

Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2007

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
AEPC	Association of International Police Colleges
ATU	Action against Terrorism Unit
BPO	Border Police Officer
BPTC	Basic Police Training Centre
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept
CAG	Citizen's Advisory Group
CEPOL	European Police College
CiB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek
CIT	Centre for Induction Training
COP	Conference of Parties
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CPRSI	ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues
CSAT	Community Safety Action Teams
CSDS	Community Safety Development Section
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Center
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
DPS	Department for Public Safety
ENSFI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EUMM	European Union Monitoring Mission
FTO	Field Training Officer
GBP	Georgian Border Police
HCNM	High Commissioner on National Minorities
IAD	Internal Affairs Division
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ITC	International Training Centre
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KPS	Kosovo Police Service
LED	Law Enforcement Department
LEOP	Law Enforcement Officer Programme on Combating Hate Crime
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
MC/DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils

MMG	Mobile Monitoring Group
NAP	National Action Plans
NCB	National Central Bureau
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFP	National Focal Points
OBP	Ohrid Border Process
OCEEA	Co-ordinator on Economic and Environmental Affairs
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSG	Office of the Secretary General
OSR	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Trafficking in Human Beings
PAO	Police Affairs Officer
PAP	Police Assistance Programme
PC/DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
PDD	Police Development Department
PiA	OSCE Presence in Albania
PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo
PISG	Provisional Institutions of Self-Government
POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
PSMS	Public Safety Monitoring Section
SAIS	Security Awareness Issues Section
SCD	Security Co-operation Department
SECI	Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative
SICPSIA	Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards and Internal Audit
SPA	Senior Police Adviser
SPMU	Strategic Police Matters Unit
SPOC	Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe – Security Initiative to fight Organized Crime
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SweSe	Swedish-Serbian bilateral training project in Serbia
TANDIS	Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Information System
TDS	Travel Document Security
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the sixth report submitted in accordance with the mandate referred to on the title page. It provides information about police-related activities of the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, headed by the Senior Police Adviser to the OSCE Secretary General, 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.

Activities of the SPMU

In 2007, 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' request for assistance in police reforms; and supported the OSCE field operations in the implementation of their mandates. Support of the field operations included, for instance, assistance in screening new personnel, and the provision of advice on the formulation and implementation of new projects.

The SPMU's efforts in developing baseline police capacities of participating States and its support to policy development was underpinned by the development of two new key publications: *Good Practices in Building Police-Public Partnerships* and *Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects*; and by the distribution of English and Russian versions of the *Guidebook on Democratic Policing* and the *Reference Guide to Criminal Procedure* to the OSCE field operations.

SPMU training projects focused on combating illegal drugs and investigating Trafficking in Human Beings and on assisting field operations in conducting their own training projects.

The SPMU was also very active in dealing with organized crime issues, organizing and participating in a number of organized crime cluster meetings within the OSCE and in a number of workshops in co-operation with UNODC and other international partner organizations.

Co-operation with other internal and external partner organizations was also high on the Unit's agenda with respect to other fields of policing. Utilizing 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.

Police-Related Activities of other Thematic Units in the OSCE Secretariat

In 2007, 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.

Upon request from several participating States, the Unit also organized and conducted a number of needs assessment and capacity-building events for border police and customs officials in these states. In co-operation with other international partners, the Unit organized several international workshops on Travel Document Security.

The Borders Team in the Conflict Prevention Centre continued to actively participate in the Ohrid Border Process to bring national border legislation, organization and institutions of the countries of South-Eastern Europe in line with the EU Integrated Border Management Guidelines. In South-Eastern Europe, the Unit also provided support to cross-border co-operation meetings at the operational level.

Furthermore, the Unit promoted Border Security and Management in a number of participating States by conducting needs assessments and developing capacity building projects, including the provision of technical assistance.

The Unit also started managing the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points Network, which aims at information sharing between participating States.

The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities continued co-operating with other OSCE executive structures and international partner organizations in their activities to fight terrorism and organized crime.

Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Field Operations

In 2007, police-related activities of the field operations have further increased mainly due to a number of new initiatives in the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia. While the Missions in South-Eastern Europe continued to downsize their police components (the Mission to Croatia closed its police component at the end of 2006), the field presences in the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia slightly enlarged their staff of police practitioners. The topics, which continued to dominate OSCE's policing agenda in 2007, were transnational crime and terrorism, police accountability and the need of the people to be served by knowledgeable and responsive police agencies. OSCE police reform assistance programmes thus continued to focus mainly on developing and conducting basic and advanced police training; establishing internal oversight mechanisms and institutions; promoting human rights, particularly in the context of investigations, detentions and public order management; implementing community policing; and enhancing cross-border police co-operation, particularly in the fight against trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

In 2007, the long-running field operations in South-Eastern Europe, some of them having been established in the late 1990s, focused on ensuring the sustainability of the achievements the missions have made during the last six to nine years. Training activities have mostly shifted from basic training to advanced and specialized training. Community policing projects have expanded from pilot sites to whole mission areas. Border policing activities focused on the implementation of Integrated Border Management Strategies and cross-border co-operation between law-enforcement agencies of neighbouring countries. Police accountability mechanisms have been further developed and fostered. Furthermore, the development and further implementation of national police reform strategies remained high on the agenda of the field operations. Finally, the field operation continued to play a major role in co-ordinating international police reform activities.

Since the field operations in Eastern Europe did not include police components, their police-related activities were implemented in the framework of their general activities in promoting the rule of law and human rights and consisted primarily in facilitating some specific training activities in these fields. Nevertheless, in view of some encouraging requests from host governments for further activities and subsequent initiatives from the SPMU, there is a potential for future police-related activities by the field operations in co-operation with the SPMU.

The field operations in the Southern Caucasus continued to consolidate and expand their police reform projects that have been developed since 2003. In general, training activities focused primarily on building national training capacities and enhancing basic policing skills. Community policing projects were still in their pilot phase. Furthermore, field operations started to focus on specific fields of policing such as Public Order Management, Border Policing, and Trafficking in Human Beings.

Except for the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, the field operations in Central Asia did not contain specific police components and therefore focused their police-related activities on implementing some specific trainings, roundtables and workshops to facilitate the exchange of good policing practices, covering a variety of areas, such as community policing, police accountability, or ensuring human rights in the fight against terrorism. The Centre in Bishkek, however, has been engaged in a wide range of projects to prepare the grounds for police reform, focusing on legal reforms, public order management, criminal intelligence analysis, investigations, the promotion of human rights, the establishment of emergency responses, and a number of community policing activities.

In view of the Madrid MC decision in November 2007 on an *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan*, future police-related field activities might also focus on assisting the Afghan counterparts in the fields of Border Security and Management, Policing and the Fight against Drug Trafficking.

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

In its efforts to promote human rights in the development of counter-terrorism strategies, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) facilitated and delivered training to senior officials and participated in a number of international workshops.

The Office also contributed to the development of a Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit; provided assistance to participating states in building sound legal frameworks to prevent and combat domestic crime and conducted awareness raising events on this issue.

The Office conducted a field visit to Romania to study the relationship between the police and the Roma community and to develop recommendations for the improvement of this relationship; and it continued its successful “Law Enforcement Officer Programme on Combating Hate Crimes” in a number of participating states, including the establishment of a Regional Network on Hate Crime prevention and Investigation.

Police-Related Activities of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities

The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) continued to investigate the impact of policing on inter-ethnic relations and suggested practical recommendations to a number of participating States. The HCNM also developed training material and provided training to police officers as well as members of civil society to improve day-to-day interaction of police and minority groups.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Freedom from the fear of crime and becoming a victim of crime is one of the fundamental human rights, which is safeguarded by the police acting within the framework of a national criminal justice system. Policing is about the protection of life and property, preservation of public order and prevention and detection of crime. However, the police can play their vital role in safeguarding the rule of law - which, in its turn, is the only firm foundation for social and economic development, and, ultimately, prosperity of a society - if they are accountable for their actions, adhere to internationally recognized standards, and demonstrate respect for human rights, especially those of minorities and vulnerable groups. Wherever truly effective policing has been achieved, it is invariably based on a partnership with the public that is characterized by mutual trust and respect.

Co-operative security and good governance represent two of the OSCE's pillars, and policing has a contribution to make to both. The *Charter for European Security* adopted by the Istanbul Summit Meeting (1999) represents the platform for the OSCE's involvement in policing. It contains the commitment of the OSCE participating States to enhance the OSCE 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:

- Police monitoring, including with the aim of preventing police from carrying out such activities as discrimination based on religious and ethnic identity;
- Police training, which could, *inter alia*, include the following tasks:
 - Improving the operational and tactical capabilities of local police services and reforming paramilitary forces;
 - Providing new and modern policing skills, such as community policing, and anti-drug, anti-corruption and anti-terrorist capacities;
 - Creating a police service with a multi-ethnic and/or multi-religious composition that can enjoy the confidence of the entire population;
 - Promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in general

The OSCE places particularly strong emphasis on the protection of human rights, which is truly a cross-cutting issue for the organization. While being under enormous pressure throughout the OSCE area to counter the rising tide of organized crime and the new threats to international and national security, including those emanating from terrorism, the police must operate in accordance with national and international law and respect human rights at all times.

The Ninth Ministerial Council in Bucharest (2001) decided to increase and promote co-operation among participating States in countering new security challenges, including providing advice or arranging for the provision of expert advice on requirements for effective policing 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. Subsequent OSCE Action Plans and Ministerial Council Decisions of the last six years provided the OSCE executive structures with specific mandates and tasks focusing on distinctive issues/areas in the promotion of democratic policing and the fight against transnational organized crime and other new threats to security. A list of these Ministerial Decisions and Action Plans is attached in the Annex of this report.

This is the sixth report submitted in accordance with the mandate referred to on the title page, describing the police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures in compliance with the above mentioned Ministerial and Permanent Council Decisions and Action Plans. The report provides information about the activities of the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, headed by the Senior Police Adviser to the OSCE Secretary General, as well as 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 2007 and the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2007 are attached to this report as appendices.

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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 Chairman-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 whole 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 new threats to security, including those emanating from organized crime and terrorism.

In 2007, the SPMU continued supporting the OSCE field operations in finding police experts registered in its POLIS Police Experts Database and in screening candidates who had applied for police-related positions in different OSCE field operations. The SPMU also provided professional expertise on the drafts of police training-related proposals and projects for the OSCE field operations in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Furthermore, the Senior Police Adviser and his staff provided 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 combating organized crime, anti-terrorism, trafficking in drugs and human beings were held during 2007.

Development of Baseline Police Capacities

Throughout 2007, the SPMU continued promoting the objectives of democratic police services and forces in the participating States, focusing on: the importance of the police's commitment to the rule of law, policing ethics, and human rights standards; the essential nature of police accountability to the law and to the society the police serve; as well as the need for police co-operation with the communities, recognizing that effective policing requires partnership with the communities being served.

This support to policy development was underpinned by the compilation of *Good Practices in Building Police-Public Partnerships* and *Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects*. The first document will provide a common basis for all OSCE community-safety-related activities and can easily be taken over by the law enforcement institutions of the OSCE participating States. The development of the document is based on an in-depth study of existing academic literature, documentation in the field and relevant documents of international organizations on community policing as well as on the conclusions of three regional community policing workshops in Bishkek (October 2006), Vienna (June 2007) and Skopje (October 2007), and a first review workshop in Vienna (November 2007) organized by the SPMU and bringing together more than 50 community policing experts from Central Asia, the Caucasus, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, Western Europe and North America. Representatives from all OSCE field operations with policing mandates, the OSCE HCNM, and international partner organizations have actively participated in this review process. A further review workshop, planned for February 2008, will lead to the finalization of the draft. The book is intended to be published in the first half of 2008.

Based on a number of preliminary studies and analysis conducted by the SPMU in previous years, the draft of another analytical document on *Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspect* was initiated by the Unit in 2007. This document is a compilation of recommended common minimum standards for a basic police training curriculum, created on the basis of best practices identified in the OSCE region. On 20 November 2007, the draft was discussed with police training experts from 26 OSCE participating States, experts from the OSCE field operations, the HCNM and international partner organizations at a workshop in Vienna. On the basis of this discussion the second draft of document was prepared and circulated to the experts concerned for reviewing and commenting. In the course of 2008, the final version of the document will be published and distributed to relevant police training institutions in the OSCE region.

Furthermore, a key SPMU publication, the *Guidebook on Democratic Policing*, was translated into the Russian language. Moreover, the *Reference Guide to Criminal Procedure*, which was produced in 2006 by a group of police and judiciary experts, at the initiative of the Belgian OSCE Chairmanship, was translated into Russian and printed in an English and Russian version. Both documents were distributed to all field operations with the aim of operationalizing their content within the framework of police reform programme implementation.

During the year, SPMU continued to provide its support to the OSCE field operations in their police training related activities. In particular, SPMU facilitated the implementation of a project that focused on renovating the main facilities of the Armenian Police Centre for Induction Training. In March 2007, this project was successfully completed.

Required police training expertise was also provided within the framework of OSCE Police Assistance Programmes to Georgia, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan.

Upon request from the office of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, the SPMU assisted with organizing a training seminar at the Police Academy in Tashkent on modern teaching methods and provided international police training experts for this event.

Through active communication with national police training institutions in the OSCE region, a number of national police training curricula and other training-related materials have been acquired with the aim of analyzing and compiling good practices.

In 2007, the SPMU maintained professional co-operation at the police training field with international partner organizations. In particular, a number of information sharing meetings took place in the SPMU with representatives of, for instance, CEPOL, the Association of International Police Colleges (AEPC) and the International Training Centre (ITC).

Organized Crime

The SPMU activities in support of fighting organized crime begin with recognition of the fact that efficient and effective criminal justice systems based on the rule of law form a prerequisite for combating organized crime. Specialist responses connected with security challenges must take place within the overall framework of a criminal justice system. Efficient and effective criminal justice systems can only be developed on the basis of the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

During 2007, the SPMU was very active in dealing with organized crime topics. This was in response to an OSCE Ministerial Council Decision (MC.DEC/5/06) that was adopted in

Brussels in December 2006 on organized crime. The Ministerial Decision tasked the Secretary General and the relevant OSCE executive structures with a number of activities. Among these were: highlighting the importance of criminal justice systems, building on and consolidating the existing knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime and supporting and promoting international legal co-operation in criminal matters between participating States.

The Brussels Ministerial Decision on organized crime also tasked the Secretary General and the Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to brief the participating States regularly on the implementation of the tasks mentioned in the Ministerial Decision. In late 2006, the OSCE Secretary General therefore initiated a series of organized crime cluster meetings which included representatives of the Office of the Secretary General (OSG), the SPMU, the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR), the Office of the Co-ordinator on Economic and Environmental Affairs (OCEEA), the Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU), the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) and at times the ODIHR and the OSCE Chairmanship. The SPMU provided significant input on organized crime topics during these cluster meetings.

The cluster meetings lead to the Secretary General creating a Task Force on Organized Crime in January 2007. The Task Force consisted of representatives of all the OSCE executive structures. The Task Force (not including representatives of the field operations) met on six occasions during 2007, to discuss the work of the OSCE in combating organized crime and the implementation of MC.DEC/5/06. The SPMU played a significant role in these meetings. A study trip was made to the Serious Organized Crime Agency in the United Kingdom in order to study examples of good practice. The Senior Police Adviser was one of the senior participants included in this activity.

Another one of the Task Force activities involved a lessons-learned exercise on organized crime. This event was held 19-20 April 2007 in Vienna. All members of the Task Force, including representatives of OSCE field operations attended. The SPMU's PAO holding the portfolio for organized crime assisted in organizing this event, moderated one of the sessions and made a presentation about organized crime.

The SPMU continued promoting the Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit and co-operating with the UNODC in training UNODC field staff in the use of the toolkit to develop their capacity in delivering criminal justice reform.

One of the outcomes of the focus on organized crime by the 2006 Belgian OSCE Chairmanship was the SPMU being invited to continue to observe the sessions of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime's Conference of Parties (COP), its Steering Committee, and other groups related to facilitating the exchange of information and improving co-ordination of future technical assistance.

During 2007, the SPMU participated in a number of Stability Pact meetings. These meetings involved discussions about sustaining a number of Stability Pact anti-organized crime initiatives after the Pact ceases operations in 2008. SPMU has been examining strategies to continue activities of the Organized Crime Training Network that was established by the Stability Pact and its successor, the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC).

Two SPMU staff members have served as experts on a panel created by the Austrian Ministry of Interior and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) to

provide advice regarding the implementation of the South-Eastern Europe Police Co-operation Convention. This regional legal convention will significantly improve cross-border law enforcement co-operation in South-Eastern Europe.

Illicit Drugs and Precursors

In response to Permanent Council Decision 758 on *Enhancing International Anti-Drug Co-operation (2006)*, the SPMU organized two drug conferences during 2007. The first was a regional conference that was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan in April. The workshop was entitled “*Enhancing Law Enforcement and Judicial Co-operation on the Central Asian Drug Routes*”. The event was organized in close co-operation with the UNODC, along with the support of the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and other field operations in the region.

Participating were experts from the UNODC, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), and representatives from China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, the USA and Uzbekistan. The experts focused their discussions on international legal instruments, standards, national legislations and practical challenges related to improving trans-national co-operation between Judges, Prosecutors and the Police.

The workshop served three main purposes: establishing personal links among relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities dealing with mutual assistance in States affected by Afghan heroin trafficking; disseminating information about the specific legal and procedural requirements of each country; and identifying problems connected with internal and transnational co-operation.

On 28-29 June, the OSCE and UNODC co-hosted an *Expert Conference on Fighting the Threat of Illicit Drugs* in Vienna, Austria. The gathering brought together over 100 national and international experts. Practitioners from participating States, Partners for Co-operation and representatives of international organizations exchanged information on the production and trafficking in illicit drugs. They also discussed the implementation of relevant OSCE commitments and examined further measures to enhance international co-operation in fighting the threat of illicit drugs. Participants also emphasized the need to co-operate within the framework of the UNODC’s Paris Pact Initiative, and in particular making use of the “Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism” (ADAM).

In 2006, the SPMU formulated a pilot project that focused on providing drug enforcement training for a group of operational Afghan police personnel. In 2007, the project was successfully implemented in co-operation with the Russian Advanced Police Academy in Domodedovo. As an outcome of the pilot project, ten Afghan Police Officers from different federal and provincial drug-fighting branches were trained on planning and practical execution of drugs-searches, including operations in private residences, airport terminals, air crafts, vehicles, metros, etc. This training was complemented by practicing proper searching techniques, effective use of dogs and special equipment, documenting search-operations through the entire investigation process. Additionally, trainees were made familiar with different practical aspects of operations of illegal drugs labs, their detection and searching.

Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2007, the SPMU continued implementing extra-budgetary funded projects that focused on providing training on “*Investigating Trafficking in Human Beings Without Solely Relying on a Victim’s Testimony*”. The training consisted of a highly practical two-week multi-agency exercise for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and NGOs on investigation of THB cases in

a real time-frame, followed by a one-week train the trainer course. The implementation of the project in each country also included familiarizing participants with national THB-related legislation, assessing the general THB situation in the target country and adapting the training course to its specifics. In 2007, projects were fully implemented in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Serbia. The feedback received from the participants confirmed the innovative character of the practical training “modus” and its fruitfulness.

“Enhancing Co-operation Among Police, Prosecutors and Judges in the Investigation of Cross-Border Organized Crime” was another successful project managed by the SPMU and funded by Spain. The project, implemented in Albania and Montenegro, focused on the professional interaction between Judiciary, Prosecutors and Police in the investigation of organized crime with a special emphasis on human trafficking. The legal framework and working processes were evaluated by local and three international experts. A project report, with recommendations, was drafted based on the three international experts’ findings, their individual reports and on the views of host countries’ authorities. The final report was presented in a meeting held in Vienna on 12 December 2007.

In September 2007, the SPMU hosted a law enforcement conference on “*Improving Law Enforcement’s Response to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet*”. The event, organized by the SPMU, was held in Vienna, Austria. The conference was organized in response to OSCE Ministerial Decision 15/06 which called upon the OSCE participating States to enhance the ability of law enforcement to proactively investigate and prosecute people responsible for the sexual exploitation of children. The international conference had several objectives. Delegations were informed about several, high quality, training courses that are available to their law enforcement agencies at no cost. There was also a demonstration of the latest technology investigators can use in combating this type of crime. International experts from Austria, Belgium and Russia made presentations about recent cases that were successfully investigated as an example of good investigative practice. There was a special session devoted to examining how to improve law enforcement’s co-operation with the private sector. Representatives from Microsoft, VISA, Internet Service Providers, Hotline operators, and specialized NGOs participated. The participants also discussed how to build effective partnerships with the criminal justice sector.

The success of this conference lead to the SPMU being invited to participate and make interventions at the OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting and the European Commission’s Conference on Cyber Crime that were held later.

Terrorism

From 8-9 May 2007, the SPMU, in co-operation with ATU, and with the support from the Spanish Chairmanship, organized an experts meeting in Madrid on *Strengthening Police Role and Co-operation in Combating Terrorism*. The event, which was attended by over 60 participants from more than 25 countries, including OSCE participating States and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, and international organizations. The discussion centered on: the role of intelligence-led policing and community-based policing in the prevention of terrorist activities; good practice in investigation of logistics, supplies and communications used by terrorists; and analysis of police co-operation initiatives and observance of rule of law in the fight against terrorism.

In May 2007, the SPMU participated in an expert workshop “Ethnic profiling and ethical approaches to security and counter-terrorism” in Brussels, organized by the Open Society

Justice Initiative, in co-operation with the European Policy Centre and the King Baudouin Foundation.

Co-operation with other Internal and External Partners

From 5-6 June 2007, the SPMU, with the support of the Gender Section at the OSCE Secretariat, the Spanish Ministry of Interior and the Swedish Foreign Affairs Ministry and in co-operation with the European Network of Policewomen, the SPMU organized a Seminar on *Gender Balance in Police Management Positions* in Madrid. 69 experts from 26 countries participated in the meeting. The seminar had four sessions, focusing on: recruitment and retention; promotion; national and institutional initiatives; and international and private sector examples of good practices.

On 18 October 2007, the SPMU, in co-operation with the Police Development Department of the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje, held a “Meeting of the Heads of OSCE Police Development Departments, Police Advisers and Programme Managers” in Skopje. Representatives of nine OSCE field operations (Kosovo, Skopje, Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan) and the Secretariat (SPMU) participated in the meeting. The meeting provided a forum to exchange lessons learned and experiences among the police components of OSCE field operations, to update each other on the developments in police-related activities and to find ways of mutual support. The main focus of the meeting’s agenda was on OSCE’s anti-organized crime activities.

In November 2007, upon the invitation from the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI), the SPMU participated in a field visit to Romania and a roundtable organized by ODIHR in order to gain information on police behaviour with respect to Roma communities and on initiatives to engage Roma communities in community policing projects. The SPMU contributed to the roundtable with a number of recommendations in relation to the use of force of police officers and the engagement of Roma in policing.

Policing Online Information System (www.polis.osce.org)

The SPMU continued serving as the 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.

In 2007, the Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS), launched in November 2006, has received substantial support and recognition from the policing community, and has entered into a phase of stability, having a database with a well-designed internal structure and professionally constructed and controlled vocabularies that provide for easy allocation, storage and retrieval of information.

Compared to the end of 2006, there has been a significant increase in: number of experts, registered in the Policing Experts Database – from 81 to 242 (298%); number of documents in the Digital Library, both in English and Russian languages – from 207 to 542 (261%); registered users – from 285 to 1348 (472%); and digital library downloads – from 48 to 60 per day. By the end of 2007, however, there were still 15 participating States which had not provided the SPMU with the authorization to publish their countries’ policing profiles, which is one of the most popular sections of the POLIS website.

The SPMU continued collecting and classifying police training materials that are available in the OSCE field operations in order to enlarge the OSCE Police Library and to make these police training materials available for use in other OSCE field missions and law enforcement agencies of the participating States.

In September 2007, the POLIS team incorporated an online conference registration feature to facilitate the efficient logistical processing of participant registrations for all events organized by the SPMU. At end of 2007, the POLIS team started preparations for an online workshop in 2008 on combating sexual exploitation of children on the internet.

POLIS focal point training was provided for the focal points of field operations in South-Eastern Europe, preparing them to identify mission-specific material that is relevant for POLIS and to upload that material into the POLIS database.

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3. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF THEMATIC UNITS

The Action against Terrorism Unit

Background

It is well recognized that terrorism is a form of criminal activity. Moreover, terrorists increasingly use the same supply, transport and money-moving networks as those used by criminal groups. At times when fewer and fewer states support terrorism; engaging in various criminal activities, such as illicit trafficking in drugs, arms and people, offer profitable sources of income for terrorists who need to provide their own sources of funding. This highlights the importance for the Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) and the SPMU to co-operate more closely in future OSCE programme activities. The following ATU activities touch upon or otherwise relate to police aspects of countering terrorism.

Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework Against Terrorism

In the first comprehensive counter-terrorism decision (Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism), OSCE participating States noted that “*many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring, legislative and judicial reform, and border monitoring.*” Thus, most of the ATU’s work aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building contributes at the same time to increased efficiency of criminal justice systems of participating States. This goes in line with the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime noted by participating States on a number of occasions, starting with the Bucharest Plan.

The ATU promotes the rule of law and therefore legality and a legal approach to terrorism as a criminal offence. Participating States’ commitment to become parties to the universal conventions and protocols against terrorism and to fully implement them, adopted in 2001, was broadened in 2006 by the Brussels Ministerial Statement on supporting and promoting the international legal framework against terrorism. In this statement the participating States added the UNTOC Convention to the list of instruments to become party to, as well as regional and sub-regional legal instruments related to terrorism or legal co-operation in criminal matters adopted by organizations to which participating States belong.

Adjusting national legislation to international obligations assumed by participating States under universal anti-terrorism conventions is a necessary pre-requisite for addressing terrorism as a crime, which it is, and therefore involving police in countering it. Therefore, through a series of sub-regional and national workshops co-organized by ATU and the UNODC, the harmonization of national legislations with international legal instruments has been promoted. In April 2007, a sub-regional workshop was held in Tashkent for Central Asia on “The Implementation in National Legislation of Universal Conventions Related to Nuclear Terrorism”.

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

Legislative implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism is closely linked with ATU efforts to enhance international co-operation in the OSCE area in criminal matters related to terrorism, including police co-operation in this regard. The mandate to carry out this work is based on the Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/05 on enhancing legal co-operation in criminal matters to counter terrorism.

In 2007, ATU, in co-operation with the UNODC, organized an OSCE-wide workshop in Vienna (April 2007) and two sub-regional workshops – in Antalya (February 2007) for Central Asia and the Caucasus; and in Helsinki (October 2007) for Baltic and Nordic countries. The workshops specifically promoted the use of the UNTOC Convention on par with the anti-terrorism conventions as legal basis for such international co-operation in criminal matters.

Travel Document Security

In the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, the OSCE participating States also agreed *“to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls of issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use.”* This mandate served as the basis for the formation of the ATU’s Travel Document Security Programme which has since been complemented by commitments in Ministerial Decisions taken in Maastricht, Sofia and Brussels.

Improving travel document security offers three strong elements of added value towards police work, particularly border police, by addressing in one envelope concerns of terrorism, trafficking and organized crime. The mandate for this work is found in three Ministerial Council Decisions: MC.DEC No. 7/03 on “Travel Document Security”; MC.DEC No 4/04 on “Reporting Lost/Stolen Passports to Interpol’s Automated Search Facility/Stolen Travel Document Database”; and MC.DEC No. 6/06 on “Further Measures to Prevent the Criminal Use of Lost/Stolen Passports and Other Travel Documents”. Upon requests from participating States, the ATU, in co-operation with the Police Development Department of the OSCE Spillover Monitoring Mission to Skopje, has developed a template for an intensive training course to “Increase Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents”.

In the framework of the TDS Programme, ATU has organized seven capacity building events between 2006 and 2008. These have been mainly organized in co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization, Interpol and the International Organization for Standardization. In July 2007 an OSCE-wide workshop was organized to follow-up the commitments taken in MC.DEC/7/03. A regional workshop in Madrid in November 2007 placed an emphasis on encouraging the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation to implement on a voluntary basis the OSCE commitments in the area of travel document security.

In March 2007, the ATU organized a comprehensive national workshop in Tashkent, which focused on national specific needs concerning new document technology, handling and issuance, and connection to Interpol databases. To help improve capacities of border police and customs officials, ATU also organized an intensive training course in Skopje (September 2007) on detection of forged documents.

Other important activities related to travel document security have included an Interpol/OSCE needs assessment visit to Moldova to determine the feasibility of providing border control points’ connection to SLTD, which allows border police to verify travel documents in real-time.

Internal and External Co-ordination of Law Enforcement and Counter-Terrorism-Related Activities

In 2007, the ATU co-operated closely with SPMU on the development of the concept for the expert-level workshop on the role of police in combating terrorism (see p. 15). The Head of the ATU moderated one of the workshop sessions, entitled “Analysis of the status of some initiatives on police co-operation in the field of anti-terrorism”.

In addition, the two units initiated joint work during the year on developing a number of project proposals related to specific law enforcement aspects of the fight against terrorism. These project proposals, designed to be implemented in participating States in Central Asia, will be further elaborated on during 2008.

As mentioned above, Interpol has been one of ATU’s main partners in its programme on enhancing travel document security and has presented at several ATU events throughout 2007. The ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE field operations, actively provided support to OSCE participating States such as Moldova on implementing integrated solutions to connect to Interpol’s databases.

Furthermore, the OSCE, through ATU, enjoys observer status in Interpol’s *Project Kalkan*. This project, which brings together more than 70 Interpol member states, focuses on counter-terrorism law enforcement activities in Central Asia and neighboring countries, with a particular emphasis on examining the emerging role and impact of religious fundamentalist groups in this region. On 23-24 July 2007, ATU and the OSCE Mission to Georgia were represented in the annual operational work group meeting of Project Kalkan that was held in Tbilisi. ATU has accepted an invitation to attend this year’s work group meeting, to be held in Tehran from 20-21 May 2008.

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The Conflict Prevention Centre/Operations Service Borders

Background

The OS Borders Team works within the framework of the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC) adopted by the Ministerial Council in December 2005. The BSMC clearly recognizes the important role of open and secure borders and addresses the threat and challenge of transnational organized crime.

The OS Borders Team is the focal point within the OSCE Secretariat for border security and management related issues, maintaining close liaison with relevant parts of the Secretariat, Institutions, field operations and other international actors in order to provide participating States with support in maintaining open and secure borders. This includes the provision of expert advice and, at the request of participating States, the conduct of border security and management assessments as well as the development of relevant projects.

Ohrid Border Process

2007 witnessed the close of the Ohrid Border Process (OBP), in which the OS Borders Team was active since its inception in May 2003. The OBP provided a political framework for co-

operation between the four Partner Organizations (OSCE, NATO, EU and Stability Pact) and South-Eastern European countries aiming at bringing national border related legislation, organization and institutions in line with the EU Integrated Border Management Guidelines. Activities carried out within the framework of the OBP enabled countries in South-Eastern Europe to better manage their borders and to establish close interaction, in particular in the field of cross-border co-operation, exchange of information and experience sharing.

OSCE Cross-border Co-operation Activities in South-Eastern Europe

In 2007, the OS Borders Team provided support to cross-border co-operation meetings at the operational level held between representatives from neighbouring national border law enforcement agencies. These meetings provided a useful opportunity for practitioners from national border agencies and anti-organized crime units to meet, exchange information and form common approaches for addressing common operational problems.

Border Security and Management in Tajikistan

In 2007, the OS Borders Team developed three project proposals aimed at strengthening border security and management in Tajikistan in follow-up to the assessment carried out in 2006. These projects cover the following: Technical assistance in the development of a National Border Management Strategy; Technical assistance to the Tajik Customs Service on the Tajik/Chinese border; and Patrol programming and leadership for the Border Protection Committee and the Drugs Control Agency on the Afghan border.

The latter two projects will assist Tajikistan in countering the trafficking of pre-cursor chemicals and Afghan narcotics and will therefore have a significant impact on organized crime in the area.

Border Security and Management in Kyrgyzstan

Between 27 August and 14 September 2007, the OS Borders Team and the UNODC responded to Kyrgyzstan's request for assistance in strengthening border security and management and traveled to Kyrgyzstan to conduct a comprehensive assessment (led by the OSCE) of the situation and to identify areas in which the OSCE might provide assistance. The assessment focused in part on the problems of Kyrgyzstan's border related to the organized narcotics and SALW (small arms and light weapons) trafficking from Afghanistan.

Based upon the field assessment report, the OS Borders Team stands ready to develop project proposals aiming at strengthening border security and management in Kyrgyzstan.

Technical Assistance to Eastern European Participating States

In 2007, the OS Borders Team provided expert support to the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine in the implementation of an IT project with the objective of building the capacity of the Ukrainian Border Police to analyze cross-border traffic flow and related criminality. In addition, the OS Borders Team advised the OSCE Office in Minsk regarding a similar project to that in the Ukraine.

OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points Network

In 2007, the OS Borders Team began working on the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (NFPs) Network (PC Decision 757, 5 December 2006). The primary purpose of the Network is to facilitate information-sharing between participating States on border security and management related issues.

The OS Borders Team is responsible for the maintenance of this Network and its tasks include: a) processing incoming information and requests from the participating States on border security and management related issues; b) compiling an OSCE-wide list containing all necessary information on NFPs (e.g. names, contact details, addresses, organigrams, etc.); c) maintaining an up-to-date list of NFPs and ensuring that all NFPs are notified of changes; d) informing NFPs concerning relevant border security and management initiatives and activities in the OSCE area.

It is hoped and expected that the Network will provide participating States with the necessary points of contact and a mechanism through which they may usefully exchange information and co-operate on all border-related issues as well as address threats and challenges to their border management, including organized crime in particular.

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4. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF FIELD OPERATIONS*

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

The OSCE Presence in Albania

Background

The Security Co-operation Department (SCD) of the OSCE Presence in Albania (PiA) assists the police, in particular in the training of the border police. It works closely with other international actors in the field and liaises with security-related ministries and the Albanian state police and the military.

The Department actively participates in the International Consortium, the main forum for co-ordinating criminal justice and police assistance, including programmes to combat trafficking and organized crime. It provides technical support on relevant legislation and official strategies and co-ordinates future activities among participating organizations and government agencies.

In 2007, the SCD had a staff of three international and eight national members.

Support to the Albanian State and Border Police

In 2007, training and other activities conducted with the Albanian State and Border police included: a pilot horse patrol project; interview and investigation training at 9 different centres throughout the country; border surveillance equipment training (thermal imagery and infra-red); organized crime investigation management training; work in the fight against *cannabis sativa* cultivation; a road safety project; assistance to the Internal Control Office, forged document training (in conjunction with the Kosovo Police Service); and first-aid training for the traffic police.

Additionally, the Department helped co-ordinating activities between the Forum for Security Co-operation and the Albanian Ministry of Defence in the area of Surplus Conventional Ammunition disposal.

Integrated Border Management

Established in June 2002, the Integrated Border Management Unit co-ordinates the border-related activities of the OSCE PiA. It also assists government authorities with Joint Border Co-operation Meetings, which bring together representatives of the Albanian state police, the UNMIK/KFOR and the Kosovo Police Service to discuss mutual concerns and solutions. These meetings continued to take place along Albania's eastern Border at the regional level

* 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.

and at border crossing points. In 2007, these meetings were also conducted regularly with the Republic of Montenegro, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Italy.

In 2007, the Unit carried out projects to strengthen secondary language skills among some 200 Albanian border and migration police officers and provided backup power solutions with solar panels for police commissariats and border crossing points and Special Operation Group facilities.

Other assistance has included creating a radio communications network, which enhances the national police communications network, improving their ability to respond quickly to threats posed by cross-border and organized crime.

The Department also provided first-aid courses for traffic police and training workshops on border surveillance equipment for border police.

Furthermore, the Unit continued donating quality surplus OSCE equipment to the State and Border Police.

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The OSCE Mission in Kosovo

Background

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo, 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 (KPSS) - that in 2007, 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 2007, the DSPS experienced an acute reduction in its personnel figures, going from a situation in January 2007, when the staffing table included 30 international mission members and 57 local staff, down to December 2007, when the figures accounted for 19 international mission members and 36 local staff.

The Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development (KCPSED)

During 2007, the KCPSED was fully staffed by Kosovo civil servants. The local Deputy Director of the KPSS officially became acting Director of the KCPSED. Additionally, all other senior positions were filled by locals. Most importantly, in 2007, the KCPSED was accepted as an integrated joint training centre by all of the Public Safety Agencies (Police, Customs, Corrections, and Department for Emergency Management, including the Fire and Rescue Service), with each primary agency establishing liaison offices and training coordinators therein. Also in 2007, the KCPSED inaugurated the "Steve Bennett Learning Centre", a multi-media learning and resource centre which includes a library, lecture hall and

a computer lab for on-site distance learning programmes. During this year, the OSCE DSPS also completed the donation of all equipment it had previously provided to the KCPSED.

The DSPS Advanced Training Unit continued to assist the different Public Safety Agencies with their respective capacity building abilities through the development of new lesson plans dealing with Advanced Investigations, workshops on Trafficking in Human Beings, and drug contraband familiarization. These lessons and workshops as well as the Leadership Assessment Center were transitioned to the KCPSED local staff. Furthermore, the DSPS Advanced Training Unit continued to assist the different Public Safety Agencies with diversified training.

Finally, in 2007, a Certification and Accreditation Section was formally established within the KCPSED. With guidance from the OSCE DSPS Education Adviser, this section worked closely with a consultant to organize its offerings into modules and prepare application materials for international certification according to the Bologna process.

Public Safety Monitoring

Throughout 2007, the DSPS Public Safety Monitoring Section (PSMS) completed a Kosovo-wide assessment of the means and facilities used for the training of the different Public Safety Agencies. The results from this evaluating efforts were to be included in a “Catalogue of Public Safety Training Locations and Facilities in Kosovo” drafted by this section of the Department for Public Safety. The catalogue lists more than 100 joint training locations in Kosovo and provides valid information about public safety training facilities, training concepts, instructors, training equipment, and infrastructure to be found on the respective location and which could be shared and used by other Public Safety Institutions and other organizations as well. Thus, the Kosovo Police Service would receive support for their plan to decentralize different trainings, such as firearms training and other elements of their re-certification training into the regions. This assessment report would also help to highlight the needs and gaps that need to be addressed in order to develop and improve the Public Safety Training Locations and Facilities in Kosovo.

Due to the catalogue-related activities, the DSPS assisted the KPS to liaise with the Kosovo Protection Corps in Ferizaj/Uroševac and receive permission to perform their firearms training in that region. This effort prevented the KPS from having to travel to the central firing range close to Vushtrri/Vučitrn and allowed them to reduce the backlog concerning re-certification of firing training. DSPS PSMS also supported (together with KFOR) the construction of a firing range in Kamenicë/Kamenica, which enabled the KPS and other Public Safety Agencies to conduct firearm training in the region of Gjilan/Gnjilane.

In November 2007, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo Press and Public Information Department, the DPS PSMS organized a series of “Open Day” events throughout Kosovo as part of an OSCE-supported campaign aimed at helping the KPS, the Fire and Rescue Service, and the Customs Service to build relations with the people they serve. During these open days, KPS officers, Fire Fighters, and Customs officers demonstrated their skills in front of an audience of approximately 10,000 members of the public, mainly consisting of school children. The campaign was widely covered by numerous local media and received a lot of positive feedback, thus re-strengthening the value of the OSCE in the eyes of the local population.

Community Policing

Throughout 2007, the DSPS Community Safety Development Section (CSDS) continued to build the capacity of KPS officers in the areas of community-oriented policing and problem-solving through the Advanced Community Policing and Problem Solving Course, developed in 2006. The training content includes a review of the basic principles of the philosophy of community-oriented policing, partnership-building, problem-solving tools and models, communication, facilitation, and conflict resolution skills which are in addition to their “traditional” law-enforcement skills. The participants in this course participated in projects addressing issues such as Roma integration, traffic and river safety, protection from stray dogs, etc.

During 2007, the DSPS CSDS created two new Community Safety Action Teams (CSATs) in addition to the sixteen created since the programme was started in 2003. The CSATs programme is one of the largest and most successful programmes of the Department. To date, approximately 800 Kosovo inhabitants have participated in it; with others continuously being recruited by the CSATs in their respective communities. The participants, a diverse group including representatives from police, local government and the community (e.g. minorities, women and youth), received extensive training and worked in problem-solving teams on specific local problems including human trafficking, traffic safety, environment, truancy, drugs in schools, border crimes, and hooliganism.

Since 2003, approximately 40 CSATs members have been further trained as Trainers/Facilitators to widen and deepen the partnership and problem-solving skills in the communities. In 2007, these trained facilitators/trainers were an integral part of all of the training and capacity-building work of the CSDS to include training for KPS Officers in the Advanced Community Policing Course; training of new CSATs members; organizing workshops for police, community and even government leaders in ten regions throughout the neighbouring Republic of Albania.

In 2007, the DSPS CSDS also completed a Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) of the CSATs Programme to determine its strengths and weaknesses, to show evidence of its impact on crime, safety, security and livability, and also its impact on its implementers and beneficiaries, as well as that of the work being done by CSATs in their respective communities. Even though the accomplishments of the CSATs are remarkable, and the original goals of the programme have been achieved, there had been no formal assessment of their impact until 2007. The preliminary findings of the PIA report (to be released in the first half of 2008) show evidence that crime has been reduced and safety increased as a result of the work of the CSATs, to include positive impacts on freedom of movement, inter-ethnic relations, co-operation and communication between the police and their communities, traffic safety and the environment.

In addition to the CSATs, UNMIK Regulation 2005/54 established Local Public Safety Committees (LPSCs) in smaller areas within Kosovo municipalities to address the security needs of local communities and to give them a voice in the policing of their community. Upon request of UNMIK, DSPS CSDS developed a capacity-building strategy for the LPSCs, including many of the key elements proven successful in the CSATs programme. By the end of 2007, ten LPSCs participated in this capacity-building programme that provided an opportunity for the diverse communities involved in the programme to come together, learn about each other, share information and experiences, and develop a network.

During 2007, DSPS CSDS conducted a training-needs analysis of all Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSCs) throughout Kosovo, via numerous field visits and distribution of questionnaires. This information has been compiled and is being utilized to develop a comprehensive capacity-building project to meet those needs of the MCSCs. It is anticipated that the implementation of this project will begin in the first half of 2008.

Furthermore, DSPS CSDS provided mentoring and advice to the Kosovo Community Policing Steering Group, and to other national and international stakeholders involved in community safety initiatives throughout Kosovo and the region.

Security Awareness

As public confidence is a key element to ensuring democratic development and a transparent security sector for all communities in Kosovo, DSPS created in 2007 the Security Awareness Issues Section (SAIS), with the goal of assessing the way Kosovo inhabitants rated the performance of the different Public Safety Agencies in place, while supporting DSPS future strategic planning and programme planning adjustments according to the SAIS findings. Thus, this section became, as such, the link between the institutions of the security sector and the people in Kosovo.

At the end of 2007, SAIS commissioned an opinion poll aimed at assessing the public perception of the work done by the Kosovo Public Safety Agencies: the Kosovo Police Service, Customs, Corrections, and the Department for Emergency Management (including the Fire and Rescue Service). In general lines, public opinion supported the work of the local Public Safety Agencies but considered further investment and training necessary. In addition to this poll, DSPS SAIS enrolled a short term consultant in 2007 to assess the development stage and needs of the KPS Spokesperson Unit. The consultant found that the Kosovo Police Service lacked an adequate communication strategy towards the public, mainly due to a lack of strategic approach and properly trained staff.

In 2007, DSPS SAIS also provided capacity building support to KPS Community Policing Officers (by delivering a series of information management and media relation workshops and media management trainings), and to the KCPSSED Press Officers (by helping them draft their KCPSSED 2007 Annual Report.)

In December 2007, DSPS SAIS and the Department for Emergency Management run a Kosovo-wide public awareness campaign under the title “*What to do in case of emergency?*”, designing and distributing 300,000 brochures to the households in Kosovo and participating in TV shows. The campaign helped to promote the Kosovo “112” rescue phone number among the public, while explaining how to react in cases of emergency, such as fire, traffic accidents or lightning strikes, and how to co-operate with the Public Safety service providers.

The Police Inspectorate of Kosovo

During 2007, the DSPS Police Inspectorate Implementation Team continued the work of establishing the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK), in close co-operation with the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 2007, the first PIK Annual Report (2006) was finalized and published. It provided a detailed analysis of a number of management areas in the KPS, as well as numerous recommendations for further improvement. In addition, the DSPS PIK Implementation Team provided assistance and advice in a series of “extraordinary inspections”, including a review of KPS conduct during the violent demonstrations in February 2007.

Also in 2007, the DSPS PIK Implementation Team provided assistance to the PIK in selecting and recruiting an additional group of twenty PIK officers, according to the requirements of the Kosovo Civil Service Law. The new recruits were subsequently trained by the DSPS PIK Implementation Team to conduct investigations of complaints against police officers, according to the provisions of UNMIK Administrative Direction 2006/9. The training for these new PIK recruits included investigation skills, report writing skills, case file preparation, the applicable law, and management skills. Following the successful completion of the training course, by October 2007, the PIK fully implemented the new disciplinary legislation.

Criminal Intelligence Project

In November 2006, answering an initial request of the Kosovo Police Service, DSPS started a project to develop the capability of the law enforcement agencies in Kosovo to gather and use criminal intelligence. In order to implement their vision, the DSPS continued in 2007 to help the police preparing a project to manage the changes to the police organization. This training will have benefits for other aspects of police management.

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The OSCE Mission to Montenegro

Background

The OSCE Mission to Montenegro supports the declared objective of transforming the Montenegrin Police into a professional, democratic and competent police service, accepted and respected by the society. In 2007, five international and five national staff members dealt with police-related activities. At the strategic level, the Mission and the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration of the Republic of Montenegro signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the field of Law Enforcement.

The MoU aims to support the police reform process in the area of serious and organized crime, including cross-border crime such as illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons using the Integrated Border Management (IBM) Strategy as a cornerstone. Furthermore, the MoU foresees the implementation of the “Community Policing Strategy” and the development of effective police internal oversight mechanisms and anti-corruption initiatives. This aims at ensuring that the police service is accountable, transparent and in line with democratic standards and best practices. The MoU provides for strategic analysis and risk assessment of the police reform process and specific activities undertaken. Finally, the MoU covers the provision, assistance and co-ordination of police training and education activities, including curriculum development, all based upon the needs identified and in line with international best democratic standards.

The Mission supported the Montenegrin Police in drafting the Strategy for the Development of the Montenegrin Police for the period from 2008 to 2013.

Organized Crime/Counter-Terrorism

In line with its mandate and with the MoU signed between the Mission and the MoI, the Mission proceeded to support further development of the National Criminal Intelligence System (NCIS), and initiated the establishment of a National Co-ordination Unit, whose main

task is to bring together and co-ordinate the efforts of all relevant Law Enforcement Agencies (Police, Border Police, Customs, Tax Authorities and Anti-Money Laundering Agency) in the fight against organized crime, corruption and common criminality. The Mission assisted in the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Fight against Corruption and Organized Crime. It supported professional development and capacity building of the Criminal Investigation Directorate by providing a basic training programme for the new team of the Surveillance Unit. Within the framework of the NCIS, the Mission has developed a new methodology and instruction for informant handling based on the Europol model.

With respect to the capacity building of the Forensic Laboratory in Montenegro, the Mission co-ordinated the activities regarding the implementation of an extra-budgetary forensics project financed by the Norwegian Government. The new building of the Forensic Laboratory will be officially inaugurated by the end of October 2008. The project "Capacity building of DNA Laboratory" focuses on the assessment of the current DNA laboratory situation. The assessment is a base for future steps to be taken regarding the equipment and training. It gives the Montenegrin Police a unique opportunity to have a tutor closely connected to the forensic work. As a strategic partner of the Police in this programme, the Mission, in co-operation with the Association of Forensic Experts of Montenegro, organized the Sixth Annual Forensics Conference "Forensic expertise in Montenegro - experiences of the countries in the region". Participating experts came from Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

The Mission has organized and facilitated two training programmes for four members of the newly established Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) in Podgorica. The training programmes aimed at institutional and capacity building of the NCB and focused on the NCB's administrative and investigative routines and methodologies.

In co-operation with the Norwegian Anti-Terrorism Unit "Delta", the Mission organized a basic training for a Montenegrin Special Negotiation Team. The training focused on negotiation techniques and tactics with the objective to prepare the team for joining the International Negotiation Network.

Border Policing

Within the framework of the implementation of Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy the Mission focused on enhancing the regional cross-border co-operation between the Border Police Administrations of Montenegro and Albania and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the context of the 'Ohrid Border Process', a bilateral co-operation agreement on trans-border police co-operation, including two protocols on joint patrols and on regular meetings between border police authorities of both countries, was signed with Albania.

The Mission has completed two projects on upgrading the Border Police - K9 Unit, and on stolen vehicle identification and documenting. Upgrades of the Dog Training Centre and training programmes for narcotics dogs are essential for the implementation of the IBM. A two-week training programme for the K9 Unit focused on narcotic dogs and dog handlers. The Mission also organized a training in "Stolen Vehicles Identification and Documenting". The training was provided for forensic experts from the Crime Technique Centre of the Criminal Investigation Department, Border Police Officers from the Border Police Directorate and Traffic Police officers from the Police Administration Directorate. These groups are dealing with stolen vehicles on their daily tasks. Altogether 25 police officers completed the training, which was delivered by seven experts from Larmtjänst AB and Finansnärings Hovedorganisasjon, Swedish and Norwegian Police Forces and EUROPOL.

Community Policing

In the beginning of 2007, the Mission provided expert help and drafted a working version of the Community Policing Strategy. 56 Contact Police Officers were trained and three pilot site locations were selected. The pilot project's implementation started in May and was completed in November 2007. The project was highly appreciated by the Montenegrin authorities.

Within the framework of the Community Policing Programme, the Mission financed and facilitated a project that focused on traffic regulation and safety awareness for children aged six and seven. Approximately 10,000 traffic manuals were distributed during the implementation phase.

The Mission organized a seminar for journalists on media – police co-operation, covering a variety of policing issues and a police spokesperson's presentation on the topic of "Trafficking in Human Beings". The overall goal of the project was to improve communication between the police and the media, ensuring better reporting on crime and informing the Montenegrin society about security, safety and police-related issues.

Accountability

The aim of the Accountability Programme is to assist the Police Directorate in the establishment of internal oversight mechanisms and effective police anticorruption initiatives, to ensure that the police service is accountable and transparent and that it functions in line with democratic norms and values. Within the framework of the programme the Mission organized a two-day seminar for the members of the Internal Affairs Unit that focused on corruption within the police service and the co-ordination of activities with other law enforcement agencies in the investigation process. The seminar covered all aspects of receiving, investigating and reporting complaints against police officers, as well as ways of initiating pro-active investigations against internal corruption. All inputs took account of current European standards, with a focus on Austrian experience, and provided a comprehensive overview of existing best practices for managers involved in police internal affairs matters.

Police Education and Development

The Mission organized two cycles of trainer development courses aiming at increasing the institutional capacity of the Montenegrin Police Service in order to achieve sustainable training and education. This intensive and comprehensive five-week programme was designed to train police educators in modern androgenic methods of delivering training. 21 local trainers completed the course in 2007.

The Mission implemented the project "Basic course for Riot and Mass control Unit". The two-week training programme was delivered to 30 members of the Intervention Unit.

The Mission assisted the Police Academy in establishing a Field Training Officer (FTO) programme for probationary police officers. This is the most important part of the police education reform as the FTO programme will combine classroom and field training elements to allow cadets to get the opportunity to apply their knowledge, skills and abilities in a practical setting in a safe environment.

The Mission facilitated a "General English Language Course" for 38 police officers from the Police Administration, Border Police, managerial staff from the Minister of Interior's cabinet as well as officers from the Interpol Office. In addition, with its own resources, the Mission

organized an English course on the use of special police terminology for ten police officers from the Special Verification Unit of the Crime Police Service.

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The OSCE Mission to Serbia

Background

The Law Enforcement Department (LED), the Mission's largest department, has a mission to assist, advise and co-ordinate the Serbian institutions, society and other stakeholders in police reform to institutionalize democratic, accountable, effective and efficient policing practices. As such, the Department has identified and defined its primary focus as comprehensive police reform.

In 2007, the Department was comprised of 22 international and 24 national staff, in sections for strategic development, organized crime and border policing, police accountability, community policing, police education and development, and programme support. The Department had eight international and eight national staff located in the OSCE Advanced Police Training Centre in Zemun, Police High School in Sremska Kamenica, and the OSCE Police Training Centre in Bujanovac, in South Serbia.

When trying to implement ongoing assistance programmes in the area of police reform, the Mission faced, as it did during the previous year, a challenge in recruitment. Meeting the demand for qualified seconded international advisers in priority areas of reform is critical to the Mission's ability to fulfil its commitment to the sustainable implementation of reforms in areas of common interest to the police service in Serbia and to law enforcement services in the Southeast European region as a whole. In 2007, international assistance from the OSCE produced measurable progress and success in various areas of police reform; a continued commitment would ensure the sustainability of investments made.

In 2007, the Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Serbian Ministry of Interior to assist them to identify and address needs for reform in eight priority areas of co-operation: enhancing police accountability and strengthening internal oversight of the police; fighting organized crime; modernizing border policing; increasing capacity for the investigation of war crimes, and in crime scene management/forensics; establishing community policing, police education and training; and developing strategic planning within the Ministry of Interior and the police service. Although the pace of co-operation with the Ministry slowed down while the government was being formed and in spite of an increased bureaucracy in requesting meetings with the Ministry, which delayed the development of activity plans in several priority areas, some progress was still accomplished.

Co-ordination of International Assistance

As officially outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the OSCE Mission and the Ministry of Interior, the OSCE has been designated the co-ordinator of international assistance to the police reform process.

The Department helped to achieve a measure of co-ordination of technical assistance activities in 2007, by facilitating the exchange of information on international assistance programmes at both operational and higher levels of inter-agency co-operation, in an effort to avoid overlap and duplication where feasible.

The Department also developed a Training Database. The database will be used to co-ordinate police training accomplished on behalf of the Ministry of Interior regardless of whether these trainings were organized by an international organization or the Ministry itself.

The Department organized an informal discussion meeting of international stakeholders interested in the police reform issues. This idea is meant to provide a floor for brainstorming and sharing experiences and views on police reform efforts among all interested parties, which is a vital component in achieving a common front on police reform and especially towards any strategic approach. The first informal meeting was mainly devoted to the development of strategic planning and management system in the Ministry of Interior and subsequent meetings are planned for early 2008.

Accountability

During 2007, the Department's Accountability Programme continued to assist in developing a more accountable and transparent police service by providing assistance and expert advice with the aim to strengthen the internal oversight of police work, consolidate anti-corruption mechanisms, and enhance standards of professional police conduct.

Efforts focused primarily on strengthening human resource capacities of the Ministry of Interior's Internal Affairs Division (IAD), in order to improve the Division's capabilities to investigate allegations of crime, corruption, and unprofessional conduct by police officers.

Assistance was provided to the IAD in the translation of the Division's Web-Site into English, with the aim to enhance the transparency regarding its role and activities.

The LED also organized an official study visit to the Standing Police Monitoring Committee in Brussels, Belgium. The purpose of the visit was to further enhance the capacity of the IAD to professionally, impartially and efficiently investigate allegations of misconduct, crime, corruption, or violation of human rights by its officers and gain insight into how police oversight (both external and internal) and police accountability are practiced in Belgium.

Police Training and Education

As a result of close co-operation between the OSCE Mission and the Government of Serbia a new Basic Police Training Centre (BPTC) was opened in the northern Serbian city of Sremska Kamenica in November 2007. A total of 129 cadets, including 32 women and 10 members of ethnic minorities, began a one-year training course, followed by a six-month field training programme. The transformation of the former Police High School into a modern Basic Police Training Centre started in 2006. Transition of the Police High School into the BPTC, which will entirely replace the former police High School, will be completed in 2009.

Aiming to support the basic police training in Sremska Kamenica, the Ministry of the Interior, under the guidance and supervision of the OSCE, launched the first cycle of the police field training co-ordinators course. The aim of the course is to establish mentor co-ordinators who

will be responsible to manage the police cadets mentoring process within new training system.

The LED remains a key international partner for the Ministry of Interior's ongoing programme to establish and maintain a sustainable and effective police training and education system capable of meeting the ever-changing needs of policing in Serbia.

During 2007, the Department assisted the Ministry to design, launch, and evaluate the impact of a police training programme which provided in-service training to enhance the skills and knowledge of currently-serving police officers in all three municipalities in the region of South Serbia.

Moreover, the Department organized a first line supervisors' course, as a part of a comprehensive management and leadership training package that targets the skills needed at all levels of police management. Currently, the course is being delivered by the OSCE training capacity, with plans to hand over the course to national training experts who have graduated from the Mission's police trainer development programme.

The OSCE also supported the study trip to the International Law Enforcement Academy, Budapest. Six trainers from the BPTC had the opportunity to take part in a five-day tactical training, which helped them further develop knowledge and skills important for adult learning principles to be applied at the future training centre.

Strategic Planning and Development

The Department intensified co-operation with the Ministry of Interior in the area of strategic planning and development. As part of the ongoing implementation of the Law on Police, a new body was formed in the Interior Ministry, charged with strategic planning and analytical reporting for the Ministry and police service. The Mission remains committed to assist, support, and advise the national authorities in order to develop an essential capacity in strategic planning, as a priority among the areas of assistance in reforms in police.

In order to ensure a consistent approach to all aspects of the police reform process, and to ensure the sustainability of OSCE efforts and reinforce the country's ownership of this process, it is crucial that viable and full-fledged capacities be built for strategic development and planning in the Serbian Ministry of Interior. During the past four years, initial steps have been taken to this end, but human resource development and expert advice need to be provided to the Ministry in this priority area, in order to develop a basic capacity for strategic planning, policy-making, and evaluation of progress.

As a part of capacity building assistance in the field of management, the department organized a Basic Strategic Planning Course for the Ministry of Interior. Because of the need to provide coherent support to the strategic planning process throughout the whole Ministry, a number of mid-level and senior officials from other organizational units of the Ministry participated as well. The goal of the course was to create preconditions for a new management concept in the Ministry, which will result in its overall higher performance and ensure sustainability and irreversibility of the Police Reform processes.

Furthermore, the LED organized the first international conference in Belgrade on how to improve the practice of strategic planning in the public sector, particularly within the police. Organized by the OSCE Mission and the MoI, the conference brought together more than 40 officials from EU Interior Ministries and police services, from neighbouring countries and

Serbia, as well as representatives of other government institutions that have a strategic planning capacity.

In order to raise awareness of the difficulties in engaging in such extensive and previously unknown process in which understanding change management is a prerequisite, the Department organized a seminar on change management for senior managers of the Ministry of Interior. An expert from the Cranfield University, UK, one of the leading academic institutions in the area of strategic management, gave a lecture to the Ministry's Bureau for Strategic Planning and senior managers from all sectors and departments within the Ministry.

Organized Crime

The Ministry of Interior has made certain progress in addressing the subject of organized crime. The most notable accomplishment has been to nominally establish the necessary organizational units and component of the Ministry dealing with this subject area. In this context the scope and level of the activities has increased, which must be commended. However, this also shows how urgent and complex the police tasks are when it comes to dealing with organized crime, especially in terms of reform challenges.

While an array of concrete initiatives and activities to assist the police to fight organized crime are ongoing, a serious commitment is needed at the national level, to implement commitments, and to develop and adopt the proper strategy and appropriate legislation that would ensure a strong basis from which to further combat the problem.

Developments in 2007 have led the Mission to underscore the need for sustained donor interest and commitment to the fight against organized crime in Serbia, in order to support these specific reforms to a satisfactory level of completion.

In an effort to enhance regional co-operation, the Department organized the Third Regional Conference on combating organized crime, titled "*Money Laundering, Assets Seizure and Assets Forfeiture in Relation to Drug Trafficking*". The conference's regional character was reflected in the participation of representatives from Serbia, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Slovenia. The objectives of the Conference were to share lessons learned in implementation of the asset seizure law in drug related cases in the course of investigation and court proceedings. The conference also defined concrete measures to increase the exchange of operational information in the fight against organized crime, as well as to possibly initiate positive changes in participating countries.

In its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Interior and Serbian judiciary to combat and prosecute serious crimes, the Department organized a case study on the investigation and prosecution of a serious crime committed in Norway. The one-day seminar, in a lessons learnt format offered participants a possibility to share and benefit from the experience gained by their Norwegian counterparts. It is a continuation of the Mission's effort to support Serbian Police in building up the capacity to apply special investigative methods, establishment of centralized criminal intelligence system, as well as closer police-prosecutorial co-operation.

As the result of the efforts the OSCE invested in the co-ordination of the activities of different international players who assist the Ministry of Interior to build up an operational criminal intelligence capacity, the Department organized the "Anacapa" training - Analytical training for law enforcement - designed for analysts assigned to intelligence units. The participants

were from various operational analysis units of the Criminal Investigation Directorate, from the cities of Belgrade, Valjevo, Sabac and Vranje.

To enable a more strategic approach to the fight against organized crime, the LED continued to encourage the Ministry of Interior in their process to develop a National Strategy for the Fight against Organized Crime. Clear reform strategies and priorities at the national level would ensure not only the sustainability of efforts, but would provide cohesive directions for future work to in this area.

Forensics and Crime Scene Management

Efforts continued according to the Department's three main goals in this area, namely the enhancement of forensic laboratory capacity, crime scene investigation capacities and the introduction of a quality management system for forensics in Serbia.

The Project *Strengthening Capacity of the National Criminal Technical Centre (CTC) in Belgrade to Conduct Crime Scene and Forensic Investigations* was initiated, with donor funds received from the Norwegian Government. The purpose of the project is to enhance laboratory examinations and crime scene investigations in Serbia, by providing equipment and training on the use of equipment and application of new methodology to the Ministry of Interior's National CTC in Belgrade. In addition to conducting all qualified forensic examinations in central Serbia, the Belgrade Centre will be able to provide leadership to the other two CTCs in Nis and Novi Sad, as well as hold responsibility for the development of forensic disciplines within the Republic of Serbia. With the completion of this project, planned for mid 2009, Serbia will have three modern forensic centres – in Belgrade, Novi Sad and Nis – with the Belgrade Centre acting as the primary resource for examinations related to organized and transnational crime.

Furthermore, the Law Enforcement Department continued to carry out its co-ordinative and consultative role in a long-term bilateral Swedish-Serbian (SweSe) project to improve the capacity of crime scene investigators, addressing needs from the collection of evidence through to laboratory examinations. In this regard, the Department provided the SweSe project team with expert advice on project management, and gave input as part of the project's steering committee. This project aims to make available all possible technical evidence necessary for the effective and thorough investigation of crimes. Capacity development in the field of forensics is a key priority of the OSCE Mission, and serves to enhance the promotion and development of the rule of law in Serbia by creating conditions for quality prosecution and fair legal proceedings.

In addition to Swedish bilateral assistance activities, the Department facilitated participation of forensic experts from the Serbian MoI at Firearms Expert Working Group Meeting of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENSFI) in Prague. The ENSFI consists of 16 expert working groups in various fields of forensic science.

War Crimes

In 2007, the Department continued to implement assistance activities that address the issue of war crime investigation capacities in the Ministry of Interior, and the related area of witness protection. These combined efforts aim to increase capacities to investigate violations of international humanitarian law. The Department helped to enhance the capacities, both human and technical, of the Ministry of Interior's War Crimes Investigation Service.

The Department continued to pursue the efforts to enhance regional police co-operation in war crimes investigations by initiating preliminary meetings with the Croatian OSCE counterparts and the office of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in Croatia. The plan is to have more meetings of the heads of corresponding police units and make them initiate joint investigations on war crimes, through cases of mutual interest. Police co-operation has been initiated upon existing, very successful co-operation among the prosecution.

As part of the preparatory process for the introduction of the prosecutorial investigation, the Department facilitated a visit of Serbian war crimes prosecutors and police investigators to Norwegian investigative authorities. During the visit participants had the opportunity to learn how the Norwegian legal system of “two-track investigation” and integrated prosecutorial and police work in all criminal investigations functions in practice.

Border Policing

The Department continued to assist the Serbian Border Authorities in developing a modern concept on Border Security and Management System, as well as in implementing the national Integrated Border Management (IBM) Strategy.

The demilitarization of Serbia’s borders, completed in February 2007, and the Serbian Government’s adoption of an IBM Strategy and the related Action Plan in line with the European requirements, highlighted the importance of the Departments efforts to assist local authorities in identifying and addressing needs for reform in Border Policing.

In order to increase the Border Police Directorate’s human capacities the OSCE continued to organize specialized training for border police and customs officers in the identification of stolen vehicles and counterfeited documents and in the use of Docubox at various border crossing points along Serbia’s state borders. “*Ad-hoc training on Identification of Stolen Vehicles and Falsified Documents for Border Police and Customs Officers*” is a joint venture with Crime Scene/Forensic.

The LED organized an in-house training for border police officers from central and local level to develop and strengthen Serbian's Border Services Officers knowledge of the English language.

In order to support the Ministry of Interior in its process to realize an integrated approach to border management, the Department chaired a series of meetings with international stakeholders to co-ordinate efforts and exchange information.

In continuation of the assistance in the implementation of the IBM Strategy, the Department supported a visit of high representatives from the Ministry of Interior – Cabinet of the Minister, Border Police, Customs Administration, Phyto-Sanitary and Veterinary Inspections to Malpensa International Airport in Italy. The goal of the visit was to provide members of the group with information on border procedure regarding incorporated IBM Strategy and EU/Schengen standards and best practices.

Trafficking in Human Beings

In its efforts to raise awareness among border police personnel on the topic of suppressing trafficking and smuggling in human beings the Department co-organized a two-day training session in the towns of Sombor and Subotica. National experts from the Serbian Border Police

Directorate conducted the training. The utilization of local capacities is in line with OSCE efforts to facilitate the sustainable and strategic reform of the Serbian police service.

In 2007, the LED facilitated the SPMU project on “*Case Simulation Training – investigate trafficking without relying on victims’ statements*” that took place in Belgrade. Participants at the training were members of the Ministry of Interior, while trainers were from the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje. The aim of the training was to train police officers in new methodologies and skills necessary for suppressing trafficking in human beings. Special attention was given to modern and proactive investigative techniques in disclosing cases of trafficking in human beings completely respecting and protecting human rights of the victims of trafficking.

Community Policing

During 2007, the LED continued to assist the Serbian MoI to establish and develop a community policing approach that suits Serbia’s cultural, social and political context.

As part of an ongoing programme to help develop a community-oriented approach to policing in Serbia, the department organized a study visit to the Kent Police in the United Kingdom. The aim was to experience a similar diversity and minority project as proposed for implementation in Serbia.

Furthermore, the Department continued to provide advice and support for Citizen’s Advisory Group (CAG) meetings in villages and towns in south Serbia. CAG meetings bring together local community leaders and local police to discuss and find solutions for problems or concerns related to crime, the work of the police, and overall community safety issues in the villages.

The Department also ended the first phase of a project to improve police awareness and ability to address issues specific to minority and other socially vulnerable groups, “*How to Police Diverse Communities*” calling attention to police needs for training in the issue of how to investigate hate crime. Generally, the series of thirteen roundtables aimed to identify specific training needs and other requirements to establish effective communication mechanisms between police and minority or marginalized groups in the Serbian society. The aim of this project was also to create conditions for the establishment of an effective communication system between the media, police and civil society. The attendees included representatives of the Ministry of Interior and regional Police Directorates, representatives of civil society, media and local self-government.

Moreover, the Department worked to fulfil the recommendations made in the report ‘*Improvement in Communications between the Media and Police*’ with the Ministry’s Bureau for Public Relations and the Media. Previously the Ministry of Interior had implemented two recommendations of the report; appointed media officers and produced a set of media guidelines. However, other important recommendations, which include a media strategy, training and the provision of technical equipment, have not been addressed despite efforts of the Department to engage the Ministry.

The Serbian National Strategy for EU Accession specifically recommends development of the community policing concept, as a mean of decentralization of the Ministry of Interior and closer co-operation between the police and local communities. A key prerequisite for the successful police reform in this area is the creation and implementation of the National Community Policing Plan. However, the progress of implementation remains rather slow.

Furthermore, for this area of policing to be successful all initiatives must be sustainable by means of institutionalization throughout Serbia. This has failed to occur even though the successful pilot projects were evaluated and finalized some years ago.

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The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

Background

Created in 2001 as a unit of police advisers tasked to facilitate the re-deployment of the national Police to the crisis areas and, in compliance with the provisions set forth in the Ohrid Framework Agreement, to assist in training and in recruiting 1,000 new cadets from communities not in the majority in the population, the Police Development Department (PDD) has developed into a structured unit with three sections: Management, Police Training, and Community Development.

Following completion of its original task to assist in ensuring a phased and co-ordinated redeployment of the national police service to the former crisis areas, since 2003, the PDD has been assisting the Government in reforming the police service with a view to bring it up to the democratic policing international standards and practices. The Department has provided assistance through delivering and facilitating police training, supporting the development of a Community Policing Programme tailored to the country's needs and capabilities, as well as by providing, upon the Ministry of Interior's request, expertise at policy planning level.

Further to the adoption of the much needed new Law on Police at the end of 2006, the governmental efforts to implement the new legislative framework targeted three major accomplishments. These were: to complete the reorganization of the police service and structures at regional and local level; to develop a comprehensive, domestic police training strategy in line with the international best practices, with a view to improve the professionalism and skills of the police service; and to continue strengthening co-operation between citizens and the Police through furthering the implementation of the Community Policing Programme, and attaining its institutionalization.

In order to support the Minister of Interior's commitment to progress swiftly towards these goals it would be advisable to tackle the noticeable politicization within the law enforcement system that hindered the selection and appointment of the Heads of the Regional Police Sectors and the Police Station Commanders, thus delaying the reorganization process. Secondly, the lack of an in-service training structure under the direct supervision of the MoI has hampered the development and delivery of clear police vocational training solutions. The establishment of a new position of Head of Human Resources within the Ministry of Interior, the authorities' commitment to setting up regional training facilities, and, ultimately, the Government's decision to place the Police Academy in Idrizovo under the sole supervision of the Ministry of Interior in the second half of 2007, were however positive steps that allowed reforms to make some progress.

In 2007, the Department maintained 28 international staff posts located at the Headquarters in Skopje, the Police Academy barracks in Idrizovo, and at the Kumanovo and Tetovo Field Stations. In line with the OSCE's downsizing strategy in the host country, in November 2007,

Kumanovo Field Station was closed down and its staff members were transferred to the Headquarters in Skopje.

In accordance with the Mission's mandate in Police Matters, and in line with the country's priorities, the Department set five Programme Priorities for 2007, which were pursued following a twofold strategy focusing on Police Training and Community Policing. These were: to achieve a functioning and integrated self-sustainable police training service; to increase the public's confidence in the police service; to have in place a fully achieved police reform programme in accordance with the National Strategy on Police Reform; to ensure that the composition of state bodies reflects the ethnic breakdown of the host country according to the 2002 population census; and to establish an efficient system for combating terrorism, and organized and serious crimes in line with international standards.

Throughout 2007, the Department succeeded in developing and implementing 15 relevant projects. Whilst a number of them had been primarily designed to sustain the delivery of trainings, others consisted of specific activities aimed at supporting the Department's programmatic goals.

Overall, 2007 was a year in which most projects were completed successfully, and a number of them laid the ground for activities planned for 2008. However, the slow pace of reforms, delayed appointments to key positions and functions within the police service, as well as structural deficiencies in the organization, have induced continuous adjustments to the Department's programmatic activities, and, in some instances, notably affected their implementation and effectiveness.

Police Training

In line with the Department's Programme priorities, the PDD Police Training strategy focused primarily on delivering specialized trainings and "Training of Trainers" (ToT) courses and aimed at supporting the MoI's efforts to increase the professionalism and the efficiency of their staff. The rationale of this approach was to enhance the sustainability and domestic ownership of trainings, whilst assisting the MoI in developing a comprehensive training strategy in line with the internationally recognized standards and best practices, as well as with the principle of equitable representation set forth in the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The development of courses and curricula was achieved through joint efforts with the MoI and this led to a number of trainings being delivered to support the ongoing Police Reform process. Courses delivered targeted both Police officers within the national territory and at its borders.

Overall, 382 Police officers were trained in specialized courses organized or otherwise supported by the Department in 2007.

A Police – Media Relations Training for Future Regional MoI Spokespersons delivered to 16 participants aimed at assisting the MoI in its progress towards creating new Media policy, building positive public relationships with the Media and promoting its services with transparency, honesty and trustworthiness – which are key aspects of modern Police management.

A course on *Judgmental Use of Force Training* for 62 officers focused at developing the necessary knowledge and skills of a tactical approach to officer safety and to promote creative safe attitude in their work. The course was entirely practical and involved the use of the "Laser Shot Shooting Simulator" equipment.

Upon the Ministry's request to assist in improving its in-service training capacity in the field of Police Code of Ethics, and in monitoring the delivery of CoE courses by MoI trainers to colleagues countrywide, the PDD developed *The Code of Ethics (CoE) Train of Trainers Refresher Course and Monitoring* project. The project entailed two phases. The first one was implemented between January and February 2007, and involved the delivery by the PDD Police Training of series of CoE courses to 51 MoI trainers. The second one, carried out from March to November, entailed monitoring – primarily by the PDD Community Police Advisors – of the delivery of the same training to approximately 8,000 Police officers nationwide. The PDD also distributed training material consisting of 8,000 booklets and 500 posters.

Border Policing

Five specialized courses were delivered exclusively to the Border Police: A course on *Basic Drug Identification and Interviewing Techniques* aimed at providing 142 Border Police Officers (BPOs) with a better knowledge of the notion of detection and seizure of illegal drugs, in order to increase the skills and the capabilities of the Border Police to conduct efficient disturbance to the current drug-trafficking routes.

The goal of the *Operational Awareness on Forged Documents* training was to strengthen the capacity of the Border Police to identify forged documents and to train 22 BPOs and Customs officers in the use of modern forensic equipment.

A course on *Project Writing for Border Police, Building Capacity in Planning* was delivered to 15 Police officers, 12 from the Border Police and 3 from the MoI's Sector for Organization, Strategic Planning and Police Development, with the aim to increase their knowledge, skills and capabilities in the area of planning and project management. The project was expected to impact primarily on the strategic level of the organization and to have secondary results on the tactical level.

The training in *Building Capacity in Detecting Smuggling of Persons* aimed at developing the skills of 42 BPOs in the field, enabling them to deal effectively with potential cases of Trafficking in Human Beings / Smuggling of Persons at the "green border" and the Skopje airport. These objectives were achieved during the training of modern policing of the "green border" organized at the Police Training Centre in Slovenia.

PDD's training activity on *Smuggling of Human Beings Detection and Practical Application* aimed at enabling BPOs in the field to apply supplementary practical techniques and standards for detecting illegal and smuggled persons on patrol duties and at the airport control points. The activity included different courses and practical exercises which enabled 42 participants to develop their skills and knowledge in the following areas: recognize, collect and pass relevant information about Smuggling of and Trafficking in Human Beings, as well as the impact of the actions of the Border Police upon the criminal procedure; recognize possible victims, understand their mental state and avoid their re-victimization. The BPOs were made aware of the procedures outlined in the National Referral Mechanism, the assistance that NGOs can offer to victims, and the importance played by close co-operation amongst the governmental and non-governmental bodies in combating Smuggling of and Trafficking in Human Beings.

Organized Crime

In support to the Ministry of Interior's efforts to enhance the Police's capability to combat Organized Crime, courses were delivered to the MoI's Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards and Internal Audit (SICPSIA). The purpose of the *Investigative Interviewing Skills Training for SICPSIA* course was to strengthen the capacity of the national Police in the field of professional interviewing by developing the knowledge and skills necessary to conduct effective and ethical cognitive interviews with witnesses and suspects in line with the "conversation management techniques". 26 participants were provided with a better understanding of the core skills that Police interviewers need to possess: the ability to plan and prepare interviews, establish rapport and apply effective listening and questioning techniques.

The Department also organized a Study Visit to Hungary for six Police officers from the MoI who deal directly with Trafficking in Drugs. During the visit, participants were able to identify new trends in drug trafficking, consider them from a different perspective and ponder different solutions. Also, the visit aimed at strengthening co-operation between the two national Police services at international level.

Community Policing

In support to the implementation of community-based policing as a modern approach recognizing that effective policing depends on the assistance and support from the community that is being served, the PDD Community Development Division pursued four priorities:

The first priority was to support further implementation and institutionalization of Community Policing practices through assisting the MoI in establishing new positions of Inspectors of Prevention, exclusively entrusted with Community Policing tasks, and through supporting the creation of new inter-institutional bodies at local level – the Local Prevention Councils. Delays in the appointments of the new eight Heads of SVR, the new 38 Station Commanders, and of the Inspectors of Prevention, forced the Department to postpone to 2008 implementation of two key projects and activities in support to the country's Community Policing programme: the Local Prevention Council project, and the Trainings for the Inspectors of Prevention.

The second priority was to consolidate and expand the practice of Citizens Advisory Groups (CAGs) countrywide. In 2007, the PDD continued to promote the establishment of Citizens Advisory Groups, which the Department first introduced in 2002 as *forums* gathering police, citizens and municipal representatives to discuss community safety-related issues of communal interest. Because of their relevance as tools to implement the country's Community Policing Programme, during the year the PDD sought to improve the efficiency of the ones that had already been established, whilst promoting the creation of new ones, particularly in the Eastern part of the country. The goal was achieved successfully, in that by the end of the year seven new CAGs were established, thus raising to 130 the total number of CAGs functioning in the country. 106 CAG meetings were held throughout the year across the country. An indispensable tool that allowed the Department to pursue its objectives successfully was the continuous engagement of the PDD Community Police Advisors in liaising between citizens, Police officers and municipal representatives, and providing guidance and advice on setting up CAG meetings. In September 2007, the Department also supported the organization of the first Regional CAG meeting in Delcevo Municipality, in the Eastern part of the country. Aimed at creating a regional network of CAGs, the meeting was attended by 50 participants from 13 Municipalities and proved to be a successful initiative.

A third priority was to support the country's efforts to fulfil its commitment to implementing the OSCE Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti Communities within the OSCE Area, and to developing strategies and policies to enhance policing in ethnic Roma areas. In 2007, the PDD promoted the establishment of thematic CAGs addressing concerns of the local Roma communities; created an ethnic Roma CAGs; and introduced initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life of and safety in Roma communities.

The overall goal of the *Quality Police Service of Roma Areas* project was to improve policing in ethnic Roma areas, through countering prejudices and stereotypes related to ethnic Roma culture and traditions among all Police officers of other ethnicities serving in ethnic-Roma communities. The project encompassed two distinct phases. The first one was implemented between September and December 2007, and entailed the delivery of 275 questionnaires to non-ethnic Roma Police officers across the country, in order to identify existing prejudices against ethnic Roma culture. The findings of the survey served as indicators to design the curricula of ad hoc trainings on the matter. Delivery of these courses to all officers deployed in ethnic Roma areas formed part of the second phase of the project, to be implemented in 2008.

Another project focused on the *Support to the MoI's Community Policing Programme and Traffic Control Activities in Ethnic Roma Areas*. It envisaged the donation of scooters and helmets to the Ministry of Interior, to improve Community Policing and traffic safety in the ethnic Roma areas of Suto orizari (Skopje), Kumanovo, Vinica and Bitola.

The fourth priority was to assist the Ministry of Interior in developing, implementing and monitoring strategies in support to the successful implementation of the country's Community Policing Programme, and activities aimed at improving co-operation and enhancing confidence between the Police and citizens. To achieve this goal, the Department assisted in designing and implementing a number of activities launched and discussed at CAG meetings, or otherwise proposed by local stakeholders to address specific community concerns, such as environmental and road safety, and burglary prevention.

Throughout 2007, the PDD continued implementing the *Drug Awareness Raising Campaign* that had been started in 2005. The Department organized eight two-day workshops and series of follow up meetings countrywide. By gathering representatives of the Education and Health Ministries, as well as of municipalities, citizens, local police and NGOs, the meetings sought to contribute building local networks and co-operation between the various stakeholders addressing drug-related issues. The PDD also developed a practical guide, promoted as a "Social Network Map", for direct and collateral victims of drug abuse. Containing contact details of and information about all institutions dealing with drug related issues, the guide seeks to enable citizens to refer directly to all competent institutions, as well as to enhance co-operation among all stakeholders in addressing the matter.

The idea for the *Burglary Prevention Project "Safety for All"* stemmed from members of one of the CAGs of Skopje, in an effort to reduce the increasing number of burglaries in the city. With the financial support of the OSCE, the project entailed delivery of Training of Trainers courses to 13 local Police officers and to 18 Chairpersons of the Neighbourhood Self-government Units of Skopje City Centre. The trainees cascaded their knowledge and advice on burglary prevention to every interested citizen. Awareness raising on the matter was also conducted through delivering to Police officers and citizens brochures containing general information on how to protect properties against burglars.

Building on one of the key elements of the Community Policing concept, namely partnership and co-operation between citizens and the Police in addressing and preventing crimes, the *Community Policing Practices in Aracinovo: Prevention of Illegal Woodcutting* project aimed at promoting prevention of illegal wood cutting in the former crisis area of Aracinovo, through increasing environmental awareness among the local youngsters. The initiative gathered 186 teenagers, several Police officers, teachers and parents in recreational activities and in visits to the local Police station.

In support of the Ministry's of Interior efforts to bring Police officers closer to the citizens, increase Police visibility, and raise effective traffic and general safety, the Department assisted in establishing the *Bicycle Patrols Project "Better Blue"* in Prilep, Veles and Ohrid. Twelve bicycles and related equipment were donated to the MoI, and trainings on their scope and use were delivered to 60 Police officers.

A pilot project focused on the implementation of a *New Reception and Hosting Policy for Police Stations*. The project entailed the donation of equipment and materials to two Police Stations in Skopje and one in Kavadarci, to improve the quality of assistance provided to the citizens addressing the Police, and to enhance the standards of Police Stations' reception, hosting and reporting areas. The overall objective of the initiative was to increase the quality of the Police service, in line with the international Community Policing standards.

Co-operation with other Missions and Partner Organizations

Throughout the year, the Department 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 the Mission's Rule of Law Department ensured successful development and delivery of trainings in the field of Trafficking in Human Beings. Equally, concerted efforts with the Public Administration Reform Department in developing activities aimed at supporting the re-organization of the Police Service secured their endorsement by the country's Municipal authorities. Regular contacts with the Mission's Political and Reporting Unit and the Secretariat's Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) contributed to improve the flow of information on relevant security developments in the country.

Ad hoc activities were organized with the Secretariat's SPMU, CPC and ATU, as well as with the OSCE Mission to Georgia, the OSCE Centre in Astana, and OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe. Upon request from the OSCE Mission to Georgia, in April, representatives of the PDD Police Training and the host country's Border Police undertook a one-week assessment visit to Georgia to assist the local authorities in assessing their current Border Police Programme and draft recommendations for the follow up of the programme. The key findings of the assessment study were shared and reviewed with the local Border Police authorities, the OSCE Mission in Georgia and the CPC.

In July, PDD Border Police trainers, jointly with IT experts from the Ministry of Interior attended the *2007 OSCE Workshop on the Implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/03 on Travel Document Security*. Attendance to the event by MoI officials was valuable, in that it allowed the host country's authorities to familiarize with the newest technique on passports biometric standards and with the latest achievements on existing international data systems. Participation in this event led to the visit of the Acting Head of the ATU to the relevant sectors in the MoI in Skopje, which the PDD facilitated, and to agreements on further joint activities in the field of Forged Document and Travel Security.

Also in July, the Head of the PDD and two Border Police team trainers attended the *Regional Cross Border Co-operation and Information Exchange Workshop*, which the Mission hosted in Skopje. Border Management and Security officers of the OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe, as well as a guest speaker from The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) attended. The PDD provided presentations on the Mission's activities and developments related to Border Management and Security within and over the Mission area borders. The "Vienna Convention on Border Security in South-Eastern Europe" and resulting cross-border agreements were also discussed.

In October, the Department, jointly with the SPMU, organized the *third OSCE Regional Expert Meeting on Community Policing*. The two-day workshop was held in Skopje, and aimed at sharing best practices and lessons learned on Community Policing in multi-ethnic societies. On that occasion, the PDD hosted the *OSCE Heads of Law enforcement Departments Meeting*, organized by the SPMU (see Chp. 2).

With a view to enhance co-operation with Border Police experts from other OSCE Missions, as well as to identify further joint activities and share lessons learned, in August and in November 2007, PDD Border Police Trainers participated in the *Border Security and Management Assessment Activity*, and in the *Annual OSCE Field Operations Briefing on OSCE Border Security and Management Issues*, respectively. Both activities were organized by the CPC and took place in Vienna.

In November 2007, a PDD Border Police Trainer and one Border Police expert from the MoI participated in the *Joined Skills training for Border Police and Customs Administration Officers* in Korday, Kazakhstan, which was organized by the OSCE Centre in Astana, the EU and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The training also provided the PDD and the MoI official with the opportunity to share lessons learned, best practices and experiences in the field of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in South-Eastern Europe.

Co-operation with Partner Organizations and Bilateral Diplomatic Representations

Through chairing the *International Community Weekly Security Meeting*, the Department succeeded in maintaining regular contacts and in ensuring sharing of information on security-related matters and developments in both the Host Country and in Kosovo with the European Commission, UNMIK, NATO, the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR), the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM), as well as with several Diplomatic Missions in the Host Country.

Throughout the year, PDD also maintained regular and ad hoc co-ordination meetings with a number of International Organizations present on the field, such as the EU Institutions, the UNDP, and NATO, ICITAP, the ICTY as well as NGOs, academic institutions and Diplomatic Missions.

Interaction with the *UK Embassy to Skopje* was essential to ensure sustainability and effectiveness of a number of trainings and courses delivered to the MoI Organized Crime and Special Units, and in carrying out a number of activities in the field of Policing in ethnic Roma communities, such as the opening of a Police office in Skopje's Municipality of Shuto Orizari.

Regular contacts with the *US Embassy in Skopje* were also maintained, particularly in order to ensure co-ordination with the US International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program in the delivery of a number of trainings.

Ad hoc co-operation was also established with the *Austrian Embassy in Skopje* for the organization and delivery of courses on Forged Documents to the Border Police.

PDD Police Trainers and Community Police Advisors, jointly with MoI Investigators in charge of investigating war crimes cases returned to the Host Country, attended the *Investigator's Training*, which the ICTY organized in Skopje in July 2007.

In May 2007, the PDD hosted nine *Norwegian Police officers*, who sought to study Community Policing, and activities aimed at combating Organized Crime and Human Trafficking in the Host County.

In October 2007, the PDD hosted a delegation of the *Moldavian MoI*, and representatives of one *Moldavian NGO* and a *UK-based NGO* - "*Safer World*". During the visit, the delegation met with the MoI Chief Community Policing Inspector, several CAG members of Karpos Municipality (Skopje), as well as with the Commander of Aracinovo Police Station. The visitors were particularly interested in learning more about the implementation of Community Policing.

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EASTERN EUROPE

The OSCE Office in Minsk

Background

The Office came into existence on 1 January 2003. Police-related activities are conducted within the framework of the Office's mandate of promoting institution building and consolidating the Rule of Law.

Police Training

In September 2007, the OSCE Office in Minsk conducted a training session for students of the Police College of the Ministry of Interior in the city of Mogilev. The course was aimed at enhancing the college curriculum regarding police behavioral skills in professional communication/interaction with the population. Renowned international experts in the field of police training focused at the training session on topics like Community Policing, Use of Firearms, Communication Skills, Domestic Violence, Sexual Crimes and others.

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The OSCE Mission to Moldova

Background

The Mission's involvement with the Moldovan Police Service is limited to facilitating certain activities and encouraging participation in outside events where these are relevant. The Mission has no Unified or Extra Budget allocations for policing projects and where it gave support, this was done in the context of the Mission's mandate which is related to the settlement of the Transnistria conflict and includes the following activities: "... providing advice and expertise, as well as a framework for other contributions, on human and minority rights, democratic transformation, repatriation of refugees, and the definition of a special status of the Transdnestrian region ..."

Community Policing

The Mission financed a visit by three police officers and one NGO representative to the 3rd OSCE Regional Police Experts Meeting on Community Policing in Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on 16-17 October. The Moldovan participation relates to the process of police reform in Moldova and, in particular, to a pilot project on Community Policing being developed jointly by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Moldovan NGO "Institute for Public Policy", and the UK NGO "Saferworld", the latter also being given information by the Mission on the Human Dimension aspects of policing in Moldova.

Anti Trafficking and Gender Programme

The Mission's Anti Trafficking officer held monthly Technical Coordination meetings for International and local officials and NGOs involved in the wider effort to combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Moldova. Local and District level police officials have taken part in some of these meetings. In addition, the Anti Trafficking and Gender Programme supported the participation of two Moldovan police officers from the Centre to Combat Trafficking in Persons at an OSCE conference on "Improving Law Enforcement's Response to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet", organized by the SPMU in Vienna.

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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 form of 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 is based 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 police-related activities are implemented through its Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme.

Police and Human Rights/Human Rights and Detention

At the request of the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior, the OSCE PCU launched in 2007 the project "Introducing a National Preventive Mechanism in the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine against Cruelty and Torture", which is aimed at creating a mechanism for monitoring detention facilities to ensure that human rights are respected during pre-trial detention in Ukraine. In the course of the project, 69 visits were conducted to the territorial authorities of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine in 15 regions of Ukraine. During 2006-2007, Mobile Monitoring Groups (MMG), consisting of members from Civil Society groups, who have been trained by the OSCE PCU, visited 214 temporary detention facilities of the Ministry of Interior comprising 44% of all such facilities in Ukraine.

The MMG legislative framework has been adapted in view of proposals developed during the Project implementation.

The MMG members received extensive training during three training sessions: in Kyiv, Yaremcha (Ivano-Frankivsk region) and Sudak (Autonomous Republic of Crimea) attended by 101 MMG activists. The MMG activists received efficient forums for sharing experience, establishing requisite links with each other and officials of the Ministry of Interior, discussing achievements and drawbacks of the MMGs system during the inaugural seminar on 1 June 2007, attended by 57 activists and officials (excluding mass media representatives) and the second annual conference of the MMGs members held on 10 December 2007.

A group of MMG movement activists conducted a study visit to the United Kingdom hosted by the Independent Custody Visiting Association and participated in its annual conference which provided them with valuable experience and the opportunity to establish co-operation with the Association.

The Project facilitated the establishment of constant co-ordination between the partner NGOs engaged in MMGs work, as well as provided for the exchange in methodology, guidelines and other relevant materials.

Public legal consultations aimed to provide free legal aid to the apprehended juveniles were established under the militia (police) departments in five regions of Ukraine (Dnipropetrovsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Poltava, Volyn and Zaporizhzhya oblasts). Currently approximately 750 juveniles have been provided with free legal aid under this scheme.

Over 100 legislative acts (international treaties not ratified by Ukraine; international treaties ratified by Ukraine; laws of Ukraine; administrative acts etc.) concerning the observance of minors' rights in juvenile justice system have been analyzed. The recommendations are being finalized within the nearest time and submitted to the Parliament of Ukraine and other competent authorities.

The results achieved within the Project afforded to encourage another important specialized governmental authority – the State Department of Ukraine for Execution of Sentences – to implement the said results into its system.

The OSCE PCU, together with the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine, conducted two seminars on “Police and Human Rights: European dimension” in Kyiv on 3 and 7 December 2007. Objectives of the seminars were to improve national training programmes for law-enforcement officials with regard to the European standards in law enforcement activities; to provide wide explanation on European standards application in law enforcement activities; and to provide training on international human rights legislation.

A manual on “Application of the European Convention on Human Rights and European Court of Human Rights Jurisprudence in the Agencies of Interior Activities” was elaborated in co-operation between the OSCE PCU and the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine.

The Project also secured the organization of constant analysis and generalization of reports provided by regional partners.

Trafficking in Human Beings

During 2007, the OSCE PCU has implemented a number of activities aimed at assisting the Ukrainian authorities in combating trafficking in human beings and domestic violence. These activities were conducted within the framework of projects funded from both OSCE's Unified Budget and from ExB contributions. The expertise of various OSCE institutions, including SPMU, was used in designing and implementation some of these activities, as described below.

The OSCE PCU continued the implementation of activities aimed at raising awareness of the precinct police inspectors working under the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine about the problem of trafficking in human beings and encouraging them to integrate in their daily work activities addressing the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of offenders, and protection of victims. Four regional trainings for the local heads of precinct police inspectors were

conducted in Kharkiv, Lviv, Odessa, and Vinnytsia oblasts of Ukraine. These trainings followed-up from and complemented the anti-trafficking round-table targeting Heads of Regional Precinct Police Departments organized by the OSCE PCU in December 2006 in Kyiv and delivered by representatives of the OSCE/SPMU and EUROPOL, among others.

Furthermore, the OSCE PCU finalized a booklet on trafficking in human beings targeting precinct police inspectors. The materials of the course “Training for Investigators into the Trafficking of Human Beings” (June 2005) prepared by the Police Development Unit of the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje were used in order to draw on the OSCE’s knowledge base and best practice. The booklet is complemented by the poster and the information card to be used by precinct police officers to raise awareness about the problem of trafficking among the members of local communities, as well as to help identify and refer possible victims of trafficking. Several thousand copies of these publications will be disseminated through the Precinct Police Inspectors Service across the country in 2008.

In 2007, the OSCE PCU finalized an in-depth study on trafficked persons’ access to all the necessary and applicable mechanisms for the protection of their rights during pre-trial and court investigation of trafficking cases. The assessment looked in particular into the application of various procedures in relation to the rights of the victims of human trafficking: for example the right to a counsel, the right to file a civil suit, the right to present evidence, the right to protection, etc. The findings of the assessment have been used in planning OSCE PCU’s further anti-trafficking activities targeting police, judges, prosecutors, and other relevant stakeholders.

The OSCE PCU also continued to assist the Anti-Trafficking Department of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine with the investigation of criminal cases related to trafficking in human beings started under the article 149 (trafficking in persons) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Particularly, this included facilitation of the translation of criminal files obtained within the mutual legal assistance procedures.

Domestic Violence

In September 2007, the OSCE PCU, in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine and the OSCE/ODIHR, conducted a training for police officers on combating domestic violence. The training, delivered by representatives of the Austrian police, focused on the issues of victim safety, ways to identify the signs of domestic violence, techniques of interviewing victims, actions to be taken by the police to stop an abusive relationship, etc.

In order to get acquainted with the Austrian response to domestic violence as well as to plan further joint activities in the field, the OSCE PCU facilitated a study trip of the representatives from relevant departments of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine to Vienna. Following the agreements reached during the trip, the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior will initiate the development of a training curriculum and pilot trainings on combating domestic violence for police officers and cadets.

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SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

The OSCE Office in Baku

Background

The formulation of the Police Assistance Programme for Azerbaijan started in 2003 with research and consultations conducted by SPMU with commanding officers of different departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan. These discussions permitted joint identification of those areas of policing, which in the case of Azerbaijan require priority attention and international support: the development of a community policing model based on international best practices and its pilot implementation in one of the Azerbaijani town police departments; review of the curriculum in the Centre for Police Induction Training and the introduction of best practice based teaching methods; and development and introduction of a modern curriculum for traffic police training. Police-related activities of the Office are implemented by five international and two national staff members.

Twining and the Induction Training Centre

As 2007 started, the refurbishment of the Police School Recruit Induction Training Centre was complete, and the Office moved ahead with the project to achieve full implementation of the new curriculum that doubles Azerbaijan's basic police recruit training from three to six months, and introduces subjects such as Community Policing, Communication, Domestic Violence, Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Special training. This required the ongoing efforts of the Office's co-operative partner, the Department of Police Education, Training and Police Schools of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. The curriculum was presented to the Azerbaijani Ministry of Internal Affairs, and final approval was received for the implementation to be effective with the start of the new academic year in January 2008. Through the efforts of the Office, the Police School is now equipped with the necessary technical equipment for the successful introduction of the curriculum. In preparation for the introduction of the new curriculum, Czech officials delivered training sessions for teachers of the police school in Baku, and some of the teachers attended training sessions at the Police College in Prague. These sessions delivered training in modern instructional techniques consistent with the content of the new curriculum.

Community Policing

The principle of embracing the wider community in the work of the police in their role as service providers commenced in the second half of 2006 and was continued with great success in 2007 in the pilot city of Mingechevir under the guidance of a member of the Turkish National police, seconded to the Office. In 2007, activities included the implementation of initiatives designed to provide a working interface between designated community police offices and members of the public through formal local area committees, neighborhood watch schemes, school awareness groups and regular police public information exchanges. The project achieved its desired output of accessibility for all citizens to their police and co-operation of citizens with the police through mutual understanding of needs. In the framework of the project, the Office facilitated community policing training in Turkey for ten police officers from Mingechevir and organized two study tours (Turkey and UK) for the Chief of Mingechevir Police accompanied by three officers of the Police Department, representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Police School and the Police Academy. As

part of the Community Policing project, the first ever Police-Open Day in Azerbaijan took place on 1 July 2007 in Mingechevir.

Freedom of Assembly – Professional Capacity for Urban Police Stations

The Office, with the technical support of an international expert on riot/event control policing, continued the successful programme of training Azerbaijan's urban police with modern policing techniques for permitting the safe and lawful exercise of freedom of assembly. The training was conducted at a new training venue in Budapest and in partnership with the Police Service of Hungary. The focus has been kept on non-forceful means, high level of tolerance and impartiality, proper use of active negotiation techniques, and mediation. As part of this project, the Office facilitated the official visit of the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Commander of Internal Troops, to the German state of Schleswig-Holstein accompanied by the officials of the Ministry. The visit was the follow-up of the series of crowd control training activities conducted by German police experts for the Internal Troops and the Baku city Main Police Department. With the financial support of the Office, two local non-governmental organizations conducted a series of training sessions on freedom of assembly and human right in the regions of Azerbaijan, and three roundtable discussions on police and media relations in the capital and the regions of Azerbaijan. The police and media roundtables were attended by senior police officials and a suitable cross-section of media.

Organized Crime

The Office, with the co-operation of two police experts from the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, conducted a 3-week training programme for the Anti-trafficking squad of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the best practices on the investigation of trafficking cases without the involvement of the victims. The project included both theoretical and practical training. The Office also supported the establishment of a hotline for the victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and supplied the centre with the necessary technical equipment including a unique recording telephone switchboard.

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The OSCE Mission to Georgia

Background

Since 2004, Georgia is pursuing a broad range of reforms aimed at introducing democratic governance. This strategic objective of the elected Georgian authorities is underpinned by the understanding that corruption and organized crime pose a direct threat of derailing of the transformation strategy. Accordingly, the Georgian authorities have identified a wide-ranging reform of law enforcement agencies as a key element of their overall strategy of change management. In line with the Mission's mandate the Police Adviser of the OSCE Mission to Georgia actively provides advice on all issues of police reform and security to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Based on the experts' findings and recommendations during an in-depth critical assessment, and in response to the dynamic pace of internal change in Georgia, a Short-term Police Assistance Project for the Georgian police was developed in 2005 by the SPMU. This interim step permitted to utilize already available extra-budgetary funding and ensured continuing OSCE support to the police reform in Georgia.

Consequently, after successful implementation, the Mission, in conjunction with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, formulated a Police Assistance Programme, which included: capacity- and institution building in the context of community policing; improvements of the human resource management system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; and capacity building of police training at the Georgian Police Academy. Police-related activities of the Mission are implemented by one international and one national staff member.

Furthermore, the Mission supports the establishment of police co-operation in the Georgian – South Ossetian zone of conflict, subsequently following several related Joint Control Commission decisions.

The Mission has established an “International Donor Group on Police Assistance in Georgia”, comprising representatives of various embassies and international organizations and is elaborating a matrix on police assistance to be shared between international donors.

Community Policing

The Mission identified three pilot sites and conducted two trainings on basic principles of community policing to neighbourhood inspectors and patrol officers. Within these trainings, the Mission included the issues of policing in minority societies within Georgia into the curriculum and engaged the HCNM and a local NGO.

In addition, a “Police Open Day” was organized in one district of Tbilisi. Criminal prevention measures were introduced, drawing competitions were facilitated in different schools and a study visit for Ministry officials was organized to Germany. The Mission provided IT trainings and respective equipment to all police stations in the pilot sites.

In August 2007, the Mission facilitated the first conference on community policing in Georgia, where all potential stakeholders were present and agreed on the elaboration of a national concept on community policing.

Police Human Resource Management

Within the framework of a six-month project, international experts delivered training on interviewing techniques to personnel officers from throughout Georgia. Basic IT training was conducted and offices respectively equipped by the Mission. A study visit to Estonia was conducted and a psychometric test for personnel selection and promotion was identified and is currently to be implemented.

Furthermore, the Mission proposed new personnel regulations and structures to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Police Academy of Georgia

The Mission facilitated the elaboration of a basic curriculum on community policing.

Trainings on domestic violence and victim care were conducted at the Police Academy. In addition, the Mission conducted trainings on modern teaching methods for instructors. Within the framework of the project an internet lab was renovated and equipped and IT training given to teachers. The Mission continued to provide advice to the Academy’s management to improve the current six-week basic police training and to develop an extended six-month basic training curriculum. Therefore, the Mission facilitated the participation of a Georgian academy manager in a respective workshop, organized by SPMU, in Vienna.

Police-related Assistance in the Georgian – South-Ossetian Zone of Conflict

For several years the Mission has been providing assistance to law enforcement and police-related activities in the Georgian – South-Ossetian zone of conflict. The aim is to develop police co-operation between the Georgian and South Ossetian sides on operational issues such as exchange of information, regular meetings, and the establishment of an operative communication centre in the zone of conflict. Therefore, the Mission holds regular meetings with the de-facto Interior Minister of South-Ossetia to discuss the feasibility of the implementation of a “Capacity Evaluation” of the South-Ossetia militia. Since October 2007, the office of the EU Special Representative for Southern Caucasus has based a Police Liaison Officer in the Mission’s Headquarters in Tbilisi.

Organized Crime and Terrorism

The Mission worked with the Georgian Parliament, National Security Council, Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice and the Prosecutor’s Office, to improve the specialized legislation, to undertake reform and restructuring, and to develop the expertise on combating terrorism and organized crime.

The Mission assisted Georgia to implement the provisions of National Law on Terrorism as well as the 12 Universal Conventions and Protocols on Anti-terrorism.

In February 2007, the Mission facilitated the participation of Georgian officials at the Regional Workshop of Central Asia and Caucasus on “International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime.

The Mission assisted the Counter-Terrorism Center (CTC) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to develop expertise on collecting, processing, analyzing information and to conducting investigation into terrorist offences. The project “Establishment of the Bomb Data Centre” at the MIA’s CTC was successfully completed by the Mission in January 2007 and followed up by training sessions in Georgia, the UK and US.

As a new user of the system “DFuze”, the Georgian CTC became part of the international information sharing network of the incidents of terrorist nature. In October 2007, the Mission facilitated the participation of the Georgian CT analysts at Dfuzer “Community User Forum” hosted by the Dfuzer software provider XPECT Corporate in USA. Consequently, the Mission upgraded the Bomb Data Centre with the new hardware, software DFuze 2.4 and Press Desk Subscription.

According to the Georgia-NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan and the National Law on Terrorism, the Mission assisted the Georgian MIA on preventing and combating the threat posed by Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear materials used by terrorists and particularly trained the CTC in developing an effective crisis.

The Mission and Cranfield University organized a specialized course on Strategic Analysis and Non-Conventional Weapons in the UK.

In December 2007, the Mission facilitated the participation of the two analysts of the Georgian Counter-terrorist Centre at the conference on “Use the Internet for Terrorist purposes” organized by the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit in Vienna.

The Mission supported the co-operation between the Georgian National Bureau of Interpol and the Interpol Member States on investigating terrorism, and backed the use of the I-24/7 Global Police Communication System for a better assistance to the Georgian agencies fighting against terrorism and organized crime.

In July 2007, the Mission funded the “Third Interpol Working Group Meeting“, held in Tbilisi, where the representatives of 24 countries made their contributions in light of fighting terrorism.

In May 2007, the Mission and a Georgian NGO conducted training on “Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime and Preventions.

In June 2007, the Mission facilitated the visit of Georgian Prosecutors and Police Investigators to Palermo and Rome for the familiarization with the methods of fighting against the mafia in Italy.

Border Policing

In June 2007, an OSCE training programme was conducted to enhance the effectiveness of Georgia's senior border management in operational planning and rapid reaction. The Mission and the Georgian Border Police (GBP) worked closely to develop a comprehensive curriculum that would help the service to develop its command, control and communications system and create its own training programme.

The 12-month capacity building programme aimed at training senior border police officers in androgenic educational methods, decision-making methodology and operational planning, and skills for rapid reaction to border incidents including helicopter and mountain search and rescue.

The first component of this programme aimed at developing management skills at the level of headquarters and regional units in order to improve the capacity of the structure to conduct exercises and operations. To this an additional element focused on equipping the GBP with the instructional capacity to independently conduct training of its own staff and thus targeted graduates of the prior Training Assistance Programme. A third component developed the essential skills that GBP personnel need in order to respond promptly to border incidents and violations, and also developed GBP search and rescue skills and potential

In March 2007, representatives of the OSCE Secretariat, the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and the Border Police of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia visited Georgia to exchange information on experiences gained and lessons learnt during the reform of the Border Police and the adoption and implementation of an Integrated Border Management Strategy (IBM).

Upon request from the GBP and the Georgian Ministry of Finance, the Mission is preparing a programme to further strengthen the capabilities of the Georgian border management and in co-operation with neighbouring OSCE field offices, enhance the level of co-operation between these agencies and their neighbouring counterparts in selected bordering countries.

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The OSCE Office in Yerevan

Background

The Office in Yerevan contributes to the development of democratic institutions in the country, strengthening civil society, promoting OSCE standards and principles. One national and three international staff members are responsible for the Office's police-related activities.

Community Policing

The introduction of community policing in Armenia started with an opening seminar on 30 October 2006. In March 2007 the Agreement of Implementation on the introduction of community policing in Arabkir district was signed signaling the official start of the project.

In order to familiarize police officers and the population with the concept of Community Policing and Problem-Oriented Policing, a number of introductory seminars and round tables were held with both high and low ranking police officers and representatives from Arabkir community. These included business people, school teachers, NGO representatives, municipal workers and ordinary citizens. Awareness raising efforts on community policing have been supported by a number of interviews for radio and television and this will continue.

A two-week *Train the Trainer* course on community policing was delivered by a Canadian expert to a selected group of police officers from all Yerevan police departments, the Centre for Induction Training and the Police Academy.

In summer 2007, a proposal was made by the Office to merge some of the existing police services (Neighbourhood Inspectors, Police Patrol Service and the Juvenile Inspectors) and create within the structure of the Arabkir Police a pilot Community Police Unit. By a decree of the Head of the Police as of 5 November 2007, the proposal was approved.

The new Community Policing Unit will closely co-operate with the population through Citizens' Advisory Groups (CAG). Recruitment for the unit has started and a curriculum for the officers that will work in the unit has been elaborated with the management of the Centre for Induction Training.

On 28 December 2007, the Office signed a contract with a construction company to establish three outreach police stations in the Arabkir district of Yerevan which will serve as the base for the new community policing units, to ensure better access to the police for the population, and an easier channel for the population to become involved in identifying and solving crime.

Strengthening the Capacity of the Police Centre for Induction Training

After completing the renovation and refurbishment of the Centre for Induction Training the project "Strengthening of the Centre for Induction Training" started at the end of 2006. Implementation of a modern training curriculum and improvement of trainers' instructional skills are ongoing.

In September 2007 the trainers of the Police Centre for Induction Training participated in a three-week *Train the Trainer* course to get acquainted with the concept of student-centered learning and to improve didactical skills.

The modernization of the training programme is closely linked to the implementation of the community policing project and the lessons learned. The initial training given to the new

community policing officers will serve as the basis for the new curriculum of the Centre for Induction Training with further amendments being made as and when operational needs require. At the request of the OSCE, a Community Police Training Liaison Officer from the Centre for Induction Training has now been appointed and this person will work closely with OSCE experts in the development of future training programmes.

To help foster further understanding of the nature of both the workings of community policing and of community policing training, a study visit to the UK was arranged in October 2007. During this visit, managers were taken to the training centres of both the South Yorkshire Police and West Yorkshire Police, and also saw community policing in action in South Yorkshire in the shape of Neighbourhood Policing Teams. As a result, the visit has changed the pattern of thinking regarding future training courses away from the previous lecturing kind of training towards a more interactive approach and the introduction of modern methods of assessing students.

Establishment of Emergency Call Centre of Yerevan Police Department

In October 2007, a needs assessment was conducted to identify technical needs, timelines and funds needed for the implementation of a computer-aided dispatch system in Yerevan City Police Department on the basis of the original outline of the Police Assistance Programme. Based on the recommendations of the assessment report the Office will launch the establishment of a computerized emergency call centre in the Yerevan Police Department.

Public Order Management

The Office has launched an activity on Public Order Management project in 2007. The main objective of the project is to assist Armenian Police in strengthening its capacity to manage public order in accordance with international standards. In order to introduce best practices to the Police leadership a study tour to Denmark and Sweden was organized in May 2007. Danish police trainers were invited to conduct an assessment to identify the needs of the Armenian Police Department of Public Order. Unfortunately, because of personnel changes in both the Danish and the Armenian Police the experts were not available but other experts will be identified in 2008.

Crime Threat Analysis

On 6 April 2007, the Office organized a seminar on crime threat analysis issues. The purpose of the seminar was to acquaint Armenian Police officers from analytical units with different models of threat analyses that provide effective tools to prioritize in the fight against crime.

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CENTRAL ASIA

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabad

Background

In accordance with its mandate, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabad assists the host country in implementing OSCE principles and commitments and promotes the host country's co-operation with the OSCE.

Police Training

In the sphere of police related activities, during 2007, altogether 38 Turkmen police officers took part in various activities organized by the Centre, including practical training on Drug Searches and X-Ray Detection Systems, as well as training course on “International Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflict”. Police officials also participated in the project “Capacity Building of Law-Enforcement Officials on Fighting Terrorism and Safeguarding Human Rights”. With the assistance of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabad, and with funding provided by the German Government, four Turkmen police officers participated in regional K-9 training in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in May-September 2007.

Community Policing

In 2007, the Centre completed a project on professional development training for police officers in community policing. In May 2007, six Turkmen police officers participated in the training in community policing at the Turkish Police Academy in Ankara. The objective of the project was to strengthen effectiveness of police investigations and crime prevention schemes through establishing confidence in the police and building close co-operation with the community.

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The OSCE Centre in Astana

Background

The Centre in Astana was established as the Centre in Almaty in 1998. It promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments; facilitates contacts and exchanges of information, and provides assistance to the Government of Kazakhstan.

In 2007, the Centre, in co-operation with the SPMU and the Kazakhstani Ministry of Internal Affairs, continued to work on the implementation of the Police Development Co-operation Project.

Public Oversight of Police Activities

On 8 June 2007, the Centre in co-operation with the NGOs Penal Reform International and Charter for Human Rights organized a roundtable on public oversight and prevention of

torture in pre-trial detention centres. Participants also discussed police reform, which includes closer co-operation between police and civil society in promoting public monitoring of police activities. The event was attended by high-ranking officials from relevant state institutions, international experts, representatives of civil society and diplomatic community. Within its Police Development Co-operation Project, the Centre has long advocated public oversight of police activities. The roundtable was a follow up to a study tour to the United Kingdom on public oversight of police activities organized in 2006 for Kazakh police officers and civil society representatives.

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The OSCE Centre in Bishkek

Background

The OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CiB) was established in 1998 to encourage Kyrgyzstan's further integration into the OSCE community. In 2003, a Police Assistance Programme was launched with the aim of facilitating structural police reform in Kyrgyzstan.

Since January 2007, the Police Reform Programme has been operating as a separate dimension of the CiB integrated in the United Budget. This helped to increase Programme sustainability and effectiveness, decreased the Programme's dependence from extra-budgetary contributions and thus allowed more efficient planning, implementing and monitoring of programme activities. In 2007, the Police Assistance Programme has been implemented by two international and four national staff members.

The joint implementation of the CiB's Police Assistance Programme with the Ministry of the Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic resulted in creating certain preconditions for police reform, such as improved capacities of criminal police and transition initiated to intelligence led policing; enhanced system of police education and professional development; capacity building in public order management; continuous establishment of partnership relations between the police and the public; and capacity building of local experts to undertake and ensure sustainability of police reform.

Along with these achievements, implementation of the Programme has also revealed a number of challenges to be addressed: weak organizational structure of the Ministry of the Interior, undeveloped legal ground, serious lack of financial, technical and – most importantly – qualified human resources at all levels of the Kyrgyz police. Lack of efficient cooperation and systematic communication between law enforcement institutions represent main external challenges to the reform process.

Community Policing

The overall goal of this project was to consolidate, further develop and replicate community based policing in the Kyrgyz Republic. The project set forth several objectives: to increase the proficiency of neighbourhood inspectors in selected police districts/stations, introduce community policing at the Secondary Police School, build expertise and enhance knowledge in the area of community policing concepts, bring in modern styles of police management that would promote organizational change within Kyrgyz police, raise awareness of community

policing among the general public, promote joint initiatives between schools and police and evaluate public opinion and concerns.

In 2007, advisory support and technical assistance was rendered to police departments and stations involved in the project in order to increase the proficiency of neighbourhood inspectors and the police in general. Working conditions have been improved with the donation of computer equipment, furniture and vehicles. In addition, several citizen reception rooms were renovated in police buildings to create an inviting and friendly atmosphere for the community in police stations and substations. Due to technical difficulties a local area network wasn't established; instead base radio stations were installed in Karakol (five stations) and Naryn (five stations). Trainings in computer skills were conducted for police officers in three locations Naryn, Kizil-Kia and Kara-Suu to ensure that they are able to use the donated equipment. Multiple visits were paid to police stations and substations by Community Policing Advisers, where they shared their expertise and consulted local officers on consolidating a community oriented police service. A high rate of turnover within the police system created, however, certain drawbacks as the newcomers did not understand the new concept of community policing. Since the institutional and management capacities have not been sufficient and self-sustaining, there is a need for continuation of this project.

To strengthen police training in the educational institutions and to build sustainability for continuing training on community policing, assistance was provided to Secondary Police School and a special classroom for teaching community policing was created. The classroom was renovated, furnished and equipped within the frames of this project and can accommodate up to 30 students at a time. Meetings and discussions took place with the educational council of the Secondary Police School in order to introduce a course on community policing into their curriculum. A special decree has been passed by the Minister for launching a course on community policing for patrol service officers and guard officers.

In 2007, the CiB continued facilitating the enhancement of local expertise in community policing as a result of multiple training workshops. Several international expert-trainers were invited to render trainings and seminars at basic and advanced levels. Training on community policing for managers and police officers in Naryn region were rendered by instructors from the Kyrgyz Police Academy and instructors from the Community Police Unit of the MoI. Approximately 66 police managers and neighbourhood inspectors in Talas received training in community policing principles. Similar training on Community Policing was rendered in Issyk-Kul to 73 police chiefs and officers and in Talas region for 57 police managers and officers. Basic and advanced community policing training for trainers was conducted by a Swedish expert for police officers from Bishkek and regions. Twenty-two participants received knowledge about the definition of community policing, organizational and tactical elements of community policing, crime prevention, social and situational prevention and problem-solving. The trainings also covered domestic violence, traditions and law, which fall within the OSCE priority of gender mainstreaming. A bride-kidnapping film was shown to the participants and interactive discussions were facilitated by a local expert.

Interactive training modules, developed by the *Constitutional & Legal Policy Institute* (COLPI) were used for the training of police instructors. Eight participants underwent an in-depth training on the following modules: Policing with Society, Trainer Skills, Police and Media, Conflict Intervention, Communication Skills, Domestic Violence, Dealing with Victims, Use of Force and Firearms. Each participant received a CD ROM and manuals in Russian version.

A special training on domestic violence was implemented by local experts. This two-day training for neighbourhood inspectors and officers from Sverdlovsky Police District of Bishkek city trained 85 officers. They were informed on how to handle cases of domestic violence and the use of temporary separation orders.

Since the understanding and support of senior/mid-level police leaders is crucial for the effective development and consolidation of community based policing in the Kyrgyz Republic, special workshops on change management were organized in Bishkek and Osh for 40 senior and mid-level police managers from the whole country. The workshops were delivered by American experts. Participants were equipped with skills and knowledge necessary for planning and implementation of organizational change and new styles of policing. For sustainability purposes a separate training of trainers was organized for police instructors and trainers.

In 2007, the CiB also organized an information campaign to raise awareness about community policing and to develop a more positive image of police, build confidence, trust, and to contribute to crime prevention. As such, brochures containing information for the public were published along with brochure stands. A police calendar, depicting police work and co-operation with people was developed. In addition, police open days were implemented by police officers in Kizil-Kia, Kara-Suu, Karakol, Naryn police stations and departments. Children and the community at large received information about police activities and had a first-hand opportunity to talk to their police officers and inspectors. Handout material was provided. This year, police officers organized open days on their own with modest financial support for flyers, handouts and souvenirs from this project.

Another means of awareness-raising was the implementation of an international conference entitled “Community Policing Development in Kyrgyzstan: Three Years Experience and Future Prospects” on 22 November 2007. The high-level conference had guest speakers from Lincolnshire Police and from the SPMU. The conference brought together police experts from different countries and served as a common platform for exchange of experience in the area of community policing. It was an opportunity for exchange of experience and views about the current stage of community policing development in Kyrgyzstan. It also stimulated a public debate about the reform of the police in the country and the directions that the current police management has to take. At the end of the conference, participants adopted a communiqué stating the principles of Community Policing are being introduced and developed in pilot districts and that involvement of community in police activities led to an increase of trust. It was also outlined that Community Policing benefits both the general public and the police, and its philosophy of policing can be used by any police department and police officer, not just neighbourhood inspectors.

Various roundtables/meetings were organized with NGOs to promote discussion and regular contact of police officers with community members for building stronger partnerships.

Upon request from the territorial councils and neighbourhood inspectors, Legal Awareness trainings were successfully implemented in the Pervomaisky district of Bishkek, in Osh and in Karakol. The 247 participants included neighbourhood inspectors and representatives of community activists such as territorial councils, court of Aksakals and housing committees. During the trainings, legal interaction of these parties in solving problems of the community were discussed as well as their legal implications. Participants learned about the boundaries of their legal responsibility and authority given by law, as they get many requests from citizens, asking for help on various issues. As a result of frequently asked questions by the participants,

three brochures were developed and published on the topics of administrative liability, and legal aspects of interaction of neighbourhood inspectors with court of Aksakals and territorial councils.

An extra budgetary project on training Ministry of Interior press officers to effectively interact with the media and public was conducted. Trainings and equipment were provided. Also to increase the capacity of press offices of the Ministry of the Interior and the regional police departments a special study tour was organized for press spokespersons of police departments to Tbilisi, Georgia. The purpose of the study tour was to share best practices in developing a professional and effective press service of the MoI and the departments. In addition to the study tour, video and audio recording equipment, computers and furniture were donated to press officers to enable them to carry out their duties on a professional level.

In 2007, a Neighbourhood Watch initiative was initiated in Sverdlovsky district of Bishkek city. This project is coordinated by NGO “Birimdik jana Yigilik”, which holds regular meetings with residents promoting the idea of neighbourhood watch. In addition, a special study tour was organized for the NGO member, a journalist and two policemen in order to study the Estonian experience of developing neighbourhood watch.

To promote co-operation among schools, teachers, parents and police officers, a number of sport activities were facilitated and trainings and forums were implemented together with the partner organization EveryChild. The initiative for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and promotion of effective partnership with the community consisted of several activities. Training activities were organized for 120 neighbourhood inspectors, juvenile delinquency inspectors on specifics of working with children, i.e. legal, social and psychological aspects of work with juveniles. This was followed by training for 60 student volunteers from Pervomaisky district of Bishkek city and Osh city on juvenile crime prevention topics such as the harm of tobacco, alcohol, drug use and school bullying. As a result of these trainings, students, together with police officers visited various schools and talked about public safety, prevention of school bullying, the harm of drugs, alcohol, tobacco, and children’s rights.

As a means for monitoring and evaluating the project, a public opinion poll was conducted in Sverdlovsky pilot district. Another poll was conducted in Naryn, as it was a new pilot district for this year.

Project “Leader” – Ensuring the Rights of Children of Issyk-Kul Region through Cooperation with the Police and Community

The objectives of this project, which started in August 2007, were to raise awareness of police officers on the problem of children’s rights and to raise awareness of the community about the work of police in preventing violations of children’s rights.

On 6 October 2007, the Police Methodical Centres were setup in the Main Police Directorates of Karakol, Balykchy cities and in the Police stations of Ton and Aksuisy districts to improve the communication between the police and the community and improve their work. The Methodical Centres have been operating according to their approved work plan, provided with equipment, library and have been used by the police.

To raise awareness of the community about the work of police in preventing violations of children’s rights and in order to strengthen the partnership between the police and community, the trained policemen and representatives of civil society provided trainings for teachers, representatives of school’s parliaments, kindergartens, local self-governments and other

stakeholders in seven districts of Issyk-Kul region. 60 people from each district of the region participated in seven trainings. The trainees and police trainers developed a plan on joint activities for the end of 2007 and 2008 to promote the rights of children in the region.

900 copies of the bulletins “Police and community” were published and distributed to the schools, and other partners. The bulletins contained information about the project’s activity and achieved results, the views of NGOs, police and OSCE on the role of police and community in ensuring the rights of the child.

A TV movie “Police and Community Serving Children”, which documented the results of the project was broadcasted on TV channels “Mezon TV”, “EMTV” and “Dolon TV”.

On 26 November 2007, a round table on the results of the project was held where the further partnership of police and community of Issykul region was discussed. The following children’s issues were identified: domestic violence, neglect, education, employment, Inspection of minors and other issues.

A work plan of police and community was elaborated and people responsible for the implementation of activities were identified at the round table.

Public Order Management

The overall goals were to ensure the contemporary approach in police management of public disorders through improving the curriculum for specialized police units, developing training materials and recommendations on prevention and managing public disorders, providing trainings and seminars for specialized and non-specialized police units.

In 2007, the curriculum was revised and training materials were developed reflecting the principles of democratic policing and human rights. Follow-up trainings on public order strategy and tactics and on negotiation skills were rendered for specialized and non-specialized police units. In total, 308 police officers including 54 cadets were trained on new tactics. In addition, approximately 30 representatives of the Police Academy, the MoI, the police directorates, police stations, Chief of the Patrolling Regiment Service of the Main Police Directorate of the Kyrgyz Republic and other senior police staff that are involved in public order management were trained.

Furthermore, a seminar and practical exercises were conducted for non-specialized police units in the regions on advanced methods of public order management. Seminars were also given for NGOs, local self government agencies, mass media and other stakeholders on interaction with specialized and non- specialized police units during public unrest.

From 24-27 September 2007, a basic training of trainers on negotiation skills was conducted at the Police Academy of Kyrgyz Republic.

The CiB also provided the Centre for Public Disorder Prevention and Conflict Resolution with methodological and technical support.

On October 25-26, an international seminar “On Suppression of Public Disorders during Rallies and Demonstrations in the Context of Democratization of Society” was held at the Kyrgyz Police Academy. Participants included international experts, police officers, representatives of civil society and representatives of the Police Reform Centre. Among the

recommendations adopted at the seminar was one on improving legislation that regulates the rights and responsibility of citizens and police during public meetings.

Legal Reform

The project was initiated by the Police Reform Centre of the MoI and supported by OSCE PRP because the reform of legislation related to police were considered as fundamentals for its professional, transparent and accountable activity. It was particularly important to ensure that the legislation reflected the contemporary human rights approach, including better social protection of police itself.

The overall goals of the legal reform project were to provide a strategic character to the reform of law-enforcement bodies, particularly the Kyrgyz police; increase the qualification of the representatives of Internal Affairs and other state bodies involved in the legal reform process; and to promote the collaboration of police and civil society in the legal reform process that reshapes the base for police work through conducting the conference and seminars.

On 5-17 March 2007, two international experts from Lithuania made an assessment of the draft law “On the Internal Affairs Bodies”. According their report, the local lawyers needed to improve their law making skills and increase their knowledge of the human rights concept.

Since the Police Reform Centre represents the Internal Affairs body that performs analytical work, prepares the draft laws and other documents related to the police reform issues, the capacity of the Police Reform Centre needed to be strengthened under the project. For that purpose, a training was organized for representatives of the Reform Centre and other state bodies at the Lithuanian Institute of Public Administration, focusing on legal drafting, international human rights and Lithuanian policing standards.

Furthermore, the Police Reform Centre received access to the data base of national and international legislation, known as “Adviser”, to improve its analytical capacity.

The Police Reform centre also organized a number of events for representatives of civil society, the MoI, other law enforcement and state bodies to foster public discussion of the concept “On Reform of Law Protecting Bodies and Judicial System” and the legislation related to the internal affairs bodies.

As a result of these efforts the new draft on the “Police Law” was submitted to the parliament.

Criminal Intelligence Analysis and Emergency Response

In 2007, the CiB provided The National Criminal Intelligence Analysis Unit in Bishkek and its branch in Osh with equipment, expandable materials and an Internet connection and with the technical assistance and expertise to facilitate effective utilization of provided equipment. International experts provided advanced trainings in TAIS/ONTOS software and criminal analysis techniques for 15 members of the Analysis Unit in Bishkek.

The 102 Emergency Call Response Centre I in Bishkek was provided with technical support. Furthermore, the impact of the OSCE’s assistance to the 102 Centre was measured, the level of public confidence towards the police emergency response assessed and further recommendations on improving the activity of the Centre obtained.

Promotion of Human Rights Aspects in Criminal Investigations

In 2007, the CiB continued promoting human rights in the course of preliminary investigations through strengthening the operational capacities of local investigators and operational search officers and through enhancing training capacities in Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad and Balykchy.

Field research was conducted by an international expert and a local consultant in order to study the present situation and to identify main reasons for low quality of police investigations.

Four model interview rooms located at the Centre for Criminal Investigation in Bishkek (Kyrgyz Police Academy), Main Police Directorates of Bishkek, Osh and Jalalabad were set up. These rooms have been used both for training purposes and real interviews.

A study room/library at the Centre for Criminal Investigation, the Kyrgyz Police Academy was renovated, furnished and equipped with a regularly updated compilation of publications/manuals on human rights international and domestic legislation, forensic sciences, criminal legislation and relevant issues both in printed and electronic format. Office equipment (computer, printer, scanner, copying machine, flip chart) was provided and access to Internet and "Toktom" online legal database was set up.

The CiB organized a set of trainings at the premises of the Centres for Criminal Investigation in Bishkek and Osh/Balykchy with an assistance of international and local trainers. The trainings covered the following issues: human rights observance in the criminal-procedural, operational search and administrative activities of the police (with an emphasis on observing the rights of the most vulnerable groups of the population, such as women, juvenile, refugees, foreigners and ethnic minorities); human rights observance during interview, inspection, search, experiment testimony and other investigatory actions, and methods of detecting human trafficking crimes and sexual crimes.

The trainings were organized as a two-week training at the premises of the Kyrgyz Police Academy in Bishkek for local investigators and operational officers from the northern regions of Chuy, Issyk-Kul, Talas and Naryn, and as two-week trainings at the premises of the Regional Expert and Training Centre for Criminal Investigation in Osh for local investigators and operational officers from the southern regions of Batken, Jalalabad and Osh. In addition, the CiB conducted a three-day training for attorneys and the representatives of the legal clinics.

Furthermore, the CiB developed an instructions/manual on Human Rights observance during interview to be used by local investigators and operational-search officers. The manual was published in both the Kyrgyz and Russian languages.

Forensics and Investigations

In 2007, the CiB continued facilitating the improvement of the quality of criminal investigations in Bishkek and the regions through building legal ground and strengthening technical and human capacities to conduct crime scene investigation, forensic expertise and other investigatory and operational- search activities.

To that end, the Centres for Criminal Investigation in Bishkek and Osh were provided with technical assistance (specialized equipment and expendable materials) and methodological

expertise. They were provided, for instance, with the SONDA AFIS software (purchase of licenses and training) and received a computer program similar to "Composite picture "Identikit" with the use of facial composite images of population of Kyrgyzstan.

Furthermore, the Regional Expert and Training Centre for Criminal Investigation in Balykchy was set-up at the premises of Balykchy Police Directorate. A study tour to the criminal investigation departments of the Czech Police was organized for local experts from the Centre for Criminal Investigation in order to study the practice of crime scene management, the system of training forensic experts, maintenance and usage of criminal records, specifics of judicial expertise, etc.

With the temporary assistance of one international expert and a national trainer, the CiB also facilitated trainings for forensic experts on trace evidence expertise held at the Centres for Criminal Investigation in Bishkek and Osh. In addition, with the support of another international expert and a national trainer, trainings were provided for forensic experts on ballistic expertise at the same facilities.

Another international expert enriched the Curriculum of the Police Academy by developing a course and legal work on preliminary crime scene investigation.

Moreover, international and national experts elaborated on and revised the following regulations: The draft law "On Forensic Expertise"; the draft of the MoI's Order "On Provision of Crime Scene Protection by Police Officers"; the instructions on "Identification of Unidentified Corpses", "Search of Missing Persons", "Forensic Provision of the Bodies of the Interior of Kyrgyz Republic", "Making and Maintaining Criminal Records in the Bodies of the Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic", and "Standards for the Provision of Forensic, Operational, Special and Laboratory Equipment in the Bodies of the Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic".

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OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan

Background

On 16 May 2007, the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) and the Police Academy under the Ministry of Interior of Uzbekistan marked the official launch of a two-year Assistance Programme to the Police Academy. The MoU opens broad perspectives for continuous co-operation between the OSCE and the Police Academy and serves as a platform for a wide range of mutual activities:

- Co-operation on improving training and exchanging experience in training, retraining and professional development of specialists for enhancing public security and crime fighting – in particular transnational crime, such as terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, etc.;
- Provision of support for introducing training processes of high-end information and pedagogical technologies, advanced international experience of training of law enforcement officers, and strengthening and improving material and technical facilities of the Academy;

- Assistance in examining the experience of agencies of internal affairs of OSCE participating States in developing and publishing textbooks, training aids and other training and instructional literature;
- Assurance of the Academy's participation in international conferences, OSCE-sponsored seminars on issues of enforcement of security and stability.

Facilitating to Learn From the Best Policing Practices

An expert roundtable and trainings for teachers of the Police Academy on new teaching methodologies and exchanging experience in police training provided an opportunity to evaluate and share opinions about what kind of police training would be applicable in different countries. Best practices from the OSCE region were introduced during the training course to help the teachers learn about interactive teaching and the use of information technology. In addition, the course gave participants a chance to learn more about new approaches to police education in creating a police force that is able to efficiently preserve peace and public order and ensure security. Experts from the International Police Training Centre in Hungary, the National Police Academy of Ireland and the SPMU were invited to lead the sessions during the course.

On 12 December, the PCUz organized an international conference of academics and practitioners to discuss the main policy making aspects of the liberalization of the judicial and legal system of Uzbekistan in view of their compliance with international standards. The conference brought together approximately 600 national representatives from judicial, legislative and executive government bodies, relevant educational institutions and foreign experts.

With the support of the SPMU foreign experts from the International Police Training Centre of Hungary and the National Police Force of Ireland were invited to speak about their experiences and achievements in police reforms and in police staff training.

System of Educational Cable Television

Within the framework of the OSCE project, the Police Academy will receive an internal cable television system. This system will increase the efficiency of the education process via utilizing modern technology of transmitting video materials directly to the classrooms, broadcast TV channels in classes, cutting, editing and storing video materials for further use during the teaching process as well as to disseminate up-to-date information.

Integration of the Police Academy into the International Police Community

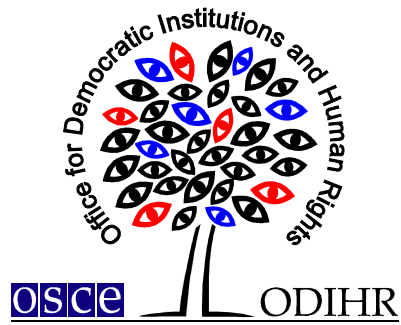
The project has been carried out with full-fledged support of the SPMU. An integral part of the assistance has been organizing visits of Police Academy representatives to similar institutions in other OSCE participating States with the purpose of studying best practices and developing mutual co-operation. Consequently, from 11-17 November, the PCUz arranged a study tour to Ireland for the delegation of the Uzbek Police Academy to provide an opportunity to learn from the experience of the Irish National Police Force (Garda Siochana). The delegation, which was headed by the Acting Chief of the Police Academy of the Ministry of Interior of Uzbekistan conducted working meetings with the leadership and managing staff of the Garda Headquarters and the Garda Siochana College, who briefed their Uzbek colleagues on the history and current activities of these institutions. Representatives of the Uzbek Police Academy familiarized themselves with the overall structure of the Irish Police Force and the system of recruitment and training of police staff as well as with modern

policing techniques, diversity of city policing, community based policing in crime prevention, and ensuring public order and security.

National Workshop on Travel Document Security

On 1-2 March, the PCUz, in co-operation with the OSCE Secretariat’s Action against Terrorism Unit and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan, organized a “National Workshop on Travel Document Security”. More than 50 passport and document identity experts from Uzbekistan’s Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Security Service, State Border Guards Committee, and the National Printing Press were joined by representatives of the OSCE, Interpol, ICAO, as well as foreign experts from the United Kingdom, Estonia, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands to share their experience. Participants were familiarized with OSCE Ministerial Council Decisions making reference to the standards of machine-readable travel documents with digitized photographs, biometric identifiers, their handling and issuance, as well as reporting to and making greater use of Interpol’s “Automated Search Facility for Stolen Travel Document Database”.

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ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2007

(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. Police-related activities were conducted in a number of thematic areas.

Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism

As part of the ODIHR's mandate to provide technical assistance and support to participating States in the development and implementation of effective counter-terrorism strategies while respecting human rights, the ODIHR delivered training courses for senior public officials and counter-terrorism practitioners in Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and the United Kingdom. The ODIHR also published the manual '*Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights*' which supplements the training modules and can also be used as a stand-alone reference. In addition, the ODIHR gave presentations on human rights protection in countering terrorism at the following events:

- UNODC/OSCE Expert Workshop on International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime, 13-15 February 2007, Antalya, Turkey (see p. 19);
- UNODC/OSCE Expert Workshop on International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime, 22-23 March 2007, Vienna (see p. 19);
- OSCE Workshop on Strengthening Police Role And Cooperation In Combating Terrorism, 8-9 May, 2007, Madrid, Spain (see p. 15);
- UNODC/OSCE Sub-Regional Workshop on Enhancing International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters related to Terrorism, 30-31 October 2007, Helsinki, Finland (see p. 19).

Human Rights, Women & Security

The ODIHR, together with DCAF and the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), developed a *Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit* as a response to the need for information and analysis on gender and security sector reform (SSR). It is aimed at SSR policymakers, practitioners and researchers, in national governments, security sector institutions, international and regional organizations and civil society organizations. The toolkit includes: User guide; 12 comprehensive tools and shorter practice notes on security-related topics including SSR and gender, police reform and gender, penal reform and gender, border management and gender, gender training for security sector personnel; and an Annex on International and Regional Laws and Instruments related to SSR and Gender. It is available in hardcopy, CD-ROM and on the ODIHR website www.osce.org/odihr.

Combating Domestic Violence

The ODIHR continued to work closely with police authorities and women's NGOs in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine to assist them in building a sound legal framework and necessary law enforcement capacity to prevent and combat domestic violence. In Azerbaijan, the ODIHR provided assistance in training regional police representatives on the role of the police and methods for preventing and prosecuting cases of domestic violence. In addition, the ODIHR has supported the implementation of the first course for 200 police cadets and police officers on preventing and combating domestic violence in the Police Academy in Baku.

In Georgia, the ODIHR provided assistance to the Anti-Violence Network of Georgia. It brought together women's rights activists and local self-government bodies and organized training for police officers on the implementation of the Law on Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence, adopted by Georgia's parliament in May 2006. Overall some 150 police officers took part in the training.

In Ukraine, in order to raise awareness and develop practical skills in preventing and combating domestic violence, the ODIHR, in cooperation with the OSCE Office of the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, conducted a series of awareness raising roundtables with police officers, local self-government officials, social service providers and NGOs. The meetings supported the adoption of law on combating domestic violence and informed officials on best practices on the role of police and intervention methods in cases of domestic violence.

In Kyrgyzstan, in November 2007, the ODIHR organized a roundtable discussion on the role of police in combating domestic violence, in co-operation with the UNDP. The roundtable brought together national law-enforcement agencies and policy-makers. ODIHR also held a seminar for civil society leaders as well as Police Academy students on roles and responsibilities of law-enforcement agencies in this work.

Monitoring of Places of Detention

The ODIHR supported the work of Public Monitoring Board for police detention places in Armenia. The Board visited nearly all places of police detention in the country during the reporting time of April 2006 to March 2007. In April 2007, the Board presented its first report which contains recommendations for every place of detention. Police authorities participated in the presentation and welcomed the work of the Board.

Police and Roma

Based on the tasks relating to police and Roma relations contained in the 2003 *Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area*, the ODIHR undertook a field visit to Romania in November 2007. The visit raised awareness among police and Ministry of Interior (MoI) stakeholders about the excessive use of force and the abuse of firearms. Concrete methods of assistance to the MoI and the General Police Inspectorate were identified. Recommendations from the visit stressed that authorities need to “*Consider alternative ways to enforce law and fulfil police responsibilities with a minimum of force and of firearms*”; incidents involving the disproportionate use of force should be properly investigated. The international team was comprised of the ODIHR CPRSI, the OSCE Office of the HCNM, the SPMU and an expert of the ODIHR's LEOP programme.

Law Enforcement Officer Programme on Combating Hate Crime (LEOP)

Following implementation of the LEOP in 2006, the ODIHR received several requests for further technical assistance in 2007. In March 2007, LEOP experts conducted a needs assessment visit to Serbia and Kosovo. The aim of the visit was to present the programme to the relevant ministries and institutions, police trainers and front-line officers, as well as to civil society organizations. In co-operation with Ministries of Interior and the Universities of Internal Affairs, the ODIHR and its LEOP experts were also invited to provide seminars in Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

In June 2007, a post-evaluation implementation visit was carried out in Croatia. As a result of the successful implementation, more than 300 police officers were trained on hate crime

response and investigation within the Police Academy. The MoI initiated a collection of statistics and established a system of recording hate crimes. In partnership with the City of London Police, the ODIHR organized a ‘training-of-trainers’ seminar, which tackled issues such as co-operation between police, victims and affected communities in dealing with hate-motivated crimes and incidents (November 2007). The training was organized for 15 police officers from eight OSCE participating States.

In 2007, the ODIHR established a *Regional Network on Hate Crime Prevention and Investigation* aimed at facilitating and supporting co-operation between law enforcement agencies. The goal of the Network is to support efforts of law enforcement communities to tackle the trans-border nature of hate crimes and facilitate information exchange. The first inaugural meeting of the Regional Network was attended by law enforcement experts from 13 participating States as well as by a representative of the SPMU. ODIHR LEOP experts also participated in other OSCE activities organized by SPMU and the ODIHR CPRSI in order to strengthen co-ordination and improve synergy with other OSCE programmatic activities.

During 2007, the ODIHR had several working group meetings with the SPMU in order to ensure closer co-operation between the TANDIS (Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Information System) and the POLIS websites. As a result, relevant events related to ODIHR's work can now be integrated into the POLIS calendar of events and relevant documents can be regularly shared and uploaded on the two systems.

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**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
High Commissioner on National Minorities**

**HCNM ANNUAL REPORT ON POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR
2007**

(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)

May 2007

Background

Policing has remained an important topic in the country engagements of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM). During his field visits and talks with government officials, legislators and civil society the High Commissioner continued to investigate the impact of policing on inter-ethnic relations and suggested practical recommendations to a number of participating States. The *Recommendations on Policing in Multi-Ethnic Societies*, developed under the HCNM aegis and launched in 2006, were promoted in specific countries and in international forums as a practical tool for fostering partnerships and communication between police and national minority communities

In a number of contexts, HCNM supported small-scale projects that aimed at assisting police and minorities to build trust between and confidence in each other.

Throughout 2007, the HCNM and the SPMU maintained close and regular contact and co-ordination on a variety of issues, including the development and delivery of police assistance programmes in the OSCE mission areas, the exchange of information on particular country situations, and the development of community policing and basic police training guidance documents (see Chp. 2).

Police-related Assistance Projects and Activities in Kyrgyzstan

The Ministry of Interior of Kyrgyzstan and the HCNM continued to co-operate in the area of training through the Osh-based "Training Centre in Management of Inter-ethnic Relations for Police Officers and Cadets" opened in February 2006. In 2007, 18 training seminars for operational police officers and Osh Specialized Police School cadets took place. Training skills of the trainers recruited from within the police were improved and the training manual, with input from the HCNM, the Interior Ministry of Kyrgyzstan and international consultants, was finalized and translated into the State (Kyrgyz), official (Russian) and Uzbek languages.

Feedback from training graduates indicated that they considered the new skills and expertise acquired through the training sessions highly relevant to their work and day-to-day interaction with various ethnic communities in southern Kyrgyzstan. In order to ensure the project's continuity, the HCNM handed the training component of the project over to the Kyrgyz Ministry of Interior. This marked an important stage in the HCNM's engagement because it increased the project's sustainability in the long-run and has a strong capacity-building element in it. The OSCE Centre in Bishkek will also remain involved in supporting police reform in Kyrgyzstan.

The HCNM maintained his support for the minority focal points within the regional police departments of Kyrgyzstan. These focal points made visits to minority-language schools, met with community leaders, and distributed information about the police educational establishments, the nature of the police job and current vacancies. The project activities also helped the Ministry of Interior Ministry, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Assembly of the People of Kyrgyzstan join efforts and conclude co-operative arrangements for future activities.

During the High Commissioner's visit to Kyrgyzstan in October 2007, minority representatives acknowledged the usefulness of these initiatives and called for their expansion.

Police-related Assistance Projects and Activities in Georgia

In April 2007, the HCNM elaborated recommendations for the inclusion of multi-ethnic issues in the community policing course and wider police training in Georgia. The High Commissioner's objective in this undertaking was to convey the appreciation of the need for police to have the confidence and co-operation of all ethnic groups, and the ability to provide a professional and unbiased service to all of them. He also aimed at raising awareness of the ethnic, cultural and religious diversity of Georgian society, and of the need to be sensitive to this diversity when carrying out policing tasks. Awareness of the importance of the police role in maintaining ethnic harmony, and the need to respond sensitively but effectively in situations of ethnic tension and conflict was also in mind while designing the recommendations to the Georgian authorities.

Throughout the year, police in the minority-populated region of Samtskhe-Javakheti was trained using the community policing course with a component focusing on inter-ethnic relations.

On 8-10 October 2007, the HCNM organized a training seminar for NGOs on policing in multi-ethnic societies. The aim of the seminar was to equip them with the necessary additional awareness, knowledge and understanding to enable them to design and deliver training on multi-ethnic issues specifically to police in Georgia. The participants elaborated the role, approaches and methods that could be used by NGO trainers in helping to meet these needs.

In October 2007, the HCNM also held a seminar for police officers from various multi-ethnic regions of Georgia to identify challenges in police-minority interaction and communication. The seminar gave the opportunity to hear the police's perspective on inter-ethnic issues in the country and to reflect it in the HCNM assistance to Georgia.

All these activities culminated in the design, development and publication of a syllabus on policing in multi-ethnic societies for the Police Academy of Georgia with the assistance from the HCNM. It is expected that the course will help police cadets prepare for policing in Georgia's multi-ethnic milieu.

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APPENDIX 3:

OSCE MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans with a Focus on Police-Related Activities

Taskings on police-related issues are contained in the growing list of Decisions of the Ministerial Council and the Permanent Council as well as 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 decision of the OSCE 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 Declaration acknowledged the requirement for reinforcing existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

In the *Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Porto 2002) its members called on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. They emphasized the need to include in this co-operation international law enforcement bodies, such as Europol and Interpol, as well as the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (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 *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 such elements 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 and its Protocols. The Decision also tasked the OSCE Permanent Council to work on designing, with the support of the Secretary General and the relevant OSCE institutions, possible measures and forms of assistance that could be available to requesting participating States with a view to improving and promoting the functioning of criminal justice systems.

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

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 existing knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime and to continue co-operating with the UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

Recalling the Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 3/05 (Ljubljana) on combating transnational organized crime, and 5/06 (Brussels) on organized crime, Permanent Council Decision No. 810 (2007) on *Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* tasked the Secretary General to support the implementation of the UNTOC convention in co-operation with the UNODC, and to organize a workshop in co-operation and co-ordination with the secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC.

Permanent Council Decision No. 813 (2007) on *Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and Precursors* emphasized the continuing spread of illicit trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan and chemical precursors throughout the OSCE area. The Permanent Council called upon the Secretary General to further develop co-operation in the field of anti-drug matters with UNODC, Paris pact and other relevant international structures and organizations, by *inter alia* organizing joint regional and sub-regional workshops and other activities. Furthermore, the Secretary General was tasked with continuing training activities on drug-related matters.

The need for continuing training of Afghan police officers in addition to providing assistance to Afghanistan in the fields of border security and combating drug trafficking was also a core topic of the Ministerial Decision No. 4/07 on *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan* (Madrid). Participating States tasked the Secretary General to provide support for intensifying the involvement of Afghan counterparts in OSCE activities related to the fields of border security and management, policing and the fight against drug trafficking, and those in the training facilities in Central Asia and in the rest of the OSCE area. While tasked to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing efforts of other international actors, the Secretary General was also mandated to explore all possible co-operation options, in co-ordination with the UN and other relevant regional and international organizations and other actors.

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APPENDIX 4: Contact Details

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