer Skills (see also Chapter 2). To facilitate the training project, the LED donated 30 used computers to the MoI's Cybercrime Department.

The LED also sponsored an expert from the MoI Cybercrime Department to attend the "Octopus Interface 2010 Conference" organized by the Council of Europe. The conference focused on effective measures against the sexual exploitation and abuse of children on the internet, mapping networks against cyber crime, responsibilities of law enforcement high-tech crime units, and technical co-operation against cyber crime.

In order to advance regional co-operation among anti-organized crime specialists in South Eastern Europe, the LED delivered two “Regional Surveillance Training Courses” for law enforcement officials from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. With OSCE-certified trainers from the MoI, the participants expanded their expertise in covert surveillance at operational level, but also on training techniques. This event complemented the implementation of the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe.

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4.5 The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

Background

The work of the Police Development Department (PDD) is based on the Mission's original Mandate in Policing and on the OSCE Ministerial Council and Permanent Council Decisions stemming from the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA). The original Mandate called on the Mission to assist in training and in recruiting 1,000 new cadets from communities not in the majority in the population and in ensuring a phased and co-ordinated redeployment of the national Police Service to the former crisis areas.

Following completion of the above task, in 2003, the Mandate of the Department was expanded¹³ to include assistance to the Host Country (HC) in reforming its police service to bring it up to international democratic policing standards and practices. To this end, the PDD has been delivering and facilitating police training, supporting the development of a national Community Policing Programme, as well as providing expertise at policy planning level. As in 2009, the PDD remained committed in 2010 to address pending issues mainly related to Annex C, Paragraph 5.3 of the OFA. These issues included providing assistance in establishing a professional training system, technical assistance to police reform as related to the implementation of the *Law on Internal Affairs* (LoIA) and, more specifically, the decentralization process envisaged by national laws and relevant strategic documents¹⁴.

2010 was a period of relative progress in the implementation of police reform. A large impact on the outlook of the PDD's programme had the passage of the LoIA in mid-2009 which set new standards in the MoIA's human resources management system. By introducing a merit-based career and appraisal system and by including provisions that prevent police officers from holding official duties in political parties, the law created a new challenge for the Government to increase its accountability and engage in its effective implementation. This, in turn, had prompted the Department to partner with other international organizations and participate in an inter-agency working group tasked to advocate for the effective implementation of the LoIA and its associated bylaws.

To sustain the reform and build an effective police service at the local level, the PDD undertook a major reorganization of its financial and human resources and introduced in 2010 a new system of co-location in the scope of which OSCE's police advisers were deployed to regional organizational units to work with police inspectors of prevention and

¹³ Further to the signing of the OFA in 2001 and responding to the provisions set forth by its Annex C Article 5.3, the Mission and the Host Government signed a MoU outlining the specific tasks for achieving the OFA's requests in the field of police reform, including training and other technical and expert assistance. Annex 1 of the MoU specifically provides for the Mission's support in the form of police training delivery and promoting community-oriented policing practices.

¹⁴ See, inter alia the *Police Reform Strategy* (2004); the *Law on Police* (2006); and the *Law on Local Self-Government* (2002)

training co-ordinators. This move allowed for an extended co-operation with national police counterparts and rendered greater efficiency in the overall project implementation process. Concurrently, it fostered a positive trend of growing citizen support and involvement in the Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs) and Local Prevention Councils (LPCs) at the country level.

Major improvements were also made in the area of police training. Training delivery was matched by an increasing emphasis on evaluation and post-course feedback and renewed efforts to build-up a network of professional police trainers.

In 2010, the Department worked towards assisting the MoIA in the development of a modern police service that complies with international standards. The above objective was specified through the following tasks¹⁵:

1. To help the Police Service and the MoIA have increased capacity to implement sustainable democratic policing principles;
2. To support the Ministry in strengthening its structures and capacity to fight against organized and serious crimes in line with international standards leading to state security;
3. To assist in establishing an effective, efficient, accountable and transparent human resources management and development system within the police in line with modern policing practices;
4. To help sustain the community policing practices that have been institutionalized for this multi-cultural society in order to further improve inter-ethnic relations;
5. To help improve integration of ethnic minorities, women, and vulnerable groups within the police and in its relations with society.

In 2010, the PDD engaged 27 international and 30 national staff members to assist in developing and implementing 15 relevant projects, and other activities aimed at supporting its programmatic goals.

To reach its objectives, the Department pursued a three-fold strategy focusing on police reform, community policing, and the fight against organized crime/effective border management.

Police Reform

The Department's Police Reform Assistance Programme included monitoring the implementation of the Law on Police and the LoIA. Jointly with representatives of the MoIA, the EU - Police Development Assistance Programme (PDAP) and the US - International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), the Department participated in an interagency working group which advocated for the effective implementation of the LoIA and its bylaws. The aim was to assist the MoIA in building a sustainable human resources management and development system and to facilitate the establishment of a transparent career system. Assistance to the further professionalization of the MoIA was also provided through encouraging accountable and transparent mechanisms for internal oversight of the police.

The PDD organized a workshop on "Training Needs Analysis, Training Strategy and Annual Training Plan" for 22 high-level MoIA managers. The purpose was to familiarize them with modern concepts of training strategy in order to facilitate the development of the MoIA's training strategy for human resources management.

The PDD also organized two one-day workshops on "Personal Appraisal Reports and the Role of the Human Resource Management Unit in Career Development" for mid and high-

¹⁵ OSCE, 2010 Programme Outline, Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje - Police Development.

level MoIA managers. The workshops were conducted by a Europol expert through a practice-based interactive presentation. The goal was to enhance participants' knowledge and to help create a transparent and objective performance appraisal system in line with the provisions of the 2009 LoIA.

The PDD organized an "Expert Meeting on Career System as an Aspect of the Human Resources Management, a Condition for Efficient Police" in Ohrid. The meeting gathered 50 local and regional experts from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, as well as representatives of the Host Country's MoIA, the OSCE Mission, ICITAP, and the EU PDAP. Participants exchanged best practices and experience on career development and the systematization of posts.

The PDD also organized a "Regional Conference on Challenges of the Human Resources Management in the Process of the Police Reform". The event saw an active participation of 100 participants, mainly police experts from the region and 50 national police human resources experts, as well as representatives of the ICITAP, EU PDAP and NATO Skopje Headquarters. Focus was placed on the achievements in the implementation of the LoIA and the role of human resources management in promoting democratic policing principles. Topics explored were merit-based career development and staff appraisal; internal control in fighting corruption; police training strategy; and stress management.

In line with PDD efforts to facilitate the implementation of the MoIA's Anti-Corruption Programme for 2010, the PDD, in co-operation with the MoIA and ICITAP, organized a Regional Conference on Prevention and Repression of corruption in the Police. Participants included 50 local and international representatives of the Units for Internal Control from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro and Romania, and Bulgaria. The conference was a continuation of earlier Mission efforts to assess the compatibility of the domestic legal and institutional system with the applicable international standards. Participants planned to meet again in 2011 to discuss concrete activities for tackling corruption within the Host Country and increase cross-border co-operation on the subject.

Police Training

Overall, 368 police officers were trained in the courses organized and/or otherwise supported by the PDD during the year.

In co-operation with the national Police Training Centre (PTC), the PDD delivered five-day training to four groups of MoIA members on Adult Learning and Roles and Tasks of a Mentor. Targeted were middle-management MoIA staff from the Organized Crime Department (OCD) and the Border Police. A total of 200 mentors were trained. Curriculum development support was also provided and a Mentor Training Curriculum was developed to assist the work of the future police mentors.

The PDD also delivered training-of-trainers on Digital Tachographs to a group of 37 police trainers and traffic police officers. The training was conducted by an international expert who also assisted in the development of the National Curriculum on Digital Tachographs. Participants who completed the course cascaded the received training to the remaining traffic police personnel. Overall 200 police officers were trained through the programme.

The PDD also provided assistance to the Police Training Centre in its efforts to harmonise all training courses conducted at the decentralized level. To that end, the PDD participated in a two-day MoIA-sponsored workshop organized in September.

Continuous monitoring and expert assistance was provided to the Regional Training Co-ordinators to improve their trainer skills and enhance quality of training delivery at the decentralized level.

In the later part of the year, the PDD delivered and monitored local Drug Enforcement Training Programmes throughout the country, and assisted uniformed police officers to identify illegal narcotics using an OSCE-sponsored training kit. The training was conducted on de-centralized level in all Sectors for Internal Affairs.

In order to strengthen the training capacities and institutional structure of the MoIA, several donations of training equipment were made. Electronic equipment was delivered to Skopje SIA; Digital Tachograph Demo Case Kits and Infringement Keys were donated to the Police Training Centre and the SIAs; and computer and maintenance equipment for delivery of training was provided for the Training Centre in Idrizovo.

Community Policing

The Community Policing Project Umbrella is the PDD's largest programme in terms of financial and human resources. It is designed to assist in promoting institutionalized community policing practices to further improve inter-ethnic relations. Capacity building workshops, conferences, and study visits were conducted targeting MoIA mid-level management and local self-government structures.

In parallel to the provision of technical assistance, the Department, in 2010, continued to monitor and advise on mainstreaming the community policing concept throughout the police structure. The existing community policing mechanisms – Local Prevention Councils (LPC) and Citizen Advisory Groups (CAG) – which promote co-operation between the police and local communities were further consolidated. Some 130 CAGs and 40 LPC meetings were monitored during the year. To complement the country's commitments to implementing its *National Roma Strategy*, 13 thematic LPC meetings were conducted in selected municipalities to raise awareness on sensitive Roma issues.

In order to promote the institutionalization of police crime prevention structures at the decentralized level, the Department undertook a year-round project in which mid-level police management structures were instructed on strategic and action planning. A five-day training session on strategic and action planning for the Prevention Units was delivered by consultants from the Macedonian Centre for International Cooperation – MCIC. With the help of the PDD, regional action plans on prevention in selected topics such as burglary prevention, drug awareness and child trafficking were developed and implemented as part of the project. Over 100 thematic CAG meetings and other community forums were held with the aim to assist in raising awareness on the above topics.

In order to assist the MoIA in implementing the new legislation on weapons possession, the Department organized a workshop on "Volunteer Surrender of Firearms and Ammunition" for 50 MoIA employees. Awareness-raising activities on the same subject were pursued targeting both, adults and youngsters. Over 50,000 copies of promotional material were printed and disseminated with the help of the Mission. A drawing competition on the prevention of gun violence was also organized in which 2,900 primary school children participated throughout the country. Towards the end of the year, the PDD engaged in a nationwide campaign to raise public awareness of the risks of celebratory shooting and indiscriminate use of fireworks. Billboards, posters, calendars and other promotional materials were printed for the purposes of the campaign.

The PDD organized a one-day conference for the Heads of Prevention and other police managerial staff to help boost effective use of community policing tools. The conference gathered some 56 participants including representatives of the Slovenian MoIA, US ICITAP

and EU PDAP. The use of prevention tools in meeting managerial goals was discussed and the PDD-sponsored *Manual on Community Policing* was distributed to the participants.

In order to foster mayors' engagement in the Local Prevention Councils, the PDD, in co-operation with the Association of Units of Local Self-Government hosted a conference in Skopje for 77 participants, including 15 mayors, and other local-self government and MoIA officials.

In co-operation with the Slovenian MoIA, the PDD organized a study visit to Slovenia for the Heads of SIAs and other senior MoIA managerial staff who had previously undergone PDD-sponsored training in management. Experience in community policing was shared and best practices in proactive crime prevention were discussed.

In order to assist the MoIA in evaluating its Community Policing Programme and fine-tuning its strategy, the Department conducted the bi-annual Community Policing Survey. Data from the field was collected in July and August and the findings analyzed throughout September. A two-day follow-up workshop was organized in December to evaluate the results of the Survey and examine community policing practices in the country. Representatives of the EU as well as MoIA managerial staff attended the event.

At the beginning of the year, the PDD delivered printed materials on domestic violence, gender-based violence and sexual harassment to the national police counterparts under the framework of the 2009 Project "Advocacy for Gender Sensitive Police". The materials were further distributed by the police to the general public whereas follow-up activities included organizing of thematic LPC and CAG meetings on the subject.

Organized Crime and Effective Border Management

This programme centred on supporting the MoIA's Organized Crime Department (OCD) in strengthening its capacities for prevention and detection of organized crime activities. Logistical and technical support was provided in organizing and delivering specialized and advanced in-service training courses in the field of organized crime. To build-up the capacities of the Border Police, the PDD donated training equipment to the four Border Police Regional Training Centres. Additionally, expert assistance was provided in drafting Standard Operating Procedures in Criminal Intelligence and a *Criminal Intelligence Rulebook* was developed.

In the second half of the year, the PDD monitored the delivery of five training sessions on Investigative Interviewing Techniques for a total of 67 MoIA staff including members of the OCD, SIAs members and educational co-ordinators. The training was delivered by national police trainers, previously trained by the OSCE with the aim of enhancing the communication and interviewing skills of their staff.

A week-long training course on "Fundamentalist Criminal Organizations and Terrorism Financing" was organized by the PDD with the help of a Turkish expert for 21 staff from the Bureau for Security and Counter Intelligence, the Bureau for Public Security's, OCD and the Office for Public Prosecutors. The aim was to brief participants on the latest techniques and tactics in combating fundamentalist criminal organizations and terrorism financing.

At the beginning of the year, a four-day pilot training was organized on "Detection of Stolen Vehicles" for 12 members of the Border Police, Custom Administration and Traffic Police. The training was delivered by national police trainers following a customized curriculum developed with the help of the PDD.

In late September, the PDD, in co-operation with the General Directorate of the Turkish National Police, organized a five-day study visit to Turkey on "Undercover Operations and

Electronic Surveillance in the area of Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking” for nine members of the MoIA OCD. The visit aimed to improve MoIA capacities in preventing and detecting organized crime activities.

Co-operation with other Missions and Partner Organizations

Throughout 2010, the PDD maintained regular contacts with all other departments of the Mission, with the Secretariat, as well as with OSCE partner organizations and foreign diplomatic representations in the host country.

Co-operation with other OSCE Executive Structures

In February, the Department hosted a *delegation of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo - Community Safety Development Section*. The delegation met with MoIA representatives and conducted a field trip to the Gradsko Municipality to attend a thematic CAG meeting on domestic violence.

In May, PDD representatives hosted a *delegation of Azerbaijani police officers* and representatives of the *OSCE Office in Baku* with the aim to share experiences and best practices in the area of community policing.

In early December, the Department facilitated the delivery of *Training on Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights*, developed and delivered by the ODIHR. The course targeted senior public officials and counter-terrorism practitioners and was attended by 23 MoIA members.

Translation services were provided to the UNDP, through *SPMU* and the *OSCE Mission to Serbia*, to assist in analyzing the results of a survey conducted to explore the status and the role of the women in the national police service.

Co-operation with NGOs and International Organisations

Regular co-ordination meetings with representatives of the *EU's Police Development Assistance Project*, *EC* and the *US ICITAP Programme* were held at both strategic and operational levels.

The Department facilitated the organization of two capacity-building study visits to Slovenia and Turkey in co-operation with the *Slovenian MoIA*, the *Turkish Police* and *TADOC (Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime)* respectively.

Co-ordination meetings were held with *UNDP* on assistance to the host Government in addressing domestic violence issues. UNDP has used the PDD-promoted LPC model as a tool for countering domestic violence.

Excellent co-operation was established with representatives of the *EU Mission* and *French Embassy* in the HC with the aim of delivering specialized police trainings.

Regular information-sharing meetings were also held with the *National Focal Point for Border Security and Management* and a number of cross-border coordination meetings were attended with representatives of the *Kosovo Border and Boundary Police*¹⁶ and the *Border Police of the Host Country*.

Finally, co-operation was established with *local NGOs* on initiatives aimed at raising awareness on Roma issues, and preventing child abuse and gun violence.

¹⁶ All references to Kosovo/UNMIK, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

EASTERN EUROPE

4.6 The OSCE Office in Minsk

Background

The Office came into existence on 1 January 2003. In 2010, police-related activities were facilitated by one international staff member within the frame of the Programme on Institution Building and Consolidating the Rule of Law.

Community Policing

As part of a series of activities of the OSCE with the Belarusian Ministry of the Interior that derived from the 2009 regional workshop on democratic policing in Minsk, the Office supported the study tour for Belarusian officials to Hungary from 13-17 September, which was organized the SPMU (see also 2.).

The Office also supported the holding of a national round table in Minsk on 21 October, at which the findings and recommendations of the previous study tour were discussed (see also 2.).

From 11-15 October, the Office in Minsk, in co-operation with the SPMU, provided support to the Belarusian MIA in organizing a course on pedagogical techniques (see also 2.).

From 22-26 November, the Office in Minsk, in close co-operation with the SPMU and the International Training Centre of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, also supported a training of Belarusian police officers in "Behaviour Control in Stressful Situations" in Budapest (see also 2.).

Trafficking in Human Beings

In the course of 2010, the Office in co-operation with the CPC OS/Borders Team implemented a project aimed at enhancing the capacity of the psychological support service of the State Border Committee (SBC) in providing assistance to the SBC personnel as well as to victims of human trafficking, asylum seekers or refugees crossing the border. A specialized seminar for 25 SBC law enforcement psychologists was conducted from 22 November to 3 December by psychological trainers from the Polish Border Guard with participation of La Strada and the Belarusian Red Cross (see also 3.2).

Three study visits on cross-border cooperation to Poland (19-23 July), the Russian Federation (29 November - 3 December) and Ukraine (21-24 December) as well as two related seminars were organized. A seminar in September included participants from Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation and Ukraine (see also 3.2).

The Office also supported the representatives of the Belarusian SBC in their participation in the OSCE Border Security and Management NFP Network activities (see also 3.2), as well as in various training course, including the "1st Staff Course" conducted at the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe.

4.7 The OSCE Mission to Moldova

Background

The Mission's involvement with the police service in Moldova and support to capacity building continued in 2010, including assistance and advice being provided in relation to the policing of public assemblies, development of police reform, action against torture in detention, combating trafficking in human beings and dealing with domestic violence.

The Mission also gave support to the development of co-operation between the law enforcement bodies of both parties in the framework of confidence building measures related to the Transdnistria conflict settlement process.

Support to Transdnistria Conflict Settlement

On 12 February, the Mission supported the first meeting of the Confidence Building Measures working group on law enforcement co-operation attended by representatives of the internal affairs bodies of Moldova and the Transdnistria region. The meeting effectively continued the work begun during the OSCE seminar on this topic in November 2009 and both parties agreed to exchange information on crimes committed on each side of the river and to assist each other with the apprehension of wanted people.

Support to Police Reform and Capacity Building

Mission representatives took part in all of the quarterly international donor co-ordination meetings established in the summer of 2010 by the newly appointed European Union High Level Policy Adviser to the MoIA. These meetings provided information on the international support to the police reform process in Moldova.

From 25-27 October, the Mission organized and financed a study visit to the Police Service of Northern Ireland by officials from the MoIA and a representative of civil society. The visit, which was organized in co-operation with the Department of Justice of Northern Ireland, was in support of the MoIA's *Police Reform Road Map* which has been developed with the assistance of the European Union. The Mission financed or otherwise assisted the participation of MoIA and police officials in other OSCE-sponsored events outside Moldova.

In November the Mission arranged a study visit to the Turkish National Centre of Forensic Medicine and Turkish Human Rights Centre for four forensic medical experts from Chisinau and Tiraspol. This was followed later in the month by a conference in Moldova on modern methods used in forensic examination. These activities were aimed at strengthening capacities and co-operation among forensic experts from both banks of the Dniester/Nistru River and at developing their skills to examine and document cases of torture.

Training Police Officers on European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) Judgments

In May and June, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIA and the General Prosecutors' Office, held training seminars for police officers to develop capacities and skills necessary to avoid further convictions of the Republic Moldova by the ECHR.

Social Re-integration of Ex Officers and Warrant Officers of the Carabineri

In September, implementation started of a Mission project for the social re-integration of ex military officers and warrant officers of the National Army, Carabineri and Border Guard

Service of Moldova. The project, funded by Sweden and the United States, assists the ex military personnel to gain worthwhile civilian employment and is in support of re-structuring and re-organization as part of security sector reforms. Participation in the scheme is also offered to ex members of analogous Transdniestrian structures as a confidence and security building measure.

Policing Public Assemblies

During 2010, the Mission continued to support civil society monitoring of the policing of assemblies in Moldova and to strengthen capacity and commitment of law enforcement bodies to promote the right to freedom of assembly and respond to assemblies in accordance with international human rights and security standards.

On 3 June, the Mission signed an implementing partner agreement with a local NGO on a project to enhance police capacity to promote the right to freedom of assembly and respond to assemblies in accordance with international human rights and security standards. The project, funded by the German government, included a study visit to Poland in August by middle and senior ranking police officers to assist in the development of police training and best practice in this area.

In November, in the run-up to parliamentary elections in Moldova, the Mission supported three seminars for representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) on maintaining public order during electoral periods. Three further such seminars were held in December 2010. In total, some 1,000 police officers were trained. The seminars were held with the support of a local NGO.

Anti Trafficking and Gender

The Mission's Anti Trafficking Officer held monthly technical co-ordination meetings for international and local officials and NGOs involved in the wider effort to combat THB in Moldova. Local and District level police officials took part in these meetings.

The Mission has worked with various national and international partners to strengthen the capacity of the police to protect and assist victims of trafficking, combat gender-based violence, prevent child pornography, and deal with domestic violence.

On 1 and 2 March, the Mission, in co-operation with the UNODC and the Moldovan National Institute of Justice, conducted two one-day training seminars for 40 judges and prosecutors on international and domestic standards in handling anti-trafficking cases.

From 4-5 and 11-12 October, the Mission, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the National Institute of Justice, held two training seminars for 50 judges, prosecutors and lawyers on preventing and combating domestic violence and trafficking in human beings on the basis of international standards and national legislation.

From 29 November to 3 December, the Mission held a five-day training seminar on proactive investigations, interviewing techniques and international co-operation in trafficking cases for 25 front-line police officers, students and professors of Moldova's Police Academy. The seminar was conducted in partnership with the Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons (CCTIP) under the MoIA and Moldova's Police Academy.

Drug Trafficking

On 8-9 July, the Mission facilitated the attendance of Moldovan officials at the OSCE Conference on "Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Strengthening Control of Precursor Chemicals" in Vienna (see also Chapter 2).

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4.8 The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

Background

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE PCU) acts according to the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE and the Government of Ukraine of 19 July 1999. The aim of this co-operation initiated between the OSCE and the Ukrainian authorities is to support Ukraine in adapting legislation, structures and processes to the requirements of a modern democracy. This co-operation focuses on the planning, implementation and monitoring of projects between relevant authorities of Ukraine and the OSCE and its institutions. Such projects may cover all aspects of OSCE activities and may involve governmental as well as non-governmental bodies of Ukraine. The OSCE PCU's police-related activities are implemented through its Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme and Cross-Dimensional Programme.

In accordance with the MoU, the Co-ordinator's staff is composed of a core of internationally and locally hired staff, as well as internationally or locally hired experts and technical staff required for the implementation of the projects. The size of the Co-ordinator's expert staff may change as required by projects. In 2010, the total number of international staff funded under the Unified Budget was three.

Prevention of Torture and Ill-Treatment in Detention Facilities

The PCU continued to support the development of national monitoring mechanisms against torture and ill-treatment (NPM) in the form of regular visits of mobile monitoring groups (MMGs) comprised of representatives of the civil society and police officers. The PCU fostered the development of a concrete, coherent and detailed road map for the full and proper implementation of the NPM in the national legislation and policy, and facilitated the sustainable development of the MMG system within the MoI of Ukraine.

However, despite the efforts of the civil society, international community and members of Parliament, monitoring visits to the MoI detention facilities remained largely suspended throughout the reporting period. Therefore NMG visits dropped from more than 320 in 2009 to only 10 in 2010. The NMGs could only remain active in three regions (Zhytomyr, Vinnitsia and Chernigiv regions). The MoI explained the suspension of most visits due to organizational changes in the MoI in the spring of 2010, in particular with the elimination of the specialized offices within the Ministry that were responsible for the co-ordination and facilitation of MMG activities. According to the MoI this required the modification of the way visits were organized and conducted and the reconsideration of the whole philosophy of such visits. During a meeting with the Ministry, the PCU received assurances that the MMG activities would be resumed in 2011 based on new concepts.

On 2-3 November 2010, the “Third East European Conference on National Preventive Mechanisms, Combating and Investigating Ill-treatment”, took place in Odessa. The event, which was organized by the PCU in cooperation with the Council of Europe/European Union Joint Programme on Combating Ill-treatment and Impunity in South Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine, gathered 70 participants from nine participating States, experts from the OSCE and the Council of Europe as well as Ukrainian civil servants, police and law-enforcement officers. The event was devoted to the issues of enhancing the NPMs in Ukraine; familiarizing the governmental agencies of Ukraine involved in the deprivation of freedom with the NPM concept and best practices; gaining valuable experience from other East European countries in implementing the OPCAT; and developing broader co-operation between Ukrainian authorities and civil society in preventing torture and ill-treatment. The conference resulted in concrete recommendations and policy proposals on furthering the OPCAT implementation, and improving ill-treatment investigation procedures.

Trafficking in Human Beings

During 2010, the OSCE PCU implemented a number of activities aimed at assisting Ukrainian authorities in combating trafficking in human beings. These activities were conducted within the framework of projects funded from both the OSCE’s Unified Budget and ExB contributions. The expertise of various OSCE institutions, including the SPMU, was used in designing and implementing some of these activities, as described below.

In line with Ukraine’s State Programme on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, which stipulates the improvement of national anti-trafficking legislation as one of its primary tasks, the PCU provided legislative assistance to Ukrainian authorities focusing on the finalization of a comprehensive anti-trafficking law and the development of a new State Anti-Trafficking Programme for 2011-2015. During the reporting period, the PCU supported the Interagency Working Group responsible for drafting these anti-trafficking documents. The drafts were to be reviewed by the relevant national actors in 2011.

The PCU, in co-operation with the Ministry for Family, Youth and Sports continued with the implementation of a three-year project on the development of a state-led National Referral Mechanism (NRM). During the reporting period, two NRM pilot models were adopted and have been tested in the Chernivtsi and Donetsk regions. To facilitate this testing, capacity-building training activities for over 200 representatives of regional NRM stakeholders, including front-line and specialized police units, were carried out, with over 100 trainers trained to cascade the acquired knowledge and skills on a sustainable basis at the regional, and national level. The relevant training curricula for the stakeholder institutions were being adopted, to be used as of the academic year 2011. Two monitoring visits by representatives of both NRM governmental stakeholders on a national level, including police and international organizations were made to the pilot regions in November 2010. As a result of these visits, members of the NRM Monitoring Group were going to submit reports that would serve as a basis for the national recommendations on which of the two pilot models could be used most effectively throughout Ukraine.

As part of its efforts to support the development of the Ukrainian National Referral Mechanism, the PCU, in co-operation with the Mol organized during May and June eight one-day training course for the Heads of the Regional Departments of Precinct Police Services in the Cherkassy, Chernihiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Poltava and Sumy regions and in the city of Kyiv, followed by 48 training courses for field level precinct police inspectors in the above mentioned regions. In total, over 1,100 participants benefited from these courses. Furthermore, meetings, organized in co-operation with the regional anti-trafficking NGOs, aimed at encouraging precinct police inspectors to strengthen their outreach work in local communities and be more proactive in the prevention of human trafficking as well as in identifying and referring victims of THB to further assistance.

From 16-19 November, the PCU, in co-operation with the SPMU, facilitated a study visit for Ukrainian law enforcement authorities to Germany for sharing experience and best practice in the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking in the context of the upcoming EURO-2012 football championship in Ukraine. Eight representatives from the Ukrainian Mol, State Border Guard Service and State Security Service participated in the trip.

Throughout the year the PCU also provided assistance in translating some 30 criminal files obtained by the Ukrainian authorities within the mutual legal assistance process.

PCU also facilitated English language courses for 12 key anti-trafficking staff of the Mol.

In order to raise awareness of the crime of human trafficking, the PCU at the request of the Ministry of Interior supported the posting of 100 billboards in the Dnipropetrovsk region and the printing of 15,000 information cards in the Zhytomyr region showing the phone numbers of local anti-trafficking police units. In addition, the PCU facilitated the participation of the representatives from the Ukrainian Mol in the “Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference on Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude” organized by the OSR in Vienna (see also 3.5).

Benefiting from the OSCE Charity Ball funds, the PCU in co-operation with the Ukrainian Criminal Police for Children Matters and a local NGO developed a programme for direct social and psychological assistance to children at high risk of being trafficked and facilitated the repairing of children-related facilities of the law enforcement Reception and Referral Centre for Minors in the Mykolayiv region of Ukraine.

Domestic Violence

During 2010, the PCU continued to assist the Ukrainian Government in the implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Domestic Violence”. Building on the 2007-2009 activities with regard to the development of a draft specialized police training course on combating domestic violence, the PCU in co-operation with Precinct Police Department of the Mol continued to conduct a number of field visits in June and August, to monitor the implementation of the course in the pilot regions, with a view to finalize it in 2011.

On 26-27 August, the PCU also supported a two-day working meeting on combating domestic violence for public security police officers and police educational institutions, held in the Dnipropetrovsk State University of the Mol. Participants discussed the results of the implementation of the draft specialized course as well as the functioning of the interactive training room, established with PCU support in the university. As a positive outcome, it was noted that by August 2010 over 700 precinct police officers from Dnipropetrovsk region had benefited from the interactive training course.

To familiarize police educational institutions from other regions of Ukraine with the course and its interactive component, the PCU facilitated the production of one hundred DVDs with roles plays performed in the interactive video training room of Dnipropetrovsk State University of Interior. In addition, at the request of the Mol, the PCU facilitated the publication of 15,000 copies of methodological recommendations on combating domestic violence, to be used by the precinct police inspectors.

Upon request from the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports, the PCU facilitated the finalization and publishing of 2,500 copies of the brochure “Programme of corrective work with domestic violence perpetrators”, which was developed on the basis of best practices in the field available in the OSCE region. To facilitate the implementation of the corrective programme, during March-April 2010, the PCU in co-operation with the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports conducted a series of 12 two-day training courses for specialists working with domestic violence perpetrators. During the courses more than 340

psychologists and social workers from all regions of Ukraine studied psychological peculiarities of domestic violence perpetrators and obtained professional skills for correcting perpetrators' aggressive behaviour. To raise effectiveness of addressing domestic violence, training courses also focused on enhancing co-operation between social workers and precinct police inspectors.

In October and November, the PCU, upon request from the Ministry for Family, Youth and Sports, supported five field visits of a multi-agency expert group to selected regions of Ukraine. During the visits, the representatives from the Ministry for Family, Youth and Sports, the Mol, the State Institute for Family and Youth Development and the State Social Services discussed practical co-operation between social service providers and the police in providing such corrective services in Zaporizhia, Ternopol, Zhytomyr and the Kyiv regions and in the city of Sevastopol. The outcomes of the field visits, including good practices and lessons learned, were discussed at a national workshop on the implementation of the corrective programmes, held in December 2010.

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SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

4.9 The OSCE Office in Baku

Background

The Police Assistance Programme (PAP) for Azerbaijan is based upon a needs assessment conducted by the SPMU in 2003. The assessment had identified three main areas of policing that required international support: the development of a community policing model; a review of the curriculum at the Centre for Police Induction Training; the introduction of best practice-based teaching methods; and the development and introduction of a modern curriculum for traffic police training.

Since the initial introduction of the PAP, further activities, programmes and projects have been implemented, and the Office succeeded to maintain the amount of resources devoted to police assistance. In 2010, the police-related activities of the Office were implemented by five international and four national mission members.

Police Education

On 5-6 May, the Office participated in an AEPC (Association of European Police Colleges) Conference in Tbilisi that was dedicated to issues related to the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in the sphere of police education. At a side-event, the Office met with the Georgian Minister of Internal Affairs and other senior Ministry staff to discuss regional police co-operation.

On 16-17 June, the Office on invitation of the AEPC, attended the annual conference and governing board meeting in Istanbul. The conference was dedicated to police education at the university level, problems and perspectives.

Community Policing

Consistent with the OSCE visits conducted at the end of 2009, and following consultations with the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Office developed a project that aimed at facilitating the effective introduction of modern community policing practices in ten project sites (Mingechevir, Shirvan, Ganja, Gazakh, Tar-Tar, Yevlakh, Shabran, Khachmaz, Guba, Narimanov district of Baku) of Azerbaijan.

From 5-11 April, the Office facilitated a study visit of fifteen senior police officers to Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. The participants met with their respective counterparts and learned about the implementation of community policing principles in Turkey. During the visits, emphasis was given to topics related to police-media relations, the inclusion of NGO's and other interested parties in the community Policing Project and effective tools to build reliable police-public partnerships.

On 16 April, the Office attended a ceremony dedicated to the establishment of a Citizen Advisory Group (CAG) in Lankaran district. The establishment of CAG's contribute to spreading the community policing philosophy throughout the country and enable the active participation of the civil society in crime prevention.

On 21 April, the Office held a regional community policing workshop in Ganja. The workshop brought together senior police officers of Ganja, Mingechevir, Yevlakh, Tar-Tar and Gazakh cities and regions to discuss the implementation of community policing and its perspectives in Azerbaijan. The workshop was also a preparatory meeting for the first International Community Policing Conference to be held in Baku on 10-11 June 2010.

On 3 May, the Office's new community expert was deployed to Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (NAR) to continue the community policing initiative that started in March 2010.

On 18 May, two of the Office's community policing experts gave presentations at the Police Academy on the subjects of community policing and domestic violence.

From 24-27 May, two of the Office's community policing experts escorted a group of six senior Azerbaijani officials to Skopje to observe community policing practices in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The activity, conducted in co-operation with the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje, focused on the development of community advisory groups as well as how to best institutionalize the direction of community policing at the national and local headquarters level.

On 10-11 June, the Office facilitated the first "International Community Policing Conference" in Azerbaijan. International experts shared their experiences with their Azerbaijani counterparts. The conference was attended by some 100 representatives of various Ministries, Government agencies, civil society groups, police, NGO's and the media.

Between 30 June and 2 July, the Office organized the celebration of Police Open Days in Mingechevir, Quba, Khachmaz and Shabran. This annual event was established with the support of the Office as part of the Community Policing Project since 2006, and became a major community-wide event in Azerbaijan.

On 7-20 July, the Office had a series of meetings with the chiefs of neighbourhood policing at the Mingechevir, Gazakh, Yevlakh, Ganja and Sheki project sites. During the meetings, the Office's police expert made presentations on community policing and neighbourhood policing. The presentations focused on two key elements of community policing: partnerships and problem solving, and discussed the role of community advisory groups and neighbourhood police in the implementation of the community policing project.

On 20-21 July, the Office conducted a theoretical training on community policing for neighbourhood police officers of Nakhchivan city. The training was attended by 16 middle-rank officers, and covered current international best practices in community policing such as the implementation of police-community partnership and functions of citizens advisory groups.

On 22 July, the Office held a regional community policing workshop in Khachmaz. The workshop brought together senior police officers from Khachmaz, Guba and Shabran cities and the regions to discuss the implementation of community policing and its perspectives in Azerbaijan. The workshop was a follow-up meeting of the first international community policing conference in June 2010.

On 13-23 August, the Office's community police expert resident in Mingechevir conducted an "Anti-Drugs Seminar" for Police officers of Mingechevir and Yevlakh. The seminar brought together relevant officers and neighbourhood Police officers of the Departments, included presentations on anti-drug activities and vehicle search, and shared the practices of other participating States.

On 30 September, the Office delivered a one-day training session on crime scene control and investigation techniques to a group of 18 middle ranking police officers of Nakhchivan.

On 1 December, the Office conducted an anti-drug seminar for school children at the Technical High School in Mingechevir city. The Office gave a presentation to over 60 upper grade students and school staff of the best practices implemented by police and schools in preventing drug abuse.

From 1-3 December, the Office, in collaboration with the OSCE Mission in Serbia, facilitated a study visit for five Azerbaijani senior police officials to Belgrade. During the visit the participants became familiar with the OSCE Mission in Serbia's law-enforcement activities, met with the General Director of Uniformed Police and representatives of the Serbian Police Academy in Sremska Kamenica, and visited the Belgrade City Police Department. The participants learned about best practices of building police-public partnerships in Serbia and exchanged views on issues related to crime prevention.

On 13 December, the Office met with the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (NAR), Lieutenant-General Ahmad Ahmadov. Participants of the meeting discussed the results of community policing activities jointly undertaken by the Office and the NAR Ministry of Internal Affairs as well as areas of future co-operation. The Minister declared the project as completed by the end of 2010.

Gender-related Issues

As part of the ongoing activities to improve gender mainstreaming in policing, the Office conducted round tables on 15-16 December in Ganja, on 21-22 December in Shabran and on 24-25 December in Lankaran. In order to ensure greater involvement of women in policing, the Office brought together police officers to discuss the gaps in the recruitment process, including background checks and personal interviews.

These round table events were demonstrations of the renewed focus on gender and domestic violence, where the Office was prepared to assist the Government of Azerbaijan in the implementation of the recently adopted law on domestic violence.

Freedom of Assembly – Development of Professional Capacity for Urban Police

In 2010, the Office continued providing a series of activities on Public Assembly Management training that built on previous efforts, starting in 2005.

While the project preliminary focused on Baku police only, participants, upon the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, also included members from the Internal Troops. In the framework of the project, two parallel seminars were held on 10-20 May in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, and on 22 November-3 December in Ganja city. The first seminar focused on theoretical lessons based on discussions and working group activities, while the second seminar included coaching exercises dealing with practical demonstrations of Public Assembly Management.

On 27 July, the Working Group on Freedom of Assembly, consisting of representatives of the Office and Baku city executive authority, met to discuss the processing of notification of authorities about public assemblies and the list of venues designated by the BCEP for demonstrations in the capital city.

In addition, the Office monitored a number of demonstration attempts before the Parliamentary Elections in November 2010.

On 19-22 September, the Office, in co-operation with the Hungarian National Police, organized a study visit for senior officials of the Public Order Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and senior representatives of the Baku city executive authority to Budapest.

The four-day visit aimed to give an in-depth overview of the management of public assemblies during demonstrations. During the visit, the delegates met the representatives of the Hungarian Police, the Parliament, Budapest city authorities and NGOs.

Anti-Corruption

On 26 October, the Office attended a round table dedicated to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2010. The event also included a discussion of the role of Azerbaijani Law-enforcement Agencies in the implementation of the National Strategy on Increasing Transparency and Combating Corruption.

Organized Crime

On 17-18 March, the Office's Senior Police Advisor visited Georgia to meet with high-ranking officials of the Georgian law-enforcement agencies and international organizations. During the visit the advisor met with the Director of Department of Patrol Police, the Rector and Deputy Rector of the Police Academy, the Head of Euro-Atlantic Integration Unit, the Head of Project Management Team of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Chief of IOM Mission to Georgia and the EUSR Border Support Team. During the meetings, the parties discussed current and planned activities of the Office's Politico-Military Unit in Azerbaijan and identified areas of future regional co-operation in the Caucasus region. The findings of the meetings were going to be used to develop various projects on border management and cross-border co-operation, anti-trafficking of narcotics and combating other types of organized crime in the region.

Terrorism

On 18-20 January, the Office facilitated the visit of relevant members of the Azerbaijani Government to observe the International Bomb Data Centre Working Group (IBDCWG) meeting in Zurich, Switzerland. The Office organized the visit to introduce Azerbaijan as an observer member of the IBDCWG as well as discussing the adaptation and installation of D-Fuze software for a possible Azerbaijani National Bomb Data Centre by appropriate agencies.

From 12-18 June, the Office facilitated the participation of Azerbaijan Government officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Security at the meeting of the IBDCWG in Puerto Rico.

From 5-7 October, the Office organized a study visit for officials of the Ministries of National Security and Foreign Affairs as well as the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) to London. In co-operation with the London Metropolitan Police, the three-day visit allowed participants to gain an overview of the management of the National Bomb Data Centre.

On 11-12 February, the Office attended and facilitated the participation of three relevant Azerbaijani government officials at the public-private expert workshop on protecting non-nuclear critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attacks held in Vienna.

On 27-28 May, the Office and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in an ATU-organized workshop on promoting the ICAO public key directory in Vienna.

On 7 June, the Office attended an event dedicated to social and political aspects of terror, organized by the "World of Democratic Azerbaijan" Party. The event was followed by the presentation of a book "Principles and features of special service agencies' activity in the combat against international terrorism."

Cyber Security/Cyber Crime

On 7-8 September, the Office and the ATU organized the First National Expert Workshop on “Comprehensive Approaches to Cyber Security” in Baku. The conference comprised four sessions that included various topics such as international practices on legal frameworks, threats and trends of cyber crime and encouraged the co-operation of Government and civil society in the field of cyber-security. International experts from the ATU, the Council of Europe, NATO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Cyber Crime Institute, and New Scotland Yard shared their experiences with over seventy representatives of various Government agencies, civil society groups, police and NGOs. The workshop concluded that implementation of the Convention would require new changes, including updating current criminal legislation, revisions of procedures, the creation of more efficient law enforcement measures and better regulations of co-operation with all relevant stakeholders.

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 27-28 January, the Office and the visiting special representative and representatives of the ODIHR, attended the training sessions on the “Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings for Judges and Prosecutors”. On behalf of the ODIHR, the event was organized by the “Azerbaijan Migration Centre”, a domestic NGO. Over 40 judicial candidates were informed about the legal aspects of counter trafficking, protection of victims’ rights, as well as the obligations of the judiciary and law-enforcement.

On 19 February, the Office hosted the first Trafficking in Human Beings co-ordination meeting of 2010, which brought together key international actors active in anti-trafficking, including representatives of ILO, IOM and the U.S. Embassy. The meeting focused on the co-ordination of anti-trafficking activities in 2010, and participants agreed on co-ordination tools and the division of activities into three major categories: prosecution, prevention and public awareness of THB.

On 30 March, the Office participated in the “ILO Sensitization Seminar on Human Trafficking and Forced Labor”, and gave a presentation on the OSCE action to combat trafficking in human beings and national referral mechanism. The Ministry of Tourism initiated the workshop to bring together over 20 tourism and travel agencies who have regular contacts with clients travelling internationally.

On 8-9 April, the Office participated in the regional consultations of anti-trafficking NGOs organized by IOM. The event aimed to build bridges among NGOs of countries of origin and destination for victims of trafficking. Participants included representatives of Anti-Trafficking NGOs from Azerbaijan, Turkey, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and UAE who shared information to further improve co-operation.

On 1 June, the Office participated in the Anti-trafficking Steering Committee meeting. The Committee comprises the representatives of the ILO, IOM, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. During the meeting the parties exchanged information and co-ordinated activities on anti-trafficking.

On 2-3 June, the Office participated in a workshop on the strengthening of a comprehensive anti-trafficking response in Azerbaijan organized by ILO/ICMPD. The workshop was attended by high- ranking officials of all state agencies and civil society members involved in anti-trafficking.

On 17-18 June, the Office attended the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference organized by the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (see Chapter 2).

On 23 August, the Office attended the opening ceremony of the International Day of the Victims of Trafficking organized by the "Clean World" Public Union. The intent of the event was to raise awareness of the situation regarding trafficking in Human beings in Azerbaijan.

On 9 September, the Office met with the IOM to discuss the forthcoming anti-trafficking activities in the field of prosecution of the crime and protection of victims of trafficking. The parties agreed on joint seminars to be conducted for the regional law-enforcement agencies and other members of the National Action Plan to Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings.

On 12-14 October, the Office, together with experts from ODIHR, SPMU, IOM and the Hungarian National Police conducted sensitization workshops on human trafficking and forced labour for regional law-enforcement agencies in Lankaran and Khachmaz cities.

On 15 October, the Office attended the round table on "Prevention and Reduction of Statelessness" co-organized by the UNHCR, the Council of Europe and the Azerbaijan Migration Centre.

On 28-29 October, the Office participated in the Annual Meeting of the Anti-Trafficking Focal Points, followed by the Regional Meeting of National Co-ordinators from South East Europe and Southern Caucasus.

Pursuant to information received on the alleged labour exploitation of several labour migrants from Turkey, on 4 November, the Office together with IOM, ILO and the Turkish Embassy met with 13 labour migrants from Turkey whose labour rights were allegedly violated by an employer. Immediate relief, such as board and lodging was provided by the IOM. With the support of the international community and intervention of the Turkish Embassy, the migrants received their entitlements and left the country on 10 and 14 November respectively.

On 14 December, the Office, the OSR, IOM and the Ministry of Internal Affairs conducted a sensitization workshop in Mingechevir city. The workshop addressed human trafficking and forced labour from the perspective of regional front-line officials and civil society who are most likely to have the first and most direct contact with victims of trafficking and traffickers themselves.

Border Security- and Management

On 12-13 July, the Office facilitated the participation of Azerbaijani Government officials from the State Border Services and State Customs Committee at the "Regional Seminar on Promoting Integrity in Customs and Border Services in Central Asia and the South Caucasus" in Almaty.

On 13 July, the Office held a meeting with the Deputy Chief of the State Border Service. Participants discussed the issues of future co-operation, such as, joined training activities and a presentation of the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept.

On 13-17 September, the Office facilitated the participation of Azerbaijani Government officials from the State Customs Committee in the Seminar on "Human Rights and Border Control" held by OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe.

On 12-14 October, the Office attended and supported the participation of Azerbaijan's National Focal Points in the Annual Meeting of the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Point Network. Azerbaijan's National Focal Points were represented by four relevant institutions: State Border Service, Customs Committee, Ministry of National Security and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

4.10 The OSCE Office in Yerevan

Background

The Office in Yerevan contributes to the development of democratic institutions in the country, strengthening civil society, and promoting OSCE standards and principles.

Police Reform

In 2009, under the auspices of the Armenian National Security Council, a Working Group on the Police Reform had been established, and the Deputy Head of the Police had been elected as its Chair. The Group had been tasked to develop a comprehensive Police Reform Package and within four months of its establishment it had prepared and submitted to the Government a *Police Reform Concept Paper and Activity Plan for 2010-2011*. Surveys and strategy papers prepared with the support of the Office had been used as a basis for the Reform Concept. On 1 April 2010 the Reform Package was approved by the Government.

The Activity Plan covers eleven areas, which need improvement. Some of the areas, such as the Introduction of a New Passport System, require rather technical support, whereas others, such as Educational Reform, Strengthening Trust in the Police, Community Policing, Gender Issues, have a decisive and determining importance in ensuring sustainability of the Armenian Police democratization process.

On 1 June, upon the adoption of the Reform Package, the Office organized a presentation of the Package to the OSCE Participating States in Vienna. The presentation was made by the Deputy Head of the Police and the Advisor to the President.

On 18 June, the Office facilitated parliamentary hearings of the police reform with the view to introduce to the Deputies the details of the reform process and emphasize the importance of democratic oversight of the reforms by the Parliament.

From 18-26 July, the Office organized a study tour of the Police Reform Team to Estonia and Finland. The delegation was composed of high ranking officers responsible for the implementation of the Armenian Police Reform. The aim of the trip was to familiarize the Reform Team with the Estonian and Finnish police reforms, particularly with the establishment of community policing, and structural and educational reforms.

Throughout 2010, the Office organized a series of round tables in Yerevan and Armenian provinces to raise awareness of ongoing reforms among citizens, ordinary police officers and the international community.

On 24-25 November, the Office hosted a visit by the OSCE Senior Police Adviser. The main purpose of his visit was to get first-hand information about the course of the comprehensive police reform launched in Armenia. During his visit, the SPA met with the Armenian Prime Minister, the Chief of Staff of the Presidential Administration, the Head of the Police, the Secretary of the Security Council, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Defence, National Security and Internal Affairs of the National Assembly. During the meetings the OSCE delegation was informed that the Police Reform Action Plan for 2010-2011 was only the first stage of the reform and that the Government, realizing that the reform is a long-term process, would continue the process until 2015.

Furthermore, the Office, in the course of 2010, actively assisted the authorities in elaborating the concept of the new criminal procedure code which was to be finalized by the end of March 2011.

The Office, in co-operation with the OSCE/ODIHR, also held a number of events devoted to criminal proceedings, with the main focus on pre-trial rights. Legal opinions on the amendments to the criminal procedure code and the concept of the new code were provided. The Office supported the elaboration of the fair trial manual for judges and the commentaries to the decisions of the Cassation Court.

On 27 April, the Office, in co-operation with the ODIHR, organized a seminar on the reform of pre-trial proceedings. Discussions were based on the findings of the OSCE/ODIHR trial monitoring report on Armenia.

In November, a seminar on the provisions and new conceptual issues of the new criminal procedure code was organized.

Police Educational Reform

Within the framework of the Police Reform assistance programme, the Office supports yet another systemic breakthrough in the policing area – the modernization of the police educational system, both the structure and content, to bring it in line with international standards. This highly demanding task has been realized by a think-tank of police and OSCE experts. As a result a new six month basic police training programme was designed. The structure and content of the new basic police training programme was positively assessed by the Working Group members and also by police practitioners from regions during the special meeting at Police Training Centre in Kanaker on 14 October.

The basic teaching materials (lesson plans, power-point presentations, materials for practical exercises, different supportive informational materials etc.) on 28 new training topics, which had been included in the new basic police training programme, were compiled and provided to the Armenian Police Training Centre.

The first draft of a new two-year Armenian police educational programme has been analyzed and reviewed. At the end of 2010 the designated Working Group was working on a police educational programme for a bachelor degree.

Community Policing

In Armenia initial experience in introducing community policing (CP) was gained through the OSCE-supported pilot project in the Arabkir district of Yerevan launched in 2007. The aim of the project was to tailor the CP model to the Armenian context. As a result, when in 2010 the Government geared to a comprehensive reform of the Police, one of its cornerstones was the establishment of community and service-oriented policing. The Office was recognized as one of the main partners in supporting the introduction of democratic policing practices in Armenia. According to the reform timeline, the cascading of CP was to start in the Arabkir pilot zone to cover the entire territory of Yerevan, and to be expanded thereafter to the provinces of the country.

However, the lack of understanding of the new CP model made it necessary to conduct a series of provincial awareness-raising round tables to “prepare the ground” for the upcoming changes. It was agreed with the Armenian Police to start with the awareness-raising activities in four of the provinces in 2010. By the end of 2010, five round tables were held in Lori Marz, town of Vanadzor (27-28 August); Shirak Marz, town of Gyumri (22-23 October); Vayots Dzor Marz, town of Jermuk (19-20 November); and Armavir Marz, Armavir (0-11 December). The round tables focused on familiarizing the attendees with the principles of democratic policing; the application of those principles in the community policing format; and lessons learned from the CP pilot project in Arabkir.

The experience of the Arabkir CP unit was introduced by the former Head of the Unit. As a person who was involved in the process from the very onset he had the first-hand information, and was in the best position to tell about the challenges and advantages of CP in Armenia. The round tables were also attended by the Deputy Head of the Arabkir Police Department, who had been in charge of supervising the CP Unit from its inception and who was engaged in the elaboration of the Community Policing Concept of Armenia. The presence of the two officers who had been in the front line of this undertaking was very conducive to building trust among their provincial colleagues as well as citizens.

The culminating part of the round tables, however, was the modelling of Citizens' Advisory Groups. The representatives from the public were asked to form *ad hoc* CAGs, discuss among themselves the security-related problems confronting them in their respective communities, identifying the most pressing ones. After group discussions, they identified problems which needed to be brought up with the police participants and to come up with joint solutions. This exercise was invariably exciting for the participants, as involvement of the public in police-related matters was unprecedented in Armenia. Most important, the exercise dispelled scepticism among the participants about the feasibility of this joint problem-solving approach.

The round tables were attended by some 112 participants, among them 60 police officers and 52 civil society members.

As a supplementary component, with the view to strengthen the institute of public relations of the Armenian Police, the Office donated 15 computers for PR officers to use in police departments, including all provincial departments.

Police-Media Relations

Based on the recommendation of the 2009 round-tables on the improvement of police-media relations, the Office, in 2010, conducted training course on the freedom of information for police officers in four Armenian provinces.

The main objective of the courses was to provide police officers with information on national and international legal instruments regulating the sphere of the freedom of information. The training agenda was a well-planned mix of presentations, reports, discussions and informal meetings. Topics covered during the training included presentations on national regulations and international tools regulating the freedom of information, applicable case law of the ECHR, as well as practical role-plays simulating, for instance, the writing of a letter providing inquired information.

In addition, the Office supported the elaboration of specialized guidelines for police officers dealing with media.

Cyber Security/Cyber Crime

On 18-21 July, the Office facilitated a study tour to Finland and Estonia for the Police Reform Team focussing on various aspects of organized crime, and in particular, cyber crime.

Witness Protection

The Office supported a study of the legislative provisions relating to procedural safeguards for witness protection in light of the European standards and their implementation in northern regions of Armenia.

Trafficking in Human Beings

Aiming at strengthening the capacity of the Law Enforcement Agencies in combating trafficking, and based on the Training Needs Assessment conducted in Armenia by OSCE, ILO and UNDP offices, the OSCE Office in Yerevan supported national experts in designing and adopting the law enforcement training of trainers methodology.

During 2010, a number of seminars, training courses, round table discussions were conducted by the office on anti-trafficking-related issues for law enforcement officers, advocates, prosecutors, labour inspectors, etc.

On 22-23 January, the OSCE-supported the Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit (ATRSU) in conducting a two-day seminar in the city of Armavir for anti-trafficking social and law enforcement actors from the Armavir and Aragatsotn provinces. The ATRSU had been established by the OSCE Office in Yerevan at the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues.

In March, the Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit (ATRSU) published its 2009 Annual Report on the assistance to victims of trafficking and trafficking cases-related court hearings in Armenia. The report includes analysis of the monitoring in the mentioned areas carried out by the ATRSU lawyer and social services consultant during 2009. The report includes a list of findings and recommendations for consideration when designing further activities and/or prioritizing necessary interventions by both national and international anti-trafficking actors in the country. The Report was presented at a round table discussion in late March involving national anti-trafficking actors revising the Armenian Anti-Trafficking National Action Plan for 2010-2012.

The *Anti-Trafficking Training Manual for Law Enforcement Agencies in Armenia* was published with support of the OSCE, ILO and UNDP. The training manual was developed for all law enforcement anti-trafficking actors, including prosecutors, police, judges, border guards and labour inspectors and was distributed among all the interested anti-trafficking actors in early April. A training of trainers will be conducted on the basis of the manual to ensure a smooth introduction of the manual into the curricula of the training schools of the different law-enforcement entities. This will contribute to the development of a locally-owned and managed training programme that serves the needs of all Armenian law enforcement entities responsible for the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking and the protection of victims.

The Training Manual was presented on 26 May. The Deputy Minister of Justice, officials representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Police and the Prosecutor General's Office opened the event and stressed the importance of the publication for strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders to combat trafficking in humans.

On 20 August, the ATRSU, operating within a joint OSCE/Ministry of Labour and Social Issues project, conducted a one-day seminar in Yerevan for the advocates of the Chamber of Advocates of the Republic of Armenia. The aim of the seminar was to build up the capacities of the Armenian advocates when dealing with trafficking cases.

On 14-15 September and 27-28 September the ATRSU conducted two-day seminars in the cities of Gyumri and Goris for the staff of the MLSI social childcare centres. The aim of the seminars was to build up the capacities of the staff of these centres when dealing with trafficking cases, particularly with regard to prevention of human trafficking and victim's identification and referral. Similar events were conducted for the staff of the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues's (MLSI) social childcare centres in Dilijan and Yerevan on October 12-13 and October 19.

Drug Trafficking

From 8-9 July, the Office facilitated the participation of a representative of the Armenian Police at the conference on “Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Strengthening Control of Precursor Chemicals” in Vienna, organized by the SPMU (see also II.1.1).

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CENTRAL ASIA

4.11 The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat

Background

In accordance with its mandate, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat assists the Host Country in implementing OSCE principles and commitments and promotes the Host Country's co-operation with the OSCE. In 2010, police and law enforcement related activities were dealt with by two international and three national staff members. The Centre was able to further enhance its co-operation with the Ministry of Interior and the Police Academy under the Ministry of Interior of Turkmenistan.

Capacity-building Activities

In 2010, the Centre embarked on drafting an article-by-article commentary on the Criminal Procedure Code of Turkmenistan which was expected to be finalized at the beginning of 2011.

In summer, the Centre facilitated a three-day study visit of five representatives of Turkmenistan's Mol and the Police Academy to Lithuania to exchange information and best practices in police education and curriculum development. The participants were briefed on the Lithuanian Police structure, recruitment principles, police training institutions and international co-operation programmes during a visit to the Interior Ministry's Police Department. The delegation also visited the Department's forensic sciences centre. In Trakai, the delegation got acquainted with the Lithuanian Police School staff and curriculum. The study tour also included a visit to the Mykolas Romeris University in Kaunas, where the participants were familiarized with the basic police training programme of Lithuania and visited a crime scene simulation classroom. The study visit was jointly organized by the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, the SPMU and the Government of Lithuania.

As a follow-up to the above-mentioned study trip, the Centre, in close co-operation with the SPMU, organized a two-day round table aimed at familiarizing representatives of Turkmenistan with best practices and lessons learned in the field of police training in other OSCE participating States. During the event, held at the beginning of October, about 20 officials from the Mol and the Police Academy of Turkmenistan discussed different models of police education (including curriculum development and development of basic, specialized and in-service training) and of selecting and recruiting police staff. They also learned about OSCE police education assistance programmes in other OSCE participating States. International experts representing the Czech Republic, Hungary, Turkey and Ukraine as well as two OSCE Police Advisers were invited to share their expertise with their counterparts from Turkmenistan.

On 20-22 July, the Centre facilitated the participation of two representatives from the Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor's Office in a regional OSCE/UNODC workshop on international co-operation in criminal matters, organized by the SPMU in Astana.

On 16-17 September, the Centre facilitated the participation of two government officials from the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defence of Turkmenistan in the "OSCE Meeting on Combating illicit SALW trafficking in Central Asia", held in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

During the year, the Centre, in co-operation with the MoI and the Police Academy of Turkmenistan, organized two seminars for law-enforcement officials, Police Academy professors and students on the international standards for the treatment of prisoners, as well a training course on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in countering terrorism. The latter, co-organized in co-operation with the ODIHR, was attended by 31 students and eight instructors of the Police Academy and included lectures on relevant international human rights standards and case studies.

On 9-10 November, the Centre organized a workshop on the “Implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) into the National Legislation and its Enforcement” in Ashgabat. Participants were law enforcement officers, judges, parliamentarians, prosecutors, bankers, and economists. During the workshop, the Centre distributed the Turkmen translation of the UNCAC and the technical guide to UNCAC, which had been prepared by the Centre.

Travel Document Security

On 22 March – 2 April, the Centre organized two one-week practical training courses on “Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents” in two regional capitals of Turkmenistan. 40 law-enforcement officials from the State Customs Service, State Migration Service, State Border Service, Ministry of National Security and Ministry of Interior participated in both courses.

As a follow-up to the training on forged documents, on 16-17 December, the Centre organized a two-day training course on security features in travel documents and document authenticity verification in Ashgabat for 20 law-enforcement officers representing Turkmenistan’s State Migration Service, State Border Service, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of National Security. In addition to the training course, the Centre handed over to the State Migration Service two sets of atlases of passports and an electronic database of passports (three software licenses) to be installed at the Passport Department of the State Migration Service and at international airports in Ashgabat and Turkmenbashi and 20 special magnifiers for distribution among its border posts throughout the country.

Trafficking in Human Beings

On 24 August, the Centre, jointly with the General Prosecutor's Office of Turkmenistan, organized a conference on combating human trafficking for labour exploitation in Ashgabat. The one-day event brought together more than 45 representatives from state institutions, civil society, international organizations and embassies present in Turkmenistan. It focused on the challenges of combating human trafficking for labour exploitation and on sharing experiences and best practices.

On 23 November, the Centre, in co-operation with the OSCE/ODIHR, organized a round table aimed to present comments on Turkmenistan’s legal framework on combating human trafficking.

Drug Trafficking

On 28 June - 2 July the Centre organized two one-week training courses for customs and drug officers on examination and detection techniques and protection of evidence in Turkmenistan. Altogether, 24 officers from Turkmenistan’s State Customs Service and State Agency for Combating Drugs and two representatives from the State Customs Committee of Uzbekistan participated in the two courses led by the OSCE Customs Advisor on the Turkmen-Uzbek and Turkmen-Iranian borders.

From 8-9 July, the Centre facilitated the participation of three Turkmen law enforcement officials from the Ministry of Interior, State Customs Service and State Service for Combating Drugs at the conference on “Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Strengthening Control of Precursor Chemicals” in Vienna, organized by the SPMU (see also Chapter 2).

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4.12 The OSCE Centre in Astana

Background

The Centre in Astana was established as the Centre in Almaty in 1998 before it was renamed in 2007. It promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments; facilitates contacts and exchanges of information, and provides assistance to the Government of Kazakhstan. In 2010, the Centre continued its multifaceted police-related co-operation with the Ministry of Interior, the SPMU and other partners.

Police Training

In 2010, the Centre, in partnership with the MoI and the NGO Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, launched a project to integrate a 16-hour human rights course into the police training institutions’ curricula. The project began with a three-day course for teacher trainers in Astana that introduced the instructors to a 75-page human rights course manual, which was developed specifically for the project. 16 train-the-trainer courses reaching more than 100 police instructors were subsequently held throughout Kazakhstan as a step toward the ultimate goal of incorporating the course into police school curricula nationwide. The courses were held in both the Russian and Kazakh languages. It was expected that beginning 2011 the course manual would be widely used at police training institutions throughout the country.

The Centre also facilitated the participation of Kazakhstan’s Police Officers in a “preparatory training in Bishkek for the Regional Online Forum on Basic Police Training”. The SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Bishkek had prepared the training, which was held at the Police School in Bishkek (see also 2.).

Terrorism

On 16-17 June, the Centre, in co-ordination with the OSCE’s ATU, facilitated the participation of a Kazakhstani Interior Ministry official (Deputy Head of Directorate on fighting extremism) in the Fifth Operational Working Group Meeting of Project KALKAN (see also 3.1).

On 14-15 October, the Centre provided organizational support for and participated in the Chairmanship’s two-day expert conference in Astana on successful strategies, effective policies and best practices to prevent terrorism. The event gathered approximately 200 senior experts from OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation, international and regional organizations, as well as academia working in the field of combating terrorism. Conference discussions were expected to contribute to the subsequent OSCE review conference in Vienna and the OSCE Summit.

Combating Organized Crime

On 20-22 July, the Centre supported a workshop on “International Co-operation in Criminal Matters” in Astana, jointly organized by the UNODC and the OSCE.

Money Laundering

Between April and September 2010, the Centre conducted three training courses on “Countering Corruption, Organized Crime & Money Laundering”. The courses took place in Ust-Kamenogorsk; Shymkent; and Aktau and were attended by 48 journalists as well representatives from NGOs and the Financial Police.

Corruption

On 24-25 June, the Centre, together with the Financial Police and the UNDP, co-organized an international conference on “Counteracting Corruption: International Mechanisms and Tools” in Astana/Borovoe. More than 100 law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges were focused in the discussions on UN and Council of Europe (CoE) conventions on anti-corruption and tools to combat corruption, as well as on the work of the CoE’s Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

On 12-13 July, the Centre, in co-operation with the Customs Committee, the OSCE Chairmanship and the OSCE Secretariat, organized a regional workshop on “Promoting Integrity in Customs and Border Services in the OSCE Region” in Almaty. Some 100 representatives from Central Asian countries participated in the event.

Trafficking in Human Beings

Throughout the year, the Centre, together with the NGO Charter for Human Rights, implemented a pilot project aimed to monitor the situation and victims’ identification measures in police detention centres and specialized isolation/rehabilitation centres for juveniles in Almaty and Almaty region. The purpose of monitoring was to conduct a survey among detained persons in the above mentioned institutions with the help of a specially designed questionnaire for adults and children. The monitors interviewed detained adults and minors, informed police about individuals identified as victims and monitored if the appropriate measures were taken to ensure that victims were given necessary protection and safely placed to shelters. The project findings were compiled into a report, presented to relevant authorities.

On 15 March, the Centre, in co-operation with the Office of the General Prosecutor’s Training Institute and the NGO Charter for Human Rights, facilitated a training course for regional prosecutors on anti-trafficking legislation where participants discussed the classification of crimes associated with human trafficking, best practices in protecting victims’ rights, methods to identify and investigate trafficking cases, and international anti-trafficking standards.

On 29-30 April, the Centre co-organized a seminar on best international practices in preventing and combating child trafficking for police officers and NGO representatives. Together with experts from Russia and Ukraine, participants discussed policies and programmes to deter trafficking of children, methods to identify victims and establish standards for providing protection and effective assistance measures.

On 11 October, the Centre, together with the US Embassy, co-organized annual re-training courses for police officers on anti-trafficking. The weekly seminar focused upon practical issues of detection and investigation of trafficking cases, concrete cases of trafficking for

labour and sexual exploitation, current trends, means and methods used by organized criminal groups as well as practices applied by law-enforcement to combat the crime.

Drug-Trafficking

In November, the Centre in Astana supported an OSCE Chairmanship/SPMU-supported two-week counter-narcotics training course for ten Afghan police officers. The training was hosted by the Almaty Academy of Kazakhstan's Interior Ministry and was developed jointly by the experts from the Police Academy of Kazakhstan and the All-Russian Advance Police Academy in Domodedovo. At the training-of-trainers course, participants learned how to plan and organize drug search operations and to employ modern training methods in their work. The officers looked at the entire process of prosecuting drugs-related criminal cases, from police investigation to court trials.

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4.13 The OSCE 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 to encourage Kyrgyzstan's further integration into the OSCE community.

Implementation of the Police Assistance Programme started in 2003. The Interim Police Assistance Programme established in 2005 aimed at preparing the ground for continued progress towards deep structural reform of Kyrgyzstan's police system and at strengthening 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 of the OSCE Centre in Bishkek. Therefore, funding from the Unified Budget increased the longer-term effectiveness of the Programme and allowed to plan, implement and monitor the Programme in a more efficient way. The PRP, which, in 2010, constituted the CiB's largest component, has been a crucial factor for Kyrgyzstan's public security, especially in light of the events of April/June 2010 and as well in the conditions of the reform process of the entire criminal justice sector.

The circumstances of the April and June events and their dire consequences led to significant challenges to the implementation of the PRP.

The April and June events and the project implementation process highlighted a number of problems (often protracted) which sometimes went beyond the whole structure of law enforcement agencies. They include a lack of knowledge and conceptual understanding of conflict and conflict-sensitive approaches at almost all levels of the authority.

The police had a difficult time in 2010 working under social stress, particularly during and after the events in April and June. The events had, to a certain extent, negative effects on the implementation of the PRP. During a certain period of time police officers (trainees) were not able to participate in the project activities due to their engagement in the restoration of public order in the south. Due to a number of reasons, some envisaged activities were not

implemented comprehensively, some others were cancelled completely or deferred to a later date within the reporting time. Some projects were also modified in view of the developments. However, the modifications did not lead to significant deviations in the programme with respect to methodological and philosophical aspects and the ultimate objectives of the PRP.

In view of the above mentioned circumstances the PRP channelled its work in 2010 in two main directions: fostering trust and confidence between the police and the population through incorporating community-based policing principles into the police-public relationship; and developing a professional police service through continuous education and training combined with advisory and technical support in a number of selected areas.

The CiB firmly supported the country's aim to build a relationship of mutual trust, confidence and partnership between the law-enforcement authorities and wider society. The PRP assisted the host country in developing a professional, transparent, accountable and citizen-oriented service, specifically through structural changes, tackling crime and fostering community relations. With training support from the CiB, respect for civil and human rights has been integrated into police training, the operational capacity of local investigators and operational search officers increased, and training conditions at the Police Academy and Special Police School were developing towards international standards.

Community-based policing has becoming widely known and appreciated among all major sectors of the society of Kyrgyzstan despite that it is a relatively new phenomenon in the country. The community policing component of the PRP produced substantive results lately, particularly in areas such as enhancing joint police-public partnership initiatives, technical capacities, and conveying the concept to the police officers.

In fact, there had been a shift from a purely traditional policing philosophy towards an approach that accounts for community's concerns and widely applies crime prevention efforts. This practice will eventually contribute to bridging police and community as well as to alleviating mistrust towards police from the side of the public.

Certain efforts were undertaken by the PRP in order to promote the leading principles/postulates of a comprehensive reform at different levels of Kyrgyzstan's criminal justice sector. It has to be stressed though that the Government and the Mol were lacking a clear-cut strategy to reform the police system over the past years. The common climate for the programme implementation over the reporting period was not in favour of sweeping changes in the area of policing.

A lack of political will from the Government's side and the Ministry's resistance to identify a strategic reform process resulted in a slow process of positive moves in promoting and further setting such mechanisms and institutions as transparency, accountability, civil oversight, etc. However, this may have been the result of the authorities' engagement in the 2010 electoral process or in some activities that were aimed to restore public order in the south. In times of critical tensions the police were concerned about how to resume proper functioning of their forces to prevent any further conflict escalation. Despite these developments, the PRP persistently and rigidly attempted to promote a governance strategy/task (goals-oriented) programme.

The next steps towards a comprehensive legal and law enforcement reform in the Kyrgyz Republic would be to start open discussions (through holding the national conference in Bishkek – convening civil society and Kyrgyzstan's higher authorities) on the scope and parameters of the reform, to analyze the opinions and proposals from all stakeholders, and to find common approaches in implementing the tasks of the reform.

In 2010, the OSCE continued to provide assistance and advice in this challenging process in which the success of the police reform will depend primarily on three critical factors: sustainable guarantees/commitment from the Kyrgyz authorities, involvement of the civil society, and assistance from the international community

Development of a Legal Policing Framework

In 2010, a priority of the CiB was the development of a legal policing framework. With the assistance of the CiB, the Mol organized public discussion of the draft law “On Police” at several meetings with civil society and via the government’s public website. The aim was to incorporate international policing standards into the domestic legislation. The CiB developed and provided the Mol with recommendations to the draft law “On Police” and suggested to the Mol to establish a working group consisting of professional law drafters, and to incorporate international standards into the law. Due to the tragic events of 2010, political instability in the country and the prolonged unclear position of higher authorities, the law was not finally elaborated and adopted by the end of 2010.

After the April events, the CiB, jointly with the Mol, initiated a working group, including civil society representatives and the Mol to elaborate a concept for further developing police reform in the Kyrgyz Republic. In April and May, a number of working meetings with civil society were arranged to discuss issues of further police reform and to work out a conceptual design for future activities of the Kyrgyz police.

An international expert was invited to share his experience and elaborate on a conceptual document for the further development of Kyrgyzstan’s police. An expert working group that included national experts, further developed the conceptual document for the Mol. Furthermore, a draft decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was prepared jointly with local experts and submitted to respective authorities. Some of the conceptual documents were developed based on the analysis of previously applied approaches and experience of the Lithuanian Republic and other countries. These recommendations and draft documents were handed over to the Mol and the Presidential Administration. However, due to the June events in the country further review of the draft documents and expected results were suspended and no action was taken by either side to further develop the draft documents on establishing a Co-ordination Council to work out a concept on reforming the legal system in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Human Resource Management

The CiB supported the establishment of a data base for the Mol on human resource management that aims to manage the information on trained police personnel and to monitor the employee’s professional development. Specifically, the data base covers areas such as the level of education, training received and the rotation rate of the Mol’s staff. The data base also provides the opportunity to analyse and monitor the effectiveness of the OSCE-provided training courses to the Ministry.

As a principle approach to the introduction and implementation of “accountability mechanism” into the police daily work, the CiB proposed to the Mol to develop police assessment criteria. An essential element of this approach was the involvement of the civil society in the monitoring process. It was expected that their involvement would influence gradual changes in areas such as individual security, sustainable public order, etc. However, due to the April/June events and the unclear position of Kyrgyzstan’s higher authorities on the issue of strategic reform, the activities were not implemented.

Police Education

During the reporting period the main focus of police education was on the improvement of the police educational system and the modernization of training methods.

The system of police education and training was modernized through curriculum and faculty development, the facilitation of co-operation with counterparts abroad and extensive advisory and technical support provided to the Kyrgyz Police Academy and the Special Police School in order to bring police education in line with international standards and make it more practice-oriented and efficient.

The PRP provided assistance to local partners to strengthen their co-operation with international police institutions. International consultancy to develop programmes on the use of innovative technologies in contemporary teaching methodology was provided. The purpose of this practice was to raise the skills of the Police Academy's lecturers and the Academy's Training Inspection Directorate. The course covered issues such as the integration into the Bologna process, interactive training methods, improving the organization of educational processes and the use of electronic administration at police educational institutions. The international expert also took part in an OSCE-supported discussion at the Police Academy on the development of a practical approach in police education. The expert also provided advisory support to the Police Academy's management to revise the curriculum and to prepare a documentation of the Police Academy, as well as its teaching and methodical materials. The trainees noted that the training was helpful, providing various handouts and raising practical knowledge on the use of innovative technologies and an interactive teaching methodology.

The CiB also provided additional updated literature and an internet access for the Police Academy. An electronic library was established to provide access to the world-wide electronic librarian resources and to allow inventory counts at the Police Academy's library.

The CiB, in conjunction with the MoI and the Police Academy followed-up on the introduction of the new "Law Enforcement Specialization" course and planned to further develop questionnaires for practitioners and graduates of the Police Academy to assess the need for the further development of practice-oriented curricula.

The CiB discussed the main aspects of the Police Education Strategy in the circumstances of several personnel changes in the higher management of the MoI and the police educational institutions. The Centre provided the Police Academy's management with recommendations on certain steps to improve the efficiency of internships of cadets in police stations.

The main principle of co-operation with the Special Police School (SPS) was based on the initiative and the leading role of the SPS in the development and introduction of the new training topics into the basic police training programme as well as in the incorporation of modern interactive teaching methods into the training process. In order to promote a more practical approach in the educational process, the CiB organized a study tour for SPS representatives to the police educational institutions of the Czech Republic.

The SPS facilities and educational materials were considerably improved with the support of the CiB. Two crime scene simulation rooms were established and equipped, the library was enriched with professional literature, and modern multi-media equipment was delivered. The SPS received a one-year internet service contract and access to the updated legislation data base "Toktom". With all of this equipment students and cadets of police institutions were given the opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in practical situations.

In order to promote the culture of the rule of law among the Kyrgyz police, the CiB assisted in the development of 2,000 pocket handbooks for uniformed police in the Russian and Kyrgyz

languages. The handbooks include excerpts of international and domestic legislation and cover various aspects of police work including, *inter alia*, human rights, police ethics, the basic principles of the use of force, and the treatment of foreigners, citizens, and homeless persons. In addition to other information useful for police officer's daily work, the handbooks provide a collection of basic phrases in Russian-English and Kyrgyz-English translations which are important in the communication with foreigners.

Furthermore, a manual for teachers on *Policing in Multi-ethnic Society* and training material for cadets on "Ethics and Corruption" were developed.

Community Policing

The project was an integral part of the Police Reform Programme and was built on previous achievements during 2007-2009.

It addressed a number of issues that hindered development of community policing in the country. Among others, the most important issues addressed were the incomplete conceptual understanding of community-based policing *both* among the police and the public, an outdated management model (purely top-down approach), and a lack of trust and interest between the police and the public.

It should also be noted that the project attempted to employ a gender-sensitive approach wherever appropriate and possible. The project implementation paid due attention to the inclusion of wider gender, ethnicity, age and religious structures.

Fostering police-public relationship and co-operation

Significant efforts were made to build local community policing capacity. To enhance the capacity of local Community Policing trainers, the Centre supported a five-day training-of-trainers on community policing principles, which was delivered by an international expert from Slovenia. These sessions focused, firstly, on revising the content of the training curriculum on community policing and, secondly, on enhancing skills and knowledge in applying innovative and interactive methods of teaching. Special attention was also given to working out training curricula and assessment tools as well as clear criteria for beginner and advanced training levels. 24 local trainers successfully completed the course.

Based on the recommendations and new materials the CiB finalized a training manual on community policing principles. The manual, which is designed to train beginners, managers and advanced-level audience, also contains additional academic literature on community-based policing and best practices in European countries. 30 copies of this training material, including its electronic version, were handed over to the Mol.

The CiB also provided advisory support to the Mol in developing a practical guidebook for neighbourhood inspectors. 1,300 copies of these instructions were published and handed over to the Community Policing Unit of the Mol. The CiB also developed and funded the publication of 200 copies of instructions for organizing Police Open Days. A series of Police Open Days were successfully conducted in accordance with the new instructions.

To promote a two-way co-operation between the police and the public and to raise the awareness of local communities about the principles of community-based policing, the project supported a series of round table meetings and seminars on the topics of local concerns in both the northern and southern regions.

The 'transfer of knowledge and skills' was complemented with the provision of technical support. To create proper working conditions, eight off-road vehicles and office furniture were

donated to remote police stations and substations, as police needs were quite significant in this respect.

Local Crime Prevention Centres

The 2010 project emphasized the strengthening of Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs) across the country, as this structure has a great potential for developing community-based policing in Kyrgyzstan. The institution provides an infrastructure¹⁷ to address community needs and concerns, with a focus on preventing crime and conflicts. It contributes to building trustworthy and constructive relationships between different stakeholders, including the police.

In 2010, special attention was given to advisory support and the training component for LCPC members. In total, approximately 190 (out of approximately 600) LCPCs were addressed in the frame of these projects. Some 900 LCPC members in respective provinces completed different thematic training courses (e.g. social partnership, strategic planning, conflict resolution and human rights, effective crime prevention tools and mechanisms, etc.). To sustain the achieved results LCPCs in Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Jalal-Abad and Talas provinces and Bishkek city were advised on developing long-term strategies and action plans¹⁸.

LCPCs were pioneered and many of them were still active in the Issyk-Kul province, which may partly explain positive trends in public's confidence and trust in the police in this province. For instance, the results of a public opinion poll in Karakol state that the public's trust in the police had significantly grown from 2006 to 2009.¹⁹

Crime prevention among youth

Understanding the crucial role the youth can play in crime prevention efforts, and considering the longstanding negative consequences of falling into a delinquent environment, the project also prioritized crime prevention among youth as one of the key areas.

The project supported the setting up of youth centres, which bring together young people from different social and ethnic background in order to address their concerns by means of different methods, including creative efforts such as the 'art versus crime' agenda. This was a film festival, held in December, which attracted attention of high officials.

Furthermore, a series of forums were conducted to discuss the extent of school bullying in Kyrgyzstan and its effect on the young generation. These forums brought together relevant stakeholders from all major sections of society, with the aim of understanding the role of an inter- and intra-agency approach in preventing and combating this phenomenon, as well as the importance of looking at the problem from the perspective of the youth.

Based on the results of these forums a manual for preventing and combating school bullying was developed and published. The manual was planned to be widely distributed among relevant parties in the Mol, local police stations, school administrations and youth committees.

A series of public outreach and informational campaigns were conducted by the police with the support of the CiB. These initiatives aimed to raise awareness of young people about road safety rules, causes and effect of school bullying, benefits of active participation in youth centres' activities, etc. Juvenile Delinquency Inspectors, who paid courtesy visits to schools, distributed brochures, leaflets and other information materials and small souvenirs among the youth in almost all regions of the country.

¹⁷ Infrastructure refers to 'collective values and purposes, partners, [platform] and resources that the programme or project needs before' it can accomplish its tasks.

¹⁸ Best practices were introduced in the Issyk-Kul province by an implementing partner, the public association "Centre of Civil Initiatives Leader".

¹⁹ SocInformBuro, *Report on results of the sociological research on public opinion of residents of Karakol and police officers of the Karakol police station, 2009*, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

To draw lessons of successful and unsuccessful approaches in preventing crime among youth from other countries, the PRP supported an International Conference on “Issues of crime prevention among juveniles in Kyrgyzstan” which was held on 2 June in Bishkek. More than 50 participants from state institutions, civil society, law enforcement bodies, educational institutions and international agencies discussed priority areas of multi-agency co-operation in preventing delinquency and crime among youth. Conference participants developed recommendations and a resolution on improving child protection and family policies as well as on youth development programmes.

Neighbourhood Watch Programme

Considering the success of the programme in previous years, the CiB continued supporting the ‘Neighbourhood Watch’ project in 2010. 60 neighbourhood watch sectors, with 58 of them being located in Bishkek existed in 2010. Two new sectors were organized in the town of Karakol in the Issyk-Kul province.

Given that the Neighbourhood Watch programme is relatively new in Kyrgyzstan, the CiB supported a study tour for eight Kyrgyzstani officials to Estonia. The delegation comprised leaders of neighbourhood watch sectors, local government officials and police officers.

Partnership with Civil Society

In order to enhance police-community partnership as well as to inform the public about police activities and the police reform, the CiB supported a media project. Eight TV and 16 Radio programmes were produced in the Kyrgyz and Russian languages, informing the wider public on various themes such as juvenile crime, gender issues in policing, neighbourhood watch issues, and about the Mol’s forensic centre and the Police Academy. In the frame of live radio programmes police officers and civil society representatives answered questions from the audience.

The CiB also planned other activities to improve public awareness on current police reform activities and to promote public trust and partnership, for instance, a number of conferences, round tables and meetings on police-public partnership. However, these activities could only be implemented in those regions where the socio-political situation was more or less stable. Due to the instability in the country the majority of police officers were busy with the provision of public security and it was unfeasible to implement all of the planned activities.

Gender-Sensitive Approach and Gender-Mainstreaming in Policing

As an important step towards securing equal professional opportunities for women in the police, the CiB supported the establishment of a Women Police Association of Kyrgyzstan (WPA). The event, which was attended by the President of Kyrgyzstan, the Interior Minister, the General Prosecutor, other high-level officials as well as representatives of the international community and NGOs, created a good foundation for the further promotion of rights of women in the police system.

To promote active involvement and membership to the Association, round table seminars in all provincial centres of the country were supported. These seminars explained the role of the WPA and women police officers in general and were delivered by the Chairperson and the Executive Secretary of the Association.

With CiB support, an analysis of the Interior Ministry’s gender and personnel policies and regulations through the prism of gender equality was carried out and recommendations were provided to the Mol Senior Management.

The prevention of gender-based and domestic violence was another priority the project addressed in 2010. The project contributed to improving, and where necessary, developing preventive mechanisms on gender-based and domestic violence. The project also contributed to enhancing capacities of key local actors to effectively deal with and combat these phenomena.

A series of training courses and seminars, which were held for local administrations, school administrations, medical institutions, local police, and Courts of Elderly, addressed various thematic issues. These included international/national legal norms in the field of gender-based and domestic violence; main problems related to the practical implementation of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Social and Legal Protection from Domestic Violence; opportunities, limitations and obstacles to improving the work of local municipal bodies in developing and delivering preventive measures. Importantly, several joint multi-agency initiatives were developed as a result of these events.

The Office of Internal Oversight reviewed the results of the Domestic Violence project in its *Evaluation Report* (2010) of police training activities in CiB. It recognized the important role of the training and advisory component of the project in raising awareness of police officers on gender-based and domestic violence, and in improving their professionalism in dealing with such cases.²⁰ The impact of the training was also demonstrated by the increasing number of issued Temporary Security Orders, rising from 292 in 2007 to 2,100 in 2009.

Public Order Management

The main emphasis in the area of public order management was on raising awareness on tactics that focus on dialogue and conflict prevention, as well as on developing training materials with a human rights approach in public order management. This was done in conjunction with the Police Academy's Centre for Public Disorder Prevention and Conflict Resolution and the Centre for Human Rights and Civilian Oversight and with civil society.

Follow-up training-of-trainer courses were provided in the regions for police officers on the new public order management tactics (first and second stages of the training system), crowd psychology and human rights. The training was provided in co-ordination with the Police Academy's trainers on human rights. The training goal was to analyse shortcomings in the preparedness of non-specialized police units or inter-service teams (consisting of various police units that are involved during public disorders in provinces), to discuss tactical and other mistakes and to increase theoretical and practical knowledge and skills.

As commanders' performance demonstrated a weak knowledge of the provisions of the *Instruction on the New Public Order Management Tactics*, a practical training was conducted for 252 police officers of non-specialized police units. However, due to the April unrest, the training schedule was changed. Later on, similar training courses were conducted for non-specialized police units in Talas, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and the southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan. Overall, some 1,500 police officers were trained on public order management tactics, human rights and crowd psychology issues. The training was delivered by local trainers who had previously undergone training-of-trainers organized by the OSCE.

Following the request of the authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic, a training course on public order management was organized by the US Embassy and a training expert of the Centre was tasked to share information with the US counterparts on the methodical approach, lessons learned and the challenges the OSCE had faced during its training of the Kyrgyz police. The OSCE expert attended the training conducted by the US counterparts in

²⁰ OSCE, *Horizontal Evaluation of Police Training Activities. Based on three cases studies: Police Programmes in Serbia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Kyrgyzstan*, Office of Internal Oversight, Vienna, 2010.

September and provided recommendations for further training and consultative activities. 500 police officers completed this training course and were provided with self-protection equipment.

A textbook on the human rights approach in public order management was developed, covering issues of international human rights standards, techniques in conflict management and crowd psychology.

The Center also supported the refurbishment of a corridor and a trainer's room in the Police Academy's Centre for Public Disorder Prevention and Conflict Resolution, which had been damaged by a fire in 2008.

The events of April 2010 revealed the absence of co-ordination of law enforcement institutions with other authorities; a lack of knowledge and conceptual understanding of conflicts and a conflict-sensitive approach at almost all levels of the police hierarchy; a poor human resources strategy in the Interior Ministry; and the lack of a sound training strategy for both new and experienced police officers. In this regard, the CiB recommended to develop an efficient human resources strategy that would include the principles of "good management"; to provide necessary training for police officers to enable them to effectively deal with situations of turmoil and disorder; and to develop lawful means for managing turmoil and disorder. The CiB also recommended that the Mol be provided assistance to learn from international experience on co-operation with local government during public meetings and on conflict prevention mechanisms, and that the Mol was also provided consultancy on law regulation in this field of policing.

Emergency Stabilization Measures

Socio-political instabilities in the country demonstrated that the Kyrgyz police lack human resources to restore public order, provide security and maintain stability. During the events in April and June, police officers alone were not able to combat destructive forces and stop the destabilization of the socio-political situation. Resulting from weak technical capacities, including a lack or the absence of fuel and communications, law enforcement bodies were unable to respond effectively to the events. In light of the events and upon the request from the Mol, the CiB allocated funds to support the Bishkek City Police Department, the Mol's Interior Troops and Citizen Patrols. Allocated funds were used to purchase fuel, communication facilities, loudspeakers, medicine and food for the members of citizen patrols and police officers during public disorders. It is worth noting that by supporting the citizen patrols the CiB made a considerable contribution to restoring public order and security in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Furthermore, after the events, the CiB supported the Mol in purchasing equipment necessary for conducting ballistic examinations on weapons that had been lost and collected during the crisis.

Public Outreach of the Press Service of the Mol

Following the events of April and June, the CiB concentrated on strengthening and developing areas such as inter-ethnic relations and media issues.

In order to improve the knowledge and skills of police officers of the Mol's press-service and of Chiefs of Police on effective PR methods and public performance, a series of training sessions were conducted.

The CiB also provided consulting services and two three-day training courses on the completion of the new *Strategy on the Information Policy of the Mol* for about 30 officers of the police's press-services and for ten police chiefs.

The lack of efficient co-operation and systematic communication between press service departments all over the country resulted in the untimely submission of information. Therefore, some measures were undertaken to develop public outreach of the Mol's press service resulting in the availability of both the Kyrgyz and Russian languages on the Mol's web site that provided an interactive source of information about the Ministry's activities. The number of visitors increased by four times in comparison to the previous year. In addition, the thematic citation index (quality characteristics of the website information) was increased. This contributed to facilitating more efficient co-operation and systematic communication between press service departments all over the country.

Additionally, the CiB improved the technical capacity of the Mol's press service to produce professional TV programmes and printed products about the police.

Human Rights, Ethnic Minorities and Civilian Oversight

The project focused on increasing police awareness and sensitivity on inter-ethnic issues and improving practical skills of police officers in these spheres.

Together with previously trained trainers of the Kyrgyz police, the NGO "Social Technologies Agency" delivered training courses on "Ethnic Minorities' Issues in the Work of the Police" to more than 200 police officers of district and municipal police departments and to the Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs) of Bishkek and the Chui province. Following these courses, ten two-day workshops were held in Bishkek city and the Chui province. Eleven of the 15 officers who had undergone the TOT on inter-ethnic issues were assigned to conduct training sessions in the Chui province.

Trainers of the Police Academy delivered a series of training-of-trainers courses on human rights and crowd psychology for some 600 police officers in Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul and the southern provinces. Training sessions mainly aimed at providing information about international human rights standards and national human right mechanisms, the various stages and methods of conflict prevention, and identifying human rights standards in police procedures and behavioural strategies in conflict situation.

An international expert conducted lecture courses on international practice in protecting police officers' rights; organizing civil police-oversight agencies; the organization and activities of police trade unions; and on the functioning of women organizations in the police. In addition, the trainer formulated recommendations on protecting police officers' rights on the basis of the existing legislation and the law on police of the Kyrgyz Republic and developed a memo for police officers on the observance and protection of human rights of detained or prosecuted persons, and during mass disorders.

In November, the Police Academy, with support of the CiB, organized a round table on the interaction of the police with other authorities and public organizations to develop a civilian oversight institution. Representatives of civil society, mass media, police practitioners and representatives of other law enforcement agencies took active part in the round table. The purpose of the round table meeting was to improve police interaction with authorities, representatives of civil society and mass media on issues related to the development and incorporation of civilian oversight principles; to exchange good practices from the representatives of pilot regions and to identify further steps for strengthening and expanding interactive forums for police and society.

The 102 Emergency Call Service

In 2010, the CiB received an official request from the Bishkek City Main Police Directorate (CMPD) concerning the urgent repair of the integrated processor board and maintenance of available software in the 102 Centre at CMPD. All requested installation works for the CMPD were fully implemented. As a result, working conditions of the 102 Service were restored and the prompt responses to emergency calls from citizens facilitated.

Criminal Police

The CiB continued its work on strengthening the capacity of the criminal police. In addition to strengthening the capacities of the forensic and investigative units of Kyrgyzstan's police in 2010, much attention was paid to training criminal police experts of the Mol. To this end, the CiB continued supporting training courses, seminars for investigators and forensic experts throughout the country to enhance their investigative capacities and expertise. In order to facilitate the provision of required specialized equipment in crime investigation, the CiB purchased a video comparator, basic crime scene kits, cameras and expendable items necessary in crime investigation and ballistic examination.

To develop practical skills and knowledge of forensic experts across the country, training courses on crime scene management, fingerprint examination and examination of weapons were held in Balykchy town in the Issyk-Kul province for newly recruited experts of the Mol. The trainees passed three exams to become forensic experts. In total 26 police officers successfully completed the training.

In addition, training courses on ballistic trace evidence examination and forensic examination of firearms and ammunitions were organized. Local police trainers from the Mol conducted a one-month training course in Osh City for forensic experts from across the country. In total, 30 trainees completed the course.

The CiB and the Mol organized a training course on the use of computer digital technology in forensic examinations. The training was delivered by an international consultant from Saratov Law Institute of Russian Ministry of the Interior for local police officers. A group of 15 trainees comprised of forensic experts from all the regions of the country attended the courses. The two-week training programme included comprehensive theoretical materials, the use of photo and video cameras, computer technology, and practical sessions outside classes.

As a follow-up to the training, a special methodical manual on the "Use of Computer Digital Technology in Forensic Examinations" was prepared and published for forensic experts, investigators and cadets of the Kyrgyz Police Academy.

The deputy head of the Mol's forensic centre conducted a ten-day training on the "Automated Fingerprint Identification Complex" SONDA. With the help of the automated software system police officers can easily identify and compare fingerprints when investigating crimes. Selected forensic experts from all regions of Kyrgyzstan with computer skills attended the training and learned how to use the SONDA system in province and district police departments as administrators.

The Police Academy, with support of the CiB, organized an inter-university intellectual competition or "Brain-ring" on the "Theory and Practice of Crime Investigation". Teams from five different universities of Bishkek city participated in the event.

In order to increase the quality of investigations and to improve technical capacities of Kyrgyzstan's Police, the CiB equipped the Mol's Forensic Centre with document expertise Video Comparator VC-300. This equipment allows for the analysis of documents, fraudulent hand writing and other document examination. Due to the CiB's technical support in 2010,

the level of expertise on papers, documents and hand writing examination increased considerably.

Forensic facilities were further modernized to improve the effectiveness of the forensic units' capacity. The CiB donated 30 crime scene kits for all the forensic units.

To promote interaction and co-operation among forensic experts and investigators of the Mol during the crime detection and investigation, a number of two-day training seminars for the forensic experts and investigatory units of the Batken, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces were organized.

The CiB and the SPMU supported three Kyrgyz delegates from the Mol and the Financial Police to attend a regional workshop on "International Cooperation in Criminal Matters" organized by the UNODC jointly with the OSCE in Astana.

With the purpose of providing the public with free legal services as well as to develop practical skills of the Police Academy's students and teachers, a Law Clinic was established with the financial and technical support of the CiB. Senior cadets of the Police Academy will be providing free legal consultations to citizens. On 10 December a round table "Ways of co-operation of law clinics in the country" was organized to discuss ways of co-operation and problems in free legal aid activities. Representatives of other law clinics in Kyrgyzstan, lawyers who deal with provision of free legal aids and governmental structures attended the event. The CiB provided financial support to these activities from its criminal police budget.

To strengthen the police capacity in the field of early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, and crisis management, the OSCE facilitated a visit of a police officer of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Kyrgyzstan (a department of the Mol KR) to Budapest to attend a two-week international training course on post-conflict rehabilitation and peace keeping and civilian crisis management. This basic-level course was conducted in the framework of SPMU activities. The visit of the Kyrgyz police officer was financed from the criminal police budget.

Main Investigatory Directorate

In order to improve the professionalism and to increase awareness of investigators, experts of the Mol's Main Investigatory Directorate conducted training courses on contemporary investigational methods and peculiarities of the investigation of certain types of crimes throughout the country. In total, 120 investigators attended the training and increased their knowledge on certain methods of investigations such as robbery, burglary and cattle theft. The training courses were organized with the financial support of the CiB and the local instructors had been previously trained by the OSCE.

In addition, an electronic hand-book and an electronic compilation (CDs and DVD) of the law regulations of Kyrgyzstan and other CIS countries were developed with financial support by the CiB.

Investigators from remote district police departments were provided with special legal literature: 65 "Forensics Expertise" textbooks, 40 new reference books for investigators "Forensic for Investigators", 100 textbooks "Investigation, Physiology and Tactics" were purchased. Moreover, the Main Investigatory Directorate received electronic handbooks in Russian and Kyrgyz languages to increase knowledge and help: in investigations, especially in the regions; and on basic legislation and other Mol's internal documents necessary for the daily work of investigators. Additionally, the CiB donated legal literature to the Talas province police department to restore the literary resources that were lost as a result of the April uprising.

To strengthen the investigators' technical capacity in crime investigations, special devices such as crime scene kits with necessary equipment, light-reflecting vests, tape lines, flash lights and rulers were purchased. Almost all investigators in province and district police departments were provided with such devices.

Department for Operational Analysis (DOA)

Despite the cancellation of some training activities with the Department of Operational Analysis due to the crisis in April and June, co-operation with the Department continued, including the provision of the software systems Portrait-Poisk and TAIS and a special training course, which resulted in improved analysis-based investigations of the MoI.

Police officers who underwent OSCE-organized training courses conducted similar training for Juvenile Delinquency Inspectors at the Police Academy.

With the aim of improving the technical capacities of the Department's regional unit, the CiB handed over IT equipment to the southern provinces of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Trafficking in Human Beings

In the course of 2010, the CiB continued assisting the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic via its Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration in aligning national legislation with international anti THB legal standards, and in implementing several anti THB principle legislative provisions of the State Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic 2006-2010. The Centre also translated the THB-related legislative texts from English into Russian, in order to make them available to all interested anti-trafficking stakeholders in the Kyrgyz Republic and worldwide.

On 11-12 March 2010, the CiB, jointly with its implementing partner, Youth Union "Golden Goal" conducted training for regional law enforcement bodies on the THB phenomenon. The event covered areas such as identifying victims of THB, the human trafficking process, as well as prevention mechanisms. The training was conducted within the framework of an extra budgetary project, funded by the French delegation to the OSCE. The trainer was an Interpol officer from Norway.

During August, a series of field seminar-workshops were conducted within the UB project "Facilitating Local Initiatives to Prevent Human Trafficking in the South of Kyrgyzstan". The training events aimed at increasing awareness about the THB phenomenon among local students and youth living in near-border areas of the Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces.

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4.14 The OSCE Office in Tajikistan

Background

The OSCE presence in Tajikistan has been mandated to promote the implementation of OSCE commitments, support the development of common approaches to addressing problems and threats to security, facilitate the exchange of information, and build national capacity and expertise. The OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OiT), upon request from the Republic of Tajikistan, further expanded its police assessment in undertaking a broad programme regarding legal, administrative, technical and operational reform in order to modernize and strengthen the law enforcement capacity and institutions.

All projects mainstreamed a change management approach in the implementation of police reform. The OiT took a cross-dimensional approach to police reform in order to ensure a coherent approach and mainstream all aspects of gender, anti-trafficking and human rights in the reform process.

Important elements of the programme were also the establishment of and support to the thematic co-ordination and donor group for all international missions and organizations supporting Tajikistan in the field of police reform and law enforcement development as well as measures to ensure the regular participation of MIA representatives in the group meetings.

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

In 2010, the OiT's police-related activities were undertaken by seven international and two national staff members.

Strategic Planning and Development

As part of Phase II of the police reform, the OiT conducted a one-week community police training from 5-8 April for Senior and Mid-Management police officers. The training served as a platform for identifying possible strategic approaches to police reform. It focused on increasing the knowledge of Senior and Mid-Management Police Officers in the area of community policing, particularly with respect to trust and confidence building; identifying ways to incorporate community policing problem-solving tools within the police reform activities; and on increasing opportunities to build partnerships between the communities and the police. The participants stressed the importance of civilian engagement for achieving successful police reform and therefore promoted a simultaneous bottom-up (addressing citizens) and top-down (addressing law enforcement) approach.

Upon request from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, the OiT invited four highly experienced police reform and public relations experts to conduct a four-day Training Needs Assessment workshop from 27-30 April for 11 mid-level managers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy and Training Centre. The aim of the workshop was to increase the ability of instructors to apply the theory of training needs assessment as part of the police reform process in practice.

From 3-7 May, the Office organized a Strategic Planning Workshop for 16 Senior and Mid-Managers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Dushanbe, in order to increase the ability of

police managers to apply the theory of strategic planning in practice. The workshop provided detailed introduction into Strategic and Alternative Thinking to widen the thinking ability of the participants and covered aspects such as analytical, conceptual, creative, critical and intuitive thinking. In addition, a brainstorming session was followed by exercises. As part of the strategic planning workshop, two public relations experts, specialized on organizational change, conducted interviews to produce a police reform promotion film for the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This promotion film, together with a public relation training was planned to increase the knowledge of Senior and Mid-Management Police Officers on utilizing a public relations strategy to promote police reform internally and attract donors and international partners to support the police reform efforts.

On 31 August, the OiT organized a meeting with representatives from the MIA, MoJ, MoF, MoE&D, as well as SCNS, and Customs Services to finalize the MoU on Police Reform between the OSCE and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. By the end of 2010, however, the MoU was still not signed. It was expected that the MoU would be finally signed in spring 2011.

The National Border Strategy and its Implementation Plan, developed with technical assistance by the Office, was adopted by the Government on 29 April 2010. On the side of the Tajik Government, the development of the Strategy was led by a National Border Strategy Coordinator (first deputy head of the State Committee on National Security), and by a National Border Strategy Working Group (NBSWG). The NBSWG consisted of mid-management level members from various agencies, including the Drug Control Agency (DCA) and the following three departments at the Ministry of the Interior: Immigration Department, Department of Public Security and Department of Counter Narcotics. Other member agencies included Border Troops, Customs Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Consular Department, Ministry of Health/Phyto-Sanitary Service, Ministry of Agriculture/Veterinary Service, and Ministry of Transportation. The new Strategy provides border and law-enforcement agencies with a clear policy framework for the period 2010-2025. The objective is to strengthen border security, while developing commercial and economic activities, and to respect human rights. The importance of co-operation between border and law-enforcement agencies in the fight against cross-border crime was stressed throughout the strategy development process. Thus, the final adopted National Border Strategy and its Implementation Plan highlight the importance of inter-agency co-operation and set a number of tasks which directly impact the Law Enforcement Agencies of the MIA and DCA.

In 2009 the Office had started a project to develop the training system of the Border Troops Academy. A training needs assessment had been conducted, covering areas such as current training programmes, the development of the teaching staff, inter-agency co-operation, as well as anti-corruption, gender and human rights issues. In 2010, in line with the recommendations of the needs assessment report, the Office provided assistance for the Border Troops Academy in the improvement of teachers' professional skills, the development of new courses for the curricula, and the enhancement of training related inter-agency co-operation. The first of the 2010 activities – a Study Visit to Finland on training-related co-operation between the Police, Border Guards and Customs – was organized in May with the participation of the directors and staff of the Tajik Border and Law-enforcement training institutes: Border Troops Academy, Academy of the State Committee on National Security, Customs Institute and Police Academy. In order to enhance training related inter-agency co-operation, all of the 2010 training activities were organized with the participation of the above mentioned training institutes benefiting all participating agencies. This included a one-week training in Curriculum Development, a Training of Trainers (ToT) in Trainer Skills, a ToT in Anti-corruption Awareness and Response and a ToT in Human Trafficking Awareness. In the Human Trafficking Awareness course the Police Academy was not only represented by students but also by assistant trainers, who had been trained in 2010 by the OiT's Human Dimension Department in Human Trafficking Investigation. Moreover, the curricula and

materials on Human Trafficking Investigation, which were developed for the Police Academy, were used as a basis for the curricula and training materials of the Border Troops Academy's course on Human Trafficking Awareness. The Office aimed to further enhance and systemize the joint training work by different border and law enforcement agencies with respect to joint training courses for the staff of different academies and joint curriculum development.

In 2010, ten operational managers of the law enforcement agencies received support and assistance by the OSCE to attend regional and international events promoting democratic principles and best practices in policing. Five experts from Tajikistan participated in the Workshop on Promoting the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Public Key Directory (PKD). The workshop was organized by the ATU, in close co-operation with the ICAO and the ICAO PKD Board (see also 3.1).

From 29-30 April the Office facilitated the participation of the Chief of the Law and International Relations Department of the State Committee on National Security as well as of staff of the International Relations Department of the Executive Apparatus of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in a workshop on the 2005 Universal Legal Instruments against Terrorism and the Implementation of their Provisions in National Legislation in Vienna. The workshop was organised by ATU, in partnership with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Terrorism Prevention Branch (see also 3.1).

From 20-22 July, the Office facilitated the participation of three Law Enforcement Officials from the General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Justice in a workshop on enhancing international co-operation in criminal matters. The purpose of this senior practitioner's workshop, jointly organized by OSCE and UNODC, was to facilitate capacity building of the national criminal justice system, with emphasis on the Central Asian region, to improve national and international legal co-operation and information exchange between investigative agencies and central authorities from Central Asian region and other concerned countries.

From 13-14 October, the OiT facilitated the participation of the Director of the Centre for Strategic Research in an expert conference on preventing terrorism in Astana.

In order to enhance co-ordination and information sharing between International Organizations and donors, the OiT, in 2010, maintained and up-dated two matrixes in English and in Russian covering information on border related projects (any projects linked with border issues, e.g. law-enforcement, cross-border trade) in Tajikistan, as well as border and law enforcement-related training in Tajikistan. Information was provided by the members of the Borders International Group (BIG). Moreover, the Office provided border and law-enforcement-related project information for the UNODC / Paris Pact sponsored internet based *Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM)*²¹. In addition, the OiT organized meetings of the BIG Sub-group on Border and Law-Enforcement training. Chairmanship of the meeting rotated between the OiT's police unit and border unit.

Counter Terrorism and Police

Following up from the assessment undertaken in March/April 2009, the Office started to implement two projects in the field of preventing Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT) in Tajikistan, jointly, with a local partner NGO in Khujand. The

21 The Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM) is an Internet-based tool for the co-ordination of technical assistance in the field of counter narcotics (i.e. supply and demand reduction). This tool has been developed by UNODC within the framework of the Paris Pact Initiative, a UNODC-led partnership of more than 50 countries and international organizations, which aims to counter traffic in and consumption of Afghan opiates. ADAM is designed to automatically provide partners with essential information in order to avoid the duplication of activities and projects, as well as co-ordinating donor assistance.

Office continued with the implementation of the extra-budgetary project “Preventing VERLT in Sughd Province, Northern Tajikistan”, which was successfully completed by September 2010. The project had a particular focus on youth as a vulnerable group endangered by trends of VERLT and consisted of four components: assessment of VERLT trends in Northern Tajikistan, facilitation of dialogue, awareness raising and the promotion of a co-operative approach between government agencies and civil society actors in the sphere of preventing VERLT.

Moreover, the Office started the assessment phase of a second extra-budgetary project, “Counter-Radicalization Capacity Building in Tajikistan”, in March 2010. Building on the other project’s successful pilot assessment in Sughd, this project aimed at a countrywide assessment of VERLT trends in Tajikistan. With the support of a local research NGO, a survey was conducted among 3,500 respondents across 224 interview locations covering all but one of the country’s districts. Based on the results of both the survey and focus group discussions held with civil society representatives in seven local communities around the country, a comprehensive study was drafted by a SSA consultant. It was planned to be issued in early 2011 to serve as a basis for the design of training modules for Tajik law-enforcement officials in the second phase (to be started in early 2011).

From 29-30 April, the Office facilitated the participation of the Chief of the Law and International Relations Department of the State Committee on National Security as well as of staff of the International Relations Department of the Executive Apparatus of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in a workshop on the “2005 Universal Legal Instruments against Terrorism and the Implementation of their Provisions in National Legislation”, in Vienna. The workshop was organised by the ATU (see also 3.1).

On 13-14 October, the Office facilitated the participation of the Director of the Centre for Strategic Research in an expert conference to prevent terrorism, held in Astana.

In response to the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Border Guards, the Office, in co-operation with the ATU and Interpol, organized a Technical Assessment Visit to Tajikistan in order to connect ten Border Crossing Points with a secured internet connection (I 24/7) to Interpol in Lyon. The visit took place from 4 to 11 October 2010 to 10 border crossing points Tajikistan wide, with four of the crossing points being airports. The technical assessment examined the needs for each border crossing point for IT equipment and all relevant infrastructure development. The project was funded by Norway and allowed equipping BCP’s and training officers on Interpol equipment. Based on the technical assessment, recommendations were to be developed for installing the appropriate equipment at each border crossing point.

On 7-8 December, the Office held a workshop on the Prevention of VERLT in Tajikistan. This event was organized in co-operation with the Centre for Strategic Research under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Several distinguished experts from various participating States were invited to share their practical experiences in different working environments such as police, intelligence co-ordination or policy advice with their Tajik counterparts and several representatives of civil society, embassies and international organizations.

In the further development of the Anti Terrorism Unit (OMON), which is the MIA’s primary operational unit responding to terrorism threats and terrorist acts, the Office completed the refurbishment of the on-site tactical training room within the OMON premises. This tactical training facility shall enable the OMON to carry out professionally designed tactical training in order to enhance the capacity of the OMON to respond to terrorist threats or acts in Tajikistan.

Human Rights and Police

In 2010, the Office included approximately 24 representatives of the MIA in human rights activities throughout the year in order to raise awareness about key human rights issues related to policing and security agencies and to facilitate dialogue between government and non-government actors involved in the field of human rights. The Office is further planning with ODIHR how to reinforce and build the capacity of police managers to understand and protect human rights while countering terrorism.

In June, the Office joined forces with the ODIHR and other Central Asian field operations to host the "Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia". Over 120 participants, including sizable high-level government delegations from Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, attended the two-day meeting dedicated to key reforms in the area of criminal justice. Only two and a half months after Tajikistan's new criminal procedure code went into effect, the Expert Forum provided an opportunity for Tajikistan policymakers, legal practitioners and law enforcement officials to learn practical lessons from the experience of neighbouring countries in implementing judicial authorization for pre-trial detention and other investigative measures. Discussions featured active participation of local, regional and international experts on topics including the role of evidentiary rules for upholding equality of arms, approaches to the reform of administrative offences, alternatives to criminal prosecution and people's participation in the administration of justice.

In early July, the OiT, the Department on Constitutional Guarantees of Citizen Rights in the Executive Office of the President, the international NGO "Helvetas", and the local NGO "Nota Bene" co-sponsored a discussion of the government report on the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Government of Tajikistan had ratified the Convention in 1995. 20 civil society representatives reviewed the draft report to the UN Committee Against Torture and presented comments and recommendations to members of the government's interagency working group that prepared the draft. The group also discussed implementation of the 2006 conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Committee against Torture to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and how they were addressed in the new report covering the period 2007-2010.

In July, the annual "Preparatory Human Dimension Implementation Meeting", organized by the Office, included two 90-minute sessions specifically addressing policing and criminal justice: one on freedom from torture and rights of persons deprived of liberty, and another on prevention of domestic violence.

In October, the Office, in co-operation with the Open Society Institute, supported the participation of a large delegation from Tajikistan to the Warsaw Review Conference sessions on rule of law, with special focus on issues in criminal justice. Each of the eleven Tajik participants in those sessions made statements for the publicly-available record. Among the government participants taking the floor in those sessions were the State Adviser to the President of Tajikistan on Legal Policy; the Head of the Department on Constitutional Guarantees of Citizens' Rights, Executive Office of the President; Head of the National Legislative Center; Deputy Director of the Council of Justice; Head of the General Prosecutor's Training Institute; and the Deputy Head of the Department of Correctional Facilities, Ministry of Justice.

Trafficking in Human Beings

Throughout 2010, the Office worked closely with the Police Academy of the MIA in developing a 26-hour anti-trafficking course that was incorporated into the standard programme of the Academy. The course focuses on co-operative and proactive investigation of transnational human trafficking cases and the protection of victims. Special attention was

devoted to interactive, student-centred teaching methodology, as well as to testing and adapting materials in classroom conditions. In August, the Office and the Academy put "finishing touches" on the course materials.

Four Academy instructors, who completed the training-of-trainers, teaching methodology and course development process that had begun in November 2009, "field tested" segments of the course by teaching it to eleven Police Academy cadets. Their teaching was observed by an international expert who provided immediate feedback to ensure application of interactive methodologies and to make any final adjustments to the course material that emerged in the test run with students. Cadets and instructors expressed satisfaction with the new teaching methodology. On 24 August 2010, the full curriculum for *Human Trafficking Crimes Investigation* was officially handed over to the Deputy Head of the Police Academy. *Human Trafficking Crimes Investigation* will henceforth be offered regularly after cadets fulfil other requirements in the first three months of the academic year.

In late September and early October 2010, the Office supported a course in which the instructors from the Academy, who had been trained in the Office-sponsored courses on anti-trafficking, taught investigation techniques to trainers in the Border Troops Academy. The curriculum and course materials in *Human Trafficking Crimes Investigation* that were developed for the Academy were used as the basis for the curriculum and materials for the Border Troops Academy course in *Human Trafficking Awareness*. This was also an example of increased co-operation between two Tajik state institutions charged with training law enforcement and border management officials.

In October, the Government of Tajikistan's Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Human Trafficking invited the Office to participate in the working group developing the country's second National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and the set-up of a National Referral Mechanism. The 13-member working group included government representatives who had earlier taken part in OSCE anti-trafficking training, and also included civil society representatives. The Office submitted detailed recommendations for the new draft Action Plan, based not only on international models but on the litigation experience of a consultant who had defended the interests of trafficked labourers in court cases. In November, the Office organized a meeting between the working group, instructors and participants in the Border Management Staff College training on trafficking in persons. The course participants and instructors - professionals from Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Tajikistan and Russia - shared their practitioners' experiences with the Tajik policymakers.

In November 2010, the Office supported advanced interactive methodology training for five instructors who will teach the 80 cadets at the Police Academy who have enrolled in the *Human Trafficking Crimes Investigation* course.

The Office also provided strategic support to new co-operation processes designed to promote coordination and information exchange among the government, civil society and international actors working on anti-trafficking initiatives. In August 2010, the Office facilitated the first high-level "Dialogue on Human Trafficking", supported by the Government of Tajikistan. Dialogue sessions are to convene quarterly and are co-chaired by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Tajikistan, the head of the Tajik state Inter-Agency Committee on Trafficking in Human Beings, and the OSCE Head of Office. Participants include senior officials from the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Education, Social Affairs and Labour, as well as the First Deputy General Prosecutor, the First Deputy of the National Security Committee, representatives of civil society, international organizations and diplomatic missions. In the first session, participants discussed the results of the Government of Tajikistan's current Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, which ended in 2010, and the *Trafficking in Persons Report* released by the U.S. State Department. In the second session, held in November, participants agreed to move forward quickly in finalizing a new state Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

On 17-18 June, the Office facilitated the participation of one representative from the Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and of two civil society representatives at the 10th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference, "Unprotected Work, Invisible Exploitation: Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude" (see also II.1.2).

On 29-30 July, the annual OSCE Office in Tajikistan "Preparatory Human Dimension Implementation Meeting" included a 90-minute session, keynoted by the Deputy Head of the Ministry of Interior's Migration Service and civil society advocates, on how government and civil society actors could work together to empower migrants to claim their rights and to minimize the risk of trafficking and exploitation among migrant labourers.

In early October, the Head of the Administrative Law Department of the Police Academy and the head of the NGO Child Rights Center addressed the Review Conference session on combating trafficking in human beings and also made statements available for the public record. Their participation was sponsored by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan.

In November, six representatives of the Government of Tajikistan participated in the continuation of the Human Dimension Review Meeting, forward-looking sessions, in Astana, devoted to intolerance against migrants and combating trafficking in human beings. Their participation was sponsored by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan.

Gender-sensitive Policing

Working closely with the Ministry of Interior, the OiT supported a series of complementary initiatives designed to promote gender-sensitive policing and co-operation among community actors engaged in addressing domestic violence.

In March, the Ministry of Interior, as part of a co-operative pilot project supported by the OiT, issued an order to set up specialized domestic violence units inside five existing police stations throughout Tajikistan: In Khujand, the Sughd region, Kulyab and Kurgan Tube in the Khatlon region and in two police stations in Dushanbe. The specialized units, each of which includes at a minimum one female inspector, support the adequate treatment of victims, open investigations, the proper keeping of record files and the regular transmission of data on registered cases to the Information Centre within the Interior Ministry. They also contribute to good governance by co-operating with crisis centres and legal assistance centres operated by civil society organizations and the government's Committee of Women and Family Affairs

In June, the Office supported a week-long training course for 20 law enforcement officials on working with domestic violence victims. This was the first time officials of the Ministry of Interior received such specialized training. The course was developed and led by two law enforcement officers from Turkey and the United States with the support of a gender expert from the OSCE Office.

In August, the Office and the Ministry of Interior opened the first units in police stations that have been equipped, with the support of the OSCE, to respond to family violence cases and to address the needs of victims in a gender-sensitive manner. On 19 August, the first such station was opened in Dushanbe's populous Shohmansur district by the Head of the Office in Tajikistan and the Minister of the Interior. Another Dushanbe station in the Firdavsi district opened the same day, and the Khujand station opened on 23 August. The stations in Khatlon opened in September and December. This co-operative effort between the OSCE and the Ministry helped police officers to identify and investigate cases of domestic violence as well as refer victims to available community services. Each police station has set aside a separate, refurbished room where victims, especially women and children, can communicate with law enforcement officials in an atmosphere designed to alleviate fear and stigmatization.

In August, the Head of the Office and the Minister of the Interior held a joint press conference at the Ministry of Interior, inviting media, civil society advocates and members of the diplomatic community to discuss the prevention and response to domestic violence. The OSCE-Ministry cooperation was the subject of extensive coverage in print and broadcast media, including on the nationwide state Channel 1 and the BBC, and prompted several feature stories focusing on government and civil society efforts to contend with the problem of domestic violence.

Drug Prevention and Community Policing

35 Afghan police officers participated in the counter-narcotic training in Dushanbe from 17 February to 18 March in courses organized by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan in co-operation with Tajikistan’s Interior Ministry and the National Drug Control Agency (DCA). The two train-the-trainer courses, which were developed and organized by the SPMU and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, were specifically designed for the Afghan police officers. The one-month courses focused on practical exercises on the planning and organizing of drugs search operations and employed modern training methods. The participants examined the entire process of prosecuting drugs-related criminal cases, starting with police investigations and ending in the courts. Ahead of the training courses, the OSCE refurbished two classrooms at the Interior Ministry and the National Drug Control Agency and provided training-related equipment to both agencies (see also II.1.1).

The DCA printed and published its 2009 Annual Report, financed and supported by the OSCE, within the Office’s programme to combat illicit drug trafficking. In 2010, the report was disseminated not only in the Tajik and Russian languages, but also in English, which provided a wider outreach to the international community. The Annual Report described the efforts of law enforcement agencies in 2009; reports on the drug situation in the country; the situation in Afghanistan; analyzed drug abuse issues and drug prevention efforts; as well as international co-operation of the DCA.

On 26 May, the 2010 Drug Prevention Campaign commenced in GBAO and was further implemented until September in the Dushanbe, Soghd and Khatlon regions. The main beneficiary within this project was the DCA utilizing the project funds in the ‘Drug Prevention Campaign’ earmarked for enhancing drug awareness and implementing the national drug strategy endorsed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Drug Prevention Campaign became an important element of the implementation of the national drug strategy, supported successfully by the OSCE since 2007. The immediate proximity to Afghanistan has made some of the above mentioned regions a prime target for drug traffickers, transporting drugs to and through Tajikistan. Very often, drugs are used for bribes, which increases the drug abuse within society. The main focus of these events was the dissemination of information about drug trafficking and drug abuse reaching out to the communities, with a specific focus on the youth. A “Rap against Drugs” concert was organized on 20 June in Dushanbe. Over 45,000, mostly young community members took part in these community policing events.

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4.15 The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan

Background

Since 2007 the PCUz has been providing assistance to the Police Academy under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Within this ongoing project focusing on co-operation in improving training and exchanging experience, special attention is paid to retraining and the professional development of specialists in enhancing public security, crime prevention, and major issues such as terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.

Facilitating Exchange of Experience and Learning from Good Policing Practices

On 20-21 May, the PCUz, in close co-operation with the ATU and the SPMU, organized a Training of Trainers on Police Staff Training in Counter Terrorism. The training was conducted by highly qualified experts from Interpol and the Mol of Spain. Some 20 participants discussed topics related to the international legal framework and co-operation in the field of terrorism prevention and its implementation at the national level, the organization of professional police training in the field of counter-terrorism as well as methods and forms of organizing counter-terrorism police training courses.

From 31 May - 2 June, the PCUz supported the organization of a training-of-trainers seminar on "Management Staff Training for Police". The training was carried out by an expert from the National Police Force of Ireland and allowed the instructors of the Academy to learn from current practice of management staff training in the Irish Police. Discussions focused on issues such as the formation of management and senior management reserves; the recruitment system; procedures of assignment; opportunities in management careers, forms and methods of manager training in various structural divisions and departments of the police; as well as the organization and content of management staff training in major police activity directions.

From 2-4 November, the PCUz, with the help of representatives from the Austrian Federal Mol, organized a training on the "Use of New Criminalistic Methods in Crime Investigation" for 20 law enforcement officers. Participants were able to increase their knowledge in methods and techniques in crime scene examinations and specific topics related to criminalistic methods in crime investigations.

Helping to Integrate the Uzbek Police into the International Police Community

From 11-22 November, the PCUz also organized a study visit of a delegation of the Police Academy to France and the United Kingdom. One of the tasks of the Police academy Assistance Project has been to help Uzbek police become familiar with good police training practices in the OSCE region and to promote their integration into the international police community. In each country, the delegation was received by the officials of the respective police training institutions to exchange experience in the field of developing and co-ordinating police training systems. As a result it was preliminarily agreed to organize follow-up visits of experts from France and the UK to the Uzbek Police Academy to provide specific training courses.

Promoting Human Rights Standards among Police

In 2008, the PCUz had launched a project to help build the capacity of the newly established Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 2010, the Project co-ordinator commenced to implement its third phase, which focussed on the following objectives:

- further raise the qualification and develop the skills of the personnel of the Department and its territorial subdivisions as well as regional internal affairs departments;
- render support in the Department's awareness raising activities;
- continue support to the activity of the Resource Centre under the Department;
- facilitate the study of international best practices in ensuring and protection of human rights by the law-enforcement agencies of foreign countries.

From 13-15 December, the PCUz held a training course on methods and instruments of monitoring the observance of and ensuring the human rights by internal affairs bodies. The target group consisted of the personnel of the Department for Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision of the MIA and its subdivisions in the Ministry of Interior of Karakalpakstan, the Regional Departments of Internal Affairs, the Main Department of Execution of Punishments, and the Department of Transport. Two trainers from the Polish Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights were invited as foreign experts.

On 27-28 December, the PCUz, jointly with the Police Academy, conducted training on international human rights standards for law enforcement. The training was organized for 50 police officers working in the crime prevention units at the level of local neighbourhoods (makhalla) and for investigators from all the regions who were attending the in-service retraining course at the Police Academy. This training was convened within the project "Building the Capacity of the Chair of Human Rights Theory and Practice".

In 2010, the PCUz started the implementation of a two year project on building the capacity of the Department of Human Rights Theory and Practice at the Police Academy. Apart from the establishment of the Resource Center with a fully-stocked library on human rights issues and a technical academic support, the major objective of the project is to include more law enforcement personnel in the in-service training at the Police Academy to learn about the practical application of the human rights standards in their daily work.

The PCUz also conducted different training courses with a special focus on international human rights instruments and standards and their practical application within the penitentiary system, as well as training on the implementation of measures developed under the National Action Plan following the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the human rights situation in Uzbekistan.

In order to further improve the activity of internal affairs bodies in the field of human rights protection, the PCUz supported the publication of 4,000 copies of a handbook, which was distributed among the police officers.

The PCUz supported the publication of 3,500 posters showing the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Appeals of Citizens", and 3,500 posters showing the Ministry of Internal Affairs Hotline information in the Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages. The posters were distributed among regional, district, city and town police departments and posted for easy access of the population. Due to the success of this initiative and the high demand from the police officers, the Project Co-ordinator planned to render support in translating the posters into the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik and Turkmen languages and in printing more copies for distribution in the residential areas of these national minority groups.

In addition, the PCUz supported the publication of 200 calendars for 2011 in the Uzbek and Russian languages with articles of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Appeals of Citizens". The calendars were distributed among police officers in all regions of the country.

Throughout the year, the Project Co-ordinator granted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs books, brochures, compendiums in quantity with the aim to enrich its library with modern human rights and rule-of-law materials.

The PCUz facilitated the participation of the Uzbekistani Delegation at the First Part of the 2010 OSCE Review Conference, organized by the Chairmanship of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the OSCE from 30 September to 8 October in Warsaw. Among others a representative of the Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs attended the event.

Implementation of New Biometric Passports in Uzbekistan

From 1-4 March, the PCUz, in co-ordination with the ATU, facilitated an OSCE and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) visit to Uzbekistan ahead of the launch of the project “Support to the Government in improving the national passport system and introduction of identity and travel document with biometric identifiers”. The experts had technical working meetings with respective government agencies and the Government Inter-Agency Working Group responsible for the introduction of new identity documents with biometric identifiers in Uzbekistan.

From 20-28 March, the PCUz, in co-operation with the ATU, organized a study visit of a delegation from Uzbekistan to Spain and the UK. The delegation was comprised of members of the Government Inter-Agency Working Group and comprised senior representatives from the Cabinet of Ministers, State Personalization Centre, the National Security Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the visit the delegation met with their counterparts to exchange experience in the introduction as well as handling and issuing of national identity and travel documents.

From 27-28 May, the PCUz facilitated the participation of an official delegation from Uzbekistan in the OSCE Workshop on Promoting the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) organized by the ATU in Vienna (see also 3.1). The delegation included representatives from the State Printing House, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Communications and Information Agency, the State Personalization Centre, the Cabinet of Ministers, and the National Security Service. During the workshop the Uzbek Delegation delivered a country presentation to illustrate the steps and efforts being taken by the government in the process of introducing a biometric passport system and potential accession to the ICAO PKD.

On 7-8 October, the PCUz, in co-operation with the ATU, organized a training on “Exploring the Benefits and Technical Necessities of Joining the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Public Key Directory (PKD)” for 30 local specialists and experts from the newly established State Personalization Centre, the National Security Service, Cabinet of Ministers, State Customs Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs, State Printing House, Communications and Information Agency and the National Airlines. The workshop addressed all key aspects and helped the participants to increase their knowledge on the basics of biometric travel documents, including cryptography and administrative issues. They were also given a demonstration of faked e-passports and shown how they work without using the ICAO PKD.

From 1-4 November, the PCUz facilitated the participation of a representative of the Cabinet of Ministries in the Sixth Symposium and Exhibition on “International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTDS), Biometrics and Security Standards” in Montreal. The Uzbek representative made a presentation on the implementation of ICAO recommendations as well as the introduction and use of biometric passports in Uzbekistan.

Financial Investigations

On 24-25 June, the PCUz organized a training seminar for some 200 AML/CFT compliance officers (Non Banking Credit Institutions) focussing on: the international legal framework on AML/CFT; specifics of Micro financing; 40+9 FATF Recommendations; the Third Directive of the European Commission and other related regimes.

From 20-24 September, the PCUz facilitated a study tour to Canada for 12 representatives of the FIU, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Finance, the MFA and the Security Council of the President. Participants visited Canadian AML/CFT structures such as FINTRAC, OSFI, and the Department of Finance.

On 22 September, the PCUz facilitated a visit by the Director FIU and of a representative of the Security Council of the President to the Canadian Egmont Group to hand over the official application of Uzbekistan to become a member of the Egmont Group.

On 15-17 November, the PCUz organized a training seminar for representatives of the FIU Uzbekistan and for IT specialists on using AML/CFT software.

On 15-18 November, the PCUz, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia facilitated a meeting of the Director and the Head of International Department of the Serbian FIU with their counterparts in the Uzbek FIU in Tashkent. Serbia is one of the two sponsor countries in the framework of the Egmont Group, to which the task of supporting the accession of Uzbekistan to the Group was assigned. This visit was the first opportunity for the two FIUs to establish contacts and to start the necessary assessment process of the applicant FIU.

In 2010, the PCUz also facilitated the donation of video equipment for the press and public relations office of the FIU Uzbekistan; software to detect suspicious transactions and to create STRs for the Central Bank and other banks of Uzbekistan, as well as software for analysis and database purposes of the FIU Uzbekistan.

Trafficking in Human Beings

From 11-14 May, the PCUz organized a training for 17 judges on "Judicial Response to Human Trafficking: Challenges, Lessons Learned and Good Practices".

25-27 May, the PCUz organized an advanced training on "Investigating human trafficking: Challenges, lessons learned and good practices" for a group of 32 investigators from the Police, National Security Service and Prosecutors Offices

On 20-22 October, the PCUz organized a human trafficking awareness course for 15 customs officers.

Illicit Drugs

From 24-28 January, the PCUz supported the participation of the Senior Inspector of the National Information Analytical Centre on Drug Control (NCDK) under the Cabinet of Ministers in the OSCE Workshop on "Combating Illicit Crop Cultivation and Enhancing Border Security and Management: Thailand as a Case Study (Chiangmai and Chiangrai regions)." The event was organized upon the initiative of the Kazakh Chairmanship in co-operation with the Thai Government to provide a platform for exchanging experience and benefiting from best practices among policy makers from OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation, the process and existing tools to tackle illicit crop cultivation, as well as Thailand's development model.

On 15-19 March and on 6-9 April, the PCUz organized a “Workshop on Drug Control” for approximately 100 regional representatives of the NCDC.

On 15-16, 22-23 and 29-30 April, the PCUz, in co-operation with the NCDC, organized in the capital and in the regions a series of workshops for social workers and heads of organizational and methodological departments of Drug Abuse Prevention Centres. The workshop in Tashkent on 22-23 April was addressed by the PCUz. In the workshops, the 46 participants increased their knowledge about potential role of social workers in prophylactics of drug abusers based on national and international experiences, forms of social rehabilitation and support; latest instructions and methods in reporting on registered cases of drug addicts in order to better monitor and develop preventive measures and individual plans for drug addicts; recent national regulations and the reform process of Drug Abuse Prevention Centres in response to current realities.

On 8-9 July, the PCUz facilitated the participation of an official delegation in the “Conference on Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Strengthening Control of Precursor Chemicals” in Vienna (see also 2.). The delegation comprised representatives from the NCDC, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On 9-10 August, the PCUz organized a workshop for eight provincial secretaries of the NCDC.

The PCUz also facilitated technical support to the NCDC. Donated equipment included: HDD-3; UPS-1; UPS Battery-1; Random access memory-4; Internal HDD-2.

The PCUz also supported the publication of the Information Bulletin on the Drug-Related Situation in Central Asia in 2010 as well as the publication of the manual on the “Prevention of Drug Abuse”.

Sustainable Co-operation

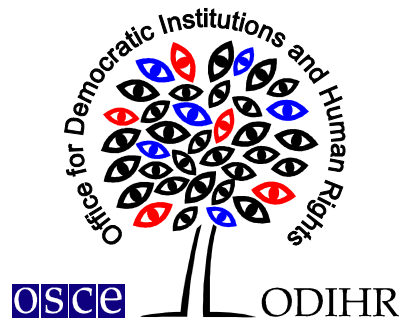
On 20-21 May, the PCUz supported the participation of the delegation from Uzbekistan at the OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting “Opportunities for Further enhancing OSCE police related activities”, held in Vienna and organized by the SPMU (see also 2.). The Uzbek delegation included representatives of the National Security Council and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 2010, PCUz also supported the publication of handbooks, toolkits and specific literature as well as started to strengthen the technical base of the Academy under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:



ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2010

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 of participating States, co-operating closely with other OSCE structures and international organizations. In 2010, Police-related activities were conducted in the following programmatic areas:

Human Rights, Women & Security (HRWS)

Starting in 2009, the ODIHR HRWS programme, together with the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association (SEPCHA), the OSCE Mission to Serbia, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), supported the establishment of the Southeast Europe Women's Police Officer Network (WPON) with the aim of promoting the principle of gender equality in and democratic oversight of police services. The network is intended to function as an independent body under the umbrella of SEPCHA members. In 2010, as a first step, WPON produced a research project to evaluate the situation of policewomen in the region (available at www.seesac.org). The HRWS programme actively contributed to preparing the questionnaires, presented preliminary findings together with the Ministry of Interior of Serbia before the SEPCHA General Assembly in Sarajevo as well as reviewed and commented on the final report. UNDP supported a series of events rolling out the report throughout Southeast Europe. WPON activities are currently funded by UNDP with some degree of assistance from the Law Enforcement Department of the OSCE Mission to Serbia. HRWS will remain involved by providing limited expertise or advice as the network develops its founding documents.

In 2010, the HRWS programme continued to promote the Toolkit on Gender and Security Sector Reform, published by ODIHR together with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). The Toolkit addresses questions of why a gender perspective is relevant to security sector reform processes, such as police reform, and national security policy development and how gender can be integrated into particular security aspects and institutions, such as law enforcement (see www.osce.org/odihr for the Toolkit). The Toolkit, including one of its fourteen training modules entitled "Police Reform and Gender," was translated into Russian and was disseminated to OSCE field presences as well as during various awareness-raising events. HRWS commenced a series of Toolkit-based training activities in December 2010.

Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism

As part of its training module for public officials and counter-terrorism practitioners, the ODIHR Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme successfully delivered two training courses for law enforcement officers and police students on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

The first training, organized jointly by ODIHR, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat and Turkmenistan's Ministry of Interior, took place in Ashgabat on 22-24 November. Over thirty students and eight instructors of the Police Academy of Turkmenistan participated in the training.

The second training, organized by ODIHR, the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, took place in Skopje on 1-3 December. The training course provided over twenty law enforcement officers with a useful guide to the international human rights framework applicable to counter-terrorism.

This training module aims at providing public officials and counter-terrorism practitioners with a better understanding of the main human rights issues that arise while addressing terrorism and ways to ensure the protection of human rights in line with international standards and OSCE commitments. Since 2005, this training course has been successfully delivered in 11 participating States (Tajikistan, Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, UK, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, regional training in Austria and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). It is envisaged that ODIHR's training module will be adapted, further developed and implemented as a sustainable component of national training programmes in police academies.

The ODIHR Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme and the OSCE Border Management Staff College jointly organized a five-day training on "Human Rights and Border Control" from 13 to 17 September 2010 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The training brought together 23 senior border officials from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine to analyze and discuss human rights issues in the context of border management. The participants gained a solid understanding of human rights law, policies and practices and their application to border control as important elements of efficient and successful border control regimes.

On 6 December 2010, the ODIHR Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme also delivered three training sessions on human rights and border control during the first one-month annual course of the OSCE Border Management Staff College. The training gathered mid-level and senior officers within the border patrols, customs services and drug control agencies of Afghanistan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

Anti-Trafficking

In line with OSCE commitments and the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, the Anti-Trafficking Programme continued to assist participating States in establishing human rights-based approaches in tackling trafficking in human beings. In particular, Office activities continued to support effective access to justice and remedies, including compensation through criminal, civil and labour proceedings.

In 2010, the Programme organized and supported several training seminars for criminal justice experts, including police, judges and prosecutors in Albania, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and the UK. The training seminars aimed at ensuring that combating organized crime complies with human rights standards and that the actors involved are aware of the human rights approach during their contact with trafficked persons. The Office in particular focused on strengthening the role of law enforcement agents in protecting the rights of trafficked persons, including informing them of their rights and referring them further to direct service providers.

Monitoring of Places of Detention

Acknowledging of the importance of detention monitoring as an effective tool to prevent torture, ODIHR continues to pay special attention to this issue. Building on previous years' work, ODIHR in 2010 gave priority to assisting those participating States which have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OP-CAT). For this purpose, on 25 June 2010, ODIHR gave a presentation and offered its co-operation to the UN Sub-Committee Against Torture, the UN treaty body established under the OP-CAT as the international component of a two-fold detention monitoring approach, which requires on the national level to create an independent monitoring body, the so-called National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). ODIHR assisted various participating States by providing legislative expertise in developing their NPM legislation (in Moldova, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan) and offered technical assistance in participating States where new NPMs were created. In May

2010, a conference and training activities were jointly organized by ODIHR and the OSCE Mission in Baku with the aim to support the Ombudsperson Institution as the newly created NPM mechanism. This event gathered 60 representatives from the Ombudsperson Institution itself, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, various actors from the government and international experts, providing them a platform to discuss the opportunities and challenges of the new mechanism. A law incorporating the NPM was adopted in December 2010, implementing a recommendation from the conference. ODIHR also mainstreams gender in the operations of penal institutions and carries out awareness raising activities for detention officials and staff through the "Penal Reform and Gender" module of the Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit which was translated into Russian in 2010 for wider distribution within the OSCE region.

Moreover, on 17-18 June, the ODIHR Rule of Law Programme jointly with the OSCE field operations in the region conducted its annual Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Over 120 officials, academics, and criminal justice practitioners from Central Asian States discussed reforms in the criminal justice sector and exchanged opinions with international experts. Inter alia, participants discussed police activities carried out prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings. It was suggested that such activities should be integrated with criminal investigations and accompanied by appropriate procedural safeguards. The Forum Report contains relevant recommendations to the policy-makers of the region.

Combating Violence against Women

ODIHR continued to engage in preventing and combating violence against women, focusing on improving the legal framework and strengthening the capacities of law enforcement agencies, state authorities, and civil society to provide adequate and effective responses to this crime. Upon request from the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, ODIHR undertook a legal review of the draft law of Kosovo on Protection against Domestic Violence and subsequently presented its recommendations as well as international standards and practices for combating domestic violence at a round table discussion in March 2010. A strengthened role and specialized training for all relevant actors were recommended. Improving police responses to domestic violence cases was highlighted as important, specifically in terms of allowing police to issue emergency protection orders to provide timely and effective protection to victims of violence.

State officials and civil society activists from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine learned about Austrian practices in promoting gender equality and combating domestic violence, in a study visit to Vienna, held in May 2010. Members of the Austrian Parliament, the Women's Department of the Municipality of Vienna, and the Austrian Women's Shelter Network shared their first-hand experiences and methods in preventing and combating domestic violence. Co-operation between law enforcement agencies and civil society was discussed as a crucial element of victim protection programs. The importance of effective national mechanisms and the need for continuously improving the skills and capacities of police officers were highlighted as priorities in combating domestic violence. In turn, ODIHR held consultations with Austrian police experts in July 2010, discussing a joint development of a manual on domestic violence interventions for first line police officers, planned for 2011.

Police and Roma and Sinti

Recognizing the importance of good relations between the police and Roma and Sinti communities to combat discrimination and racial violence, and to ensure that Roma and Sinti are able to play an equal part in society, the OSCE SPMU and ODIHR have worked together over the past several years to collect information and examples of good practices in breaking down the barriers of distrust and building trust and understanding between police and Roma

and Sinti. Information about efforts of participating States in this regard and illustrations of initiatives that worked to improve dialogue and co-operation between police and Roma communities were compiled in a comprehensive manual which was launched at a press conference in Vienna, 21 May, on the margins of the Annual Police Experts Meeting. ODIHR's Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI) supported participation at the launching of two Roma police officers from Hungary and one from United Kingdom who have shared their first-hand experiences in preventing and combating discrimination and racially motivated violence against Roma and Sinti, and their work experience as mainstream police officers.

The manual is envisaged to serve as the starting point for a number of follow-up activities. ODIHR has commissioned translation of the manual into the Russian, Romanian and Hungarian languages, and is planning translation into two more languages in 2011. In addition, ODIHR started to discuss with state authorities and police representatives details of launching the manual at national levels through round tables aimed at discussing the good practices presented in the manual and the best and most effective ways to replicate such positive experiences nationally and in local contexts. Besides the planned round tables, which will bring together law-enforcement institutions, local authorities and Roma representatives and organizations, the ODIHR and SPMU are planning to organize a number of national workshops with representatives of Police Academies and schools and discuss the possibility of curricula development integrating elements of the manual into the teaching and training process of these institutions.

ODIHR CPRSI has used a range of opportunities in view of giving the manual visibility and wide dissemination. The manual was introduced on 8 July, in Coventry, United Kingdom, on the occasion of the conference titled "Pride not Prejudice" organized by the Warwickshire Police and National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Group, an event which gathered approximately 200 people, among them representatives of police, UK government and Gypsies, Travellers and Roma communities.

The manual was also introduced to the Romanian Police General Inspectorate and representatives of the Ministry of Interior and Administration on the occasion of a CPRSI visit to Bucharest on 8-11 November. The CPRSI experts agreed with the Romanian Police to organize the launching of the translated version of the manual 2011. The manual was also introduced at the joint ODIHR-Hungarian government round table organized in Budapest on 23 November as a follow up to the report of the field assessment visit conducted by ODIHR in 2009.

Expert Meeting on ODIHR Hate Symbols Database for Police

ODIHR organized an expert meeting in Warsaw on 16 November 2010 to discuss a number of issues connected to the recently created ODIHR Hate Symbols Database (HSD) with various police experts who have had experience working with this form of data gathering instrument. Police officers and other representatives from the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Slovakia and the United Kingdom took part in the meeting.

The general consensus of the group was that the database was to be used for intelligence purposes and as an easy-to-use tool for law enforcement across the OSCE region to identify a particular symbol, its meaning and its potential link to any organized hate group and that the database should be developed primarily as an intelligence gathering and disseminating tool. Specific countries where the uses of certain symbols are illegal could add information in the description of the symbol, but the utility of this information would still depend on the national legal system of a given country using the database.

Amongst other topics discussed, some participants highlighted the current gap between the international level, the users at the local level and the administration of the HSD. Essentially, local police officers are the best source of intelligence and should have the possibility to provide input to the international database. Therefore, the problem was how to motivate them to submit such information to national focal points (Europol contact points) if they would not have direct access to this system. This gap is one of the fundamental challenges that need to be addressed while developing the HSD.

Hate Crime Workshop for Law Enforcement

In November 2010, ODIHR conducted hate crimes training in Tbilisi, Georgia for Georgian Police. This workshop was organized in response to a request for hate crimes training by the Georgian Police Academy. This request was made to the European Commission Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) and was specifically directed to the Italian Carabinieri Police Force, which has a training module on combating discrimination and intolerance in their police academy. The Italian Carabinieri requested that ODIHR conduct the training/workshop under the aegis of TAIEX.

The workshop was attended by thirty two (32) police officers from different regions in Georgia, with a broad range of experiences and ranks, but mostly comprising mid-to- senior-level commanders and investigators.

During the workshop, ODIHR representatives presented the basic concept of hate crimes, how to identify a hate crime, and an overview of applicable legislation in Georgia. The two external police experts presented perspectives of investigating hate crime cases from Italy and the United Kingdom. They discussed specific cases, sharing successful approaches, as well as presented “lessons learned.”

ODIHR plans to follow-up in 2011 and explore additional collaborative projects with TAIEX

Hate Crime Seminar for Law Enforcement in the Brcko Region, Bosnia and Herzegovina

In a follow up to previous ODIHR activities with the police addressing hate crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in 2008 and 2009, the OSCE Mission to BiH organized two seminars for law enforcement officers and prosecutors in Banja Luka in October 2010 and Brcko District in November 2010. An ODIHR representative and an expert on hate crime issues attended the latter seminar. The expert presented Croatian experience implementing ODIHR’s law enforcement hate crime training and addressing hate crimes. On the margins of the Brcko seminar, ODIHR also observed the initial meeting of a working group comprised of three (3) representatives of Police Academy of Republika Srpska and a further 3 representatives of the BiH Federation Police academy tasked with developing a hate crime curriculum for the two police academies in Republika Srpska and the Federation of BiH.

Best Practices of the ODIHR Hate Crimes Training Programme

Throughout 2010, ODIHR staff has been regularly involved in the ongoing training of Polish police on responses to hate crimes in Poland. The Polish Ministry of Interior has fully embraced aspects of the ODIHR hate crimes training for police initiative and incorporated elements of the programme into the training curriculum for new recruits (cadets) as well as part of the in-service training being offered by the police. The Ministry has also initiated a programme where the ODIHR working definition of hate crimes and other concepts have been translated into Polish and are produced in CD-Rom format and in a booklet which provides detailed explanations of the phenomenon of hate crimes. Additionally, the Ministry of Interior and ODIHR are currently finalising the language for a pocket-sized booklet that will contain a brief summary (including definitions, potential responses, etc.) on hate crimes that

will be distributed to all police officers in Poland. The plan is that this booklet, along with the other aforementioned initiatives will be jointly launched in the early part of 2011. ODIHR have enjoyed a fruitful and rewarding working relationship with the Ministry in this regard and hope to continue this collaboration in 2011.

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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: (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 Co-operative 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 interethnic 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 the 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 the 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 the UNODC, and to organize a workshop in co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC.

Permanent Council Decision No. 813 (2007) on *Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Precursors* emphasized the continuing spread of illicit trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan and chemical precursors throughout the OSCE area. The Permanent Council called 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 executives 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 through dialogue on how to further enhance police-related activities within the OSCE.” The Permanent Council tasked the Secretary General, “[...] within existing resources and in consultation with relevant OSCE executive structures, to prepare a report on police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures up to the end of 2009”. The report was to be based partly on the annual reports on police-related activities, reflecting existing mandates and OSCE commitments, and was “[...] to include an assessment of those activities and a forward looking perspective, offering long-term strategic recommendations”. Moreover, the Permanent Council decided that this report would be further discussed during the next Annual Police Experts Meeting in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference.

The Athens Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09 on *Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability* took note of, *inter alia*, the OSCE’s contribution to international efforts to fight organized crime through the provision of relevant law enforcement expertise and assistance to participating States and called for exploring further ways to strengthen synergies in OSCE activities against transnational threats, addressing them in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner and focusing on areas, where the OSCE has a comparative advantage and can complement the work of other international organizations.

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APPENDIX 3: Overview of OSCE Activities in Police Development and Reform in 2010

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	Basic Police Training	Supervision and Mgmt Training	Police Accountability	Community Policing	Gender/ Domestic Violence	Hate Crimes	Human Rights	Public Order Mgmt	Border/ Customs Activities	Media	Other	
Presence in Albania																
Mission in Kosovo																
Mission to Montenegro																
Mission to Serbia																
Spill. Mon. Mission to Skopje																
Office in Minsk																
Mission to Moldova																
Project Co-ord. in Ukraine																
Office in Baku																
Office in Yerevan																
Centre in Ashgabat																
Centre in Astana																
Centre in Bishkek																
Office in Tajikistan																
Project Co-ord. in Uzbekistan																
SPMU																
ODIHR																
ATU																
CPC/OS Borders																
Gender Section																
OCEEA																
OSR/CCTHB																

Legend:

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

APPENDIX 4: Overview of OSCE Activities in the Fight against Organized Crime in 2010

Executive structure/ Activity	Fight Against Organized Crime in 2010												
	Organized Crime in General	Criminal Legislation and Procedure Codes	Criminal Analysis and Investigations	Forensics	Cyber Security/ Cyber Crime	Anti Terrorism	Travel Document Security	Financial Investigations/ Anti Money Laundering/ Asset Forfeiture	Anti Corruption	Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings	Fight against Illicit Drugs	Other	
Presence in Albania	■		■						■				
Mission in Kosovo	■	■	■						■				
Mission to Montenegro	■	■	■						■				
Mission to Serbia	■	■	■						■				
Spill. Mon. Mission to Skopje		■	■						■				
Office in Minsk													
Mission to Moldova									■				
Project Co-ord. in Ukraine									■				
Office in Baku													
Office in Yerevan		■	■						■				
Centre in Ashgabat		■	■						■				
Centre in Astana		■							■				
Centre in Bishkek									■				
Office in Tajikistan		■							■				
Project Co-ord. in Uzbekistan									■				
ODIHR		■							■				
SPMU		■							■				
ATU	■								■				
CPC/OS Borders									■				
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 2010

Thematic Units in the OSCE Secretariat dealing with Police-Related Issues

Unit	Contact Person	Contact Details
Strategic Police Matters Unit	Mr. Manuel MARION (Deputy Head)	manuel.marion@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 6170
Action against Terrorism Unit	Mr. Dimitar JALNEV (Programme Co-ordinator)	dimita.jalnev@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 6157
Conflict Prevention Centre/OS Borders Team	Ms. Penny SATCHES BROHS (Senior Border Issues Adviser)	penny.satches-brohs@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 6662
Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities	Ms. Nina LINDROOS-KOPOLO (Senior Economic Officer)	nina-lindroos-kopolo@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 6295
Gender Section	Ms. Jamila SEFTAOU (Senior Adviser on Gender Issues)	jamila.seftaoui@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 6275
Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	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
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OSCE Field Operations dealing with Police-Related Issues

South-Eastern Europe

Field Operation	Department	Contact Person	Contact Details
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OSCE Mission to Serbia	Law Enforcement	Mr. Torbjorn SANDE (Head)	torbjorn.sande@osce.org ; +381 11 367 2425
OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje	Police Development	Mr. Paulo COSTA (Head)	paulo.costa@osce.org ; +389 2 323 4484

Eastern Europe

OSCE Office in Minsk	Policy and Direction	Mr. Jandos Anwar ASANOV (Deputy Head of Office in Minsk)	jandos.asanov@osce.org ; +375 17 2723496/97 ext.124
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Southern Caucasus

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Central Asia

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OSCE Centre in Bishkek	Police Reform Programme	Mr. Evgeny CHERENKOV (Programme Manager)	evgeny.cherenkov@osce.org ; +996-312-62 13 77
OSCE Office in Tajikistan	Politico-Military Affairs	Mr. Oliver JANSEER (Counter Terrorism and Police Adviser)	oliver.janser@osce.org ; +992 918 790 025
OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	Democratization and Rule of Law	Mr. Bernard ROUAULT (Senior Project Officer)	bernard.rouault@osce.org ; +99871 140 0470 ext.106

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