



## Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

### The Secretariat

Conflict Prevention Centre

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#### Overview of the Activities of the OSCE Missions, OSCE Secretariat and Institutions on aspects related to the Annual Security Review Conference

##### Summary

This document is a compilation of submissions from OSCE missions and field operations, Institutions and relevant sections of the Secretariat. It is intended to help inform discussions at the Annual Security Review Conference and to provide an overview of the work of the OSCE for this event. Each recipient was asked to provide a short report on activities that are relevant to the Annual Security Review Conference, focusing in particular on security related issues. In order to ensure that responses were focused and targeted, the recipients were asked to pay particular attention to activities in the following areas:

- politico-military aspects of security, including confidence- and security-building measures, democratic oversight of the armed forces, security sector reform, small arms and light weapons control, arms export policy, and counter-proliferation.
- action against terrorism, including combating money laundering
- anti-personnel landmines, demining and mine awareness education
- border management and security
- police-related activities
- measures to combat trafficking in arms, drugs and human beings

The responses show that the OSCE missions and field operations, Institutions and relevant sections of the Secretariat have all been, to varying degrees, focusing their activities on security-related issues. The list of activities undertaken is very broad, and varies widely according to mandate, host country concern and requests for assistance directed to institutions. However, initiatives and programmes have been identified in the following areas: support for implementation of the OSCE commitments regarding confidence building measures, security sector transformation, and small arms and light weapons control. Border management and border monitoring, as well as initiatives to combat trafficking, particularly trafficking in human beings, have emerged as primary areas of activity for the missions.

A number of OSCE missions in South Eastern Europe have built up considerable expertise in police training, police monitoring and community policing. Police-related activities in these missions remain a main area of work for the Organization. The experience gained in this region is now being shared with other missions and field operations through the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), which has focused on assessments of needs in consultation with host governments. The SPMU is assisting a number of participating states to address their police capacity and their needs for institution-building. With regard to development of law enforcement bodies the HCNM has focused on multi-ethnic policing.

Border management is rapidly becoming a priority issue for the OSCE. Sound border management is perceived to be an essential element in efforts to combat trans-national crime in general, as well as preventing terrorist activities in particular. Geographically all of the participating States face these challenges, but a great deal of attention has been given to the countries in Caucasus and Central Asia. A series of seminars, conferences as well as train-the-trainers courses on the various challenges facing law enforcement agencies and judicial systems have taken place within all the Missions. Taken together, much of the OSCE's work in this area is cross-dimensional, comprising human rights training for border guards, as well as economic measures to ensure the free movement of goods and people.

The Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (CoEEA) has paid a great deal of attention to developing a comprehensive approach to combat trafficking, largely within the framework of this year's Economic Forum in Prague. Within anti-trafficking, the emphasis in most missions and institutions has been on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, and less so on drugs and arms trafficking. Much of the focus, particularly in South-Eastern Europe, has been on victim assistance and witness protection. The ODIHR has also been very active in assisting participating States with the development of National Action Plans, while the Parliamentary Assembly has also focused on the issue of trafficking.

Many of these activities are also relevant within the framework of the OSCE's commitments on action against terrorism. Some respondents outlined programmes specifically focused on combating terrorism. The Action against Terrorism Unit actively promotes the implementation of OSCE counter-terrorism commitments by participating States, in conjunction with field missions, other Institutions and sections. For example, with regard to combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (CoEEA) has been instrumental in facilitating workshops that focus on legal framework development, implementation assistance and capacity building. From a human dimension perspective, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) has centred on the promotion of human dimension commitments, the development of an analysis of anti-terrorism measures according to human rights standards, and a number of technical assistance projects. Workshops are planned for some Central Asian and Caucasus participating on drafting anti-terrorism legislation.

The FSC Support Unit of the CPC promotes the implementation of all politico-military commitments, particularly the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, often with the support of OSCE field missions. Many field missions are undertaking additional politico-military activities, largely as a result of the Annex 11 funding provided this year for this purpose. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly is also focusing on democratic control of the Armed Forces, and support for democratic oversight of the armed forces, through promotion of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security. A series of seminars on these issues has been held by the PA and the FSC Support Unit in order to foster a dialogue between parliamentarians.

The individual submissions are compiled below.

## OSCE Presence in Albania

As a complement to other international organizations' activities, the Presence in Albania currently supports the Government of Albania in the process of reform of the Defence sector, in particular in the areas of democratic oversight of the armed forces and small arms and light weapons programmes. The Presence is also active in border management issues and measures to combat trafficking.

The Presence is currently engaged in discussions with the National Demilitarization Centre and the Human Resources Centre in the Ministry of Defence. The Department also invited an expert from the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF) to meet with senior military officers on various topics including the demobilization of the military personnel, their re-training and the destruction and disposal of stockpiles of armaments and ammunition. It was agreed to explore the possible areas where DCAF might be able to assist in the process. In the future, the Presence intends to develop project proposals and secure funding in respect of the above. In the area of Small Arms and Light Weapons Control, the Presence is engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Defence on the possibility of integrating its Small Arms and Light Weapons database with that of the Ministry of Public Order and the various Security Services in Albania. This process will be ongoing.

The Presence's Border Management Unit is currently engaged in facilitating and promoting Police Co-operation between the Albanian State Police and the UNMIK/KFOR in Kosovo/Serbia and Montenegro. This police co-operation and information exchange process is facilitated through the Joint Border Co-operation Meetings (JCBM), which bring together police personnel at the levels of administrative, operational and investigative command. These meetings are ongoing at the border crossing points, at Prefecture Level and at High Level. On 6-7 May 2003, at Peshkopi, Albania, the OSCE Presence, in co-operation with the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and DANIDA, organized and hosted the first ever Joint Border Co-operation Seminar. This seminar brought together senior members of the border authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (police and military) and the Albanian State Police. Both sides agreed on the necessity for closer co-operation and information exchange, and on the need for OSCE facilitation. Also through Kukës field station, the Presence has undertaken a new cross-border initiative to bring together mayors and local civilian authorities from the Dragash (Kosovo/Serbia and Montenegro) and the Shishtavec (Kukës) region to address mutual community problems along the border.

Through the JCBM mechanism and information exchange process, the Presence feels that it has developed a successful formula which can be deployed as a working instrument in countering trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings throughout the region.

In the future, the Presence will continue to facilitate the current JCBM Process between the Albanian Police and UNMIK/KFOR, as well as the Community Leaders Meetings. The Department proposes assisting the Albanian Police in extending the JCBM mechanism along the borders with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro. This proposed new initiative will involve close co-operation with relevant OSCE Missions in those participating States. With this in mind, the Presence intends to facilitate co-ordination between OSCE Missions in the region on border issues relevant to their respective mandates in light of the Way Forward document endorsed at the Ohrid Conference. The Presence also proposes to support the Albanian Government in the implementation of its Integrated Border Management Strategy.

## OSCE Centre in Almaty

The Centre in Almaty has been active in border management training and in efforts to assist the government in the development of a national security strategy. In March 2003, the OSCE Centre in Almaty offered support to the Border Services of Kazakhstan through the purchase of computers, scanners, printers, copying machines, and other equipment. This assistance was made at the request of the administration of the Border Services of Kazakhstan. The equipment is intended to increase the professional capacities of the Border Services, thus, improving the overall quality and effectiveness of its work.

In addition, it is anticipated that the Centre will fund a Guide Book on Customs Procedures in co-operation with USAID/PRAGMA, which would be of import to potential investors and traders, since no comprehensive reference book on customs currently exists. Continued training of customs officers and follow-up workshops and practical training on specific aspects of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security are also envisaged for autumn/winter 2003.

In the autumn, the Centre will support a further international conference concerning "Problems of Preventing and Combating Drug Trafficking", tentatively scheduled for September 2003. The aim of the conference will be to discuss the most serious and dangerous aspects of drug trafficking and to develop ideas to combat this problem, to discuss best practices from other states, and develop methods for regional co-operation across Central Asia.

In the immediate future, the Centre will be supporting and co-ordinating an international conference on "New Parameters of Security in Central Asia: Eurasian, European and Atlantic Aspects" to take place on 17-18 June 2003. The conference was suggested by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Kazakhstani Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A joint CICA/OSCE Consultative Forum on the "21<sup>st</sup> Century: New Challenges for Security and Stability" has also been proposed by the Kazakh side and is tentatively scheduled for 1-6 October 2003 in Almaty.

## OSCE Centre in Ashgabad

With regard to OSCE's comprehensive security concept the current and planned activities of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabad are focused on promoting and assisting with the democratization of society, law enforcement bodies and armed forces, on combating illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, and on conflict prevention and regional co-operation. The Centre will also develop closer co-operation with the Turkmen authorities as well as with non-governmental organizations and intends to implement its activities in a cross-dimensional way.

The Centre has prepared for implementation in the immediate future a seminar on National and International Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies. The project will consist of an assessment of the legislation of Turkmenistan by international experts and a series of training seminars for law enforcement officials. It is aimed at bringing Turkmen regulations in line with international standards and OSCE best practices, and at developing awareness of international standards for law enforcement officials. The project is scheduled to start in September 2003.

The Centre is also ready to implement in the near future five two-day training courses for border and customs officials, as conducted in 2002. The overall objective of these courses is to get the participants acquainted with international experience and practice in border and customs control and to strengthen their professionalism and operational capacity. The project is still under consideration by the Turkmen authorities.

Also under preparation is a Programme on Drug trafficking and Drug Demand Reduction. The programme is scheduled to run for 18 months and is aimed at forming public opinion on prevention of drug abuse, recruitment of traffickers and couriers among the youth. The programme is still under consideration by the Turkmen authorities.

A seminar on "What is the OSCE" is also under development. The seminar is aimed at informing local government officials, members of NGOs and media on the role of OSCE and its principles and values including OSCE's comprehensive security concept. The seminar was scheduled for April 2003, but was postponed by the Turkmen authorities.

Finally, the Centre is preparing a workshop on OSCE Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs). The objective of the workshop is to review and discuss with officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Affairs, National Security and the State Border Service the OSCE's CSBM regime how it developed, its principles, requirements and implementation. The workshop is still under consideration by the Turkmen authorities.

The Centre has a number of activities planned for the future, including a workshop on raising awareness on uncontrolled proliferation of SALW; a training course for prison officials; a roundtable on cross-border co-operation in Central Asia; a workshop on combating money laundering and a workshop on armed forces and democracy.

## OSCE Office in Baku

The OSCE Office in Baku has worked towards a fully cross-dimensional approach to its activities. Programmes that related directly to security aspects include activities on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, and an increasing role for the Office in police-related activities.

In focusing on law enforcement issues, the Office was involved in organizing a series of seminars in a dozen regional centres on civic education for police and NGOs, with the support of police instructors from the OSCE Kosovo Police Service School. A number of more specialized training seminars on the issue of domestic violence were also held for police, prosecutors and the judiciary. Police-related activities will continue to be a priority in the light of the assessments conducted in Azerbaijan by the Strategic Police Matters Unit. A Police Assistance Programme formulated on the basis of these assessment, and in the light of experience gained in Kyrgyzstan, will more than likely focus on strengthening the Police School for non-commissioned officers, introducing pilot community policing methods in a compact jurisdiction (small town), and strengthening intelligence-led drug investigations supported by police information systems. The three proposed projects will provide ample opportunity for further strengthening co-operation and co-ordination between OSCE, UNODC and the European Commission.

The Office has also been involved in border management initiatives, and was instrumental in arranging a funding a one-year training course arranged by the ODIHR for Azerbaijani border guards at the Polish border guards' academy in Ketrzyn.

The Office has also been involved in efforts to define the role of the security forces in Azerbaijan, and organized a roundtable, with the support of the CPC, on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and CSBM regime. The roundtable focused on the role of the armed and security forces in democratic societies and fostered dialogue between government officials and military personnel. The participants also discussed ways in which the Code of Conduct relates to the fight against terrorism. Follow-up activities focusing on the dissemination of the Code of Conduct and international humanitarian law in general are planned for the future.

Efforts to prevent and combat terrorism were also the focus of discussions at a workshop on "Combating Money Laundering and Other Means of Financing Terrorism", organized with the support of UNODC and the OSCE OCEEA, and held in Baku in March 2003.

The Office was also instrumental in the agreement of a National Action Plan on the Fight against Trafficking in human beings, and will place a key focus in future months on supporting the implementation of that plan.

## OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) has a number of ongoing activities related to politico-military aspects of security. In reforming the defence structures, the Mission assists the authorities of BiH to achieve full compliance with its commitments under the OSCE's politico-military dimension, in particular the Code of Conduct as well as all other OSCE commitments including the Vienna Document 1999, the Documents on Conventional Arms Transfers and on Small Arms and Light Weapons. In terms of democratic oversight of the armed forces, the Mission is working with the BiH Parliamentary Assembly to enhance their capacity to exercise effective oversight of the armed forces in BiH. The Mission is also active in the social dimension of demobilization, by assisting the local authorities in their capacity to deal with the social implications of large scale demobilization, in terms of the reintegration of the demobilized soldiers into civilian employment.

In arms export policy, the Mission assisted with the drafting of a Law on Control of Export and Import of Weapons, which was passed in January 2003. The Mission is currently assisting with drafting a law which will put arms and weapons production under civilian control. On small arms and light weapons control, the Mission is working with the BiH Committee for small arms and light weapons to enhance their capacity. This committee operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, the Mission provides logistical and administrative support to the Personal Representative of the CiO for Articles II (Agreement on Confidence and Security Building Measures) and IV (Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control) of General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Mission is also active on measures to combat trafficking in human beings. It facilitates co-ordination of International Community (IC) agencies working on trafficking in human beings; monitors trials and cases of trafficking in human beings that come to light as a result of local police and European Union Police Mission (EUPM) activities, and develops guidelines on the protection of trafficked persons for judges and prosecutors. The Mission also advises and assists the EUPM Fight Against Human Trafficking (FIGHT) Team in developing a policy framework and ensuring recognition for the need for appropriate victim identification, and co-operates with EUPM, local police and prosecutors to ensure that cases of trafficking are charged and prosecuted under appropriate provisions of Entity and State criminal codes and that trafficking is convicted with appropriate sentence. The Mission is currently reviewing the National Plan of Action (NPA) for Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings (adopted in October 2001) jointly with EUPM, UNICEF, IOM, OHCHR and the relevant State and Entity Ministries and drafting detailed work plan. It also supports the adoption/implementation of a Law on Asylum and Movement of Foreigners (provisions relating to humanitarian visas for trafficked victims) and is focused on a capacity-building project for the Anti-Trafficking NGO Network. Enhancing legal protection for trafficking victims is a priority, through a network of defence lawyers. The Mission also participates in the Steering Boards of Save the Children Norway and UNICEF BiH's research project on child trafficking and child labour in BiH and provides expert research assistance in this regard. In the future, the Mission plans to establish a victim (legal) assistance and victim advocacy programme, and conduct a comprehensive information campaign on trafficking issues.

## OSCE Mission to Croatia

The focus in this area for the OSCE Mission to Croatia has been on police-related activities, including police reform and restructuring, police training and community policing.

In terms of police reform and restructuring, the Minister of the Interior announced in April 2003 that they had finalized a comprehensive programme to carry out police reform, utilizing a community policing framework. The programme reflects to a great extent co-operation and consultations between the Ministry and various international partners who have been working with Croatian authorities on police reform issues for the past three to four years. The OSCE Mission and other international partners are discussing with the authorities at various levels on how best to provide support for the reform package.

A variety of international consultative and assistance-based programmes continue to be advanced through a Mission- and US-led informal donors' group and the Ministry's own collegium on police reform. This activity is being undertaken to enhance strategic police training initiatives that support overall police reform and relate in particular to Croatia's Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the EU.

Reflecting this development, the Mission has restructured its police advisory capabilities to provide advice and support to the Ministry primarily in the areas of community policing, restructuring of the police administration, and international donors' co-ordination.

On police performance and training, an important objective of the Ministry of the Interior is the commitment expressed to recruit women and national minorities to make up 20 per cent of the first recruitment class to begin in September 2003. The Mission will continue to support the Ministry's efforts to hire members of minority groups as prescribed in the Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities (CLNM)

In addition, the Mission will continue to provide expert advice and assistance on proposals to amend legislation and procedures on hate crime, as well as procedures related to operational protection from various types of political interference. It will also provide advice on the current draft law on witness protection as the Ministry may require.

The Ministry of the Interior launched its first community policing project in April 2003. Senior police officials have concluded a year-long action plan for community policing in Croatia that includes a series of six projects. The Mission believes that these efforts will greatly assist with remaining security issues, such as looting of properties, housing evictions and illegal weapons and explosives. The Mission assisted with the action plan by providing consultation and several training seminars at the Police Academy and to relevant actors in the field. The Mission will also provide training and support to efforts at the local level to form community partnerships and projects that target local concerns together with the police. Among others, the Ministry and the Mission are planning joint media-police visits to European countries with established community policing operations. The Mission's involvement in community policing also relates to the Mission's mandate on refugee return and minority rights.



## OSCE Centre in Dushanbe

The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe is supporting the efforts of the government in demining, in conjunction with other international organizations. Furthermore, the Centre, with the CPC has undertaken activities on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, and is focusing increasingly on anti-terrorism initiatives and border management training.

The Centre in Dushanbe (CiD) is one of the main players in the issue of demining in Tajikistan. It has taken on a co-ordinating role for foreign assistance, gathering all interested parties for regular informational meetings and developing a pilot project with the Swiss Federation for Mine Action, which will equip and fund two initial survey teams. The financial resources available at present constitute approximately US\$ 500,000. The CiD will continue to play a co-ordinating role in mobilizing external resources for mine action in Tajikistan, a large multi-year initiative to which all interested parties may contribute.

The CPC/FSC and the Centre conducted an OSCE Seminar on the "Implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the Confidence-and Security-Building Measures" in Dushanbe on the 12-13 May 2003. Previously on 4-5 March 2003 the CiD supported the participation of a high-level Tajik official from the Defence Ministry in the 13th Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (AIAM). In the field of politico-military aspects of security proposals are being developed, in co-operation with the CPC and the Tajik authorities, to further promote the implementation of the existing instruments on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation.

The CiD currently assists in the implementation of a programme designed to strengthen the legal framework against terrorism. In particular, the Centre supported the participation of a high-level Tajik delegation in the seminar on Technical Assistance in the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373, organized by ODIHR and the OSCE's Action Against Terrorism Unit, and supported by the UK government and the UN Office for Drugs and Crime. The seminar was held in London on 10-11 February 2003. A conference on Combating Terrorism and Other Means of Financing Terrorism is to be held in Dushanbe with the assistance of CiD, and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities, following talks between the Centre and Tajik Ministry of Security.

In December 2002, a Border Guard assessment mission from the Strategic Police Matters Unit visited Tajikistan to assess the possibilities of developing an OSCE project on border guard training. As a result the Police Unit has produced an in-depth assessment report and began developing a project proposal. The amount of 150,000 Euro allocated to the Centre in Annex 11 is to be used to implement the proposal on border guard training submitted by the SPMU or re-directed to police training activities.

The Centre continues its efforts as part of the anti-trafficking campaign by implementing the ODIHR project on public awareness and continuing projects such as Women Support Groups and Legal Clinics to assist the most vulnerable populations.

## OSCE Mission to Georgia

The OSCE Mission to Georgia is currently involved in the following areas which are directly linked to security issues in the Mission's area of interest:

- Monitoring of movement across the border between Georgia and the Republics of Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan of the Russian Federation;
- Monitoring the activities Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JPKF) in the zone of Georgian-Ossetian conflict, including the collection of small arms and light weapons;
- Recycling and destroying ammunition stockpiles on former bases in Georgia;
- The promotion of a Special Police Co-ordination Centre (SCC) in the zone of Georgian-Ossetian conflict which has initiated co-operation between the law enforcement bodies of the two conflicting sides.

The Border Monitoring Operation (BMO) is deployed in eight patrol bases in its area of responsibility. The task of the BMO is to observe and report on movements across the border between Georgia and the Republics of Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan of the Russian Federation. The BMO has set up temporary and permanent observation posts at various locations along the border. Observation is conducted in all weather conditions by vehicle and on foot, as well as by helicopter. Security for the border monitors is provided by security detachments of the Georgian Border Guards.

In relation to the Georgian-Ossetian conflict, the Mission, in monitoring the joint peacekeeping forces, has established appropriate forms of contact with the military commanders of the JPKF, and gathers information on the military situation, investigates violations of the existing ceasefire and calls the attention of the local commanders to any possible political implications of specific military actions. The military monitoring is carried out by the Military Monitoring Officer who is based in the zone of conflict on a permanent basis, assisted by Military Monitors based in Tbilisi. Their tasks include daily briefing and meetings with the JPKF, weekly meetings with the law enforcement agencies of both sides involved in the conflict, and vehicle patrols throughout the whole area of the zone of conflict.

As a confidence-building measure, the Mission has, since January 2002, been actively engaged in the implementation of small community-based projects in the zone of Georgian-Ossetian conflict in exchange for the voluntary hand-in of weapons and ammunition. The projects are being funded by OSCE participating States through the Mission's Rapid Reaction Programme which was formally established in the summer of 2002. They are aimed improving the living conditions of both sides of the community, while building confidence and co-operation between them. To date, two projects have been completed, five are ongoing and at least seven are under consideration. While the programme is still in its infancy, it has the potential to reach out to the people who need assistance most.

Since February 2003, the Mission has been implementing a project to recycle and destroy stockpiles of ammunition and bombs in Georgia within the framework of the OSCE voluntary fund set up after the 1999 Istanbul Summit. The ammunition and bombs are stored on bases in Georgia and are considered a safety and ecological hazard as well as vulnerable to theft by terrorists. There are thousands of tons of ammunition and bombs to be recycled or destroyed and the process will take many years, subject to the availability of funding. The Mission will continue to support this project. In close co-operation with the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit (SMPU), the Mission will also explore possibilities for establishment of training centres for police officers in the zone of Georgian-Ossetian conflict.

## OSCE Mission in Kosovo

The activities of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMiK) mainly fall under the human dimension, because other international agencies are in the lead on matters pertaining to security. Nevertheless, OMiK does conduct some activities of direct relevance for the ASRC. These activities involve OMiK's Kosovo Police Service School, monitoring of the police, and OMiK's activities to develop anti-trafficking measures.

OMiK's Kosovo Police Service School (KPSS) is a fully functional police school imparting modern and human rights compliant police training. To date, 5642 Basic Recruits have graduated from the KPSS, of which 16 percent are from minority communities and 16 percent are female. Almost half of the 90 students completing the latest 12-week basic training class were Kosovo Serbs who are expected to take on policing responsibility in the north of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, an area where the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) had been unable to patrol, partly due to parallel security structures which sought to prevent this area's integration into Kosovo structures. Additional efforts to integrate Kosovo Serbs into KPS will be made once a Regional Police training centre is established in Leposavic /Leposaviq.

A growing number of specialist courses will ensure that the KPS develops the skills to gradually take on responsibilities that have hitherto been the prerogative of UNMIK police. KPSS is offering courses on Criminal Investigations, Close Protection, Organized Crime, Drugs and Narcotics, Domestic Violence, Arson Investigations, Civil Disorder, Traffic Management & Accident Investigation, Traffic and Accident Investigation and Border Police. Specialist training has so far involved some 16,000 participants. Supervision and management training is being provided to develop the chain of command necessary to prepare for transition from UNMIK Police to a stand alone Police Department. To date, 560 First Line Supervisors and Middle Managers have been trained. Some 1300 officers have participated in 'train the trainers' courses. A certain number of important non-core activities such as training for fire workers or correctional officers are underway. Efforts by KPSS to reach out to the people of Kosovo include implementation of the concept of community policing and, inter alia, involve awareness-raising work with children ("Cops for Kids").

In the future, the KPSS will continue to train basic recruits until the final force strength of 6500 is achieved, which should occur by September 2004. OMiK will naturally continue to provide basic police training, but it will increasingly focus on advanced and specialized training, such as crime scene investigations, narcotics, trafficking in people, organized crime, terrorism, and middle and upper level police management. OMiK will also focus on hand-over of police education to local staff, as OMiK reduces the number of international instructors in line with general hand-over principles.

In terms of police monitoring, OMiK monitors law enforcement agencies to ensure that they respect human rights. OMiK's strategy is to work with UNMIK Police and KPS internally on issues that impact on the human rights of citizens, with the aim of ensuring an effective, accountable and human rights compliant police force. This involves identifying why the police may not be complying with the law and international human rights standards in the performance of their duties, as well as ensuring that an open and accountable complaints procedure is developed. Accordingly, OMiK has implemented a number of monitoring programmes on, for example, the protection of the rights of suspects in custody, evaluating the conditions of holding cells, and assessing the effectiveness of internal investigation mechanisms. These monitoring programmes result in the publication of thematic reports for

key personnel within UNMIK Pillar I (Police and Justice). These reports contain specific recommendations, which OMIK monitors by way of follow-up. Also, within the framework of its regular reports on the Situation of Ethnic Minorities in Kosovo, OMIK monitors the transition of security responsibility from KFOR to UNMIK Police and KPS, specifically in relation to the provision of security and freedom of movement for members of ethnic minority communities. OMIK's police monitoring will increasingly focus on KPS, as the transition from UNMIK Police to KPS proceeds apace.

The anti-trafficking activities of OMIK are incorporated into an overall programme in Kosovo, involving the UNMIK Police Trafficking and Prostitution Investigation Unit (TPIU), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Stability Pact, and international and local NGOs. The programme falls into three broad areas:

1. In the area of victim assistance, OMIK helped establish a system to ensure that victims of cross-border trafficking who wish to return home can be brought from the point of discovery into a shelter in an orderly and humane manner. In February 2000, a shelter was set up by OMIK with voluntary funding, in particular from the United States, and OMIK officers interview possible victims for referral to IOM and the shelter. Through OMIK's Legal Aid for Trafficking Victims Project, it has trained lawyers of a local NGO to advise victims of their rights and of available services. In March 2003, OMIK and UNMIK Pillar I (Police and Justice) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishing an Interim Secure Facility (ISF) to provide victims with shelter, assistance and time to decide whether to remain in Kosovo and testify against their perpetrators. OMIK is supporting the facility with 159,300 Euro, again provided by the United States.
2. Another programme area is legislative and policy development. OMIK, together with IOM, UNHCR, and advisers to the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), co-drafted UNMIK Regulation 2001/4, On the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons in Kosovo, which came into force on 12 January 2001. OMIK is currently working with UNMIK to create better protection mechanisms and facilities for victims.
3. OMIK monitors, reports and conducts capacity building exercises to ensure that gaps and problems with respect to anti-trafficking are being identified and addressed. In particular, OMIK reports on the criminal justice and social welfare response to victims. Once issues are identified, they are addressed through advocacy, project planning and awareness raising. OMIK raises awareness through roundtable discussions, newspaper articles, newsletters, radio interviews, conferences and seminars. Training focuses on legal actors, police, social workers, and policy making bodies within the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG).

OMiK will continue its ongoing monitoring, awareness-raising, training, and the co-ordination of policy formulation, with a focus on the provisional institutions of self-government (PISG) and the Kosovo Police Service. More specifically, OMIK will work on Standard Operating Procedures for police and other actors to follow in helping internally trafficked persons - a category of victims that is only now receiving the attention it deserves. Additionally in this regard, OMIK will work on the establishment of a facility, with a donation from the United States, for internally trafficked victims, which will focus on the special needs of minorities. Together with local and international actors, OMIK is organizing an Anti-Trafficking Conference to raise awareness of the issue and determine action points for a comprehensive Kosovo Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. The Conference will be held in September 2003. Finally, OMIK will focus on enhancing intra-OSCE co-operation on Anti-Trafficking among other OSCE missions in the region.

## OSCE Office in Minsk

The OSCE Office in Minsk was established pursuant to the Permanent Council Decision No. 526 of 30 December 2002, which entrusted the Office with the tasks of assisting the Belarusian Government in further promoting institution building, consolidating the Rule of Law and in developing relations with civil society, as well as in developing economic and environmental activities.

The Office started its activities in February 2003. Soon after, four working groups with the participation of Belarusian representatives and the Office were established in order to set up priority programmes and projects, aimed at implementation of the above-mentioned tasks.

At this point, most of the projects have been identified, and the implementation stage will start as of the middle of the year. Those projects include, *inter alia*, security-oriented activities. More specifically, the Office, in close co-operation with ODIHR and in some instances with field presences of UN and other international organizations, will provide assistance to Belarusian authorities in implementing projects on issues such as preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, alternative sentencing, supporting the improvement of penitentiary system, and human rights training for law enforcement personnel.

## OSCE Mission to Moldova

The activities of the OSCE Mission to Moldova stem in large part from its conflict-resolution mandate and its facilitation of the removal of arms, ammunition and equipment of the Russian forces from the Transdniestrian region. It is also active in anti-trafficking initiatives.

The Mission to Moldova has the lead among international organizations in efforts to resolve the conflict between the Republic of Moldova and its breakaway Transdniestrian region. The Mission plays a leading role in the current political settlement negotiations and other efforts at conflict resolution in Moldova. The OSCE Mission to Moldova also co-ordinates and manages a major programme to facilitate and ensure transparency of the withdrawal of the arms, ammunition, military equipment, and troops of the Operative Group of Russian Forces (OGRF) from the Transdniestrian region of the Republic of Moldova. The Mission manages a Voluntary Fund of over 15 million Euro, verifies the withdrawal or destruction of Russian arms, ammunition, and equipment on Moldovan territory, and co-ordinates verification of withdrawals on the territory of the Russian Federation with the NATO Conventional Arms Control Verification Co-ordination Centre. Part of the Mission's work in this area involves monitoring the removal or elimination of some 50,000 small arms and light weapons stored at the OGRF's Tiraspol base. Mission Military Members take part in the work of the Joint Control Commission, which oversees the current peacekeeping operation and Security Zone in Moldova. In this context, Mission Military Members conduct observations, gather data, propose and implement confidence building and demilitarization measures, and verify reductions in weapons and troop levels.

In the past few years, the Mission has also increased its activities aimed at halting trafficking in human beings. Co-operative programmes involving the drafting of legislation and police training began in 2000-2001. A dedicated anti-trafficking Mission Member was recruited in 2002, and in 2003 the Mission began a major two-year victim assistance and witness protection project.

## **OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro**

The Mission to Serbia and Montenegro has identified the fight against organized crime as a priority area, and has also developed a number of activities to combat trafficking and protect trafficking victims. The Mission is also active in the process of reform of the armed forces and supports the authorities in their implementation of OSCE politico-military commitments.

The 12 March assassination of Prime Minister Djindjic made efforts to combat organized crime a priority area for the Mission. In directly assisting the authorities in their endeavours to fight organized crime, the Mission's activities follow a three-phase approach. The first is to address transparency issues in the law enforcement bodies. The second is to enhance the capacity of national and regional agencies directly involved in the fight against organized crime. In this regard, building the capacity of the Interior Ministry through training and provision of IT equipment is a key focus and priority of the Mission's programme. The final area relates to the provision of assistance in the area of judicial reform, its procedures and practices, in order to build the capacity of national institutions to address issues relating to organized crime. In particular, the Mission assists in establishing an appropriate and effective legislative framework and enhancing the efficiency of the newly established judicial institutions to fight organized crime.

Another key priority of the Mission to Serbia and Montenegro for 2003 is combating trafficking, which is also closely linked to the fight against organized crime. The Mission established early in 2003 a cross-departmental Anti-Trafficking Task Force, which has developed and continues to implement the Mission's multi-disciplinary strategy and action plan. The Mission's strategy includes supporting the governmental and non-governmental sectors in building an institutional framework and sustainable programmes with regard to preventing trafficking in human beings, protecting victims of trafficking and prosecution of perpetrators. In 2003-2004, the action plan envisages empowering the National Teams to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, the development of a comprehensive institutional framework for victim identification, assistance and protection (National Referral Mechanism), and capacity building of service providers, law enforcement agents, the judiciary and the media.

The Mission to Serbia and Montenegro is also active in the area of the reform of the armed forces, assisting the reform process through various activities. In particular, the Mission's assistance in this area focuses on supporting parliamentary oversight for defence and security issues, through organizing seminars and workshops for promoting democratic control over armed forces and providing expertise to parliamentary security and defense committees, both at the level of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro and at the republican level.

## OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

The Mission to Skopje, as outlined in the Ohrid Framework Agreement and tasked through relevant PC Decisions, focuses on activities related to security primarily in police development and confidence building.

Police development has three main areas of focus, training, police reform and community policing. In terms of training the Mission is on track to complete the specific task outlined in the Framework Agreement to train 1,000 non-majority cadets by July 2003. Furthermore, the Mission, together with the Ministry of Interior (MoI), provides professional development programmes for officers in the fields of human rights, policing in a democracy, gender awareness, trafficking in persons, domestic violence, officer safety and drug identification. Advanced training was also given to officers, at the request of the government, on election security, human trafficking, and emergency response. Police reform, based on the principles of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), have thus far been focused on the reform of their professional recruitment system, police Code of Conduct, the Professional Standards Unit, and general organizational structuring. Finally, the community policing programme focuses primarily on workshops/seminars for officers and community leaders and Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs), regular forums where the community and local authorities consult informally with police about issues of mutual concern, putting ideas described in the seminars into practice.

Beginning in October 2001, the Mission deployed confidence building monitors to provide a steady presence on the ground, developing working relationships between community leaders, local police, military and members of the former armed opposition groups. As the security situation began to stabilize, the scope of these activities evolved from providing basic support to the return of 24-hour multi-ethnic police patrols in the former crisis areas, and to the development of specific projects aimed at promoting ethnic integration and understanding.

Although progress is evident from a security standpoint, continued efforts are necessary in both confidence building and police development. Confidence building initiatives to strengthen and reinforce inter-ethnic confidence, tolerance, and trust in the state institutions is envisioned to be continued through an increased focus on programme development. The future of police development depends largely upon the ability of the police services to develop relationships and work with the community it serves. While there will certainly be further to go to ensure that the country's police services reflect its ethnic composition, the Mission will focus its activities on community policing, especially capacity building. The MoI is currently in the process of dedicating a number of police officers solely to community policing activities, with a view towards eventually running community policing workshops/seminars and Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs).



## Centre in Tashkent

Presently the Centre in Tashkent is setting up a number of projects addressing security-related issues, focused primarily on combating trafficking in human beings, and, to a lesser extent, on arms and drugs. The Centre is also paying more attention to the issue of border management and security, while support for the implementation of politico-military commitments, as well as monitoring of conditions in prisons are both important areas of activity.

Concerning trafficking in human beings, the Centre is establishing a long-term project that with the main aim of preventing Uzbekistan from becoming a country of origin. An expanded version of this project would be to work on anti-trafficking measures including trafficking in arms and drugs.

Illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW) was addressed last year in the joint UN/OSCE cross border training programme at the Termez-Hayraton checkpoint. This will include a follow-up later this year in the framework of the initiatives of border management/security.

Furthermore, the Centre, with the support of the CPC, conducted a workshop on the implementation of politico-military commitments, particularly the CSBM regime in the Vienna Document 1999 and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security. This event, which took place in May 2003 in Tashkent, and brought together government officials and military personnel, may give rise to further activities in this dimension through Annex 11 funding.

The UN report on torture is laying the ground for intensified work on combating torture. In this regard, the CiT is developing a project that will include training and monitoring in prisons throughout the country.

## OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

The Office of the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine covers a number of issues, all of which are relevant to the Annual Security Review Conference. The field presence is unique in that its numerous activities all fall within approved projects, which are mentioned in the Project Co-ordinator's semi-annual reports. These cover the following areas: rule of law (including the elaboration of new procedural legislation, the draft administrative court procedure code, legislation regarding local self government, the draft law on freedom of movement; training of judges and other law enforcement agencies; and assistance to the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, and to the prosecutor's office); combating illegal trafficking; and military conversion and adaptation.

With respect to the last item, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator's Office, together with its Ukrainian partner is implementing a project on facilitating the conversion process in Ukraine, and financed a study of the current conversion process (including social, economic and environmental issues). Further steps in the elaboration of a transparent and efficient conversion process and means to assist in the social reintegration of former servicemen were discussed at a conference in Kyiv in May, 2003, and plans for the way ahead are being developed with the assistance of the Office. The Office is also supporting seminars in the garrisons throughout Ukraine entitled "The Development of Democratic Institutions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine". This project involves training trainers on topics such as democracy, human rights, and the OSCE Code of Conduct. It involves co-operation with the Ministry of Defence and the Ukrainian Section of the International Society for Human Rights.

With respect to the fight against trafficking in human beings, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator's Office and ODIHR support the Ukrainian Government in the implementation of the National Anti-trafficking Programme for 2002-2005. In this context, a national toll-free hotline and six regional counseling and information hotlines have been established, and are operated by NGOs, who also receive support for the distribution of relevant information materials as part of a prevention campaign. In March, 2003, the Office began working with ABA CEELI (American Bar Association for Central and Eastern European Law Initiatives), IOM (International Organisation for Migration) and Winrock International on a series of seminars on "Mutual Legal Assistance in the Fight against Human Trafficking and Money Laundering". These seminars are being conducted in co-operation with the General Prosecutor's Office, the Secret Service and the Tax Administration.

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator's Office plans to continue the programmes in the fields of legislation, military conversion and social adaptation issues, and the fight against trafficking in human beings. We will also consider programmes and projects under ODIHR's aegis relative to upcoming elections, and an economic programme in the field of the development of small and medium sized enterprises, in regard of economic empowerment in those regions most affected by trafficking issues. This latter programme will be cross-dimensional, since such activities may also be extended toward training for demobilized military personnel. In the framework of the project on training of staff of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, seminars on the fight against money laundering, environmental crimes and organized crime will be conducted throughout the coming year.

## OSCE Office in Yerevan

The OSCE Office in Yerevan has been active in anti-terrorism activities, military reform and reform of the police service. The Office is also facilitating the connection of the Armenian authorities to the OSCE Communication Network.

During the past six months, the Office's activities on military aspects of security have been constrained first by the lack of legislative activity in the National Assembly due to the impending elections and secondly, by the need to recruit full time staff to carry forward the proposals contained in Annex 11 of the 2003 Budget. The second constraint has now been overcome and, following extensive discussions with the relevant Armenian authorities, a concrete action plan for the remainder of this year has been agreed. This will involve the activities outlined below.

The Office plans to organize a "Professional to Professional" workshop on concrete anti-terrorist case studies to identify needs and to improve legislative and operational capacities in the fight against terrorism. The aim of the workshop is to have a series of case studies/scenarios, presented by the actual participants of these case studies and to share their experience with the national key players and decision makers so as to improve the civilian command/control structures in the event of a contingency. Five scenarios have been identified: aircraft hijacking; public building hostage-taking; diplomatic representation hostage-taking; mobile/vehicle contingency, and sensitive/strategic installation contingency.

The CPC has approached the Office to facilitate the implementation of the Communications Network capabilities of the Government of Armenia. This technical assistance will be done in co-operation with the MFA and the FSC. The purpose of the project is to connect new states to the modernized OSCE Communications Network used for the exchange of information under the Vienna Document, the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), the Treaty on Open Skies, and other OSCE correspondence between OSCE member states.

The Office will shortly benefit from a visit of the Senior Police Adviser. This fact-finding mission is the first step in series of visits that will enable the Office and the SMPU to identify needs in the Police Service as well as ways to provide expertise and technical assistance. Areas of interest could include police culture, management issues, code of ethics, human rights and general police performance. Further areas might comprise confidence building towards the public; criminal investigation techniques and the drug situation in general; networking of information between internal and external law enforcement agencies; and the selection of national instructors and teachers for training courses abroad.

The Office is currently exploring ways to address the role of armed forces in a democratic society. Several avenues are open, such as legislative assistance, civilian/democratic oversight of the military, transparency in the National Assembly, and education programmes. Further consultations with the relevant actors are underway.

## **The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media**

The OSCE Representative's mandate clearly states that the office will advocate and promote full compliance with OSCE principles and commitments regarding freedom of expression and free media. In this respect, the Representative assumes an early-warning function.

The Representative is currently active throughout the OSCE region, focusing on Eastern and South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. He addresses cases of harassment of the media on an individual basis, as well as deals with trends and, where appropriate, provides relevant assistance, including legal support.

Over the last year, the Representative has worked on, for example, media in multi-lingual societies, a project launched in August 2002 in response to a request from several OSCE delegations to explore this topic. Pointing out the constructive role media could and should play in combating discrimination, promoting tolerance and building a stable peace in multi-lingual societies, the project aims to overcome use of prejudices and intolerance against citizens as members of minorities by the media.

The Representative has developed several proposals regarding the safety and security of journalists working in conflict areas, including through organizing special training seminars.

## **Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)**

The ODIHR's work in the area of preventing and combating terrorism centres on the promotion of OSCE human dimension commitments, the analysis of anti-terrorism measures with international human rights standards and technical assistance projects. As part of its activities related to assisting participating States in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1373, the ODIHR held a series of workshops for countries in the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia, focusing on technical assistance in the area of drafting anti-terrorism legislation. In the area of preventing and combating terrorism the coming year is likely to see more activity in the area of technical assistance, analysis of anti-terrorism legislation and the analysis of rights at risk in the on-going global campaign against terrorism.

In the area of anti-trafficking, the ODIHR has been very active in assisting participating States with the development of National Action Plans. The ODIHR assists participating States in their efforts to reform domestic legislation and to bring it into compliance with international standards such as the UN Trafficking Protocol. The ODIHR is currently developing a Handbook on Guidelines and Principles to Design and Implement National Referral Mechanisms. The ODIHR is prepared to assist participating States in establishing National Referral Mechanisms. In this regard, while designing and implementing relevant trainings, the ODIHR will collaborate closely with OSCE field missions and the SPMU. In the future, in the area of anti-trafficking the ODIHR will allocate more resources to better management and exchange of information and good practice.

## **OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)**

The High Commissioner's mandate makes it clear that his mission of conflict prevention at the earliest possible stage falls within the security dimension of the OSCE, the so-called basket one.

The High Commissioner is currently active in about 20 of the OSCE participating states; in Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic states, South Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia. While making a political assessment of the problems in the minority/majority situation which he addresses, he focuses on issues such as language, education, political participation and media. Over the last year, the High Commissioner has also focused on the issue of multiethnic policing, especially in areas where there is a high concentration of persons belonging to a national minority.

The High Commissioner will continue to develop his conflict prevention approach, including by looking at new thematic issues of concern for the diffusion of tensions and frictions in minority/majority situations.

## OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly is currently engaged in activities relating primarily to democratic control of armed forces, promotion of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and measures to combat trafficking in arms, drugs and human beings.

The Parliamentary Assembly and the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre are jointly organizing a series of seminars on "The Democratic Control of Armed Forces and Implementation of the Code of Conduct". These seminars, so far organized in Belgrade on 4-5 November 2002, and in Kiev from 16-17 May 2003, aim to promote awareness of the parliamentary responsibilities outlined in the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and to foster dialogue between parliamentarians involved in oversight of the armed forces and senior military personnel. Speakers from the Parliamentary Assembly have included senior parliamentarians with specific expertise in the politico-military field.

The Parliamentary Assembly has been, and intends to continue to be, very active in placing the problem of trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs on the agenda of legislatures across the OSCE area. Anti-trafficking has been an integral part of every Assembly Annual Session and Resolution since 1999 and will also be debated at the next Annual Session in Rotterdam in July. The Parliamentary Troika on the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe has also been very active in this regard. Comprised of the European Parliament, the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the Parliamentary Troika has, through its conferences, made raising awareness of the importance of fighting trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs a central priority.

**OSCE Secretariat**  
**Action against Terrorism Unit**

The Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) was established by the Secretary General in 2002 in response to the Bucharest Plan of Action. The appointment of a Head of Unit in 2003 underscores the commitment of the OSCE to strengthening counter-terrorism efforts in the region. In addition to the Unit Head, ATU is staffed by two advisers. The Unit's functions are five-fold: 1) supporting the Chairman-in-Office, the Secretary General, and Missions on counter-terrorism matters; 2) promoting the implementation of OSCE counter-terrorism commitments by participating States supported by OSCE Institutions, bodies and field operations; 3) co-operating with external partners within the framework of the United Nations; 4) responding to assistance requests from participating States; and 5) encouraging and developing better information exchange on counter-terrorism programs and related issues within the OSCE region.

In addition, ATU will work to expand efforts in the following areas:

a) Support Field Operations in co-ordination with OSCE Institutions and bodies: The Unit will continue to mainstream counter-terrorism efforts in all relevant activities of OSCE Institutions, bodies and field operations. In co-operation with them, emphasis will be on co-ordinating assistance requested by participating States and the development of projects in support of such requests. Ratification and implementation of the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including legislative drafting assistance and the monitoring of counter-terrorism measures on human rights, will continue to be a high priority.

b) Eliminate overlap and identify gaps in assistance programmes: On the basis of information provided by the UN Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC), the G8, the EU, and others on bilateral and multilateral assistance within the OSCE area, the ATU is undertaking an analysis of bilateral and multilateral assistance to OSCE participating States to identify gaps and overlaps in counter-terrorism assistance activities and capacity-building programmes. The Unit seeks to strengthen its functioning as an international information resource upon which organisations and States can draw regarding the fight against terrorism within the OSCE region.

c) Develop approaches to address counter-terrorism capacity needs: Responding to requests of participating States, the Unit will utilize experts to share expertise and best practices. Upon request by a participating State, the Unit will assist in undertaking assessments, conducting training, and developing assistance programmes. In close co-operation with other units in the Secretariat and the Field Operations, there will be continued emphasis on developing strategies for activities within policing, border security, anti-trafficking and countering financing of terrorism. The development of a counter-terrorism national points of contact network will promote and institutionalize communications with participating State counter-terrorism officials.



**OSCE Secretariat**  
**Strategic Police Matters Unit**

The appointment of an OSCE Senior Police Adviser and creation of a Unit comprising four police experts, each with a different police specialism, is a first step in expanding the police-related activities of the OSCE to the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus. Drawing on the experience of the four South Eastern European OSCE Missions with law enforcement elements, the Unit has formulated a systematic mode of assessment, programme formulation and implementation, which with the co-operation of international partners, assists participating States to address their police capacity and institutional building needs.

Kyrgyzstan will shortly receive assistance to improve the quality of its police investigations, its drug interdiction capacities, a police operational information analysis system to support both, help to create a police emergency response capacity, training on how to deal with public disorder, the introduction of community policing and improvements in the capacity of its police academy. This work and its evaluation will inform the expectations and assessments of neighbouring States. The Unit has undertaken a critical assessment of border police matters in Tajikistan and is seeking the co-operation of an EC TACIS border programme to implement change. The Unit has provided courses for border police on the identification of false documents. An assistance programme is being formulated for Azerbaijan following an expert assessment and a needs assessment is imminent in Armenia. To substantiate the long-term developmental work, the Unit discusses future work with its counterparts from the EU, the European Commission, the Council of Europe (CoE) and the UN, and has links to Interpol, Europol, the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) and UNDP. The Unit is leading on greater support for offender focus with regard to trafficking in human beings especially women and children and providing a forum for police practitioners to discuss anti-trafficking operational strategies.

The imperative for participating States to be able to tackle and link together their means of tackling terrorism and trans-national crime requires the fundamental elements of contemporary policing to be in place. In many instances, some or all of these are missing. Acquiring information, knowing what to do with it and how to make it available to others who can use it to catch criminals, is crucial to police and security services. Equally crucial is exposing corruption and criminal enterprise by creating a police service that is respected and responsive and which upholds the rights of the individual, not the State. As more States declare their intention to reform policing in this direction, the OSCE may expect substantial and credible demands for international police assistance. The SPMU will continue systematically to develop programmes in co-operation with the respective Ministries of Interior. It will also create an OSCE law enforcement database containing a repository of knowledge on all aspects of police developmental activities, funding and complementary activities which may be searched or contributed to by Field Missions, other international organizations and reputable NGOs. In due course, the OSCE will become a primary source of public security expertise.

**OSCE Secretariat**  
**Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and**  
**Environmental Activities**

The relevant activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) have focused on trafficking, especially in the context of the 11<sup>th</sup> OSCE Economic Forum, and combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Pursuant to PC Decisions No. 490 and 538, the 11<sup>th</sup> OSCE Economic Forum entitled ‘Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact’ took place in Prague from 20 to 23 May 2003. The theme proved to be an example of a cross-dimensional issue for which a comprehensive approach is necessary. As part of the preparatory process for the Forum, three seminars took place: Sofia on 11 - 12 November 2002, Ioannina on 17 – 18 February 2003 and Tashkent on 17 – 18 March 2003. Each of them covered one of the three sub-themes of the Economic Forum: Small Arms and Light Weapons, Human Beings and Drugs respectively. The discussions during the seminars covered the entire OSCE region, since all countries are affected by all three sub-types of trafficking, be it in various roles as countries of origin, transit or destination, or a combination of these roles. The discussions at the Economic Forum resulted in a wealth of proposals, ideas and recommendations for the strategic and comprehensive approach to combat trafficking. OCEEA, together with the Chairmanship, will forward concrete follow-up proposals to the economic and environmental sub-committee of the PC.

In terms of combating money laundering, OCEEA and the UNODC Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML) have started to co-operate in 2002. This process has been guided by the Decision No.1 of the Bucharest Ministerial Council and Decision No.1 of the Porto Ministerial Council, and is a direct implementation of the Programme of Action endorsed at the December 2001 Bishkek International Conference. At a joint working session in the framework of the 10th OSCE Economic Forum in Prague in May 2002, GPML and OCEEA presented a proposal for a “National workshop on combating money laundering and suppressing the financing of terrorism”. All interested OSCE participating States were invited to co-operate with GPML and OCEEA on these workshops. The workshops constitute the first phase (awareness raising and identification of needs) of a gradual and flexible approach with a view to enhancing capacities in combating money laundering and in suppressing the financing of terrorism. In addition, this approach consists of the following elements: legal framework development, implementation assistance (“Mentorship” Programme) and capacity building (specific training elements). The OSCE-UNODC strategy document which further outlines these possible contributions to interested OSCE participating States has been distributed to delegations under SEC.GAL/9/03.

The first four National Workshops on “Combating Money Laundering and Suppressing Financing of Terrorism” were implemented with the governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The consolidated summaries were distributed to delegations under SEC.GAL/201/02, SEC.GAL/79/03 and SEC.GAL/80/03. Follow up roundtables to the workshops aiming at assistance in creating an anti-money laundering have been organized in three of the above countries. Further interest has been expressed by the Governments of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, as well as by the participating States of South-Eastern Europe. These are currently being discussed together with UNODC.

**OSCE Secretariat**  
**Conflict Prevention Centre – FSC Support Unit**

The Support Unit for the Forum for Security Co-operation, part of the Conflict Prevention Centre, is primarily mandated to assist the deliberations of delegations on politico-military aspects of security. The Unit also provides support for the implementation of all politico-military commitments, particularly the Vienna Document 1999, the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

Beyond supporting the work of the Forum for Security Co-operation, the Unit has undertaken a number of initiatives to promote and foster implementation of the Vienna Document and the Code of Conduct. In the past few years, the Unit has organized a number of seminars and roundtables for parliamentarians, military personnel and government officials. National workshops on the Code and the CSBM regime were held in all Caucasus participating States in June 2002, in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in November 2002, and in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in May 2003. The Unit has also held two regional seminars on parliamentary oversight of the armed forces and the Code of Conduct in co-operation with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. The first of these took place in Belgrade in November 2002, and the second in Kyiv in June 2003.

The Unit has also been active in supporting the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), particularly among Central Asian participating States. A series of national training workshops in 2001 in each of the five Central Asian states led to a regional follow-up meeting in Almaty in May 2002. As a direct result of this meeting, and in response to the Bishkek Programme of Action and a request from the government of Uzbekistan, the OSCE contributed a training course on combating cross-border trafficking in small arms to a broader UNODC-led initiative to make the Termez-Hayraton checkpoint with Afghanistan more operational and effective. This will be followed-up by a second, and more in-depth training course later in 2003.

Also on SALW, the Unit has co-ordinated the FSC's process to prepare a set of Best Practice Guides on certain aspects related to the control of small arms and light weapons, as tasked by FSC Decision 11/02. This process is nearing completion and the FSC Support Unit will ensure that the guides are distributed widely. In the coming months, the Unit will begin to focus on assistance for implementation of these guides, and stands ready to support the implementation of Section V of the OSCE Document on SALW, which makes available assistance to participating States on request.