

Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2009

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 European Police Colleges
AQAS	Agency for Quality Assurance through the Accreditation of Study Programme
ATU	Action against Terrorism Unit
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BIG	Borders International Group
BKA	Bundeskriminalamt (German Federal Criminal Police)
BOMCA	Border Management Programme in Central Asia
BPO	Border Police Officer
BPTC	Basic Police Training Centre
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College
CA	Conventional Ammunition
CADAP	Drug Action Programme in Central Asia
CAG	Citizen's Advisory Group
CEPOL	European Police College
ciB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIT	Centre for Induction Training
CODEXTER	Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on Terrorism
CoE	Council of Europe
COP	Community Orientated Policing
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CPRSI	Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues
CPS	Criminal Police Sector
CPT	Centre of Police Training
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CTED	Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
DCA	Drug Control Agency
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
DPS	Department for Public Safety
DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety
EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering
EC	European Communities
EINN	European and International Negotiation Network
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUROPOL	European Police Office
EUROJUST	European Union's Judicial Co-operation Unit
ExB	Extra Budgetary Funding
FATF	Financial Action Task Force

FC	Forensic Centre
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
GFP	Gender Focal Points
GPML	Global Programme against Money Laundering
HDIM	Human Dimensions Implementation Meeting
HoO	Head of Office
HCNM	High Commissioner on National Minorities
HRWS	Human Rights Woman and Security
IAD	Internal Affairs Division
IAU	Internal Affairs Unit
IAWP	International Association of Women Police
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICMEC	International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
ICU	Internal Control Unit
ID	Identity Document
IDFDC	International Drug Fighting Training Centre
IIS	Institute for Inclusive Security
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INPROL	International Network to Promote the Rule of Law
INSTRAW	UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IP	Social Technologies Agency
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IT	Information Technology
ITC	International Training Centre
ITSL	International Trauma Life Support
JBCP	Joint Border Crossing Point
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development
KPS	Kosovo Police Service
KPSS	Kosovo Police Service School
LED	Law Enforcement Department
LEOP	Law Enforcement Officer Programme on Combating Hate Crime
LPC	Local Prevention Council
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
MARRI	Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative
MC/DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MIGRABEL	Strengthening of Migration Management in the Republic of Belarus
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils
MMG	Mobile Monitoring Group
MSC	Municipal Safety Council
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBSWG	National Border Strategy Working Group
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence System
NCTC	National Criminal Technical Centre
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NFP	OSCE National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator on Economic and Environmental Affairs
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OiT	OSCE Office in Tajikistan
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture
OS	Operations Service
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSR	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
PAP	Police Assistance Programme
PAS	Police Affairs Section
PC/DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
PCM	Police Affairs Coordination Committee
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
PD	Police Directorate
PDD	Police Development Department
PDPA	Police Development Assistance Project
PFTO	Police Field Training Officer
PHDIM	Preparatory Human Dimensions Implementation Meeting
PiA	OSCE Presence in Albania
PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo
PKD	Public Key Directorate
POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
PRP	Police Reform Programme
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
RAE	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian
RDU	Rapid Deployment Unit
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SATU	Special Antiterrorist Unit
SBGSU	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
SCD	Security Co-operation Department
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SECI	Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative
SEPCA	Southeast Europe Police Chief Association
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLTD	Stolen and Lost Travel Documents
SMMS	OSCE Spillover Monitoring Mission to Skopje

SNG	Montenegrin Special Negotiation Team
SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
SPA	Senior Police Adviser
SPU	Special Police Unit
SPADC	Senior Police Appointments and Disciplinary Committee
SPMU	Strategic Police Matters Unit
SSPS	Secondary Special Police School
SweSe	Swedish-Serbian bilateral training project in Serbia
TAIS	Modern Automated Ballistic Identification Complex
TADOC	Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime
TANDIS	Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Information System
TDS	Travel Document Security
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TIKA	Turkish International Cooperation and Development Administration
TNA	Training Needs Analysis
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPB	Terrorism Prevention Branch
TSPU	Training and Support Police Unit
UCU	Police Under Cover Unit
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventative Diplomacy in Central Asia
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax
VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WCIS	War Crimes Investigation Service
WCO	World Customs Organization
WG	Working Group
WPON	Woman Police Officer's Network

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the eighth report submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001. 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.

Due to OSCE's comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach to the three dimensions of security, police-related activities have been attracting attention by a growing number of thematic units and departments in the Secretariat and the field operations. This increasing relevance of police-related activities is reflected in the following descriptions.

Activities of the SPMU

In 2009, the SPMU continued providing police-related support to the OSCE Secretary General and the OSCE Chairman-in-Office. The unit also responded to participating States' requests for assistance in police reforms; and supported the OSCE field operations in the implementation of their mandates. Support of the field operations included, *inter alia*, assistance in screening and selecting new personnel, along with the provision of advice on the formulation and implementation of new projects.

The SPMU's efforts in developing baseline police capacities of participating States and its support to policy development was underpinned by the development of a manual *on Police and Roma and Sinti: Good Practices in Building Trust and Understanding*, a project that was undertaken in close co-operation with the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues. Baseline police capacities were also promoted through the distribution of all SPMU key publications to the OSCE field operations, and by holding a regional workshop on Democratic Policing in Minsk.

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

The SPMU was also very active in dealing with organized crime issues, organizing and participating in a number of high-level meetings and workshops that focused on promoting regional co-operation in fighting transnational crime. SPMU thereby became a member of several cyber crime expert groups of other international organizations.

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

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

The thematic units in the Secretariat, including the SPMU, maintained and enhanced co-operation in jointly conducting a number of police-related events such as trainings, workshops or conferences. Co-operation was also strengthened with other OSCE executive structures and international partner organizations.

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

Specific attention was directed towards enhancing legal co-operation in the OSCE area in criminal matters related to terrorism through national and subregional workshops; and on capacity-building training of border police/guard and customs officials in the field of Travel Document Security in a number of participating States.

The OS Borders Team in the CPC focused primarily on launching the Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan, to be utilized by all 56 participating States; on providing numerous training sessions specific to Travel Document Security (in co-operation with the ATU); as well as on border police/guard and customs training, including joint training for Turkmen and Afghan officers.

The Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General continued providing assistance to integrate a gender perspective in police-related activities of the OSCE. Furthermore the Section supported a participating State in mainstreaming gender into a police-public partnership project, including a needs assessment and the development manual on *Bringing Security Home: Combating Violence against Women in the OSCE Region. A Compilation of Good Practices*.

The police-related activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities focused primarily on organizing a workshop addressing the issue of how Central Asian law enforcement agencies can co-operate more effectively to seize and recover the illegal proceeds of organized crime, corruption and money laundering.

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

Police-Related Activities of the OSCE Field Operations

In 2009, the number of police-related activities of the field operations slightly decreased mainly due to the closing of the Mission to Georgia, a significant decrease of Community Policing Activities in South-Eastern Europe and Kyrgyzstan and a notable decrease of Police Development activities in most field operations in South-Eastern Europe. In general, the decrease of the overall number of activities was still not significant since the number of activities in the fight against organized crime increased considerably in almost all of the field operations. The topics, which continued to dominate OSCE's policing agenda in 2009, were the fight against transnational crime and terrorism and the promotion of the principles of democratic policing. OSCE police reform assistance programmes thus continued to focus mainly on developing and conducting basic and advanced police training; establishing internal and external oversight mechanisms and institutions; promoting human rights, particularly in the context of investigations, detentions and public order management; promoting police-public partnership; and enhancing regional law enforcement co-operation, particularly in the fight against trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

Due to the achievements made during the last ten years, the large field operations in South-Eastern Europe continued to scale down their active engagement in capacity building in the fields of basic police training, border and customs management and community policing and put more emphasis on rather providing advice to the national stakeholders in these fields of policing. Furthermore, a number of technical assistance projects had reached their goals and were thus finalized. In order to ensure sustainability of the police-related achievements being accomplished in recent years, the field operations kept their focus on building national capacities in strategic planning and the developing of national reform strategies as well as in establishing transparent and effective human resource systems within the MoIs. Moreover, field operations significantly increased their activities in building national capacities in the fight against transnational organized crime.

Since the field operations in Eastern Europe did not include police components, their police-related activities were implemented within 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. Police-related initiatives of the field operations and the SPMU focused primarily on raising awareness on aspects of democratic policing such as police accountability and police-public partnerships as well as on capacity building for the fight against trafficking in human beings.

While the OSCE Mission to Georgia was closed in 2009, the other field operations in the Southern Caucasus continued to consolidate and expand their police reform projects that have been developed since 2003. In addition to further enhancing police education, the field operations focused in particular on expanding community policing projects, and improving the host countries' police capacities in public order management and crime fighting.

Police-related activities continued to increase in Central Asia. The Centre in Bishkek aimed at consolidating and further strengthening its achievements in community policing and police education, and provided support in developing the legal framework for democratic policing and a strategy for police reform. The Office in Tajikistan continued to promote the protection of human rights in the fight against terrorism, enhanced national capacities and facilitated regional co-operation for the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking. This also included anti-narcotics training for Afghan officers. Moreover, particular focus was directed towards the preparation of a comprehensive police reform programme. Enhancing capacities in the fight against drugs and trafficking in human beings was also on the police-related agenda of the other field operations in Central Asia. Other police-related activities focused, *inter alia*, on capacity building in local crime prevention and the promotion of human rights in policing.

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

In 2009, the ODIHR continued promoting human rights in the development of counter-terrorism strategies of participating States. Other police-related activities focused on integrating a gender perspective in policing, combating domestic violence, the monitoring of places of detention; combating hate crime and improving Roma-police-relationships. All these activities were undertaken in the form of workshops, conferences, needs assessments and the publication of guideline documents.

1. INTRODUCTION

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

In recognition of the importance of the rule of law and democratic policing, police-related activities have become a key component of the OSCE's post-conflict rehabilitation operations and have gained increasing relevance in the organization's democratization and rule of law activities in states of transition as well as in the promotion of international co-operation in the fight against terrorism and organized crime. By the end of 2009, 15 out of 18 OSCE field operations undertook police-related activities.¹

The following map provides an overview of OSCE field operations that undertook police-related activities as at the end of 2009.



Legend:

South-Eastern Europe:

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

Eastern Europe:

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

Southern Caucasus:

- 9) Office in Baku
- 10) Office in Yerevan

Central Asia:

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

¹ Since not all field operations have a distinguished police component, police-related activities of these field operations have been undertaken by other thematic components such as democratization, human rights, or rule of law units.

The police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures are based on a steadily growing list of mandates and tasks, which have been provided by various Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions since 1998.² In the last 11 years, the concerns that most dominated the OSCE policing agenda for post-conflict States and States in transition — e.g. terrorism, transnational crime, the negative effect of corruption on sustainable economic growth and brutal violations of human rights — led chiefly to calls for improvements in law enforcement investigative techniques, and a shift from a culture of force to a culture of service.

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

In 2009, the total number of police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures slightly decreased mainly due to the closure of the Mission to Georgia, a significant decrease of community policing activities of the field operations in South-Eastern Europe and Kyrgyzstan and a notable decrease of Police Development activities in most of the field operations in South-Eastern Europe. In general, however, the decrease of the overall number of activities was still not significant since the number of activities in the fight against organized crime increased considerably in almost all of the field operations. The topics, which continued to dominate OSCE's policing agenda in 2009, were the fight against transnational crime and terrorism and the promotion of the principles of democratic policing. OSCE police assistance programmes thus continued to focus mainly on developing and conducting basic and advanced police training; establishing internal and external oversight mechanisms and institutions; promoting human rights, particularly in the context of investigations, detentions and public order management; promoting police-public partnerships, improving national capacities to fight organized crime and enhancing regional law enforcement co-operation, particularly in the fight against trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

The latter activities have further increased particularly in response to OSCE Madrid Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/07 on "Engagement with Afghanistan" which led to the development of a number of projects with a focus on strengthening borders between Central Asian states and Afghanistan, fostering cross-border and law-enforcement co-operation, and providing capacity-building and training in border security and management, police, anti-narcotics and customs. The OSCE executive structures, in close co-operation with Central Asian participating States, the OSCE field operations and Afghan Ministries, have implemented a number of successful projects that have contributed to ongoing capacity-building efforts aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of Afghan law enforcement officers. Training academies of participating States have provided a training platform for Afghanistan. In carrying out these activities, the field operations and thematic units have co-operated closely among themselves and with the European Union, the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), and other international and regional organizations.

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

This is the eighth report submitted in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001. It describes the police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures in compliance with the Ministerial and Permanent Council Decisions and Action Plans, listed in Appendix 2. The report provides information about the activities of the SPMU and police-related activities of other thematic units in the Secretariat. Furthermore, the report gives an overview of the capacity and institution building activities undertaken by the OSCE field operations in support of their respective host-State governments. The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2009 is attached to this report in Appendix 1.

A list of contact details of the OSCE executive structures that dealt with policing issues in 2009 is attached in Appendix 3.

* * * * *

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE STRATEGIC POLICE MATTERS UNIT

Background

The primary role of the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) is to provide police-related support to the OSCE Secretary General, the Chairperson-in-Office, and upon their request, to the OSCE participating States. The SPMU's mission is to support policing in all OSCE participating States as part of the rule of law and fundamental democratic principles and, through assessment and expert advice, to contribute to the development of accountable police agencies that protect and serve the public. The SPMU's long-term goals aim to provide a democratic vision of policing for the entire OSCE region and put that vision to work by assisting OSCE participating States in police capacity and institution-building and improving police performance within the broader objective of strengthening national criminal justice systems. The vision will thus guide capacity-building aimed at creating competence to tackle new threats to security, including those emanating from organized crime and terrorism.

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

Furthermore, the Senior Police Adviser and his staff provide expert advice and assistance to the participating States. High-level meetings with the Ministers of Interior, Head/Directors of Police and Police Academies and directors of departments responsible for ensuring police accountability and the protection of human rights, as well as dealing with public order management and combating organized crime, terrorism, and trafficking in drugs were held during 2009.

The SPMU also 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 44 police-related positions in different OSCE field operations.

The SPMU's support of the field operations also included the provision of professional expertise on the drafts of police training-related proposals and projects for the OSCE field operations in Armenia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

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

On 28-29 October, the SPMU organized the annual co-ordination meeting of the Heads of the OSCE Law Enforcement Departments (LEDs). The Heads of LEDs exchanged information and lessons learned about their activities in 2009 and their planned activities for 2010.

Development of Baseline Police Capacities

In its efforts to assist the participating States in developing baseline police capacities that comply with the requirements and obligations accepted by them by ratifying fundamental international legal instruments, the SPMU continued disseminating and promoting its key publications on democratic policing. In order to operationalize these documents, the SPMU, in close co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior of Belarus and the OSCE Office in Minsk organized a high-level regional workshop on the "Operationalization of the Guidebook on Democratic Policing" in Minsk on 16-17 September 2009. The workshop, which took place at

the Academy of the Ministry of the Interior brought together more than 60 policy makers, police experts, prosecutors and NGOs from 15 countries, mainly from Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus, and focused on sensitive aspects of the execution of police powers in the contexts of freedom of assembly, arrest and detention, as well as on the establishment of effective and efficient police oversight bodies. The workshop was funded by Sweden and Germany.

By the end of 2009, the Guidebook on Democratic Policing was available in six languages (Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, English, Russian and Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian). A French translation was in the process of being prepared by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).

In spring 2009, the SPMU, in close co-operation with the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI) embarked on developing a manual on *Police and Roma and Sinti: Good Practices in Building Trust and Understanding*. The manual aims to assist participating States in implementing their commitments under the OSCE *Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area* by identifying principles and good practices that can be used in efforts to improve relations between the police and Roma and Sinti communities and to enhance police response to racially motivated crimes against Roma and Sinti. The findings of the book were based to a large extent on the outcomes of the ODIHR project "Police and Roma: Towards Safety for Multi-Ethnic Communities", and further analyzed, updated and enriched in 2009 in close co-operation with a group of distinguished experts on Roma-Police relations who provided their input in the framework of several rounds of email-discussions and two workshops in Vienna during September and October 2009. The book was going to be published in spring 2010.

In another collaboration with the ODIHR CPRSI, the SPMU, in June and July, participated in an ODIHR Field Assessment Visit to Hungary. The aim of the visit was to assess the situation of Roma in Hungary following a series of attacks on Roma in the course of the years 2008 and 2009. The high-level delegation visited several sites of attacks and met a number of representatives from the police, local self-government institutions, Roma communities and NGOs. Discussions focused on the root-causes and factors leading or contributing to the escalation of violence and measures taken by the authorities to improve the situation of Roma, prevent further attacks and violence against Roma and ensure effective remedies for the victims.

In co-operation with the ODIHR and the Southeast Europe Police Chief Association (SEPCA), the SPMU supported the organization of a workshop in Sofia aimed at setting up a network of police women of South-Eastern Europe.

During the year, the SPMU continued to provide its support to the OSCE field operations in their police training related activities. In particular, the SPMU provided advice to the ad hoc working group on police education in Armenia. The working group prepared a report with relevant recommendations on modernizing/reforming police education. The SPMU publications *Guidebook on Democratic Policing* and *Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects* were used as the principle reference documents.

The SPMU also supported the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan by providing trainers from Ireland for a project on curriculum development and training management. The training took place in the Police Academy in Tashkent in September 2009.

Utilizing the POLIS platform, the SPMU, in October 2009, organized a Central Asian regional online forum on basic police training. During the five-day forum, over 30 police training managers and experts from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia discussed lessons learned in the definition and implementation of curricula for basic police

training. The SPMU publication *Good Practices in Basic Police Training - Curricula Aspects* was used as a baseline document for discussions.

In 2009, the SPMU continued to maintain professional co-operation in the police training field with international partner organizations. In particular, SPMU representatives participated in a number of events organized by the European Police College (CEPOL), the US International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), and the International Training Centre (ITC) and delivered presentations on OSCE police-related activities.

Organized Crime

In response to OSCE Ministerial Council Decision MC.DEC/5/06 on *Organized Crime*, the SPMU, in 2009, continued to be very active in dealing with organized crime topics.

On 1 July, a high-level meeting was organized by the SPMU in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Astana and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Almaty. Seven Deputy Ministers of Interior and over 50 high-level officials from the criminal justice sector met to discuss how to improve the co-operation of law enforcement agencies in the region. Experts from Interpol, Eurojust, the UNODC and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) also participated in the one-day meeting. Norway and Belgium provided financial support.

On 14-15 July, a SPMU-supported workshop in Almaty brought together more than 30 high-level experts from the criminal justice sector for discussions on how Central Asian law enforcement agencies can co-operate to seize and recover the illegal proceeds of organized crime. Officials from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan as well as the Russian federation took part in the meeting, as did experts from the World Bank, the Basel Institute on Governance and Ireland. The two-day workshop was organized by the SPMU, the OCEEA, the OSCE Centre in Astana, the World Bank, the UNODC and the Basel Institute on Governance. Liechtenstein and the United States provided financial support.

On 28-29 September, the SPMU represented the OSCE Secretariat at the regional conference of the Ministers of Interior and Ministers of Justice: "Facing the Challenges of Organized and Serious Crimes in the Western Balkans" held in Belgrade. The work and experience of the OSCE in providing assistance in the field of organized crime was acknowledged during the interventions and also in the final statement adopted by the Ministers.

Illicit Drugs and Precursors

In March 2009, the SPMU, jointly with the Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative (SECI) Center, produced the *Controlled Delivery Manual for South-East European Countries*. The manual briefly describes the legislation or rules governing controlled deliveries in each of the different countries of the region and explains how to request such a measure. It sketches out details on the role foreign authorities may play in a controlled delivery, the legality of substitution, the duration of such measures and other relevant information. Most critically, the guide provides details on how to reach authorizing persons across the region.

On 16-19 June, the SPMU organized a training on identifying drug precursors and backtracking investigations for 30 participants in Turkmenistan.

On 22-26 June, the SPMU organized a training on precursor identification and modern investigation techniques for 35 participants in Uzbekistan.

On 23-24 November, the SPMU organized a workshop on “Comprehensive Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drugs in the South-East European Region”, held in Sarajevo. The event brought together 45 participants. The experts exchanged views about newly established routes of trafficking in drugs through the region and about the strategies criminal groups apply for trafficking drugs through harbours, airports, and border crossings. Participants also proposed a number of initiatives to strengthen security at these locations and to enhance operational co-operation among law enforcement agencies of the region in tackling drug trafficking.

Trafficking in Human Beings

From 27-30 March, the SPMU supported the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat in the organization of an awareness raising seminar on “Trafficking in Persons” for Turkmen officials representing different state bodies, and for representatives from Interpol, Europol, Romania and Ukraine.

In May and June 2009, the SPMU supported the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje in a needs assessment in relation to police training in combating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB).

On 15 May, the SPMU provided assistance to the Austrian Military Centre for Operations Preparedness in delivering a THB and basic crime scene training for western European military officers who were preparing for deployment to peace-keeping missions.

On 20 May, the SPMU gave a presentation on “Trafficking in Human Beings in Labour” at a training course for CIS countries held at the International Training Centre on Migration and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Minsk.

On 27 May, the SPMU co-operated with the OSCE Mission in Moldova in the organization of the seminar on “Identification, Assistance and Protection of Trafficked Persons within the National Referral System”, held in Chisinau, Moldova.

In July, the SPMU gave a presentation on the topic of "How to Forestall Modern Human Trafficking" in Lasi, Romania.

The SPMU also supported the OSCE office in Tajikistan in developing a training of trainers course on THB. The training which was tailored for police investigators was delivered in November 2009.

Cybercrime and Terrorism

On 25-26 February, the SPMU participated in an ATU cyber terrorism symposium in Belgrade. The SPMU moderated one of the sessions on the law enforcement’s role in combating cyber terrorism and cybercrime. This event resulted in SPMU having discussions with Serbian Police officials about future, regional cybercrime training activities being held in Belgrade.

In a series of meetings that took place between the OSCE Mission to Serbia, the Serbia Ministry of Interior and the SPMU it was agreed that a project would be created to fund a cybercrime training course for police investigators in the Balkan region. The course would be a three-week training that was developed by the University College Dublin and Europol.

In early March, the SPMU worked closely with the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the Asset Management Unit in the OSCE Secretariat in securing the donation of 30 used desktop computers to the Serbian Police. The purpose of the donation was to provide computers for

future cybercrime training courses that would involve the Balkan region. The SPMU collaborated with Microsoft in arranging for the donation of free operating software for the computers.

On 10-11 March, the SPMU participated in the Council of Europe's "Octopus" annual meeting on cybercrime. The meeting proved to be a valuable networking event with the commercial sector. McAfee and CYBEX were particularly interested in working with the SPMU in providing training for the criminal justice sector.

In May, the SPMU was invited to participate and become a member of Europol's Cybercrime Investigation Training Harmonization Group. The invitation was provided in order to coordinate cybercrime training activities taking place outside of the EU or with potential EU candidate States. This meeting was particularly useful in that it provided an opportunity to discuss the possible regional training for the Balkan Region with University College Dublin and Europol cybercrime experts.

In October, the SPMU was invited to participate in a meeting and become a member of the UNODC's Cybercrime Experts Group which met for the first time in Vienna, Austria. The meeting was called to discuss the UNODC's potential role in combating cybercrime and to discuss a world strategy for combating cybercrime.

On 10-11 November, the SPMU attended two Europol meetings in Den Haag related to cybercrime. The first meeting was the autumn meeting of Europol's cybercrime training harmonization group. During this session the need of updating all of the approved training courses was discussed. Due to cybercrime being a very dynamic crime the technical aspects are changing at a very rapid rate. Members also discussed the lack of funding for the proposed Balkan training and suggested that efforts be made to hold the training in October 2010 after updates to the training would be finalized.

The SPMU also participated in an experts meeting concerning the sexual exploitation of children via the internet. The Unit was asked to participate due to hosting a highly successful meeting on this topic in 2007 and a follow-up online forum in 2008, using the POLIS system.

On 22-25 November, the SPMU participated in a national expert workshop on combating terrorist use of the Internet and comprehensively enhancing cyber-security. The workshop was organized by the ATU at the request of the Croatian authorities and brought together more than 140 Croatian representatives and decision makers, as well as some 20 leading experts in the cyber-security field from both the public and private sector. The SPMU moderated a session at the Zagreb event. The expert meeting was intended to raise awareness of concrete steps to strengthen cyber-security, the impact - including the economic impact - of potential attacks and pertinent legal frameworks, as well as to showcase defensive measures, including lessons learned and relevant best practices.

On 7-8 December, the SPMU in co-operation with McAfee, the Serbian Ministry of Interior and the OSCE Mission to Serbia organized a two-day regional cybercrime investigator training course in Belgrade. 12 experts from Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the event. The training was provided at no cost by McAfee engineers and focused on Malware, Botnets and denial of service attacks. The training was a follow-up of the OSCE Police experts meeting in 2008 on cybercrime and two ATU cyber terrorism expert meetings that were held in the Balkans during 2009 (at which SPMU participated). A member of the ATU participated in the Belgrade training as an observer to identify aspects of the McAfee training that would be applicable for future anti terrorism activities.

In 2009, the SPMU also launched two thematic portals in POLIS: a portal on organized crime, and a portal to combat sexual exploitation of children on the internet (see below).

Policing Online Information System (polis.osce.org)

In 2009, 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.

The Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS) website was redesigned with a view to providing its users with a new and 'fresher' look as well as improved functionality and navigation. In order to reach a wider audience the POLIS interfaces were translated to French and Spanish.

Furthermore, the following two thematic portals were launched in 2009:

- Portal on Organized Crime (launched in September 2009). The portal includes an events calendar, reports, and legislation and training materials related to organized crime. It also introduces a database of the training centres of the OSCE participating States that offer training opportunities for foreign law enforcement agencies.
- Portal on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet (launched in December 2009). As a follow-up activity to the on-line workshop held in 2008, the SPMU developed a thematic portal on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet. It contains relevant documents and applicable links providing OSCE experts and law enforcement communities in the OSCE area with a repository of information to assist participating States in their efforts in preventing such crimes.

The SPMU also produced a new brochure with information on POLIS, which was distributed at all meetings and workshops where the SPMU participated in or which were organized by the Unit.

In order to increase the contributions of field operations to POLIS, the SPMU organized three training sessions on POLIS for OSCE staff designated as focal points from field operations. As part of the training, focal points received detailed instructions on how to use the Content Management System of POLIS and were given guidelines and learned about the policies on the selection of suitable materials. The training sessions also focused on the procedures for adding new documents and events and included a number of practical exercises (adding different types of documents to the POLIS Digital Library, uploading and downloading documents and using the database of police experts).

Co-operation with other Internal and External Partners

The SPMU spared no efforts in co-operating and co-ordinating its activities with other OSCE executive structures, NGOs and regional and international organizations. In fact, all the activities required internal or external co-operation and co-ordination, in an endeavor to avoid duplications and to bring added value. The Unit co-operated with and organized a number of needs assessments/fact finding missions, workshops, conferences, meetings and training detailed in this document, always involving other partners.

The preparation and implementation of activities related to organized crime, trafficking in human beings and drugs entailed co-ordination and co-operation with many partner organizations, such as: the UNODC; INTERPOL; EUROPOL; EUROJUST; EC Commission; the International Organisation for Migration (IOM); the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC); the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA); the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB); the SECI Center; the CSTO; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building

Measures in Asia (CICA); the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the UK Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA); the EU Border Management (BOMCA) and Drug Action (CADAP) Programmes in Central Asia; the World Customs Organization (WCO); the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); and the SEPCA.

Other activities, principally related to police development, have involved co-operation with institutions and organizations such as: the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO); the ODIHR; the HCNM; the Council of Europe; CEPOL; the International Network to Promote the Rule of Law (INPROL); DCAF; the ITC; and a number of NGOs.

In addition, the SPMU co-ordinated the above-mentioned activities with the respective thematic units in the Secretariat and, according to the subject of the activity, principally with the OSR, OCEEA, ATU and the CPC. The co-ordination, co-operation and mutual support with the OSCE field operations, and in particular with their Law Enforcement Departments, has been the cornerstone for the accomplishment of the objectives.

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

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3. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF THEMATIC UNITS

The Action against Terrorism Unit

Background

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

Recognizing that terrorism is a form of criminal activity and taking into account the important role that police can and should play in the fight against terrorism, the ATU contributes to the programme activities of the SPMU insofar as they are associated to law enforcement aspects of countering terrorism. The following ATU activities in 2009 touch upon or otherwise relate to police aspects of counter-terrorism work.

Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism

In the Bucharest Plan of Action adopted in 2001, marking the Organization's initial entry into the area of counter-terrorism, the 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 Unit'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.

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

Among such workshops held in the course of last year was a joint ATU/TPB sub-regional workshop in Bucharest on domestic legal implications of UN Security Council resolutions and financial sanctions against terrorism (April) as well as a joint ATU/TPB workshop in Bishkek, supported by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, on criminal law aspects of countering terrorism in light of the universal anti-terrorism instruments (November).

Also, the ATU participated together with the UNODC/TPB, in St. Petersburg, in two meetings of the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Joint Commission on Harmonization of Legislation related to Terrorism, Crime and Drugs, aimed at amending the Model CIS Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code related to countering terrorism (April and October).

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. To this end the ATU regularly organizes workshops focusing on promoting better understanding of and reliance on the international legal framework for co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism, as well as mechanisms and tools available with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance, including associated human rights aspects. 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 2009, this included two national workshops. In January, one workshop, co-organized with UNODC/TPB and the Council of Europe (CoE), was held in Neum for prosecutors and judges from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It focused on enhancing international legal co-operation related to terrorism, including the drafting of requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance. In May, another workshop was organized in Reykjavik in co-operation with UNODC/TPB, targeting prosecutors, judges and other judicial and law enforcement officials of Iceland and focusing on enhancing international co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism and organized crime.

In December, the ATU, in co-operation with UNODC/TPB and the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA), also organized a sub-regional workshop in Ashgabat for prosecutors, judicial and law enforcement officials from nine countries, including Central Asian participating States and Afghanistan, focusing on non-proliferation and international legal co-operation against biological, chemical and nuclear terrorism.

In addition, the ATU, in June and July, participated in the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) assessment visit to Uzbekistan, providing *inter alia* advice on international co-operation in criminal matters as well as on witness protection programmes.

Travel Document Security

In the Bucharest Plan of Action, referred to above, 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 (TDS) Programme which has since then been complemented by commitments in Ministerial Council Decisions taken in Maastricht, Sofia, Brussels and, most recently, in Athens in 2009.

In 2009, assistance requests for travel document security increased and the ATU responded, in co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), by not only continuing its series of awareness raising workshops, but by expanding the Unit’s toolbox of assistance activities to include more focused activities such as training or technical assessments.

Additionally, the ATU has developed large-scale projects that focus on providing real-time access to INTERPOL databases at border control points. To stay on the cutting edge of the travel document security the Organization is furthermore beginning to focus on issues such as the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) and Identity Breeder Documentation.

Awareness raising workshops

In the framework of the European Commission and International Organization for Migration (IOM) MIGRABEL project “Strengthening of Migration Management in the Republic of Belarus”, the ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Minsk, organized a conference in Minsk on biometric applications in electronic machine readable travel documents and issuance systems for Belarusian travel document security officials (March-April).

In May 2009, a workshop raising awareness of the recommended ICAO minimum security standards for the handling and issuance of passports as well as other travel documents was organized in Antalya for the Turkish National Police (May).

In November, the ATU, in co-operation with the OS/Borders Team, organized a seminar at the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe entitled “Border Control – Detection of Forged Documents and Profiling”.

Training activities

In co-operation with the OS/Borders Team and the OSCE field operations, the ATU organized a total of four training activities in 2009 for border control officers on increasing operational awareness to detect forged documents, which took place in the Turkmenbashi Province of Turkmenistan (March), the Dashgouz Province of Turkmenistan (April), Minsk (July) and Dushanbe (December) respectively.

Moreover, a specialized two-day training programme designed to provide assistance to travel document security officials for the implementation of new electronic passports with biometric identifiers was organized in Yerevan (May) and Tashkent (October). The training dealt with all aspects of professional identity infrastructure and management from both a strategic and tactical perspective.

Technical assessments

Organized within the framework of the IOM project “Support to the Armenian Government in Introduction of Identity and Travel Documents with Biometrical Parameters”, the ATU, in June 2009, led a technical assessment visit to Yerevan, resulting in an OSCE/IOM assessment report called “National Action Plan for the Introduction of an ePassport & ID Card in the Republic of Armenia”.

Internal and external co-ordination of law enforcement and counter-terrorism related activities

As already mentioned, the ATU provides input to the programme activities of the SPMU insofar as they are related to law enforcement aspects of countering terrorism. As much as there exists a criminal-terrorist nexus, such co-ordination is also conducted in the area of combating organized crime and drugs trafficking.

Throughout 2009, the ATU continued its close co-ordination and co-operation with the SPMU on the development and promotion of a comprehensive approach to cyber security. In this regard, the SPMU participated as moderator in national expert workshops organized by the ATU in Belgrade (February) and Zagreb (November), which helped build political will and resulted in concrete recommendations for decision makers in the area of enhancing cyber security. In turn, the ATU participated in a workshop in Belgrade on dealing with malicious software, which was organized by the SPMU and McAfee Labs (December).

Operations Service / Borders Team in the Conflict Prevention Centre

Background

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

In 2009 the OS/Borders Team engaged with numerous participating States and the OSCE field operations through the provision of advisory services and project development and by facilitating dialogue and networking between border experts and practitioners, as follows:

Activities

The OS/Borders Team conceptualized and brought forward an OSCE initiative to launch a Border Management Staff College (BMSC), to be utilized by all 56 participating States. The BMSC was launched in May 2009 and has successfully held three courses in subject areas such as Leadership, Border Management Strategies and Travel Document Security. In 2010, the Staff College was expected to inaugurate its Staff Course with a student population drawn from upper-middle and senior staff from border agencies across the OSCE area.

The ATU and the OS/Borders Team have implemented numerous training sessions specific to Travel Document Security. This training has been offered in all four of the active regions within which the OSCE maintains field operations. In 2009, a policy makers' seminar on this topic was held at the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe.

In Tajikistan the OS/Borders Team supported the implementation of a large scale Patrolling and Leadership Project with the Tajik Border Guard. This project examined and addressed response capabilities particular to the Tajik/Afghan border. The concept introduced has been credited by the Tajik officials as being directly related to operational successes in anti-narcotics operations in 2009.

The OS/Borders Team has developed numerous projects in support of MC Decision 4/07 on Engagement with Afghanistan. Successful joint training projects were implemented for Turkmen/Afghan Customs Officers and Turkmen/Afghan Border Guard field patrols in 2009. These projects allowed for open and direct dialogue on border issues related to illicit trafficking of goods and humans, as well as those potential threats stemming from terrorism and extremism.

The OS/Borders Team supported the OSCE Office in Tajikistan in strengthening the narcotic, explosive and precursor chemical detection capabilities through the training and equipping of Tajik and Afghan Customs Officers along the Tajik/Afghan border (particularly in the Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and in the Tajik/Chinese border area).

The OS/Borders Team has used a systematic development approach in response to a request from Kyrgyzstan to help develop the State Customs Service Training Centre.

The OS/Borders Team also initiated and supports the OSCE National Focal Point (NFP) Network for Border Security and Management, which continues to grow. In 2009 the

OS/Borders Team launched the NFP Web Platform to enhance the ability for informal communication on a multilateral level among OSCE border practitioners.

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The Gender Section

Background

The Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General acts within the framework provided by MC.DEC 14/04, the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, MC.DEC 14/05 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post Conflict Rehabilitation and MC.DEC 15/05 on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women. During the Athens's Summit in December 2009, this framework was complemented with the adoption of the MC.DEC 07/09 on Women's Participation in Political and Public Life.

The integration of a comprehensive perspective, recognizing the different needs, experiences and concerns of women and men, is critical to police work, which aims to ensure security for all. Therefore, the Gender Section is committed to support all OSCE Staff working in this field, by providing adequate tools and technical assistance and by building capacity to mainstream gender into policing. The Section also encourages disseminating best practices and monitoring gender related issues in policing.

The following activities of the Gender Section in 2009 are related to integrating a gender perspective in police work:

Activities

Upon request of the Spillover Monitoring Mission to Skopje (SMMS), a gender advisor conducted a gender needs assessment for the Police Development Department (PDD) in February 2009. The findings of the assessment were used by the PDD to draft the action plan "Advocacy for gender sensitive policing – Phases I and II", covering the period 15 July 2009-31 December 2010. The plan aims at increasing female participation in police work and focusing on security risks that female citizens are confronted with. The plan involves activities such as skill building of the PDD's staff, awareness raising on gender-related security issues (such as violence against women), capacity building for the inspectors of prevention as well as the organization of thematic sessions in the local prevention councils and the community advisory groups. Follow-up on the action plan was assured in November 2009, when a gender officer visited the Mission to Skopje.

In October and November 2009, the Institute for Inclusive Security (IIS), was tasked to conduct an assessment to identify needs and opportunities for the Gender Section to strengthen its support to those working in the six areas of the first dimension, including policing. For this purpose, a consultant of the IIS reviewed documents and interviewed representatives of the different thematic units (including SPMU) at the Secretariat and OSCE staff of the field operations in Skopje, Bishkek, Yerevan and Baku. The findings of this assessment will be used to develop tools and approaches allowing further integrate a gender perspective into police work.

The SPMU, as well as other thematic units and sections of the Secretariat, were involved in the development of GenderBase, a database for female experts working in the first

dimension of the OSCE security framework. Policing was one of the areas of expertise that were identified for the first dimension. The database will be used to identify female experts eligible for short time assignments in the OSCE. It will allow increasing the percentage of women working in activities related to the first dimension, which is one of the objectives of the OSCE 2004 Action Plan on Gender Equality. A first version of GenderBase (<http://genderbase.osce.org>) was presented during the Conference “Women Police in a Democratic Society” in Bishkek in November 2009.

In 2009, the Gender Section published *Bringing Security Home: Combating Violence against Women in the OSCE Region. A Compilation of Good Practices*. This publication is a valuable resource for policing-related projects that focus on the topic of violence against women. (http://www.osce.org/gender/item_11_38013.html - English / Russian)

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

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

Background

Within the framework of its mandate aimed at combating corruption, money laundering, terrorist financing and organized crime, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) has been co-operating very closely with other units of the OSCE Secretariat, in particular the SPMU and the ATU.

Activities

On 15-16 July 2009, a joint OSCE-World Bank-UNODC workshop was held in Almaty on how Central Asian law enforcement agencies can co-operate more effectively to seize and recover the illegal proceeds of organized crime, corruption and money laundering. The event brought together more than 30 high-level experts from the criminal justice sector (see also Chapter 2).

On 8-10 September, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan and the OCEEA supported the World Bank and the Uzbek government in holding a national training workshop for officials of the Uzbek Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Tashkent. The objective of the Workshop was to build capacity of the Uzbek FIU and to enhance collaboration between the FIU and the competent law enforcement/prosecutorial authorities, as well as to enhance the FIU's international co-operation. The three-day event was organized in co-operation with the Asian Development Bank and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering (EAG) and was attended by 30 experts from the General Prosecutor's Office and other Uzbek Institutions. Discussions focused on FIU Governance and Operational Independence, FIU security and protection of data, international co-operation between FIUs, the suspension of suspicious transactions, international standards and best practices regarding domestic interagency collaboration as well as a range of practical case studies.

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

Background

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

Activities

In January 2009, the OSR contributed to a networking event in Vienna, within the IOM-led project on “Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Enhancing Victims Protection through Operational Networking and Co-operation and Joint Multi-Disciplinary Trainings for Counter-Trafficking Specialists in EU Member States, Candidate and Neighbouring Countries”. The project is a co-operative effort between the Belgian Police, the Ministry of the Interior of Italy and the IOM.

In February 2009, a training session on human trafficking was organized in co-operation with IOM, Europol, NATO School and UNHCR for the representatives of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine. The second training course was delivered in November 2009 and focused upon the OSCE’s role and approach to combating human trafficking as a part of transnational (as well as internal) organized crime. Both training sessions were held at the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara, Turkey.

In 2009, the OSR has also been involved in the elaboration and the delivery of a training course for law enforcement and migration officers from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and other areas. For example, in June, the OSR delivered a training in the CIS International Training Centre for Migration and Combating THB in Minsk, within the Academy of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Belarus (see Chapter 2).

On 14-15 September, the OSR organized the ninth “Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference, Prevention of Modern Slavery: An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure”. The Conference brought together more than 300 experts from governments, international organizations and civil society, as well as investigative journalists, documentary filmmakers, photographers and students.

On 2 December, the OSR organized a training on trafficking in human beings for over 50 participants from operative units of Police, Border Guards, Immigration Officers, Prosecutors and Judges in Reykjavík, Iceland. The training focused on the latest investigative techniques used to identify and prosecute organized crime groups dealing with human trafficking. Moreover, in 2009, the OSR contributed to a panel discussion to mark the EU anti-trafficking day, organized by the Austrian Federal Ministry for International Affairs and the International Organization for Migration, within the framework of the Vienna Migration Group. Issue related to organized crime were also discussed.

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4. POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF FIELD OPERATIONS*

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

The OSCE Presence in Albania

Background

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

In 2009, the SCD engaged two international staff members and three national staff members for police assistance project work.

Training and other Capacity-building Activities

The 'English as a second language' project for the Border and Migration Police concluded in June 2009 when the US Peace Corps took over responsibility for training. With the Police Development Centre, training was held for all police officers to be involved in parliamentary elections held in June. The 'cascade training' involved 'training the trainers' in Tirana who in-turn trained local police officers. In total, some 5,750 police officers received training. The advanced police instructors course was run twice, training some 50 police instructors. Participants included police officers from across the South-East European region in order to better utilize OSCE resources and improve cross-border co-operation.

With the implementation of the State Police Law, a new promotion system was enacted by the State Police. The OSCE PiA supported the Police Development Centre in developing a Leadership Assessment Centre course to assist with the promotion of police officers.

In order to improve the current low level of women or ethnic minority applicants for the Police Academy, the Presence supported the State Police Recruitment Department and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in developing a recruitment package to serve as a tool to increase the number of applications received from both these groups.

Border and Migration Police

Although the facilitation of Joint Border Co-operation Meetings continued as part of its commitment under the Ohrid Agreement and Way Forward Document, 2009 saw a greater focus on handing over the process to the Border and Migration Police. With support of the Presence, such meetings were held with Montenegro as well as joint training sessions

* 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.

between the respective national border police services. As a result, both Montenegro and Albania established a well run Joint Border Crossing Point at Muriqan/Sukobin and regularly ran joint border patrols. On the Kosovo/UNMIK border, the Presence handed over the process to national actors, with bi-weekly meetings still being held at Morini–Vrbnica, Qafa Prushi and Qafa Morina Border Crossing Points and monthly meetings held at Gjakova and Prizren and Kukes Regional Police Directorate. From the meetings with Kosovo/UNMIK, synchronised patrolling of the border was arranged. Regarding the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Presence, the Spillover Monitoring Mission to Skopje, and both national police services met regularly to improve cross-border co-operation in order to fight against crime. The organization of these meetings has been facilitated by the two border police forces. Out of these JBCMs, joint patrols have also been agreed upon and developed. The joint patrols have been run on Ohrid Lake as well as the green border. In addition, in order to assist with the modernization of Border Crossing Points and with their roles in the visa liberalization process, five universal power-supply systems, four wind and solar power generators, and 16 biometric passport readers were donated.

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The OSCE Mission in Kosovo

Background

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK), the largest OSCE field operation, forms a distinct component of the United Nations Interim Administration.* It is mandated with institution- and democracy-building and promoting human rights and the rule of law. In 1999, the OSCE was mandated with training the new police service that was to uphold human rights and democratic policing principles. To do so, The Mission's Department of Police Education and Development (DPED) created an institution - the Kosovo Police Service School (KPSS) - that in 2006, evolved into the Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development (KCPSED). In order to better reflect the broader context of its programmes with justice, safety and security sector development, the DPED itself became the Department for Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in 2006 and remained as such throughout 2007. In 2008, the Department was renamed the Department for Public Safety (DPS).

In 2009, the Department was renamed again Department of Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in order to better reflect the scope of activities that it performed. According to the 2009 approved OSCE unified budget the Department's staffing table included 28 international and 40 national positions. The staffing situation was a slightly better than in previous years but the Department still struggled to timely and successfully fill in several international positions, mostly due to a shortage in qualified seconded candidates.

In 2009, the Department's activities to a large extent were project driven. The DSPS implemented more than 60 projects financed through the unified budget and several project based on extra-budgetary contributions from OSCE participating States.

* All references to Kosovo institutions/leaders refer to the Provisional Institutions of Self Government/UNMIK.

Organized Crime

Countering organized crime remains a major challenge in the region. Kosovo is located on one of the main trafficking routes, called Balkan route and it is burdened with all kinds of criminal activities. In order to increase the Mission's activities in combating organized crime the Organized Crime Advisory Unit within the Department was established in May 2009.

The main focus of the Department's activities in 2009 was directed on capacity building of the Kosovo Police through the provision of advanced and specialized training; on strengthening the Kosovo Police's institutional capacity through supporting the drafting and adopting of various strategies and action plans on combating organized crime; as well as on developing and implementing an intelligence-led policing concept.

The Department successfully initiated and maintained good co-operation with other relevant stakeholders (EULEX, European Commission Liaison Office, etc.) engaged in activities related to combating organized crime. International and national staff members represented OMIK in various meetings and forums related to organized crime. Based on the needs assessment and its activities in 2009, the Organized Crime Advisory Unit will continue its activities as Organized Crime Advisory Section in 2010.

During the second quarter of 2009, in a joint effort with relevant stakeholders operating in the region, and in co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Department supported and facilitated the drafting of national strategies and action plans on combating terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, prevention and reduction of crime and illegal migration as well as on control and collection of small arms and light weapons and visa liberalization.

In September 2009, the Department launched an "Advanced Financial Investigation Techniques and Strategies Training". This was a two-week joint training consisting of trainees from the Kosovo Police, Kosovo Tax Administration, Kosovo Customs Officials, Kosovo Judicial authorities and the Financial Intelligence Centre. The objective of this training was to provide Kosovo/UNMIK financial investigation units and law enforcement agencies with the advanced knowledge and skills required for successful financial investigations, and with improved capacity to train others in specialized financial crime investigations.

In September 2009, the Department organized a three-day workshop on "Strengthening the Law Enforcement's Response in Cases of Trafficking in Human Beings in Kosovo". The purpose of this workshop was to initiate discussion and exchange of opinions among major stakeholders about the current situation in the criminal justice and the law enforcement in Kosovo/UNMIK regarding the trafficking of human beings and to find possible solutions and activities that would contribute to the mitigation of this particular crime. More than 50 representatives from 20 different governmental bodies, NGOs and international organizations such as UNDP, UNIFEM and EULEX as well as representatives of embassies and liaison offices in Kosovo/UNMIK participated in this event.

In October 2009, The Department implemented the first part of the course on "Information Analysis". More than 20 participants from the Directorate of Crime Analysis, Counter-terrorism and Organized Crime of the Kosovo Police, as well as the Border Police, Customs and Financial Intelligence Centre learned about modern techniques to obtain, process, analyse and disseminate information related to international terrorism, provided by the renowned practitioners in this field. In addition, the training dealt with information analysis techniques, the use of open source information for security analysis, and contemporary trends in terrorism and counter-terrorism. In November 2009, this course was followed by the "Advanced Information Analysis Training" that elaborated in more detail on ways to obtain, process, analyse and disseminate information related to terrorists' activities.

In October 2009, the Department organized two cycles of a five-day training course for more than 30 members of the Anti-trafficking Section of the Kosovo Police on "Capacity Building in Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Removal of Organs". Participants received comprehensive information about the topic of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of removal of organs and about recent trends and cases of this crime, provided by recognized experts in this field.

In November 2009, the Department launched the "Cyber Crime Training" with the aim to strengthen the capacity of the Kosovo Police in professional cyber crime investigations and to provide necessary knowledge and skills for conducting effective cyber crime investigations. This was the first training of such kind conducted in Kosovo/UNMIK and will be followed by more advanced training courses throughout 2010.

In December 2009, the Department launched the training on "Identifying and Suppressing Terrorist Financing" with the idea to provide all relevant Kosovo Police and Customs Service departments with knowledge on identifying and suppressing terrorist financing, illegal financial transactions and the flow of money connected with criminal activities. This basic training course was conducted for the first time in Kosovo/UNMIK. An advanced training course was planned for 2010.

Training Development

The Department, through its Training Development Unit, which was established in January 2009, continued and increased its support to the local police service, focussing on capacity building through advanced and specialized trainings in areas of forensics, hostage negotiation, surveillance, homicide investigation, etc. Furthermore, the Department worked on strengthening the executive management skills of the Kosovo Police by developing new modules for the management and leadership programme.

As a part of its activities in developing and implementing the Executive Training Programme for Senior Staff of the Kosovo Police and the other public safety agencies, the Department created the training material for the "Executive Management and Leadership Training Programme". In order to achieve sustainability the programme was delivered to national trainers from the Kosovo Police and the other public safety agencies in the form of a Train-the-Trainer course and all related training materials were handed over to respective agencies and newly trained trainers for future use and reference.

The Department initiated and conducted the training for the Kosovo Police forensic laboratory staff on the use of specialized forensic instruments (Agilent G1978B Multimode Source for 6410 triple Quad LC/MS). Kosovo Police forensic specialists learned the methodology of analysing narcotics and chemical explosives.

In June-July 2009, the Department implemented the project "Training of Trainers for Kosovo Public Safety Agencies in Methodology and Curriculum Development". During the three-week course, 24 participants from different public safety agencies of Kosovo/UNMIK improved their overall training skills and were trained as curriculum developers. The training material was handed over to the Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education Development that is going to establish an Advanced Trainer Development Course, mandatory for training the staff of the Kosovo public safety agencies.

In October 2009, the Department conducted a training programme for the Kosovo Correctional Service and improved their skills in the area of human rights, conflict prevention, riot control and prison breaks.

In November 2009, the Department finalized a three-week "Advanced Homicide Investigation Training" that was provided for 15 Kosovo Police officers from regional stations and the

Serious Crime Departments` staff. The objective of the training was to provide police homicide investigators with skills and competencies to conduct homicide investigations and to adequately document murder cases for future reference and court appearances.

The Department also conducted a training on the "Identification of Forged/Falsified Documents" for 20 police officers from the Border Police and Custom Service. The training aimed to strengthen capacities of the Kosovo Border Police and Custom Service authorities in detecting forged and falsified travel documents by using various types of modern forensic equipment, and to improve inter-agency co-operation and exchange of information on the detection of forged and falsified documents.

In addition, a specialized training for Kosovo Police forensic laboratory staff members was conducted, focussing on analysing suspicious documents by using proper techniques of typewriter identification, printing techniques and ink analysis. Forensic specialists of the Kosovo Police learned about new and effective techniques and processes that will enhance their capacity to detect and resolve various crime cases and to write accurate examination reports for prosecution and court use.

Also in November 2009, the Department, in co-operation with the KCPSED, concluded a two-week training course on hostage negotiation. Kosovo Police officers that participated in the course improved their skills and competences in managing serious crisis situations such as hostage taking and suicide cases. Through practical simulation exercises they learned how to choose the most suitable hostage negotiation model.

14 participants from the Kosovo Police Directorate of Crime Analysis, Anti-terror Unit and Directorate of Organized Crime were trained and certified in criminal intelligence and analysis as instructors. The overall goal of the project was to increase the capacity of the Directorate of Crime Analysis in addressing and combating organized crime and terrorism.

Specialized surveillance training was delivered to members of organized crime and counter terrorism surveillance teams of the Kosovo Police and focused on static observation, mobile surveillance, technical surveillance and surveillance counter measures through case studies including some recent case scenarios from real investigations.

In December 2009, the Department handed over the Crisis Simulation Centre for Public Safety Agencies to the KCPSED. The crisis simulation centre will enable Kosovo public safety agencies to improve their overall knowledge and skills in the area of critical incident management. The table top exercise that was developed and implemented in the centre is a low cost activity in which participants from different public safety agencies will be assigned emergency management roles and responsibilities in various simulated emergency situations. The exercise was designed to train and familiarize personnel with their roles and responsibilities within the organizational emergency response plan and the overall emergency management system.

Accountability

By the end of 2008, the capacity-building stages of the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK) Implementation Plan were completed. Given the decision to continue the OSCE commitment to monitoring and advising the PIK, a small PIK Monitoring Team was formed that commenced work on monitoring the PIK activities. Since then, the DSPS Police Inspectorate Implementation Team which transferred into a Monitoring Team, has closely monitored the performance of the PIK Investigation and Inspection teams to verify that the PIK officers can perform their tasks in compliance with the applicable laws.

The Department assisted the PIK in publishing the 2008 Annual Report and also in reviewing its ordinary and extraordinary inspection reports, which will be published in their 2009 Annual Report.

The Department organized an advanced training course on Investigative Interviewing for the PIK and facilitated the academic training on accounting for five inspectors to enhance the specific skills that the PIK requires to oversee the accountability of the Kosovo Police.

Furthermore, in order to enhance the knowledge and skills of the PIK staff in the area of human rights and to further develop the competence of the PIK in processing and presenting accurate statistical data, the Department provided the PIK Department of Inspections with a law enforcement oriented human rights training and a training on statistics.

Aiming at fostering and strengthening the PIK interdepartmental co-operation, the Department organized a 'Team Building Retreat Workshop', which helped to identify existing challenges within the PIK and solutions to meet them.

The Department facilitated the participation of the PIK directors in several regional and international meetings where they promoted the work of the PIK and learned about the activities of similar police oversight bodies of various European Union member states.

The Department purchased two sets of digital audio/video recording equipment and provided an on-site training to all PIK staff. The use of this type of equipment facilitates compliance with international human rights standards in relation to interviewing and is broadly used by police services, oversight agencies and other bodies in several European countries that conduct investigative interviewing.

The Department also supported the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) in the establishment of the Senior Police Appointments and Disciplinary Committee (SPADC) that became functional in 2009, and monitored the hearing sessions on disciplinary cases performed by this institution.

In its efforts to enhance the overall performance of the PIK, the department has established good co-operation with the EULEX and its Police Advisor to the MoIA in order to ensure the implementation of the PIK recommendations on the Kosovo Police.

Community Safety Development

The Department continued to build partnerships between the police, municipalities and community members throughout Kosovo in order to create an environment that allows to identify and address issues of crime, safety, security and liveability in a co-operative and collaborative way.

In 2009, the Department continued providing capacity-building to Local Public Safety Committees (LPSCs). In co-operation with the Kosovo Police, new LPSCs were established and trained in six additional communities, resulting in a total of 18 LPSCs. The new LPSCs designed action plans addressing local problems in their communities related to crime, safety and liveability. In order to promote the community policing philosophy and support community safety projects and activities throughout Kosovo the Department trained 22 LPSCs members to assume a role of Community Safety Trainers/Facilitators. They will actively take a part in training of new members of LPSC and increase the sustainability and longevity of the police-public partnership in Kosovo/UNMIK.

In order to ensure better communication between LPSCs throughout Kosovo/UNMIK, the Department initiated and facilitated the establishment of the Executive Council as a co-

ordination body that will assist LPSCs in sharing information about their projects, obstacles, challenges and in developing common strategies.

As part of its regular activities on enhancing and supporting police-public partnerships the Department developed and delivered the “Community Policing Management Course” for mid-level police managers aiming to enhance their knowledge and skills in the area of managing community policing activities and to increase their awareness of their tasks and responsibilities as members of Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC) in their respective municipalities. In addition, the Department conducted several “Advanced Community Policing and Problem Solving Courses” for more than 200 police officers assigned to community policing.

One of the primary tasks of the Kosovo Police, since their establishment, has been crime/incident prevention. Despite the significant progress made by the police, they are still facing a lack of resources for conducting broad prevention campaigns and for raising public awareness about crime and safety issues. In order to address this challenge, the Department, in co-operation with the Kosovo Police, developed a public awareness campaign “Building Bridges between the Police and the Community”, which aims at raising citizens’ awareness of their rights when dealing with law enforcement officials, and improving co-operation between citizens and the police. Within this campaign, open public debates were organized jointly with the police and the MoIA and leaflets on “Building Bridges”, produced in the Serbian and Albanian languages, were distributed by the police to all households in the pilot non-majority (Kosovo Serb) village communities in the Prishtinë/Priština region. The leaflets contain information on citizens’ rights when dealing with the police and how to file a complaint regarding unprofessional police behaviour.

With a view on road traffic safety, the Department, jointly with the Kosovo Police, developed the public awareness campaign “Security in Traffic Signifies Life” as a follow-up to the 2008 road traffic safety campaign “9 Points And Your Licence Is Gone”. The objective of the campaign was to raise awareness and a sense of responsibility of drivers towards traffic safety, and to increase awareness of the children on road safety. Within this framework the traffic police and community police units distributed 200,000 leaflets in Albanian and Serbian languages to drivers and school children.

Public Safety Awareness

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

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

The Department assisted public safety institutions to set up the information management system as well as to identify and train the core staff to embrace the principle of transparency, by communicating security and safety information in a timely and accurate manner. This effort concentrated on issues of public concern and on disaster preparedness and enabled officials to develop a professional understanding of information management, the need for a more transparent security sector in a democratic society and its demand for increased dialogue with the public.

Being aware that the media presents the connection between the public safety agencies and the people, and in order to support both proactive and reactive communication of the Kosovo Police and other public safety institutions with the media, the Department delivered a series of information management and media relation workshops as well as awareness and crisis management training throughout the year.

In 2009, the Department, in co-operation with the local NGO Fire Protection designed a project on “Fire Protection Education” covering security needs of the children of primary schools in Prishtinë/Priština region. Through the project children and their teachers were trained on how to prevent fire and what to do in case of fire.

The Department also co-ordinated and conducted training programmes to maintain the professional expertise in the security and public safety sector in Kosovo, with a particular focus on the Kosovo Police, which included study visits, training courses and workshops for key actors responsible for public safety and security sector operations and development.

At the local level the Department continued to implement projects designed on the basis of the needs of the communities and with the input from relevant stakeholders. One of the projects was related to the lack of knowledge and resources to control the stray dogs population that had led to the use of cruel and inhumane methods of extermination. In a joined effort with the local NGO “The Dog Shelter”, the Department conducted a pilot project “Sterilization of the Stray Dogs” with the aim to keep the stray dog population in the municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan at a manageable level. The project included the distribution of more than 5,000 leaflets aimed to inform the public about the stray dog problem and how to deal with stray dogs. The experience of the pilot project will be used to create new projects aiming to deal with this Kosovo-wide problem.

Public Safety Development

In 2009, the Department continued its support of the KCPSSED’s efforts to obtain formal certification according to the Bologna process for the education and training programmes provided at the centre. In close co-operation with the Kosovo Accreditation Agency, the Department continued advising the KCPSSED on compliance with recommendations issued by the International Accreditation Agency (AQAS). Through several study trips and visits the Department continued fostering the accreditation process and assisted the KCPSSED in establishing relationships with other similar institutions and supported its bid for the membership to The Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC).

The Department successfully concluded an extra budgetary contribution project conducted in co-operation with the German Stability Pact and handed over several hundred didactic books that improved the quality of KCPSSED library. Additionally to that, through the same project, one mobile air compressor for fire service trainings was donated to the Department for Emergency Management and the Kosovo Border Police received several handheld metal detectors, night vision devices, global positioning systems and other orientation training items.

Supported by an extra budgetary donation from the Czech Republic, the Department increased the capacity of the crime scene investigators of the Kosovo Police and Custom Service and supported the improvement of the education of new police cadets in this field by refurbishing the Crime Scene Simulation Room of the KCPSD and conducting several specialized forensics trainings.

In 2009 the Department refurbished another firing range (third in total) for the joint use by police, customs and corrections services, aiming to increase the firing training capacity of these agencies and to speed up the recertification of officers in the use of fire arms.

The Department also purchased proper vehicles to complete the Skid Car System set to increase capacity of members of public safety agencies, in particular of the Kosovo Police to deal with slippery road surfaces and to drive under extreme weather conditions.

In 2009, the Department continued working with the public safety agencies (Kosovo Police, Corrections, Customs, Fire and Rescue and Emergency Medical Service) to enhance their operational, management and leadership capacities. It developed and conducted specialized executive training programmes for the agencies' senior staff members with the main goal to improve the effectiveness of operation by providing joint agency guidance on executive command and increasing their capacities on strategic thinking and planning, crisis management, communication, marketing and staff development. The Department also supported managers of public safety agencies of Kosovo/UNMIK by organizing study visits to Austria to improve their knowledge about internationally recognized standards and European best practices in the field of illegal migration.

The Department conducted a study and prepared an analysis of the "Emergency Preparedness in Kosovo" to raise awareness about the capabilities of public safety agencies to manage potential mass casualty situations, and about the urgent need for Kosovo/UNMIK to take action and develop its disaster management capabilities. The Department also facilitated the visit of several officials from disaster management authorities of Kosovo/UNMIK to Germany where they monitored the large scale disaster management exercise "Rescue 2009".

The Department assisted the working group established by the MoIA to draft amendments to the Law on Protection against Natural and other Disasters.

The Department conducted several specialized first aid courses for Kosovo's public safety agencies, training more than 250 officers and handing over 55 first responder bags for the trained officers of the Kosovo Police, the Fire and Rescue Service Training Unit, the KCPSD and the Fire and Rescue Service Station in Kosovo/UNMIK.

In order to improve the quality of the first aid response at local level in Kosovo the Department facilitated participation of 12 physicians from six Kosovo/UNMIK municipalities (representing ethnic Albanian, Serbian and Bosniak communities) at the training course on emergency trauma patients' care that was organized by the International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) in Belgrade. Medical professionals from Kosovo/UNMIK gained new knowledge of rapid assessment, appropriate intervention, identification of immediate life threats and overall better care of trauma patients and established valuable contacts with the ITLS experts that may result in organizing future similar training courses in Kosovo/UNMIK.

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The OSCE Mission to Montenegro

Background

The OSCE Mission to Montenegro supports the Montenegrin authorities in the ongoing police reform process aimed at transforming the Montenegrin Police into a professional, democratic, accountable, effective, and efficient service, accepted and respected by the society. In 2009, the Police Affairs Section (PAS) within the Mission consisted of five international and five national staff involved in a variety of the police-related activities defined as priorities within the comprehensive police reform process. At the strategic level, the Mission and the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration of Montenegro (MoI) signed an annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on co-operation in the law enforcement area.

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

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

Strategic Planning and Development

The Mission continued assisting the Montenegrin Police in enhancing the strategic and management capacity of the Police Directorate (PD). Within the project "Capacity building of Police Strategic Planning Unit (SPU)", the Mission organized a first part of comprehensive management training (Introductory Diploma in Management) for 7 police officers, members of the SPU and other organizational units. The improved knowledge of general management and leadership practices was expected to increase not only the management methodologies

but also the Police Department's access to the international community, thereby enhancing opportunities for sharing best practices. The Introductory Diploma in Management Programme has been provided by the London-based Institute for Leadership and Management. The Programme consists of five modules: (1) Self Management (2) Managing People; (3) Managing Activities, (4) Managing Resources, and (5) Managing Information. All participants get membership access to the online ILM library which provides a possibility for distance learning, for exploring and researching.

Co-ordination of Police-related Activities amongst International Organizations

The Mission continued to support the host country's Police Directorate in its efforts to co-ordinate police related activities among the international organizations. In November 2009, the Mission carried out an annual Police Affairs Coordination Meeting (PCM) focusing on the ongoing police reform process in Montenegro. 32 participants from the Police Directorate, international organizations, NGO's and embassies participated in the meeting. The meeting enabled participants to exchange information about the projects implemented in 2009 and their plans for 2010. The meeting's purpose was to provide a forum for co-ordination and information sharing between donors and national authorities to ensure that recovery efforts are effective and to avoid wasteful duplication and overlap in project implementation. For the Mission, it was important to grasp the current state-of-affairs of the police reform; furthermore, it was very important to analyze whether and to what extent the support and assistance being provided by the Mission was to the benefit of the police. It was also underlined that in the future the co-ordination role of the Police Directorate should be increased.

Organized Crime/Counter-Terrorism

The Mission proceeded to co-ordinate the activities related to further developing criminal intelligence, and establishing the National Coordination Unit (NCU). The main task of the NCU is to bring together and to co-ordinate the efforts of all relevant agencies (Police Directorate, Custom Administration, Tax Authorities, and the Agency for the Fight against Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism) in their efforts to fight organized crime, corruption and common criminality. In October 2009, the Government of Montenegro finally approved the project and it was included for funding by EU IPA 2010. Since 2007, the Mission has been co-ordinating activities in this area with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), which carried out a long-term bilateral project on "Intelligence-Led Policing".

On 11 March 2009, a one-day seminar on "Swedish Experiences of Special Investigative Teams" was organized in Podgorica. The objective of the seminar was to support the efforts of the Montenegrin Law Enforcement Agencies (Police Directorate, Prosecutor Office, Tax and Custom Administration, Directorate for the Fight against Corruption and Financing Terrorism, Agency for the Fight against Money Laundering) in their goal to create a joint Special Investigative Team which is matching Article 78 of the Criminal Proceeding Code. Two Swedish experts and representatives from the USA Embassy in Podgorica shared their experiences in this area with the local authorities.

The Mission, in co-operation with Interpol and the Swedish Police assisted the Police Directorate in professional development and capacity-building of the Criminal Police Sector (CPS) by providing a three-day training on "Detecting Drugs on the Internet". Participants were 10 police officers from the Montenegrin Police, three prosecutors and two professors from the Police Academy. The drug trafficking on the internet is a phenomenon that constantly increases. Interpol has a project named "Project.Drug@net" with the objective to tackle the growing area of drug trafficking via the Internet. The aim of the training was to

improve the professional capacity and co-ordination of the activities of the police and prosecutors in the process of Cyber Crimes investigations.

In the frame of capacity-building of the National Criminal Intelligence System (NCIS), the Mission, in co-operation with SIDA, provided expert assistance for two training modules on "Informant Handling" and "The Human Source Management System" for 20 officers from the Montenegrin Police.

With respect to capacity-building of the Forensic Centre in Montenegro, the Mission co-ordinated the activities regarding the final completion of an extra-budgetary forensics project financed by the Norwegian Government. Since the opening of the new the Forensic Centre in Danilovgrad at the end of 2008, the Mission decreased its activities in this area, which could be considered as completed. Limited support was provided with regard to the participation of Montenegrin forensic experts at the European Network of Forensic Sciences Institutes (ENFSI) Working Group Meetings. This activity enabled the Montenegrin Forensic Centre to obtain the ENFSI membership. One of the priorities of the Montenegrin Forensic Centre and Police Directorate was to apply for the full membership in the ENFSI, which will allow the laboratory to become a full member of ENFIS network.

From 29 June to 2 July 2009, the Mission, in co-operation with the Italian Embassy, the Italian Guardia di Finanza and the Montenegrin Police Directorate organized a four-day seminar on financial, economic, tax investigations and VAT frauds. Participants were 10 police officers from the Montenegrin Police, three prosecutors, three customs officers and three representatives of the tax administration. The aim of the seminar was to improve the professional capacity and co-ordination of the activities of the police, prosecutors, tax and customs authorities and to enhance the Montenegrin Police Service's capacity to combat organized crime, by strengthening Financial-, Tax- and VAT- frauds investigations. Since those four institutions are crucial in the fighting against this type of crime it was very important to organize the joint training. The seminar was carried out by three instructors from the Italian Guardia di Finanza.

In its efforts to support the capacity-building of the Police Directorate, the Mission organized and funded a three-day regional seminar on "Control of Precursors for Narcotic Drugs Production" with participation of police and customs officers from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and representatives of the Montenegrin Ministry of Health. The objective of the seminar was to assist the police and customs services in order to increase the professional awareness of the employees of the institutions involved in monitoring and controlling precursors used for the production of narcotic drugs and to increase the level of regional co-operation between the police and customs authorities. The new draft Law on Precursors was discussed in view of EU requirements and best practices.

In co-operation with the Norwegian anti terrorist unit "Delta", the Mission organized a seven-day specialized training course in "Negotiation Techniques" for 10 police officers, staff members of the Montenegrin Special Negotiation Team (SNT) within the Special Antiterrorist Unit (SATU) and the Special Police Unit (SPU). This event was a continuation of a series of training programmes in the area of crises management and negotiations that were delivered to SATU representatives during the 2006 and 2007. The overall goal of the project was to improve the professional knowledge and skills of staff members of the SNT, which will ensure the proficient and capable response to the threat of terrorism and to provide a secure and safe environment for the Montenegrin society. The 2009 training marked the last step in the "negotiation area" and after its finalization the Montenegrin SNT could be considered self sustainable. Furthermore, the Montenegrin SNT will be included in European and International Negotiation Network (EINN).

In accordance with the recommendation made by the Swedish experts during the assessment in May 2008, the Mission continued its efforts to upgrade the "On-call" system in

Montenegro. From 20-24 July, the Mission facilitated the working visit of the Head of the Montenegrin On-call Centre and his assistant to Malmö – Sweden, where they were made familiar with current best operational practices and technical equipment of On-call Centres, as well as the development of training curricula for the On-call Centre's staff.

Within the framework of the fight against human trafficking, the Mission facilitated two meetings of the Team of Experts (20 representatives of judiciary authorities, state administration bodies, the civil sector, and international organizations active in the anti-trafficking field, including the Mission) in order to develop the 2010 and 2011 Anti-Trafficking Action Plan and promote the SOS hotline for victims of trafficking in human beings. The meetings were planned in order to secure that all details of the Action Plan were thoroughly discussed and agreed, and that the final draft of the document was in line with the guidelines, identified needs and international best-practices. Regarding the promotion of the SOS hotline, the Mission facilitated the printing of posters and brochures and paid for three city billboards.

The Mission, in co-operation with the Montenegrin Police Academy and the Turkish National Police organized two cycles of a five-day course on "Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking". The course objective was to provide participants with the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities to effectively and competently carry out criminal investigations regarding illegal immigration and human trafficking. The programme also places emphasis on counterfeiting, which often accompanies THB crimes. 35 participants from the Border Police, Customs and Crime Service received training certificates.

During 2009, the Mission organized ten cycles of a two-day Drug Identification Course for 150 border and customs officers equipping them with skills and knowledge to identify drugs. The training courses were conducted by international trainers from the Police Affairs Section. Every officer who completed the course received a pocket size Drug Identification Manual prepared by Mission.

The Mission also initiated the establishment of the Police Under Cover Unit (UCU). From 23-27 March the Mission facilitated the participation of the Head of the future Montenegrin UCU in a specialized training in Ljubljana, organized by the Slovenian UCU. This was the second activity in the area of "covert investigations" implemented within the project "Anti-Organized Crime Initiative in Montenegro". The training was co-funded by SIDA under the umbrella of a project running in Serbia. A Montenegrin police officer was invited to participate as an observer in order to enhance his understanding of the "covert investigations" model in practice. Furthermore, his participation was considered a step in developing a regional network of police professionals in this area which is of crucial importance for Montenegrin police authorities and for the neighbouring countries.

Border Policing

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

The Mission organized and facilitated four meetings at the regional level on the implementation of bilateral cross-border co-operation agreements between BiH, Serbia and Montenegro. Along with border police officers, customs officers were included and participated at one of the meetings. The meetings focused on the legal aspects of joint patrolling, providing joint trainings and initiating joint patrols on both sides of the borders with emphasis on the Skadar Lake as the best spot on the blue borderline. The parties discussed the possibility of shared incident investigations, information exchange, points of contacts, and their maintenance as well as the improvement of the communication across the border. More

than 150 joint patrols took place along the state borders of Montenegro, Albania, BiH and Serbia. Some concrete results such as arrests of cigarette and cannabis-sativa traffickers were achieved on 21 January 2009. As a result of joint activities criminal activities decreased.

Furthermore, on 15 January, the Mission and the OSCE Presence in Albania facilitated the inauguration of joint patrolling along the green and blue borders of Montenegro and Albania in Shkoder, Albania. In the beginning, joint patrols were performed once per week and after a couple of weeks, they became more frequent.

On 16 February, the Mission also facilitated a regional cross-border meeting between Montenegrin and Serbian Border Police delegations in Prijepolje, Serbia. The meeting was in line with the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC). The meeting focused on the revision of the *Draft Protocol on Joint Patrolling along the State Border between Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia* and on the *Draft Agreement on Procedures for Conducting Border Controls at the Joint Border Crossing Points*. The draft documents were reviewed completely, finalized and approved by both delegations and the OSCE representatives.

On 6 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania facilitated a meeting between a Montenegrin Border Police and Customs delegation and an Albanian Border Police and Customs delegation in Ulcinj, Montenegro. At the meeting delegations focused on: the implementation of existing agreements between Albania and Montenegro; bilateral co-operation at local level; customs co-operation – exchange of information, joint activities and problems encountered; problems and good practices at the Joint Border Crossing Points Muriqan/Sukobin; Skadar lake border surveillance and joint patrolling at green and blue border. Special attention was paid as well on the improvement of joint incident investigations and the exchange of information.

On 22-23 October, the Mission facilitated a joint patrols training for the Border Police Directorates from Montenegro and Serbia. The training was held on both sides of the border in Bijelo Pole (Montenegro) and Prijepole (Serbia). The first day of training (for seven border police managers) took place in Bijelo Pole, Montenegro. The second day took place in Prijepole, Serbia where 20 border police officers completed the programme. This training was the outcome of the Protocol on Joint Patrols between Montenegro and Serbia signed in March 2009.

Along with the enhancement of regional cross-border co-operation, an important element of the successful realization of the Border Police Programme is to upgrade the capacity of Canine – Police Dogs Unit (K9 Unit). Within the last two years, the Mission invested a lot of effort in upgrading the K9 Unit, including an Assessment and training courses for narcotics and explosives. Meetings with Border Police officials in 2009 showed, however, that 10 dogs from the Unit had not undergone any additional specialized or refreshment training or performance tests since 2007. Therefore, the OSCE conducted an expert's assessment of the dogs' performance from 24-25 February 2009 leading to the recommendation that further training for dogs was required in order to enhance the capacity of the K9 Unit.

Community Policing

In 2009, the Mission continued to support the Community Oriented Policing (COP) programme in Montenegro by assisting the Police Directorate in implementing the programme country-wide. 131 Community Policing Contact Officers were trained and actively involved in the implementation of the programme. The first training cycle of a "Community Oriented Course" was organized for 25 Community Policing Contact Officers from the Border Police. The officers received two weeks of "Community Policing" and "Problem Solving" training. Within the Border Police, the programme implementation started at the end of

February 2009 and was closely monitored and mentored by the Mission in co-operation with the Police Directorate.

In addition, the Mission's trainers delivered, as guest lecturers, one-day lectures on the topics of "illicit drug trafficking" and "community policing" in the premises of the Police Academy in Danilovgrad.

Within the framework of the COP, the Mission completed five cycles of two-day refresher training courses on Community Policing for serving Community Policing Contact Officers. The total number of contact officers who went through retraining was 100.

Within the framework of the COP, the Mission completed two cycles of a two-week training course on Community Policing for 15 border managers and 15 border contact police officers. The aim of this course was to familiarize border managers and community policing contact officers with the COP concept and its implementation in the three pilot locations. Through the course, Community Police Contact Officers were trained in day-to-day activities related to their work.

On 10-11 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the South-East Europe Police Chiefs Association (SEPCA) organized the 4th Regional Community Policing Forum on Practical Implementation of Community Policing. The aim of the event was to bring together distinguished Community Policing experts in the region in order to discuss the implementation of Community Policing projects in the countries of South-Eastern Europe. 24 experts from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, and from the OSCE Missions to Serbia and Montenegro and the SEPCA Secretariat participated in the forum.

In 2009, the Mission also facilitated the publishing of pocket-size Code of Police Ethics (5, 500 copies) to be distributed to all police officers working at the Montenegrin police. Furthermore, the Mission provided logistical and technical support for four Safety Action Campaigns (focussing on drug awareness, traffic safety, animal safety and anti-fireworks). In addition, a media campaign was organized which resulted in 171 news articles about community policing.

Throughout 2009, the Mission organized four one-day workshops on lessons learned in the implementation of the Community Policing Programme for the Border Police and the implementation of the Community Policing Programme in Montenegro in general. The event aimed at bringing together Community Policing Contact Officers, Community Policing managers and Commissioners in order to discuss, evaluate and exchange experiences gained during the programme implementation. The main conclusions drawn at these meetings were that: 1) The implementation of the programme was going very well due to properly selected human and material resources; 2) The population and local community needed to be involved actively in the implementation of the programme; 3) The defined goals were realistic and achievable; and 4) The existing gaps in the reporting and organization of the work as well as the use of IT equipment needed to be overcome.

Accountability

In 2009, the Mission continued with its efforts to support the Police Directorate in implementing an Accountability Programme in order to improve internal and external police accountability and to ensure that the police service is accountable, transparent and in line with democratic norms and values. The Mission focused on capacity-building of the Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) and the enhancement of the Internal Control Unit's (ICU) anti-corruption investigative capacities.

On 24-25 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the Police Internal Affairs Department (IAD) organized a two-day regional conference on the topic "Fight against Corruption within the Police". Participants were 27 experts from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Sweden and the OSCE Mission to Montenegro. The goal of the conference was to bring together the Internal Affairs departments' heads and experts in order to exchange professional experiences, share the problems they face in their daily work, to get to know each other in order to establish a professional network which would facilitate to communicate more easily in the future. The main topic for discussion was the investigation of corruption within the police: procedures, methodologies, good practices for investigating and reporting. Another goal of the conference was to enhance the process of exchanging information and best practices between the IADs from the police services in the region in order to improve their individual internal instruments for investigating and disclosing police corruption. This enhanced process of information exchange would also offer a platform for exchanging the experience of operational units, especially with respect to their methodological approaches to recording complaints of illegal and unprofessional conduct of police officers as well as their roles in the development of democratic standards.

Police Education and Development

In 2009, the Mission continued to support the Police Directorate and the Police Academy in the process of transforming the police educational system and establishing a self-sustainable Police Academy. The Mission's assistance resulted in the alteration of the outdated Academy curriculum.

In addition, the Mission put more emphasis on increasing the capacity of the Academy instructors. Through organizing courses and study visits to neighbouring Police Educational institutions, the operational knowledge of Police academy instructors was increased, enabling them to remain current on the latest operational developments in the education process.

The Mission organized a course on new concepts and approaches in adult learning for the teaching staff of the Police Academy. The Mission's promotion of the Field Training Officers Programme and the Training Development Course to prepare more police officers from the field to serve as instructors were of utmost importance for both simulation training and in-service training capacity building.

15 Border Police and Customs officers completed a course organized by the Mission in co-operation with the UNODC on drug search and detection. To increase the efficiency of the Montenegrin police service to fight against drug trafficking, 150 Border Police and Customs officers were equipped with skills and knowledge to identify drugs and drug trafficking routes. Training was also provided for 30 members of the Police Special Unit. Three members of the Unit who had been certified as instructors by the OSCE delivered the same course to the rest of the Intervention Unit.

In 2009, the Police Academy was still in the transformation phase of becoming a two-year Police College where some of the graduates will have the opportunity to continue their studies at the Criminalistics and Security Science Faculty within the Law Faculty in Podgorica. The agreement with the Law Faculty was reached and the Ministry of Education accepted the idea. The governmental decision was expected in 2010. This new opportunity for police officers to continue their under graduate and post graduate education will comply with the Bologna Process and will increase the level of education of the Montenegrin Police in the long term. In co-operation with the Police Academy, the OSCE organized a series of meetings with Slovenian counterparts. The purpose of the meetings was to exchange relevant documents and experiences.

The Mission also continued to support the capacity-building of the Police Directorate by organizing and funding a fourth round of the General English Language Course for 28 police officers. This long-term project aims at improving a general knowledge of the English language of the operational and managerial staff at the On-Call Centres, Border Police, Special Negotiation Team and Witness Protection Unit.

In addition, the OSCE organized a study visit to TADOC for a delegation from the Montenegrin Police Academy. The aim of the visit was to enable the Police Academy to sign a Protocol with TADOC on future mutual projects. The Turkish Police Academy offered to accept two Montenegrin police cadets to graduate from the Academy. These studies will last for 5 years including a 1-year language course. All the costs will be covered by the Turkish Police Academy.

The Mission also conducted a Training Needs Assessment for the Montenegrin Police. The aim of the TNA was to evaluate the outcome of conducted projects as well as to detect the training gaps, problems and future needs. The result of TNA will act as a road map for the Mission and the police to plan their future activities in a more effective way, aiming to prevent any duplication of activities. The TNA was conducted among 440 officers from the Criminal Investigation Department, Uniformed Police and Border Police. The report will be distributed to the Police Academy and Police Directorate.

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The OSCE Mission to Serbia

Background

The Law Enforcement Department (LED), the largest department of the Mission to Serbia, has a mission to advise and assist the Serbian institutions, primarily the Ministry of Interior (MoI), on police reform to institutionalize democratic, accountable, effective and efficient policing practices.

In 2009, the Department was comprised of 23 international and 24 national staff. It had seven international and eight national staff located in field locations: the OSCE Advanced Police Training Centre in Zemun, the Basic Police Training Centre in Sremska Kamenica (Vojvodina), and the OSCE Police Training Centre in Bujanovac (south of Serbia). In November 2009, the OSCE Police Training Centre in Bujanovac was closed, as its previous achievements were deemed sufficient to redeploy the LED's efforts to the national level.

As in previous years, the LED faced challenges in international staff recruitment. Meeting the demand for qualified seconded international staff in priority areas of police reform is critical to the Mission's ability to fulfil its commitments and to ensure the sustainability of investments made. In addition, the 2009 global financial crisis has affected donors' ability to meet the needs of police reform in Serbia. This has narrowed the LED's opportunities to mobilize extra-budgetary (ExB) contributions from varied sources, while ExBs still cover expenses of an important part of the Departments' activities.

2009 was characterized by increased communication between the Mission and the leadership of the MoI. The year also confirmed the trend of an increasing strategic level of co-operation focussing on policy and strategic advice to the MoI, while technical, project-based assistance has been decreasing.

On 7 September 2009, a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) defining seven priority areas for co-operation was signed between the Mission and the MoI, updating the MoU signed in 2004. The revised MoU reflects the results of a joint assessment of the progress achieved and new reform priorities. This renewed strategic platform for co-operation puts an end to three programmes/priority areas: Border Policing, War Crimes and Crime Scene Management/Forensics. Public Relations and Communication was defined as a new priority area. Police Accountability; the Fight against Organized Crime; Community Policing, Police Training and Development; and Strategic Planning and Development remained priority areas.

Accountability

In 2009, the Department's Accountability Programme continued to provide assistance and expert advice to the MoI to advance accountability and professional standards within the entire police service and strengthen the internal oversight structures. As in previous years, this programme proved to be one of the most challenging to implement, since the understanding of police accountability as a holistic concept is still relatively new to the police service. However, the MoI's political leadership has recently shown increased concern for police accountability.

The LED organized a seminar on "Policing and Human Rights" for police professionals from the Uniformed Police, Criminal Investigations Police and Internal Affairs Division (IAD) of the MoI. The seminar enhanced the professional competence of police personnel to adhere to all international human rights standards relevant to policing. Particular attention was given to the key concepts and principles of human rights, international human rights standards and instruments for human rights protection; principles of democratic policing; ethical and legal conduct of the police and non-discrimination in law enforcement as preconditions for the protection of human rights; the role of police command and management, as well as the rights of police officers themselves.

The LED organized a workshop on "Safer Detention and Handling of Persons in Police Custody" to help ensure that all staff working in police custody receive adequate training and possess the required competencies before tasks are assigned to them within the custody suite. The workshop advanced the professional capacities of custody officers and helped reinforce the fundamental safeguards secured for persons in police custody. It strengthened the participants' understanding of the requirements of protection against false allegations of ill-treatment for the custody suite personnel. It finally provided a platform for the MoI to develop the basic principles of future strategic and operational policies on custodial care.

The LED and the MoI IAD completed the implementation of the project "Strengthening Capacity of the Internal Affairs Regional Centres in Serbia" funded by the Norwegian Government. The IAD Regional Centres in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš and Kragujevac received IT, office and specialized operational equipment required for the proper handling, storing and safekeeping of confidential files and records of internal investigations. The project also provided vehicles to enhance the mobility of IAD regional investigative teams within their respective jurisdictions. The staff of IAD regional centres attended a basic surveillance training on special investigative techniques and the use of the operational equipment received. With this project, the IAD Regional Centres increased their capacity to gather intelligence and evidence, started to develop proactive methods of investigating crime and corruption within the service and acquired enhanced capacity to analyse trends in this domain.

Police Training and Education

The LED's support to the MoI in the field of police training and development has been crucial to developing a sustainable, effective and efficient system of police training within the overall police reform. In 2009, the focus in this priority shifted from basic to specialized police training while consolidating achievements in the field of basic training.

The process of reform in the Basic Police Training Centre (BPTC) in Sremska Kamenica continued throughout 2009 with extensive support of the Department. The first generation of graduates completed their "Police Field Training Programme" (practical probationary training), stood the final 'state' exam and became sworn police officers. The second generation started their basic training in the BPTC in March, whereas the third generation started in August 2009. The LED supported the BPTC to launch co-operation with the Police School in Szeged, Hungary and with the Budapest International Law Enforcement Academy. The Co-operation with Szeged Police School resulted in a joint Serbian-Hungarian application to the European Commission for the IPA-funded Cross Border Co-operation project on e-learning about the Schengen rules and regulations.

The LED supported several cycles of training for Police Field Training Officers (PFTO's) and PFTO Co-ordinators: the total number of trained PFTO's was 331. As a recognition of the Co-ordinators' invaluable contribution to the integration of new basic training graduates into practical police operations, the Department hosted a two-day seminar for all PFTO's and PFTO Co-ordinators from across the country. The seminar improved the communication among participants as pillars of the integration of newly trained graduates, and enabled them to identify joint activities to tackle the challenges they encounter in their work.

The process of revision of the "Trainer Development Programme", launched in 2008, continued and was expected to be completed in early 2010, after which this Programme will be handed over to the MoI.³ The working group on the revision of the Programme identified a requirement for new training courses in Management of Training.

The LED facilitated a Trainer Development Course in Bujanovac and Medvedja (south Serbia) to increase the training capacities of the police in this part of the country. The Department's training site in Bujanovac, which mainly supported in-service police training, closed in November 2009, which is in line with the Department's strategy and the MoI's needs to shift support in the area of in-service training from local to national level.

The LED organized a study trip for MoI senior managers to the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia and to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, USA. Through the observation of a complex, well-structured and centrally managed system of specialized police training, the participants familiarised themselves with an efficient model of training needs identification and courses development. Most importantly, the participants' sensitivity was heightened with respect to the requirements of the future reform of specialized police training in Serbia. The visit further enhanced co-operation between the Department and the Ministry's top management

Organized Crime

2009 saw the introduction of an increasingly taken strategic approach to the fight against organized crime in the MoI. The LED contributed to this change through continuous awareness raising and capacity building, technical assistance, expert and methodological advice. The MoI was able to reap the benefits of this support, and to build consensus

³ The Trainer Development Programme consists of three components: Trainer Development Course (6 week generic training-of-trainers course), Curriculum Development Course, Training Evaluation Course and Advanced Trainer Development Course. The whole package is a long-term programme for creating internal capacity for delivering modernised basic, specialised and in-service training.

internally and among state authorities to embed strategic planning into anti-organized crime practices. This progressive change of methodology should enable the Serbian police and other relevant actors to fight organized crime more efficiently and comprehensively. The *National Strategy for the Fight against Organised Crime in Serbia* and the corresponding *National Action Plan* constituted both a platform to introduce this approach, and a good illustration of this commitment. Consecutively, in 2010, the main task of the LED in this area will be to support the implementation of the Mol efforts in this area.

The LED, in co-ordination with the Rule of Law Department of the Mission, provided input, expert advice and comments to the inter-agency Working Group drafting the *National Strategy for the Fight against Organized Crime in Serbia*.⁴ The National Strategy, adopted in early April, is one of the Serbian Government's documents that proved crucial to recent progress in the area of European integration, including the lifting of the Schengen visa regime for Serbian citizens. Following the adoption of this National Strategy the LED strongly supported the Working Group in drafting the corresponding *National Action Plan* for the Implementation of the National Strategy, which was adopted by the Serbian Government in October 2009. Alongside with expert advice and assistance to facilitators of this process, the LED provided capacity-building to a core group of skilful senior managers in charge of combating organized crime, including several training sessions and study visits on strategic planning in the context of policing.

The LED, in co-ordination with the SPMU, facilitated a malware training for cyber crime investigators from Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). In addition to augmenting capacity in fighting cyber crime, the training also strengthened regional co-operation among practitioners in this challenging and ever-evolving policing area.

The LED also supported regional co-operation among law enforcement services by facilitating the visit of a group of the BiH State Investigation and Protection Agency's Covert Surveillance Officers to the Mol Surveillance Department, as well as the participation of the Serbian Mol to international conferences, which were directly relevant to the implementation of anti-organized crime strategic priorities.

The Ministry's efforts to design and implement anti-drugs measures were supported with a Logical Framework Approach Workshop for police and Mol staff specialized in fighting drugs. This workshop resulted in the identification of obstacles in the fight against drugs, the lay out of a common perspective on fighting drugs, and proposals for solutions such as the establishment of a national office for addressing drug-related problems. The participants also acquired an understanding of and interest in planning methodologies. The newly adopted *2009-2013 Strategy to fight Drugs in the Republic of Serbia* reflects these conclusions, as it highlights international co-operation and the establishment of a National Commission for Drugs.

Forensics and Crime Scene Management

The Department reached its main goals in this priority area, defined under the previous MoU. The Mol now possesses three equipped forensics laboratories and crime scene investigation capacities, and has strengthened international networking in these areas. Following these achievements, the Crime Scene Forensic Programme was closed at the end of 2009.

⁴ The Working Group comprised representatives of various Governmental Agencies such as the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Finance, Tax Administration, Customs, Security Intelligence Agency, Military Security Agency etc.

In August 2009, the LED and the MoI completed the Norwegian-funded project “Strengthening Capacity of the National Criminal Technical Centre (NCTC) in Belgrade to Conduct Crime Scene and Forensic Investigations”. This marked a milestone in the process of enabling Serbia's forensics laboratories to conduct their work at national and regional levels in accordance with international standards. The staff of the forensic laboratories in Belgrade, Nis and Novi Sad, successfully covered the whole territory of Serbia.

Following a successful assessment visit by representatives of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI), supported by the LED, the NCTC received ENFSI membership in May 2009. This event illustrated Serbia's adherence to European standards in this area and the fulfilment of a major success indicator. With LED's support, the Centre's staff attended three ENFSI meetings in 2009: ENFSI Drug Group meeting in Athens, Fire and Explosions working group meeting in Dublin and Crime Scene Investigation conference in Antalya, Turkey.

War Crimes

Throughout 2009, the LED continued to assist the Serbian police, specifically the War Crimes Investigation Service (WCIS), to increase capacities to investigate violations of international humanitarian law. Following these achievements, the War Crimes Programme was closed at the end of 2009. The progress accomplished enabled the LED in agreement with the MoI, to widen its focus from war crimes investigations to overall analytical capacity.

The WCIS officers, supported by the LED, attended the 1st INTERPOL International Training Course on War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and Genocide, and the Fourth International Expert Meeting on Genocide, War Crimes, and Crimes against Humanity, both in Oslo, Norway in May 2009. The group was comprised of representatives of the WCIS, the Special Court Chamber for War Crimes and the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office.

In co-ordination with the Rule of Law and Human Rights Department of the Mission, WCIS analytic officers and War Crimes Prosecutors benefitted from an ICTY training on the analytical software ZyFind taking place in The Hague, Netherlands. They developed their practical knowledge of complex searches in the ICTY database, which will greatly benefit the processing of ICTY cases transferred to domestic authorities, particularly after ICTY closes. The LED and the MoI proposed a structured document management system to support the WCIS' analytical capacities, which will require further support in the near future.

Regional co-operation and the establishment of a strong network of regional contacts are considered key elements for reconciliation and restoration of links among professionals investigating war crimes. The once fragile communication channel between the MoI and the UNMIK, initiated in 2007 by the LED, was fully endorsed at a joint meeting held in Nis, Serbia, in October 2009. The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the MoI representatives now have uninterrupted communication and regular meetings on specific war crimes investigations, which no longer require LED support.

To conclude 2009, the LED facilitated a visit to BiH for representatives of the MoI, the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office and the War Crimes Court. They met their counterparts of the International Commission on Missing Persons, the Republika Srpska War Crimes Investigation Unit and the BiH State War Crimes Court and Prosecution to clarify the obstacles they encounter in determining their jurisdiction over war crimes cases. This visit contributed to stronger inter-agency relations among the war crimes police investigators, prosecution and investigative judges.

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 to provide advice on the implementation of the national Integrated Border Management (IBM) Strategy. In view of the progress accomplished and of new priorities jointly identified with the MoI, the Border Policing Programme will close during 2010

The LED provided advice on the organizational structure in the Border Police Directorate to bring it in line with the European standards. In this regard, in order to increase the capacity of the Serbian Border Police Service to conduct efficient and expeditious borders check,⁵ the Department stressed the necessity of equipping the Border Police with a *Practical Handbook*.

The LED organized specialized basic training for border police and customs officers on the identification of counterfeited documents and stolen vehicles, as well as on the use of Docubox⁶ at various border crossing points. Since 2006, more than 350 police officers were trained in this field. National experts from the MoI's Border Police Directorate and from the National Criminal Technical Centre conducted the training. The Border Police Directorate, the Customs administration and the LED then delivered follow-up advanced workshops to 25 participants from the MoI and the Customs administration.

To assist Serbian border authorities in implementing inter-agency co-operation the LED supported the establishment of an IBM Co-ordination Body, a mechanism to design and implement a plan of cooperation among the various IBM Services. The Co-ordination Body performs analysis of border policing challenges and proposes appropriate responses. A *General Agreement on Cooperation* between Serbian border authorities was signed in February 2009.

The LED supported the participation of two senior Serbian Border Police officers in the "National Border Management Strategies Workshop" and the "Border Control-Travel Document Security and Profiling Course", which took place at the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe.

Community Policing

During 2009, the LED continued assisting the MoI to establish and develop a community policing approach that suits Serbia's cultural, social and political context.

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

In 2009, the LED continued to expand the development of the Municipal Safety Councils (MSCs) concept throughout Serbia. This was in keeping with the initiative from 2008, whereby this concept was introduced to key local stakeholders during two seminars. In 2009, four additional seminars were held. The LED further assisted local stakeholders in the development of a comprehensive project to support interested municipalities with the establishment of MSCs.

An important aspect of community policing is the enhancement of communication between the media and the police. In the last quarter of 2008, the LED took part in the Novi Sad School of Journalism's Handshake project. In 2009, the completion of this project contributed

⁵ This need was highlighted in the 2009 European Commission's Assessment Report regarding the Visa Liberalisation Process.

⁶ Device for document check at a border crossing.

to the creation of a grass root advocacy pool of local media from several municipalities. Local journalists have improved their skills in reporting on local safety issues, thus enhancing communication with the local police.

In order to improve communication and greater accessibility of the police service, the LED provided three training seminars to the 27 police districts of Serbia. The first seminar involved the districts' spokespersons, followed by the police chiefs. An additional training for the spokespersons and police chiefs is projected for 2010 to support the implementation of the pending MoI communication strategy.⁷

The *Serbian National Strategy for EU Accession* specifically recommends the development of the community policing concept. Key to fulfilling this recommendation is the creation and implementation of the *National Community Policing Plan*. In line with the new MoU, which requires the LED to advise and assist regarding the national plan and the subsequent implementation plan, the LED regularly communicated with the MoI towards this endeavour.

Strategic Planning and Development

During 2009, the LED continued advising and assisting the MoI to increase and more efficiently apply strategic planning and strategic management. Co-operation concentrated on senior and mid-level management, primarily from the MoI Cabinet, Bureau for Strategic Planning, Analytics Directorate, Department for Human Resources, Bureau for Public Relations and Media, and Organized Crime Directorate. The understanding of, and internal demand for strategic planning and strategic management visibly increased among middle and top levels of the MoI, with the Minister emphasizing the need to intensify these practices. This has contributed to the development of several sector strategies such as the *Strategy for Combating Organized Crime* and the *MoI Communication Strategy*.

In May 2009, under the project "Enhancing Core Capacities for Strategic Planning and Management in the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia" funded by the Finnish government, a joint expert team conducted an evaluation of the MoI's strategic planning and management practices, a premiere in this Ministry. The results of the evaluation identified strengths and weaknesses of tasks management, internal communication practices, decision-making and policy-making processes. The evaluation provided a tool for both the Ministry and the Department to identify needs for capacity-building of the MoI's managers and leaders. It will enable the MoI and the LED to jointly analyse and bridge the gaps between the Ministry's management procedures and practices and international and European standards. In line with the findings of the evaluation and under the same project, the LED continued strengthening the capacity and internal recognition of the MoI strategic planning and senior management structures. Strategic planners and managers from the Bureau for Strategic Planning and key organizational units of the MoI, received an internationally certified training on strategic planning and management.

In 2009, the LED and the MoI jointly paved the way for future human resources management reform. Under a project financed by the Norwegian Government, they designed the layout of an in-depth evaluation of the MoI human resources management procedures and practices against EU and international standards, to be performed in 2010. The LED supported and co-ordinated the assessment of the existing document and business process management system in the MoI.

A project to develop the capacities of the civil society to conduct research and advocacy on police reform that started in 2008, reached its second phase. This project, co-funded by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) as well as the

⁷ See below *Public Relations and Communication*.

Hungarian, Dutch and Norwegian Governments, has contributed to empowering civil society to meaningfully influence the future of the Serbian police and the relationships between the police and the citizens. As the capacity of selected non- governmental organizations (NGOs) to conduct research and gain access to MoI officials visibly increased, and as the results of NGO research were largely publicised, the project now focuses on advocacy skills of civil society.

Public Relations and Communication

Within the new priority area of Public Relations and Communication, defined in the updated MoU, the LED has dramatically increased its co-operation with the MoI's Bureau in charge of public information and relations with the public. The strong demand for change in an area characterized so far by restrictive procedures and practices indicated enhanced co-operation in 2010.

In 2009, the LED facilitated and supported, with the mobilization of several experts, the design of the MoI internal and external communication strategy. This strategy, the first of its kind in the MoI, was debated and drafted by all key Ministry stakeholders. This initiative of the Bureau for Public Relations and Media strongly contributed to promote a culture of transparency and a dialogue with the public and with employees. In 2010, the LED will support the drafting of the corresponding action plans, and the implementation of the strategy.

The MoI spokespersons and their police chiefs from across Serbia attended a series of workshops facilitated by the LED and the Media Department of the Mission. The participants were updated on the new, increasingly open and proactive public communication guidelines of the MoI. The workshops also provided them with the rare opportunity to jointly define their respective needs, expectations, interaction and daily functions in the area of public information. These workshops have greatly contributed to laying the ground for rapid implementation of the Communication Strategy in 2010.

The LED, in co-operation with the MoI, commissioned a follow- up public perception survey on the police and police reform, thus encouraging the MoI to routinely take the pulse of the public's opinion and needs.⁸ The results of the survey showed a clear demand for more service delivery, proximity, transparency and accountability from their police. The publication of the results by the MoI is a clear signal to the citizens that political will exists to accelerate police reform and meet public demand.

Transversal - Gender Issues

Within the initiative to set up a regional Women Police Officer's Network (WPON) under the auspices of the Southeast Europe Police Chief Association (SEPCA), the LED, in co-operation with SEPCA, ODIHR and the SPMU, supported in July the 2nd meeting of the related Expert Group Meeting. This Expert Group consists of women police officers from the Interior Ministries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina/Federation, Bosnia and Herzegovina/Republic of Srpska and Serbia. The acting President of the International Association of Women Police (IAWP) gave a presentation in support of creating the WPON. In consultation with the Expert Group, the LED supported the Serbian MoI representative to conduct a regional survey on the status of women police officers in some countries represented in SEPCA. The report on the survey, the first of its kind covering this region, proposes recommendations on the improvement of women police officers' status. Its publication was foreseen in early 2010.

⁸ In 2008, the LED in cooperation with the MoI had inaugurated this practice with the first public perception survey on the police in Serbia since 2002.

The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

Background

The Police Development Department (PDD) was created in 2001 as a unit of police advisers originally mandated to facilitate the re-deployment of the national police service to the former crisis areas⁹. Following completion of this task, since 2003, the PDD has been assisting the host country in reforming the police service with a view to bringing it up to democratic policing international standards and practices¹⁰. In 2009, the PDD worked on outstanding issues mainly related to Annex C, Paragraph 5.3 of the *OHRID Framework Agreement*. This included assistance in establishing a professional training system and technical assistance to police reform related to the implementation of the *Law on Internal Affairs* adopted in 2009 and more specifically the decentralization process envisaged by the Law.

Building on the foundations set in previous years and drawing on the Mission's mandate in the field of policing, the work of the PDD continued to focus on capacity-building and community policing-related activities, with additional emphasis on the further professionalization of the police service in the country.

Throughout the year, focus was maintained on supporting the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) in furthering police-public partnerships through institutionalizing community policing practices and fostering the integration of ethnic minorities, women and vulnerable groups within the police and society. Assistance and training programmes focusing on capacity-building were provided to advance the professionalization of the police service and the development of a sustainable human resources management structure. In line with the Mission's ongoing focus on the fight against organized crime, anti-trafficking initiatives and border policing, activities were designed to support the MoIA in combating these types of crime.

Overall, 2009 was a year of steady progress in the implementation of the democratic policing benchmarks set in line with the country's European Union's aspirations and commitments. Decisive impetus to the overall police reform process gave the passage of the *Law on Internal Affairs* in July 2009, a framework law that governs the organization and competencies of the MoIA and promotes development of a modern human resources management system. The new Law goes some way towards correcting observed deficiencies in the past and introduces the core principles of democratic policing such as transparency, consistency, accountability and professionalism. In a move to support the governmental efforts to implement the new legislative framework, the PDD engaged in a co-ordinated effort of the International Community, and, together with the USA-ICITAP, the European Commission's Police Development Assistance Project (PDPA), formed a working group tasked to monitor and evaluate the actual implementation of the Law. The work of the group resulted in the development of a plan of activities for effective implementation of the secondary legislation deriving from the *Law on Internal Affairs*.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Mission and the MoIA in August 2009, laid the ground for further PDD involvement in the field of community policing and training at a decentralized level. By providing a specific framework of co-operation, the MoU complements ongoing technical assistance to the MoIA and foresees the deployment of

⁹ In line with the provisions set forth by the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA) the PDD assisted in training and in recruiting 1,000 new cadets from communities not in the majority in the population, in accordance with Annex C, Article 5.2.

¹⁰ Further to the signing of the OFA and responding to the provisions set forth by Annex C Article 5.3, the Mission and the Host Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) outlining the specific tasks for achieving the OFA's requests in the field of police reform, including training and other technical and expert assistance. The Annex 1 of the MoU specifically provides for the Mission's support in the form of police training delivery and promoting community-oriented policing practices.

OSCE's detached police advisers (co-locators) to regional organizational units to work with police inspectors of prevention and training co-ordinators. The document opens broad perspectives for continuous co-operation between the OSCE and the MoIA and serves as a platform for a wide range of mutual activities. Work to ensure full implementation of the commitments signed by both parties will continue during 2010.

Throughout 2009, the PDD continued promoting the objectives of a modern and democratic police service in the host country, focusing on the following five priorities:¹¹

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

In 2009, the PDD engaged 27 international and 28 national staff members to assist in developing and implementing eight relevant projects, and other activities aimed at supporting its programmatic goals.

Police Training

Overall, 433 police officers were trained in courses organized or otherwise supported by the PDD in 2009.

In the field of police training, assistance was provided to help establish new vocational police training structures and processes. In line with the country's priorities to fight organized crime, the PDD assisted in the delivery of training and in developing and implementing curricula for specialized courses in the fields of organized crime, anti-trafficking and drugs. Upon the MoIA's request, the PDD delivered specialized training on crime scene investigations, management, judgemental use of force, and election security.

To boost local capacity and sustainability of the MoIA's in-service training structures, the PDD started a sustained coaching and mentoring strategy to guide and assist the newly-institutionalized training co-ordinators at their work places while delivering in-house police training. The provision of technical and logistical support continued to further support the effective build-up of the national network of police trainers. To this end, a comprehensive trainer development programme was developed and a series of 'training of trainers' and curriculum development courses were delivered.

Training support to further strengthen MoIA's capacity in establishing an in-service training structure.

The PDD delivered a series of "Management Training" and "Leadership Development" courses for first-line and mid-level managers. 23 newly appointed commanders of police stations from across the country and 55 first-line and mid-level managers from the Sector for

¹¹ Source: Doc. In, *2009 Programme Outline, Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje – Police Development*.

Border Affairs and Migration were trained under the management skills development programme. The heads of the MoIA's regional prevention units were also trained under this programme.

A multi-phased comprehensive Trainer Development Programme encompassed the delivery of a three-week Training of Trainers (ToT) course, and a one-week Training Needs Analysis and Evaluation course for 15 regional training co-ordinators. The PDD also organized a study trip to the Netherlands and the Dutch Police Academy for four selected national police trainers. In conclusion of the programme, a three-week course on curriculum design was delivered to the same group of four national police trainers.

The PDD organized a ToT course on "Conflict Management and Conflict Reduction" for 27 members of the national police. Eight newly-assigned police training co-ordinators and other selected police members were introduced to the specifics of communication and conflict management in a law enforcement environment. It is envisaged that participants will cascade the same training countrywide to more than 5,000 police officers and police managerial staff who will play a key role not only in building sustainable confidence between the citizens and the police, but also in effective conflict prevention.

A one-week training course in basic curriculum design was conducted for 13 regional police training co-ordinators. The course provided a general overview of the curriculum development process and addressed practical curriculum design skills.

Training support to further strengthen MoIA's capacity in prevention and detection of organized crime

The PDD delivered two one-week courses on "Organized Crime Investigative Interviewing Techniques" to 22 participants from the MoIA's Organized Crime Department. The course aimed at strengthening the capacities of the national police to conduct professional interviews with witnesses and suspects. By focusing on intensive and practical exercises the programme drew on some of the most advanced techniques in investigative interviewing to contribute to effective countering of all types of organized crime.

The PDD facilitated a total of five week-long courses to help strengthen the capacity of the national police in conducting professional interviews with witnesses and suspects. A three-day workshop was also organized to brief a group of eight national police trainers previously trained by the OSCE on main facets of curriculum development and other training skills in the area of investigative interviewing techniques. These trainers have cascaded the training to 70 police officers from the MoIA's Sector for Internal Affairs in Skopje.

A five-day advanced training course on "Organized Crime Investigation Techniques" designed to help strengthen the capacity of the national police to conduct professional investigations of all types of organized crime was delivered to 12 senior managers from the MoIA's Organized Crime Department. The training was delivered by experts from the General Directorate of the Turkish National Police. The training course covered the latest European strategies and techniques.

Ten members from the MoIA's Organized Crime Department participated in a study visit to the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) in Ankara to receive a five-day training on international joint operations and controlled delivery in the area of illegal drug trafficking. Participants also visited the Counter-Drug Department in Ankara and Istanbul. The visit was facilitated by the PDD and the General Directorate of the Turkish National Police.

Under the PDD-designed programme to help combat international car theft and cross-border organized crime, a week-long training was organized for 22 members of the national police,

border police and the custom administration. Under the same project, a ToT course was delivered to 12 participants to enable them to later on cascade the obtained knowledge to their fellow colleagues. The project also included a study visit to Germany for seven selected participants. In conclusion of the training programme, the PDD assisted participants in developing the national curriculum on detection of stolen vehicles. The seven-month project was implemented with the support of the Austrian and German Ministries of the Interior.

Other Police Training Activities and Donations

12 national police trainers underwent a two-week ToT course on Judgemental Use of Force, which the PDD organized in co-operation with the MoIA. The trainees are envisaged to cascade later on the same training to their fellow colleagues of the Special Police Unit (SPU), the Rapid Deployment Unit (RDU) and the Training and Support Police Unit (TSPU). Through practical exercises and the use of virtual shooting simulator the course aimed at enhancing participants' tactical approach and at promoting a safe environment in the daily police work. Upon the completion of the training, the Laser Shot equipment was donated to the above-mentioned units to facilitate continuous learning and skills development.

The curriculum on First Responders to Crime Scene Training was developed to enhance the capacity of the MoIA's forensic units and raise officers' awareness on preservation of crime scene and evidence. With the assistance of the PDD, 12 previously trained local instructors from the forensic unit developed comprehensive training materials for first responders to crime scenes. The PDD will also facilitate the delivery, by local trainers, of countrywide trainings targeting first responders to crime scene.

Prior to the March Presidential and Municipal Elections, the PDD, in co-operation with the MoIA and the European Commission Police Development Assistance Project Group, organized a one-day refresher training course on Election Security. The course was attended by 80 police officers, previously trained by the OSCE. The aim was to refresh the trainers' knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of the police in the election period, and of the Election Code. The countrywide cascading of the course to all police officers was monitored by PDD representatives.

A two-week ToT course on First Aid Training was delivered to 12 members of the MoIA's Sector for Border Affairs and Migration. The course followed a customized curriculum, designed by the PDD, which has been incorporated into the annual in-service training programme of the national border police.

Responding to the needs of the Border Police, the MoIA's Organized Crime Department and relevant training structures within the MoIA, the PDD donated First Aid training equipment and IT equipment to the MoIA. Basic tools intended to enable continuous in-house police training were also provided to the eight regional training centres within the MoIA. A complete set of Laser Shot Simulator and accompanying equipment was donated to the Police Training Centre to facilitate delivery of judgmental use of force trainings in safe learning environment.

Community Policing

In 2009, the PDD continued its work in building police-public partnerships, with considerable progress being noted in the institutionalization of the community policing practices in the country. With the Mission's support, the authorities have succeeded in establishing within the police ranks a permanent position of Inspectors of Prevention¹² tasked to improve the partnership between local citizens and the police. Moreover, the latest changes in the MoIA's

¹² The Mission has assisted the training of the newly appointed officers entrusted exclusively with Community Policing responsibilities.

internal legislative framework provided for the creation of a new position - Officers of Prevention - tasked to help institutionalize the community policing concept throughout the country and to further support the decentralisation process. These officers will be deployed to each police station countrywide and will be working jointly with the Inspectors of Prevention as part of the newly institutionalized Police Prevention Units. The PDD provided capacity-building training courses for these new officers thus enabling them to contribute to building partnerships with the citizens at the local level and enhancing trust and confidence in the police service.

The implementation of the Local Prevention Council (LPC) project, launched in early 2008, saw further improvement. In 2009, 77 out of the 84 municipalities in the country have successfully established the LPC mechanism in their community structures.

Efforts to consolidate the functioning of Citizens Advisory Groups (CAG) countrywide continued. In 2009, the PDD attended a total of 50 CAG meetings. Advances were made in the use of the CAG mechanism to address a wider range of community concerns including fire prevention, drug awareness, sport and youth violence, traffic safety and domestic violence. Noteworthy was the local police initiative to independently undertake awareness campaigns tailored to further promote the CAG concept in their local area. National police counterparts working in the field of prevention were regularly consulted to ensure that stalled CAG practice was restored and problems of specifically vulnerable groups were adequately addressed.

With the aim to encourage local ownership of activities in the field of community policing the PDD provided financial, technical and logistical support to a number of projects and activities, including initiatives targeting youngsters and women.

14 MoIA supervisory staff, including the heads of the newly-created prevention units underwent an intensive five-day course to enhance their managerial skills. The training was delivered by an international expert following a customized curriculum developed by the PDD that covered topics on the latest management models and techniques. The course was a continuation of the Mission's efforts to support the establishment of the police prevention structures and to further sustain community policing practices in the country. Since 2007, the Mission has organized and delivered a number of similar courses to all supervisory staff within the police prevention structures.

The PDD designed a four-month project on "Police Moving Towards Transparency" in support of the overall police reform in the country, in particular to promote the principles of openness and transparency of the police service. It included a public awareness campaign with information on human and minority rights aiming to inform the public on mechanisms to report inappropriate police actions, especially during the election campaign period. The project was implemented in co-operation with the National Ombudsman Institution.

In order to deepen the sustainability of the newly-institutionalized police prevention structures and to further enhance conflict prevention capacity among mid-level police management staff, the PDD organized a one-day conference on conflict prevention. Participants included mid-level and upper management officials of the MoIA. In addition to reviewing modern conflict management techniques, participants discussed the roles and responsibilities of the police prevention structures and ways to ensure actual implementation of community policing concepts in the field. Participants also received a PDD-sponsored guidebook with real-life scenarios and methods of effective conflict prevention.

131 police officers and inspectors working in the field of prevention underwent a week-long course in community policing as part of a PDD-supported effort extended over three months. The course was designed to enable the newly assigned police officers of prevention to effectively address community problems and to help them adopt their new roles. The training

programme explored topics such as: basic principles of community policing, confidence building, conflict resolution and mediation, media and police relations, communication, as well as policing in a multi-ethnic environment.

To further sustain the institutionalization of the community policing concept in the country, and to advance the existing community policing tools, the PDD conducted a new capacity-building training for members of CAGs and LPCs. In a series of one-day awareness-raising workshops held in each of the eight Sectors for Internal Affairs, over 700 citizens, local self-government officials and police members were briefed on topics such as problem-solving models, police reform, police decentralization and the role of the citizens in the community.

The PDD, in co-operation with the Police, the Ombudsman and the Public Prosecutor's Office conducted a series of workshops aimed to sensitize future teachers and selected Roma community members on issues such as child abuse, drug addiction, domestic violence and juvenile delinquency. The effort aimed at bringing the concept of democratic policing closer to the Roma community and to sensitize its members on basic citizens' rights. More than 500 participants took part in the workshops that were held countrywide in municipalities with a large Roma population.

The PDD also organized a study visit to Ljubljana, Slovenia for a group of 14 MoIA supervisory staff, including the heads of police prevention units. The visitors were provided with an insight into the Slovenian community policing model and international best practices. The same group of participants had previously undergone an intensive five-day management course sponsored by PDD.

Finally, the PDD organized a one-day gender awareness raising workshop for a group of 18 members of the MoIA, including the heads of police prevention units and inspectors of prevention. The training aimed at increasing the capacity of the police to prevent and combat gender-based violence. Participants were briefed on how to take a gender-sensitive approach in dealing with cases of domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking.

Border Policing and Management

In 2009, the Mission expanded its support of the host country's border security and management agencies. In the second half of the year, the PDD benefited from the activities of the Senior Border Adviser, a position established to provide extensive support to the MoIA at operational and strategic level in building its border policing capacities. In this regard, advice on border management and technical improvements was provided continuously to the Regional Centres and the Management of the Border Police.

Co-operation with other Missions and Partner Organizations

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

Co-operation with other OSCE Executive Structures

In May, the PDD hosted a study visit by a THB expert from the OSCE SPMU aiming to identify training needs of the national police to effectively combat human trafficking. Special focus was devoted to children as victims of human trafficking.

In August, the PDD hosted a delegation of the OSCE Mission in Serbia. The visit was triggered by a recently published EU Report on Visa Liberalization for Western Balkan

countries and aimed at sharing experiences and best practices in basic border management principles and methods.

In October, the PDD paid a working visit to the OSCE Mission in Kosovo to share experience and obtain best practices in the fight against organized crime. Surveillance techniques and relevant training courses for the organized crime and anti-terrorism units were discussed with the OMIK counterparts.

In late October, representatives of the PDD and the MoIA attended the SPMU-sponsored Annual Police Experts Meeting on Hate Crimes and Effective Law Enforcement Co-operation (see Chapter 2).

In November, an advisory field visit from the Gender Section in the Secretariat was hosted to advise and assist the PDD and the MoIA in mainstreaming a gender perspective into their programmes. An action plan with recommendations to be implemented in the gender area has been developed as a result of the visit.

In November, the PDD, along with three MoIA members, attended the SPMU-supported Workshop on Enhancing Comprehensive Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking in South-East Europe in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The event hosted 50 participants from international organizations and countries from South-Eastern Europe.

Co-operation with NGOs and International Organisations

Regular co-ordination meetings with representatives of the EU's Police Development Assistance Project, the EC and the US Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) were held at both strategic and operational levels. Essential international support was provided in the delivery of the Election Security Training as well as in coordinating other training activities.

Particular co-operation was established with the Turkish National Police and its Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime department as well as with the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) to provide support to the MoIA in the area of Crime Intelligence Analysis and Counter Surveillance Techniques.

The PDD also facilitated the visit of a high-level delegation of Tajikistan to the host country. The aim of was to share experiences in the area of combating human trafficking.

Upon the initiative of the Southeast European Police Chiefs Association (SEPCA) and with the aim to promote the implementation of gender equality and democratic principles in policing, the PDD assisted the MoIA in conducting a survey on the status and the role of women in the police service. In this line, the PDD also initiated efforts in raising awareness on gender-related issues at the MoIA. A positive step forward has been the MoIA's decision to recognize the issue and set up a Gender Office under its Human Resources Department.

Extensive participation was also ensured at international forums, summits and workshops to promote the host country's achievements in the area of border management and democratic policing. These events included: the meeting of National Focal Points on Border Security and Management organized by the OSCE CPC in Vienna in November 2009; the 16th Annual Meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium in June 2009; several workshops on migration and asylum, management of visa systems and labor immigration organized by the "Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative" (MARRI); and the Coordination Conference for the Establishment of the Multi-Annual Regional Strategy on Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) organized by the Regional Cooperation Council in December 2009 in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Finally, co-operation was established with local Roma NGOs as partners in raising awareness of concerns that are of interest for this community.

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EASTERN EUROPE

The OSCE Office in Minsk

Background

The Office came into existence on 1 January 2003. In 2009, police-related activities were conducted by one international staff member within the frame of the Programme on Institution Building and Consolidating the Rule of Law.

Promotion of the Principles of Democratic Policing

On 16-17 September 2009, a regional workshop on “Democratic Policing: Police Powers and Oversight Mechanisms” took place in Minsk. Police experts, prosecutors and NGO representatives from some twenty countries participated in the workshop which was jointly organized by the OSCE SPMU, the OSCE Office in Minsk and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Belarus (see Chapter 2).

Border-related Issues

Between April 2008 and February 2009, the OSCE Office in Minsk, in co-operation with the State Border Committee (SBC) of the Republic of Belarus, jointly implemented a project on the ‘Development of System for Recording and Analysis of Illegal Activities across the State Border of the Republic of Belarus’ which provided technical assistance to the risk analysis units of the Border Guard Service of the State Border Guard Committee and raised the professional level of Belarusian border guards.

The ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Minsk, organized a conference in Minsk on biometric applications in electronic machine readable travel documents and issuance systems for Belarusian travel document security officials (see also chapter 3).

In 2009 representatives of the OS/Borders Team visited Belarus and met with the State Border Guard Committee (SBGC) to discuss SBGC ideas for new projects. The SBGC then submitted their request for technical assistance to the OSCE Office in Minsk.

By the end of 2009, five projects were developed by the OSCE Office in Minsk in co-operation with the OS/Borders Team. These projects were at an advanced stage of development and included:

1. Development of a psychological support service within the SBGC (Office in Minsk UB);
2. Establishment and development of a risk analysis system within the SBGC (Follow up of original 2008/9 project) (ExB);
3. Personnel training system reform and development (ExB);
4. Public relations system development (ExB);
5. Assistance in training representatives of the aviation department of the SBGC (ExB)

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The OSCE Mission to Moldova

Background

The Mission's involvement with the police service in Moldova continued in 2009, including the assistance and advice being provided in relation to amendments on the policing of public assemblies, the development of police reform, the participation of police and Ministry of Interior officials in outside events, and within the frame of the Mission's Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme.

Progress on police reform was disrupted by the situation which developed after the elections in April 2009 and subsequent police actions against demonstrators which raised questions about commitments to reforms.

Support to Transdnistria conflict settlement

On 8-9 November, the Mission held an expert level seminar on Law Enforcement Co-operation in Vadu-lui-Voda and Tiraspol. The seminar was attended by representatives of the Moldovan police and Transdnistrian militia with the participation of the OSCE SPMU and other international experts on law enforcement. The aim of the seminar was to promote dialogue and co-operation between the law enforcement bodies of both parties as part of a wider effort to build confidence and security between them. The Mission will continue to assist the two parties in this matter.

Policing Public Assemblies

During 2009, the Mission continued to support civil society monitoring of the policing of assemblies in Moldova following changes in the law instituted in 2008. In November and December, the Mission, with funding from the German Government, organized a series of workshops on policing assemblies for middle and high ranking police officers.

Support to Police Reform and Capacity Building

Projects related to the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which were intended to be implemented by a local NGO, which the Mission had planned to support, were suspended following the disturbances which occurred on 7 April 2009 in the wake of the parliamentary elections on 5 April 2009.

The new Minister of Internal Affairs who was appointed following the repeat elections which took place on 29 July stressed his commitment to reform and in November requested OSCE assistance with the development of community policing. The SPMU has confirmed its willingness to assist with this and will carry out an assessment visit in 2010.

In November, the Mission organized a series of seminars for police investigation officers on implementing mediation in penal cases at the early stages of criminal investigation.

The Mission financed or otherwise assisted the participation of Mol and police officials in the following OSCE sponsored events:

- 4th Regional Community Policing Forum, in Budva, Montenegro, on 9-11 September 2009;
- Public-private expert workshop on preventing the abuse of non-profit organisation for terrorist financing held in Vienna on 11 September;
- 9th 'Alliance against Trafficking in Persons' meeting held in Vienna on 14-15 September 2009;

- Regional Workshop “Operationalizing the Guidebook on Democratic Policing” in Minsk (Belarus) on 16 and 17 September 2009;
- Workshop on “Enhancement of comprehensive cooperation in combating illicit drugs in the South-East European region” in Sarajevo on 23-24 November 2009.

Anti Trafficking and Gender

The Mission’s Anti Trafficking Officer held monthly technical co-ordination meetings for international and local officials and NGOs involved in the wider effort to combat trafficking in human beings and promote gender equality in Moldova. Local and District level police officials took part in these meetings.

The Mission worked with various national and international partners to strengthen the capacity of the police to protect and assist victims of trafficking, combat gender-based violence, and prevent child pornography. In 2009, the Mission, in co-operation with the SPMU and Lithuanian and Moldovan experts, conducted a seminar for police officers on the identification, assistance and protection of trafficked persons within the National Referral System. The Mission also supported research to improve the police’s investigative interview techniques of child victims of trafficking and/or sexual exploitation.

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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 co-operation initiated between the OSCE and the Ukrainian authorities is to support Ukraine in adapting legislation, structures and processes to the requirements of a modern democracy. This co-operation focuses on the planning, implementation and monitoring of projects between relevant authorities of Ukraine and the OSCE and its institutions. Such projects may cover all aspects of OSCE activities and may involve governmental as well as non-governmental bodies of Ukraine. The OSCE PCU’s police-related activities are implemented through its Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme and Cross-Dimensional Programme.

In accordance with the MoU, the Co-ordinator’s staff is composed of a core of internationally and locally hired staff, as well as internationally or locally hired experts and technical staff required for the implementation of the projects. The size of the Co-ordinator’s expert staff may change as required by projects. In 2009, the total number of international staff funded under the Unified Budget was three.

Police and Human Rights/ Human Rights and Detention

Since 2006, the OSCE PCU has supported the efforts of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine (MoI) and civil society in establishing fully functional and efficient civil society monitoring mechanisms for detention facilities to ensure the respect for human rights. During 2009, the OSCE PCU continued to support the sustainable development of the National Prevention

Mechanisms against torture and ill-treatment (NPM) in the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine, and supported the establishment of the NPM in Ukraine's penitentiary system and other governmental authorities involved in deprivation of freedom. All these efforts are aimed at supporting the sustainable development and expansion of the NPMs in Ukraine pursuant to the *Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (OPCAT)*.

The 2009 project "Prevention of Torture and Ill-treatment in Detention" was structured along three main components: (1) facilitation of sustainable development of the NPM within the Ministry of Interior; (2) support to the establishment of the NPM within the penitentiary system of Ukraine and (3) support to the extension of the NPM to other governmental authorities involved in the deprivation of freedom; special attention was given to the protection of rights of minorities.

As a result of the PCU project, monitoring mobile groups (MMGs), made up of civil society representatives and police officers, conducted more than 390 MMG visits in 2009 to the detention facilities of the Ministry of Interior throughout Ukraine (except Dnipropetrovsk, Khmelnytsky and Ternopil Regions). Special training courses in of human rights and the prevention of ill-treatment were conducted by NPM representatives for police officers. In addition, five recruitment training sessions for more than 80 NGO representatives from 10 regions of Ukraine were conducted in Simferopol (23 June 2009), Donetsk (7-8 July 2009), Transcarpathian region (14-15 July 2009), Kherson (22-23 July 2009), Sudak (26-28 September 2009).

In October, the PCU jointly with the International Custody Visiting Association (UK), the Kharkiv Institute for Social Researches, and the Open Society Institute (Hungary), organized the Second East European Conference for Participants of the OPCAT National Preventive Mechanisms held in Lviv. The meeting gathered local and international experts to explore current trends, challenges and practical aspects of implementing the OPCAT in East European countries and elsewhere in the OSCE region. Among the conference participants were representatives from institutions dealing with human rights protection and torture prevention matters in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, the United Kingdom and the USA. Participants from Ukraine included officials from the Parliamentary Ombudsman's office, the National Security and Defence Council, several governmental ministries and the National Academy of the Prosecutor's Office, as well as regional co-ordinators of the MMGs.

In addition, with the support from the PCU the practical manual "Mobile groups for monitoring of human rights observance in the activities of the law-enforcement agencies: scientific and practical manual" was published. 2,000 copies of the manual were printed.

The MMG system is comprehensive, including a system of continuous training, a legislative framework, a code of ethics for its staff and a procedure of standardized reporting. The system provides a good example of integrated action between civil society, government agencies and the police. The positive results achieved in 2009 and preceding projects will be further strengthened and built upon through continued co-operation in 2010.

Trafficking in Human Beings

During 2009, the OSCE PCU implemented a number of activities aimed at assisting Ukrainian authorities in combating trafficking in human beings. These activities were conducted within the framework of projects funded from both the OSCE's Unified Budget and ExB contributions. The expertise of various OSCE institutions, including the SPMU, was used in designing and implementing some of these activities, as described below.

During the reporting period, the PCU provided legislative assistance to Ukrainian authorities, focusing on the development of a comprehensive anti-trafficking law. The PCU supported the work of an inter-agency group, comprised of representatives of various governmental and non-governmental agencies, including the Anti-Trafficking and Chief Investigative Departments of the Mol, Security Service, State Border Guard Service and Supreme Court of Ukraine, tasked with drafting of the law. The PCU experts participated in the working group meetings and contributed to the development of the draft law. The PCU also provided technical support and facilitated 15 working group meetings as well as an intensive two-day out-of-town session to finalize the draft. The draft envisages steps to prevent human trafficking, prosecute those engaged in trafficking, and establishes means to assist the victims as well as outlines specific roles and responsibilities of various agencies in combating human trafficking. The draft also aims at enhancing national anti-trafficking co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms and provides specific regulations on combating trafficking in children and minimizing demand. On 30 June 2009, the PCU organized a public hearing on the draft law with 92 representatives of central governmental bodies, the legislature, NGOs, international organizations and Ukrainian media. The recommendations from the public hearing were incorporated into the draft *Law of Ukraine On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*. The PCU also closely co-operated with the ODIHR Legislative Support Unit to provide the Ukrainian government with a legal opinion on the draft. As of the end of 2009, the draft law was being reviewed by key Ukrainian governmental agencies prior to submission to the Cabinet of Ministers.

The OSCE PCU continued the implementation of activities aimed at raising awareness of the precinct police inspectors working under the Mol of Ukraine about the problem of trafficking in human beings and encouraging them to integrate into their daily work activities addressing the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of offenders, and protection of victims. Six regional trainings for the local heads of precinct police inspectors were conducted in the Chernivtsi, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhya, Kherson, and Zhytomyr oblasts of Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Building upon these activities, the PCU fostered closer co-operation by precinct police and local anti-trafficking NGOs through training and networking meetings which focused on preventing crime and identifying trafficked victims. Overall, more than 1,000 local precinct police inspectors benefited from participation in some 50 training sessions. In addition, during 2009, the PCU, in co-operation with the Department of Public Security of the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior, produced 30,000 copies of the brochure *Your Safety* aiming at informing schoolchildren about the risks of falling victim to crimes, including human trafficking.

The PCU also continued to assist the Anti-Trafficking Department of the Mol with the investigation of criminal cases related to trafficking in human beings contained within Article 149 (trafficking in persons) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Particularly, this assistance included facilitating translation of criminal files obtained through the mutual legal assistance procedures. Overall, about 30 anti-trafficking criminal case files were translated. In addition, representatives of the Anti-Trafficking Department of the Mol participated in an anti-trafficking conference for judges held by the PCU in co-operation with the Academy of Judges of Ukraine as well as in an awareness-raising round table for consular officials organized by the PCU in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine. The representatives of various law enforcement agencies have also been closely involved in the implementation of state-led National Referral Mechanism to assist victims of trafficking.

Taking into consideration the transnational character of this crime, its successful investigation also depends upon close working contacts between law enforcement officers and their ability to exchange information in an expeditious manner. Upon request by the Mol, the PCU facilitated the provision of English language training for ten officers from the Department for Combating Crimes Related to Trafficking in Human Beings. In addition, the PCU facilitated the participation of representatives of the Mol and General Prosecutor's

Office of Ukraine in a number of international events that focused on combating of various forms of trafficking in human beings.

Domestic Violence

Following the visits of representatives of the Ukrainian police, the Ministry of Interior's educational institutions and of several NGOs to study the Austrian police's response to domestic violence and methods used to train police cadets on the topic, the PCU supported the initiative of the Ukrainian Mol to develop a specialized anti-domestic violence course for future precinct police inspectors. Multi-agency groups, comprised of Heads of Regional Precinct Police Service, representatives from regional Mol educational institutions and NGOs from Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhya and Chernivtsi regions, developed the draft specialized course. In order to operationalize the course, the PCU provided technical assistance with regard to the establishment of an interactive video training room in the focal precinct police educational institution – Dnipropetrovsk State University of Interior. The PCU inaugurated the training room and held the presentation of the specialized course in Dnipropetrovsk on 25 and 26 November 2009.

Assistance in Reforming and Increasing the Efficiency of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

In 2009, the OSCE PCU completed the implementation of two projects named "Assistance in Reforming and Increasing the Efficiency of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine." The overall goal of these projects was to assist, at the request of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU), the strengthening of border security by providing this law-enforcement agency with IT equipment as well as capacity-building training in risk and criminal analysis.

Within these projects, the OSCE PCU equipped 29 Risk Analysis Field Units with IT equipment (56 workstations in addition to 22 workstations provided in 2008), software and related furniture. Furthermore, the Criminal Analysis Units, previously equipped in 2008, were provided with the following sophisticated i2 software: Analysis Notebooks, Pattern Tracers, iBridge Users, iBase Designers and iBase Users.

The PCU and the SBGSU also organized visits to airport, seaport, road and railway check points to increase the quality of further training courses. Afterwards, in May-July 2009, one one-day training and four one-week sessions in operational risk analysis were provided by two international experts at the Bohdan Khmelnytsky National Academy and the Border Detachments for some 120 detachment commanders and department heads, as well as for their deputies and risk analysts. The training was also recorded on DVD and 350 copies of this DVD will be distributed to the SBGSU units. This will allow at least 350 additional border officers to take this training as a self-study computer-based training course.

In the field of criminal analysis, two one-month training courses in operational criminal analysis were organized for two groups of criminal analysts at the Training Center of the Warminko Mazurski Border Guard District Unit of the Polish Border Guard in Ketrzyn, Poland (from 23 February-20 March 2009 and 19 October-13 November 2009).

Both projects were closely coordinated with other border projects, especially those implemented by the Mission of the International Organization for Migration in Ukraine (IOM), as well as with activities of the European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) and European Commission (EC). These projects were conducted both in the same geographical area and involved organizing training and providing equipment.

Because these projects have been considered by the SBGSU as very successful, the SBGSU has requested a follow-up project "Assistance in Increasing the Efficiency of the Risk

and Criminal Analysis Systems of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine,” which will be similar to the previous two projects but with a focus on Northern and Eastern sections of the Ukrainian state border.

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SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

The OSCE Office in Baku

Background

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

Since the initial introduction of the Police Assistance Programme, further activities, programmes and projects have been implemented, and the Office succeeded to maintain the amount of resources devoted to police assistance. In 2009, the police-related activities of the Office were implemented by four international and three national mission members.

Community Policing

Consistent with the OSCE visits conducted at the end of 2008 and following consultations with the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Office developed a project that aimed at facilitating the effective introduction of modern community policing practices in all ten project sites (Mingechevir, Shirvan, Ganja, Gazakh, Tar-Tar, Yevlakh, Davachi, Khachmaz, Guba, Narimanov district of Baku) of Azerbaijan.

This project was an extension and expansion of the original Community Policing project launched in the summer of 2006, and continued throughout 2009. Two experts on community policing had commenced the pilot project in Mingechevir city, further expanding the project to Shirvan city (formerly known as Ali-Bayramli) with the intention to eventually expand it throughout the country. In order to enable the Office's two police experts to better assist all community policing project locations, the Office requested to change the location of the Office's police expert from Shirvan to Davachi.

In the framework of the project, the project team prepared a Mobile Training Team in order to provide a series of training sessions and deliver presentations on best practices in community policing, building police-public relations, fighting domestic violence, fighting drugs, and providing first-aid for neighbourhood police officers from all project sites.

Furthermore, the Office facilitated the development of Community Policing Guidelines that were going to be presented at the International Community Policing Conference in June 2010.

Following the action plan on mainstreaming gender into the Community Policing project, which had been developed jointly by the Office and the Gender Section of the OSCE Secretariat, the Office, through its implementing partner, the Azerbaijan Gender Association "Symmetry", conducted three round-table discussions with senior police officials, civil society and state officials and recommended ways to promote the role of women in the police service. The activity aimed at increasing the number of female police officers and contributing to the overall gender mainstreaming endeavours of the OSCE.

Following the establishment of the first regional police web-site in Mingechevir city in 2008, the Office initiated the establishment of the second regional web-site in Khachmaz. The website was expected to play a good role in setting a practice of public awareness and improvement of public-police relations

On 26 May, the Azerbaijani Parliament amended the *Law on Police*. The new amendment envisages the establishment of community councils at the police departments. Each 15-member council will be formed on voluntary basis and will mainly consist of academics and respected members of society. The goal is to establish better co-operation and increase mutual trust between the police and communities.

On 10 June, the OSCE-implemented community policing project was featured in the “Business Time” talk show of the Azerbaijani Public Broadcaster ITV. The show was attended by senior officials of the Government of Azerbaijan, by members of the Parliament, civil society, human right activist and the OSCE Office’s police experts.

In view of familiarizing the Azerbaijani police decision-making level officials with well established community policing practices, the project team organized a number of study visits to Turkey and Hungary. A week-long training course on community policing was also organized in close co-operation with the Turkish National Police for neighborhood police officers of all project locations.

As an annual celebration, the Office organized Police-Open Days in all community policing project sites.

On 16-17 September, the Office facilitated the participation of four representatives of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor’s Office and the Presidential Administration in the regional workshop on Operationalizing the Guidebook on Democratic Policing, held in Minsk, Belarus.

In November 2009, the Office initiated the school policing activity that envisaged the training of police officers who will be directly working with schools, as well as the deployment of one specialized police officer to each school. The first phase of the project was completed and further activities were going to follow in 2010.

On 25 December, the annual concluding meeting of Community Police Chiefs in the first project site in Mingechevir took place. The meeting aimed at creating a platform for discussing the implementation of community policing, best practices of regions and cities tasked with the project, and elaborating the recommendations for the 2010 Community Policing Project.

Freedom of Assembly – Development of Professional Capacity for Urban Police

The Office continued providing an ongoing series of activities that built on previous efforts, starting in 2005, on Public Assembly Management training with a particular focus on the Baku City Police. These previous activities served as a basis for a number of police training activities anticipated in 2010. While the project preliminary focused on Baku police, however, upon the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the participants also included members from the Internal Troops.

In the framework of the project, two parallel seminars were held in Baku by a team of German police trainers. The first seminar focused on theoretical lessons through discussions and working groups, while the second seminar included coaching exercises dealing with practical demonstrations and crowd control.

As part of its extra-budgetary project on improving police-media relations, the Office, through its implementing partner conducted a series of training seminars for police officers and media representatives in Azerbaijan. The training workshops discussed the problems existing in police-media co-operation and co-ordinated efforts to resolve common problems.

Organized Crime

On 17-18 March, the Office participated in a cyber-security workshop organized by the ATU. The Office also facilitated the participation of two representatives of government structures in the workshop.

Anti-Terrorism

On 19-22 October, the Office facilitated a training workshop for relevant officials of the Ministry of National Security on assessing terrorism-related risks. The four-day course instructed 25 persons of the Ministry of National Security in the dynamics of terrorism-related risks as well as the effective methodology for evaluating these risks, which is essential to planning facility security and public safety.

With the overall objective to engage key Azerbaijani government officials who have policy-making and operational responsibility for national stability, security and public safety issues, the Office, in close co-operation with the U.K. Commonwealth Office facilitated a study visit for key government officials from various Governmental agencies to the United Kingdom. The visit provided senior Azerbaijani officials with direct insight into British experiences in developing counter-terrorism measures that are simultaneously effective, human-rights based and avoid backlash.

Along with the activities implemented with the Office's direct involvement, the Office also facilitated the participation of relevant Government officials in a number of anti-terrorism conferences and meetings of the OSCE Secretariat.

Moreover, the Office supported the delegation of the UN Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate during their visit to Baku on 18-22 December 2009.

Anti-Trafficking Activities

In line with the OSCE priorities, the Office conducted a training for the Anti-Trafficking Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases. The three-day course included both theoretical and practical exercises on topics such as various forms of investigations, interrogations, arrests, the search and confiscation of possible evidences after the arrests and international and inter-agency co-ordination.

On 15-18 June, the Office, together with the Office of the International Labour Organization in Baku and the OSCE Mission to Serbia, organized a study visit to Serbia on the topic of the Serbian National Referral Mechanism and the creation of policy for combating trafficking in human beings. The participants were comprised of representatives from relevant government agencies and civil society groups. They studied the Serbian experience and lessons learned in the area of referral mechanisms for victims of trafficking.

On 14-15 September, the Office attended and facilitated the participation of a representative from the Anti-trafficking Department of the MIA at the 9th Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference in Vienna.

Border Security and Management

On 28-29 January, the Office facilitated the participation of five representatives of the Azerbaijani Customs Committee in a border workshop organized by the former OSCE Mission to Georgia. During the workshop, participants attended presentations on international best practices of narcotics identification, risk analysis and interviewing techniques.

On 4-5 March, the Office participated in a cross-border workshop at the northern Azerbaijani-Georgian land border crossing. The Office also facilitated the participation of six representatives of the State Customs Committee and three border guards in that workshop.

On 1-2 April, the Office organized its first international cross-border workshop for Azerbaijani border, customs and police officers at the Azerbaijani-Turkish border in Sadarak. The workshop aimed at strengthening the participants' ability to ensure free, legal and secure movement of people and goods across the border.

Anti-Corruption

As envisaged in the Unit's Programme Outline, the Office, together with the Hungarian National Police, developed a three-week comprehensive programme with the purpose of increasing the capacities of the Ministry of National Security in countering corruption.

The project included a three-week training course of three phases: Introduction course, basic course and the training of trainer course. However, due to budgetary constraints, the training of trainer course was removed from the training plan and the training was cut to two weeks only.

In support of the implementation of the Government's *National Strategy on Increasing Transparency and Combating Corruption 2007-2011*, the Office facilitated a study visit of the MIA's International Investigation Department to the Republic of Hungary. The participants studied the work of the Hungarian law-enforcement agencies in combating corruption within the agencies.

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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, and promoting OSCE standards and principles.

By signing a Memorandum of Co-operation in 2009, the Office deepened its co-operation with the Armenian Police. In the Memorandum, the parties stipulated the main areas of the long-term support to the Police in promoting democratic policing practices. Based on the Memorandum, two OSCE-Police Joint Working Groups were set up, which developed the *Concept for Police Educational Reforms* and the *Strategy for the Implementation of Community Policing Model throughout Yerevan*. Furthermore, the Office has carried out

studies on Police Accountability, Police-Media Relationship, and Public Order Management.

In the autumn of 2009, a Working Group on Police Reform was established under the Armenian National Security Council. The reform is expected to be based on European standards, and, as it has been emphasized by the Secretary of the National Security Council, will aim at establishing trust and co-operation between the public and police. The OSCE Office has been invited to actively participate in the process. The Deputy Head of the Police was elected as Chair of the Working Group, and within four months after its establishment, the Group was expected to work out and submit a police reform package to the President of the Republic of Armenia.

The studies conducted by the Office, as well as the Concept and the Strategy elaborated with the support of the Office will serve a basis for the police system reforms.

In 2009, the Office's police-related activities were performed by one national and one international staff, assisted by one international police expert.

Community Policing

In 2009, the Office continued providing expertise, assistance and training to the Community Policing Unit of the Arabkir Police district of Yerevan, including support in the activities of the Citizens Advisory Groups.

In April 2009, the first Citizens Advisory Group was set up in Arabkir District and has been holding regular meetings with the Community Policing Unit to discuss issues of local security.

On 19 June, two outreach stations in the Arabkir district were officially opened. The outreach stations had been constructed with the Office's support in order to bring the local police closer to the community. The territorial responsibilities of the Unit have been expanded and the number of police officers increased to 16.

International police experts delivered a number of professional training courses on topics such as "Field Training Supervision", "Street Intelligence and Daily Activity Report Writing", to name just a few of the modern policing techniques introduced in 2009.

The personnel turnover within the police necessitated a re-introduction of the Basic Community Policing course to new police officers.

The Office has built a new relationship with the Kansas State Police. Within that framework, a visit of a Kansas Police Academy trainer was organized who delivered at the Police Training Centre a one-week seminar on Crime Scene Management for the members of the Arabkir pilot Community Policing Unit. The training was attended also by the staff instructors of the Police Training Centre. The training had a dual purpose: firstly to increase the scope of responsibilities of the Arabkir pilot unit, and secondly to increase the degree of their empowerment. Under the 2010 programme it is envisaged to undertake similar joint endeavours tailored to the needs and methods of the Armenian Police.

Following a pre-implementation community survey of the Community Policing pilot project in March 2008, the Office commissioned two additional community surveys in 2009. In February a pre-implementation survey was conducted in the expanded part of the pilot project zone and another survey was conducted to evaluate the residents' opinions of the project following the completion of the first project year. The survey findings revealed some very positive improvements in the public perception of the police service and demonstrated residents' willingness to be more involved in police-public partnerships.

The joint OSCE-Police Working Group on Community Policing, through its recommendations and co-ordinated activities, streamlined the adoption of a new model of strengthening police-public partnership applicable for Armenia, taking into account the experience of the pilot project on the community-based policing underway in the Arabkir district. The recommendations of the Working Group have been taken into consideration in the Draft Police Reform Programme.

In order to support the Working Group in analyzing the current situation of police-public partnerships in Armenia, the Office carried out in Yerevan and all Armenian provinces public opinion polls designed to evaluate the current public opinion of the police and to identify perceived shortcomings in the police-public relations.

The Office also organized a study tour to the UK for the newly appointed Head of the Police and the heads of the police departments related to community policing. The participants had the opportunity to visit Bramshill Police College and meet with representatives of the UK Home Office. The main objective of the trip was to show how the community policing policy and strategy function in the UK.

Police-Media Relations

The Office organized roundtables in all Armenian provinces on Police-Media relations to raise awareness among both parties about the significance of mutual co-operation and good relations and to reduce the level of mistrust between them. During the roundtables, the local police and media discussed the issues concerning the police-media relationship, assessed the existing relations, identified the problems and touched upon concrete cases impeding co-operation and trust. The problems and recommendations voiced at all the roundtables were compiled and consolidated in a single report, based on which the follow-up activities for 2010 were developed.

Police Education

With the support of the Office, the curriculum of the Police Centre for Induction Training (CIT) was modernized. On a number of occasions, the structure and content of the new curriculum were discussed between the Armenian Police, CIT management and faculty and the OSCE staff engaged in the process, including a SPMU representative.

In view of its experience with the assistance in the modernization of the CIT curriculum, the Office suggested to step up its assistance in police training and embark on modernizing the Armenian police education in general, including the education at the Armenian Police Academy. This initiative was supported by the Head of Armenian Police. As a result of this initiative, in early 2009, the Head of the Armenian Police and the Head of the OSCE Office in Yerevan issued a Joint Order on Establishing a Working Group on Improvement of the Police Educational System.

Following the proposed plan, within March-June 2009, the Working Group held 20 sessions, which resulted in a report titled *The Concept of the RA Police Educational Reform*.

The Concept has been approved by the host country leadership and serves as the basis for the Police Educational Reform Programme. The programme will be carried out in 2010, under the auspices of the Working Group on the Police Reform and with the support of the Office.

Public Order Management

Following the co-operation agreement in the field of Public Order Management, signed between the OSCE and the Armenian Police in November 2008, the Office, in 2009, conducted a needs assessment on Public Order Management. The main objective of the assessment was to identify the chief directions for the future strategic development of public order management of the Armenian Police. The assessment was focused on evaluating existing capacities, such as the organizational set-up, operational procedures, human resources, adequacy of special equipment, etc. The assessment resulted in a number of recommendations that will support effective planning of the public order management in Armenia.

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CENTRAL ASIA

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat

Background

In accordance with its mandate, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat assists the host country in implementing OSCE principles and commitments and promotes the host country's co-operation with the OSCE. In 2009, police-related activities were dealt with by two international and three national staff members.

Training Activities

In June 2009, the Centre, in co-operation with the SPMU and the UNODC, carried out a four-day practical training course for law enforcement officials and forensic experts of Turkmenistan on "Precursors Identification and Backtracking Investigations". The course aimed at improving professional capabilities of law enforcement agencies in preventing precursors trafficking to sites of drug production. 27 law enforcement officials and experts from chemical laboratories completed the course which included both theory and practical exercises.

In October 2009, with the support of the Centre, Turkmenistan law enforcement officials participated in the On-Line Forum on "Good Practices in Basic Policy Training" (see also Chapter 2).

In November 2009, the Centre organized an anti-trafficking seminar for law enforcement officers at the Police Academy in Ashgabat. During the seminar, law enforcement officials discussed international standards and good practices in combating trafficking in human beings. Experts from the SPMU, INTERPOL and EUROPOL spoke about the role of law enforcement bodies in combating THB and discussed concrete cases of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. Law enforcement representatives from Romania and Ukraine presented the human trafficking situation in their countries, including national legislation, current trends, specific means and methods used by organized criminal groups. The seminar was attended by 25 representatives from the General Prosecutors' Office, the Interior Ministry, the National Security Service, the State Border Service and the State Migration Service. Among the participants were also five teachers from the Police Academy.

During the year, the Centre also organized, in co-operation with local and international partners, a number of training events with the participation of law enforcement officials from Turkmenistan. Such events included a training course on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" and an "Aviation Checkpoint and X-ray Image Instructor Training".

In 2009, as part of its support to the law enforcement bodies of Turkmenistan, the Centre provided the Police Academy with a wide range of publications on human rights, to be used both by teachers and students of this institution. During the year, the Centre also supported the participation of law enforcement officers from Turkmenistan in various OSCE events abroad.

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The OSCE Centre in Astana

Background

The Centre in Astana was established as the Centre in Almaty in 1998 before it was renamed in 2007. It promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments; facilitates contacts and exchanges of information, and provides assistance to the Government of Kazakhstan.

In 2009, the Centre, in co-operation with the SPMU and the Kazakhstani Ministry of Internal Affairs continued to work in the area of community policing and combating organized crime and conducted number of events dedicated to these issues. In addition the Centre organized a number of exchange visits that will lay the ground for the projects in 2010. Compared to the previous year, co-operation with the Ministry of Interior intensified notably and was expected to further develop in 2010. In 2009, police-related activities were undertaken by one international and two national staff members.

Monitoring of Police's Image

During a six-month period, the Centre monitored the perception of police activities described by local mass media. The research, which was based on the content analysis of 16 newspapers was conducted by an implementing partner. The research results were to be presented in January 2010.

Community Policing

In 2009, a pilot project provided practical training to community police officers from seven regions of Kazakhstan on how to improve the quality of preventive police work, facilitate public access to police authorities and include the public in the identification and resolution of local crime-related issues. The project aimed at building confidence of the population in the police authorities, improving the interaction between the communities and the police and changing the public image of the police.

Trainers provided expertise on community policing issues such as volunteering, conflict prevention and resolution, leadership building, tolerance, stereotypes, human rights, as well as national legislation on police and police-related issues. The methodology was an interactive approach, incorporating practical exercises, case studies and group discussions. Upon conclusion of the project, 175 police officers had become aware of the tools for strengthening partnership with the community, felt comfortable in implementing them, and knew the relevant contact points for seeking further advice in using these tools.

Combating Organized Crime

In order to improve regional co-operation in combating organized crime, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, together with the SPMU and OSCE Centre in Astana, hosted a one-day high-level conference on 1 July for law enforcement officials from the Central Asian region, plus Mongolia and Afghanistan in Astana. Discussions focused on concrete law enforcement co-operation mechanisms in combating organized crime. Participants of the conference discussed the existing mechanisms and proposals to enhance the law enforcement co-operation in the region. Final recommendations were prepared to pave the way for a continuation of the discussion with the support of the OSCE.

Participation of Kazakhstan's Police Officers in International Workshops.

The Centre continued to support the participation of Kazakhstani law enforcement officials in various events abroad, namely in:

- The *Moscow Meeting*, which was organized to discuss and co-ordinate various aspect of the implementation of three OSCE “Train-the-Trainer courses for Afghan Police Officers on Counter Narcotics” projects which are to be implemented in co-operation with (and at the facilities of) the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan, the Academy of MIA of Tajikistan and the Academy of MIA of Kazakhstan and established for the purpose of co-operation between the police training institutions involved. The Centre funded the Ministry of Interior’s travel to the Co-ordination meeting at Domodedovo.
- The *preparatory training in Bishkek* for the *Regional Online Forum on Basic Police Training*. The SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Bishkek had prepared the training, which was held at the Police School in Bishkek. Part of the training focused on practical aspects of using of the OSCE POLIS website and its integrated online forum environment. The Centre sent representatives of the Ministry of Interior to participate in this training. Later on, these representatives were responsible for organizing Kazakhstan’s participation in the online forum (see chapter 2).
- The *Minsk Regional Workshop on Democratic Policing*. The Centre supported the participation of representatives from the Ministry of Interior and civil society to take part in the Minsk conference on democratic policing, which was organized by the SPMU and OSCE Office in Minsk (see chapter 2).

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The OSCE Centre in Bishkek

Background

The OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CiB) was established in 1998 to promote the implementation of OSCE commitments, facilitate the exchange of information, establish and maintain contacts with local authorities, universities, research institutions and NGOs and to encourage Kyrgyzstan's further integration into the OSCE community. Since 2003, the CiB has been active in the reform of the Kyrgyz police service. During this period, strong working relationships with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and civil society have been developed, both at the national and local level, allowing the CiB to become an effective, relevant and reliable counterpart in the police reform process.

In 2009, the main focus of the OSCE Police Reform Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic was directed on:

- improving internal co-ordination of the MoI;
- enhancing capacity of the criminal police and analysis-based policing;
- strengthening of community policing;
- strengthening of police education; and
- developing the legal framework for democratic policing.

The Programme was implemented jointly with the Mol through a set of tools, such as the provision of expertise from consultants and trainers, continuous professional development of personnel from different police units, technical support, growing involvement of the community and non-profit sector through the organization of Police Open Days, problem-solving methods, informational campaigns and other joint initiatives engaging and benefiting community members, including those in remote regions.

With the support of the CiB, the Mol developed and presented the *Police Reform Strategy* intended for 2010-2012. The CiB recommended that the Strategy document should also include a reference to past achievements, next stages, tasks, benchmarks, expected results and indicators to measure the progress. The Strategy includes seven priority areas of activity such as:

- strengthening a social partnership between the police and communities;
- increasing human resources and operational management;
- developing capacities of the criminal police;
- strengthening the Public Safety Service;
- improving legal and social protection of police officers; and
- enhancing co-ordination of the Mol with other law enforcement agencies and the judiciary.

On 26 May, the 11th Executive Steering Committee meeting on the Police Reform Programme took place at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek. The Head of the CiB and the Minister of the Interior, as well as other representatives of the OSCE and the Mol, the President's Administration, the US Embassy, northern and southern NGOs participated. During the meeting, a progress report on the implementation of the Police Reform Programme, the strategy of the Kyrgyz Police reform for the period of 2009-2012, as well as statements by NGO representatives were presented to the attendees for their questions and comments. The meeting provided a good opportunity for stakeholders to track the progress made, raise concerns and share suggestions for further joint OSCE and Mol work aimed at reforming the Kyrgyz Police. The report on the meeting was uploaded in POLIS.

On 6 October, the CiB, the Mol and representatives of civil society discussed the Police Reform Programme. The CiB presented information about its activities carried out jointly with the Mol. The NGOs participating at the meeting acknowledged the necessity of the Police Reform Programme and provided their recommendations for further dialogue. Representatives of public unions who work on OSCE projects shared the positive results achieved with the OSCE.

On 10-11 December, the CiB/PRP participated at the concluding meeting of the Office of Internal Oversight at the Secretariat in Vienna, which focused on the evaluation of the training component of the CiB Police Reform Programme in 2005-2008. The evaluation focused in a horizontal way at police training-related activities and in-service/field training provided by three OSCE field operations (Centre in Bishkek, Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and Mission to Serbia) under the overall goal to restructure police schools/academies and to assist the host-country in the professional development of police and any other activity deemed relevant by the evaluation team. The CiB provided requested information to the OIO at different stages of the evaluation and received practical recommendations to develop an efficient training activity with the Mol.

In 2009, the Police Reform programme was implemented by four international and seven national staff members including those in the Osh field office.

Community Policing

At the beginning of 2009, the CiB presented the results of a public opinion poll on the population's perception of the Police activity conducted in Osh city. According to the survey, 53.3 percent of those interviewed gave the police a positive evaluation, which represented an increase of seven percentage points compared with the 2006 survey, while 19.2 per cent provided a negative evaluation. The objective of the public opinion poll was to analyze the trend and dynamics of the public opinion among the residents and police officers on problems of community and safety in the city. The survey was conducted among Osh residents and the Osh Police Department officers. The results of the poll have been forwarded to the Osh Police Department for analysis and tailoring their actions to address the concerns of residents.

Further enhancing the capacity of police officers in crime prevention, strengthening police-community partnerships, consolidating achievements from previous years of the project and taking next steps in introducing Community Policing principles in Kyrgyzstan were the overall goals of the Community Policing Project in 2009. There was an increased interaction and co-operation between the local police, the community and the local self-government. In 2009, special emphasis was paid to gender-mainstreaming of police activities and specific crime-prevention initiatives.

The Community Policing Project included the various activities in providing advisory support and technical assistance to local police and community activists in order to achieve: increased proficiency of police in pro-active policing and problem-solving methods; increased capacity of Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPC); enhanced police capacity in crime prevention, and improved public awareness resulting of specific police-community partnership activities.

To build the research capacity and access to internet based resources and literature, access to the internet in the Police Academy was arranged and financed within the project. National police instructors benefited from free internet access. Key SPMU publications on democratic policing were distributed to the Police Academy and the Police School. Additionally, a set of books on the current law and policing were donated to the Community Policing Unit, the Scientific Research Centre of the MoI, the Juvenile Delinquency Inspectors and the LCPCs.

The number of LCPCs grew from 420 to 535 across the country. The capacity of these centres was strengthened through implementing partners such as the NGOs "Leader" and "Nurjolber" in the Naryn and Issyk-Kul provinces. They rendered training courses and seminars for the police, and for members of the Government, local authorities and LCPCs, conducted police open days and competitions for the best LCPCs, and supplied LCPCs with relevant materials and literature. The role of these entities in crime prevention is vital. However, in the future the mandate of LCPCs can be substantially broadened to address issues of conflict prevention. As the CiB pointed out in its remarks to the State Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior, the LCPCs have a strong networking capacity to address at the grass-roots level the problems with regard to social, inter-ethnic or resource-based tensions. Thus, LCPCs can potentially become one of the Center's main partners for channeling the work in all three dimensions.

Proficiency of the local police was enhanced through special training courses on community policing; professional police ethics; juvenile delinquency affairs; change management; domestic violence; problem-solving methods; police-community partnership; and other topics. Training sessions were given by the OSCE Community Policing Advisers, international experts, implementing partners, as well as local police trainers, in order to enhance local training capacity. In total, approximately 2,500 police officers, members of LCPCs and community members participated in training courses, seminars and conferences. A specialized course on change management for 180 top and mid-level police managers

facilitated a change of attitude towards organizational transformation within police and wider support for community policing.

Specific sub-projects through implementing partners on domestic violence; police-elderly co-operation; youth and children; work of LCPCs; media support; and neighbourhood watch were initiated and resulted in enhanced police-community partnership. Through public outreach activities, the awareness of the public towards police and joint work has increased.

In order to increase the capacity of police officers, the CiB organized three study tours for police officers of various rank to Spain, Turkey and Norway. Upon completion of the study tour, all participants provided their narrative reports with their recommendations.

For gender mainstreaming purposes, the first conference on women police was organized on 12 November with participation of the SPMU Deputy Head and representatives from the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. Keynote speakers from international and European associations for female police officers, as well as police officers from the U.S., the Russian Federation and Spain shared experiences and best practices for increasing representation of women in the police. The conference facilitated the discussion of gender issues in policing and of valuable contribution of women in policing and also laid the ground for the future creation of the first Association of Women in Policing in Kyrgyzstan, which was initiated by the Police Academy. At the end of 2009, the Mol's approval of the initiative, however, was still pending.

In May 2009, the gender mainstreaming project also facilitated the discussion of the problem of domestic violence bringing together representatives from the police, the judicial and legislative branches of power, as well as NGOs, crisis centres and international organizations in a two-day conference.

The Neighbourhood Watch project continued improving the qualitative capacity of the 54 sectors created in the year 2008 by means of training sessions, seminars, joint meetings and other public activities for the community. An indicator for the success of the three year history of the Neighbourhood Watch project is its increasing recognition among the Kyrgyz authorities and law enforcement agencies. Kyrgyz police officials expressed their satisfaction and emphasized a notable decrease in crime statistics as well as increased co-operation and public in the police where the project has been implemented, due to the projects' crime prevention approach.

Moreover, the project supported new crime prevention initiatives such as the prevention of cattle rustling, and facilitated interaction of various agencies responsible for preventing and solving these problems. On 10 December, a regional round table on "Preventive activities of the police in fighting rustling" was conducted and gathered officials from Kyrgyz police, relevant government agencies, other law-enforcement and judicial bodies, as well as their colleagues from Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, in order to enhance cross-border interagency co-operation in cattle rustling matters.

The CiB's public outreach campaign included special documentaries and social advertisements on the issues of domestic violence, cattle rustling, neighbourhood watch and community policing in Kyrgyzstan, which were planned to be extensively presented on TV and in other events in 2010.

The CiB, in co-operation with the Juvenile Delinquency Affairs Unit of the Mol, developed a colourful children's book in the Kyrgyz and Russian languages, which depicts an image of the modern, community-oriented police officer, showing the ordinary day of the officer and his interaction with people, and containing police advice for children and their parents on security issues. This book was distributed by the police in schools, kindergartens and

children hospitals throughout the country and contributed to developing a positive image of the police in the eyes of children, the future generation.

In another similar initiative, 20 children of a youth sport school between the ages of eight to 17 received sport outfits and special tracksuits. The initiative was implemented upon the request of the children's trainer in judo and sambo sports, who was also a police officer in Sverdlovsky police district of Bishkek city. Police officers from the Juvenile Delinquency Unit of the Mol participated in the handover ceremony.

In order to improve police-community relations, The CiB facilitated the organization of a number of police open days in the Naryn and Djalal-Abad provinces and in Bishkek city. As the open days relied on the initiative of the local police, events took place in those areas only where the police expressed their interest in holding them.

On 1 October, a one-day seminar was organized in Osh city to inform the community about Community Policing and to facilitate partnership-building among police, non-governmental organizations and media. More than 250 community members, including representatives of the media, civil society, educational institutions and governmental organizations discussed public safety and police-public co-operation issues.

In the frame of a comprehensive media campaign, various thematic brochures, a calendar, booklets, and posters on public safety and police advice were printed. Various souvenir items with slogans "Police with you and for you" were ordered and distributed during police open days. The Mol's press service offered to post the electronic version of the series of booklets "Police advice" in the internet web-site of the Mol. This practice which was facilitated by the CiB contributed to building a positive image of the police by promoting closer interaction between the police and the public.

In order to create proper working conditions for the police, the CiB donated computer/office equipment, office furniture and vehicles to police stations and sub-stations. Furthermore, two rooms for neighbourhood inspectors and one room for juvenile delinquency inspectors were renovated and refurbished in the new building of Osh City Police Department. This led to the creation of a friendly environment for community members who are visiting police stations and contributed towards police openness and accessibility to the public.

All Community Policing events and activities received broad media coverage by television, newspapers, the OSCE's website and other local internet information agencies. Several articles on various community policing topics were written by PRP staff members and published in the Mol's departmental newspaper "Statya".

Police Education

In 2009, the CiB provided assistance to the Police Academy and to the Secondary Special School in order to strengthen police training in accordance with international standards.

The CiB, in co-operation with the SPMU, organized a preliminary online Central Asian workshop on "Good Practices in Basic Police Training" at the premises of the Secondary Special Police School (the SSPS). Fifteen nominated representatives of police educational institutions and the Mol of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Mongolia were trained on the usage of the POLIS online forum environment and participated in the online workshop. The forum proved very helpful in assessing the current situation and coming up with proposals on how to improve the SSPS capacity and the curricula. It identified weak points, enabling the CiB to start working out countermeasures and elaborate a project proposal to be implemented in 2010.

In order to improve the content and direction of the police education and to exchange experience and views on various current policing issues with other police experts, the CiB, on 17 April, facilitated a conference for police experts and practitioners from Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey who discussed the issue of police reform. Participants highlighted the need to improve police interaction with other law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. They made recommendations on making the police more professional and service oriented; on elaborating legislation in the field of criminal policing; and on developing a national programme to combat drugs.

To make police education more practice oriented and efficient, the CiB supported the development of draft state standards of higher professional education, tentative work plans and training materials, which were elaborated by an international expert and designed for introducing the new "law enforcement" specialization at the Kyrgyz Police Academy. The expert also conducted a lecture for the Police Academy's trainers on the educational module system, which is being incorporated by the Ministry of Education.

In order to improve training conditions, the CiB provided access to the internet and a local network, as well as anti-virus programmes and books to the Police Academy and to the Secondary Police Special School.

Human Rights

Following the adoption of the Mol's *Order on Civilian Oversight* on 3 September 2009, the Police Academy's trainers conducted training workshops on human rights, the concept of civilian oversight and crowd psychology for police officers of the Djalal-Abad, Naryn and Issyk-Kul provinces. During the workshops, which were organized by the Police Academy's Centre for Human Rights and Civilian Oversight, approximately 1,000 police officers, representatives of the Local Crime Prevention Centres, chiefs of local state councils and local self-governments, and NGOs discussed the development of civilian oversight, the legislation related to police work, as well as the social protection of police officers and representatives of the Local Crime Prevention Centres. On the basis of these workshops, it was planned to develop training courses and materials.

In 2009, the CiB's implementing partner NGO "Social Technologies Agency" (IP), together with representatives from the Mol's scientific research department, and the Secondary Special Police School in the south with the help of the School's own police trainers trained a total of 417 police officers in Bishkek city, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and the southern provinces on the issues of gender and ethnic minorities in police work.

In addition, a manual on gender issues for trainers was adapted in order to be used extensively for preparing and holding the seminars. The concluding conference was organized by IP and the scientific research department to select trainers among trained police officers in order to strengthen the co-operation between the police and the public. 36 police officers including investigators, neighbourhood and juvenile delinquency inspectors, inspectors on personal and educational work, and instructors of the Secondary Special Police School provinces were selected as potential trainers on the issues of gender and ethnic minorities.

Public Order Management

With the goal of preparing police units to prevent public disorders during upcoming Presidential elections, two trainers of the Police Academy's Training Centre on Public Disorder Prevention and Conflict Resolution conducted a follow-up training on public order management tactics in Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul and the southern regions. Participants were trained to avoid potential hostility by rioters with minimum aggression and respect for the

right to public assembly. After the training, the CiB had a follow-up meeting with the MoI and trainers of the Police Academy to discuss its results. The trainers provided recommendations to develop a network of local instructors and provide protective specialised equipment. In total, as a result of this training, 355 police officers were trained and 24 of the participants were certified as local instructors.

In order to promote awareness on public order management and establish links with the International Training Centre in Hungary, the CiB, from 14-18 September, organized a study tour to Hungary for the Head of the Kyrgyz Police Academy's Training Centre on Public Disorder Prevention and Conflict Resolution, and for the Head of the MoI's Department on Public Safety. During the tour the Kyrgyz delegates were acquainted with different aspects of the Hungarian public security and safety operations, police training, internal communication, and participated in a practical training on public order management. The International Training Centre of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement of Hungary organized the meetings with various police experts. The Kyrgyz delegates developed a set of proposals for the Kyrgyz MoI to use experience of Hungary in making the police educational process more practice-oriented and the work of the police more co-ordinated.

From 5-31 October, an international expert from Lithuania conducted a training course for 42 officers from specialized police units in Bishkek and Osh working in the area of public order management. The police officers learned to adhere to international public safety standards. The CiB handed over 55 hand held radios with remote microphones to the specialized police unit in Bishkek to improve the unit's co-ordination during public disorders.

Raising Legal Awareness and Improving the Legal Framework

In 2009, the police, including the MoI's directorates, the press service, Police Academy and Secondary Special Police School received access to an electronic and updated data base of legislation as well as training in its use.

To promote public discussion and the integration of international policing standards into the domestic legislation, the CiB, on 4 December, supported the organization of an international conference on the *Draft Law On Police of the Kyrgyz Republic*. More than 50 representatives of the MoI, the Government, the Parliament and the judiciary, as well as officials from the Ombudsman's office, civil society, the UNDP and an international expert discussed the draft law elaborated by the MoI and provided recommendations to bring the draft in line with international standards. The MoI sent the draft law to the Government in order to put it on the Government's website for raising public awareness of it.

Improving Public Outreach of the MoI

In 2009, with CiB support, the Ministry of Interior's website (www.mvd.kg) was upgraded to become more interactive and informative. The website included a virtual public reception of the MoI with questions and answers, a database of stolen mobile phones and vehicles, and related audio and video information. It was planned to develop the website's English and Kyrgyz versions in 2010. By the end of 2009, according to the MoI, the rating of the website's users increased significantly in comparison with previous years. The thematic citation index was doubled (quality characteristics of the website information), and the average website visit traffic increased from 75 to 349 users per day. Users from 56 countries worldwide were found as visitors of the website.

Internal Co-ordination within the Ministry of Interior

In co-ordination with the Millennium Challenge Threshold Programme of the Government of the United States of America, the OSCE Police Reform Programme started providing its

assistance to the Mol on enhancing the Ministry's internal co-ordination. In 2009, the CiB handed over computer equipment and communication supplies to establish a Virtual Private Network (VPN) of the Kyrgyz Mol. The VPN channel was expected to improve the exchange of information between the Ministry's Main Headquarters and the regional units, intelligence and managerial capacities of the Mol and to better co-ordinate its preventive work in the fight against criminality and increase its effectiveness.

Criminal Police

Comprehensive field courses, seminars and intensive training courses were conducted on investigation methods and crime detection by the international and local experts of the Mol's Investigatory Directorate in the Kyrgyz Police Academy and in the regions.

The goal of the project activities was to provide extensive consultative, methodical and technical assistance to the forensic and investigative units of the Mol with the aim of strengthening the Mol's institutional, operational and educational capacities and to obtain more qualified and better trained forensic experts and investigators.

To enhance the investigators' work, literature and electronic handbooks for investigators were developed in the form of CDs and DVDs with the financial support of the CiB. On 14 April, the Mol's Main Investigation Department received the electronic handbooks in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. It was expected that this would help to increase awareness of investigators, especially in the regions, on basic legislation, templates of investigative materials and other Mol's internal documents necessary for the daily work of investigators.

In order to develop practical skills and knowledge of forensic experts across the country, on 1 and 31 March, two training courses for 25 newly recruited forensic experts were held in the city of Osh, focussing on crime scene management, fingerprint examination and the examination of weapons. The participants came from the Osh, Djalal-Abad, and Batken provinces. On 3 August and 3 September, the CiB organized the training session continued in Balykchy city for police officers from the Chui, Naryn and Issyk-Kul province police departments and from Bishkek city. The overall training covered three main subjects, such as: "Crime Scene Management" "Fingerprint Examination" and "Examination of Weapons".

Between 18-30 May, the CiB, in co-operation with the Mol, organized a forensic training on post-blast crime scene inspections at the Centre for Criminal Investigations of the Kyrgyz Police Academy in Bishkek. An international expert, Head of Explosion and Fire Examination Unit at the Forensic Centre of the Russian Mol ran the training on how to conduct crime scene inspection after explosion, under the threat of explosion and in case of detection of suspicious object. A group of 19 trainees was comprised of forensic experts from the Kyrgyz Police, representatives of internal troops, the Kyrgyz Police Academy and the Ministry of Justice. The two-week training programme included comprehensive theoretical aspects, the use of multimedia kits, and practical sessions at a military range.

Between 3 and 29 August, the CiB and the Scientific Research Centre of the Ministry of Interior (Mol) conducted a series of seminars under the topic "Police Reform Programme in Kyrgyzstan" for police officers in three southern provinces. The goal was to increase the level of knowledge of police officers about the reform of the law-enforcement bodies and maintain active participation of middle rank officers in the reform process. The training covered all village, district and province police departments from the Osh Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces.

From 13-19 September, the CiB, in co-operation with the Swedish National Police Board and the Norwegian National Police Directorate, organized a study visit for the Chief of the Mol's Investigations Directorate and for the Head of the Mol's Operational Analysis Unit to Sweden

and Norway. During the visit, the officers learned about the experience of the Norwegian and Swedish police in analysis, training and co-ordination issues.

The CiB supported the participation of a Mol's representative in the training session on "International Co-operation in Countering Illegal Migration", which was conducted by the Mol of the Russian Federation, between 6 and 16 October, in Moscow. The course focused on co-operation with international partners in combating illegal migration and legal regulations of migration issues.

Between 25 October and 1 November, the CiB organized the trip of the Head of the Forensic Centre of the Mol to the Russian Federation to obtain information about new developments in electronic fingerprint scanners and to study the options for increasing efficiency of fingerprints data in search work of law-enforcement bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic. Additionally, he visited the International EXPO Centre of modern forensic science technologies in Moscow.

On 15 November and 25 December, the CiB facilitated the provision of training courses on "The Organization of Management and Interaction During the Investigation of Crimes". The training, which was conducted by an international expert, took place in the cities of Bishkek, Balykchy and Osh. The aim of the training was to promote interaction of forensic experts, investigators and operative agents of the Mol during the disclosing and investigation of crimes.

On 25 November, the CiB supported an international conference on "Interaction of Law-enforcement Agencies to Combat Organized Crime", which was organized by the Mol in Bishkek. Participants were comprised of experts from the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Kazakhstan and representatives from the Kyrgyz Mol, State Security Service, Custom and Border Committees, the Prosecutors office, and the State Service on the Execution of Crimes, as well as experts from other law-enforcement agencies and international organizations such as the UNODC and the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the CIS countries in the Central Asian region. Participants discussed investigation methods and challenges and provided recommendations to improve co-ordination and interaction of law-enforcement agencies to combat organized crime.

On 3 December, the Police Academy, with the support of the CiB, organized two student competition events. The first one was a competition among cadets of the Police Academy and students of other high educational institutions of Kyrgyzstan focusing on the best essay presentation. In their presentations, participants addressed the observance of human rights in police actions, the history of forensic science, investigation tactics, and the theory of judicial examination. The second event focused on the "Observance of human rights during the investigation of crimes". The jury consisted of the CiB police adviser and representatives of various universities. The best students and teams received prizes such as books or flash disks.

On 11 December, the CiB supported the international conference on "Improvement of Investigative and Forensic Work", which was organized by the Mol and the Kyrgyz Police Academy. The event coincided with the 10th anniversary of the Police academy. The Kyrgyz forensic experts and heads of the Forensic Centres of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, representatives from Russia and Turkey, as well as representatives of the Government, Parliament and Law departments of the Kyrgyz Universities took part at the discussions on forensics and pre-trial procedures.

From 14-20 December, the CiB organized a study tour to the Russian Federation for eleven forensic experts from regional units of the Forensic Centre and experts from the forensic division of the Kyrgyz Police Academy. The group visited the Forensic Centre of the Mol in Moscow, the Volgograd Police Academy and the Saratov Law Institute of the Mol of the

Russian Federation. Participants exchanged knowledge, experience and skills on forensic science and modern technology and delivered reports with practical recommendations.

With the assistance of the CiB, the biometric and informational search software system "Portret-poisk" was installed in the Mol. The system was connected to the state agency on informational resources and technologies under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the State Directorate of Road Traffic Security. The Mol's personnel were also trained on data entry into the system, data analysis techniques and technical aspects of this search system. The system shall help the Mol to identify suspected persons, victims and make the investigation and search process more efficient.

In 2009, the new premises of the Forensic Centre were provided with modern forensic and special equipment that facilitated and improved working conditions of the forensic experts.

The modern automated ballistic identification complex "TAIS" allowed the identification, recording and storage of data on bullets and shell casings, and bullets from rifle-barrelled firearms.

The provision of the automated fingerprint ID system "Sonda" facilitated an increasing effectiveness in fingerprint identification taking into account the disclosure and investigation of crimes, identification of persons and identification of unidentified corpses. The use of modern forensic tools and techniques helped to establish an objective evidence base of investigated crimes.

In addition to strengthening the technical component of the forensic units in 2009, much attention was paid to the training of expert personnel. With the assistance of the PRP more than 90 experts were trained to carry out basic types of forensic examinations such as crime scene examination, ballistics, weapons, fingerprint identification and scene inspection after explosion.

The Emergency Call (102) Centre

In order to create proper working conditions for police officers and facilitate their work in providing prompt response to emergency calls from the citizens, the Duty station at the 102 Police Emergency Call Response Centre in Bishkek was renovated and refurbished and both the Call Centre in Bishkek and the Duty Station in the Osh Police Directorate were provided with access to the Internet for one year.

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The OSCE Office in Tajikistan

Background

The OSCE presence in Tajikistan has been mandated to promote the implementation of OSCE commitments, support the development of common approaches to addressing problems and threats to security, facilitate the exchange of information, and build national capacity and expertise. Based on a comprehensive police assessment, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OiT), by 2009, had a well established police assistance programme, which pursued a broad programme regarding legal, administrative, technical and operational reform in order to modernize and strengthen the law enforcement capacity and institutions.

The comprehensive baseline assessment provided the foundation for the draft of a concept paper on police reform. Following this comprehensive preparation, a police reform assessment and a change management workshop strengthened the capacity to conduct police reform activities. The overall goal of police reform included the participation of all dimensions in order to apply a coherent and holistic approach and ensure the mainstreaming of all aspects of gender, anti-trafficking and human rights.

Upon request of the Government of Tajikistan, the Office drafted a MoU for the envisaged police reform in order to ensure a successful commencement of the police reform and the implementation of the identified road map. The Office promoted a combination of a top-down and bottom up approach in order to strengthen the partnership between the police and the community to successfully implement reform strategies endorsed by the citizens and the Government.

Other important management elements of the programme have been, *inter alia*, to further establish and support the thematic co-ordination and donor group for all international missions and organizations that are supporting Tajikistan in the field of police reform and law enforcement development; and to ensure the regular participation of representatives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in the co-ordination activities.

Furthermore, the Office has provided the framework for exploring strategic priorities in combating terrorism with consideration of human rights and skills development of operational managers. The Office enhanced the capacity to develop an appropriate curriculum for training senior management and operational managers to apply methods of preventing terrorism and strengthening partnership with the community.

In 2009, the OiT's police-related activities were undertaken by four international and six national staff members.

Counter Terrorism and Police

In April 2009, the ODIHR, together with the OiT, funded and organized a roundtable on "Preventing Violent Extremism in the Republic of Tajikistan". The event was tailored for operational managers from the MIA and the State Committee for National Security, to explain the complex phenomenon of violent extremism, which often leads to terrorism. A wide range of international experts from the ODIHR, the OiT, the Mission in Kosovo and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights shared their expertise with the participants to instil ideas to prevent violent extremism and show new ways to implement human rights standards in combatting against terrorism. An NGO stressed the argument that the Government had a legitimate role to combat terrorism, however, at the same time also to ensure the respect for human rights and the rule of law. All participants agreed that this event was important for the

further development in preventing violent extremism as one of the components to successfully counter terrorism.

From 30 March to 6 April, the Office conducted an assessment of “Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism” (VERLT) in Tajikistan through a field visit to Tajikistan. The objective was to provide a baseline for the development of the Office’s new programmatic activities in this field. The concrete output of the assessment was a field report, a concept paper and a draft proposal for new activities combating VERLT. The assessment was conducted by a SSA consultant and one expert from the OSCE ATU, with active participation of the OiT’s programmatic staff.

The development of VERLT as a programmatic field resulted in two concrete project proposals. In November 2009, the extra-budgetary project “Preventing VERLT in Sughd” was started in co-operation with a local implementing partner in Khujand. The project has a particular focus on youth and consists of four components: assessment, facilitation of dialogue, awareness raising, and the promotion of a co-operative approach between civil society and government agencies. The development of a second extra-budgetary project on “Counter Radicalization Capacity Building in Tajikistan” was completed in December 2009. The project was expected to be launched in March 2010. In this project, the pilot assessment from the first project was going to be geographically expanded to include the southern part of the country. Furthermore, the capacity of law enforcement agencies and civil society was to be enhanced, and a national policy on VERLT was to be formulated.

The Office was invited as one of two international observers to participate in all of the sessions (open and confidential) of the annual “Anti Terrorism Exercise” organized by the Shanghai Organization of Co-operation (SCO) to conduct a simulation with all participants of the SCO to simulate a terrorist attack on the Republic of Tajikistan. The confidential session gave all the participating states the opportunity to report on actual terrorist cases and new strategies to combat terrorism in their respective countries and in the region. On the second day, combined Anti Terrorism Units of the SCO conducted a simulation exercise, in Fakhrabad south of Dushanbe, for all observers to show their capacities in combating terrorist threats. At the end of the event, the organizing State Committee for National Security stressed the importance of the OSCE as a vital partner to support their efforts in combating terrorism by engaging in capacity building for their staff.

In 2009, numerous operational managers of the law enforcement agencies received support and assistance by the OSCE to attend regional and international events promoting democratic principles and best practices in policing. Within this framework, in July 2009, the OSCE SPMU funded and the OiT organized the assistance for national experts to attend a high-level regional meeting on law enforcement co-operation in Central Asia in combating organized crime, which took place in Astana (see also chapter 2).

Another regional workshop in Almaty in July 2009, which was sponsored and organized by the SPMU, the OCEEA, the Centre in Astana, the OiT, the World Bank and the UNODC, focused on seizing and recovering the illegal proceeds of crime. The target audience of the workshop was comprised of law enforcement experts, such as judges and prosecutors from the Central Asian countries. Good practices and international instruments for seizing and recovering the illegal proceeds of crime were presented to 30-40 participants. The OiT sponsored participation of a representative from the MIA.

In September, the OiT funded the participation of two police officers from the MIA Academy to be trained as focal points for the Central Asia online forum on basic police training, which took place in October 2009 (see also chapter 2).

In 2009, a highlight of the Office’s activities was the comprehensive police reform assessment examining the current status of the Police which was undertaken by the OiT, in

co-operation with two German experts on police reform from the Global Crisis and Rule of Law Development Association. In this exercise the experts consulted with all relevant law enforcement agencies and units in order to, firstly develop a sound understanding of the situation, and secondly, to acquire their input for designing a successful police reform strategy and a draft roadmap which would project future changes and activities in support of the reform strategies. Meetings were conducted with the First and Second Deputy and the Head of Departments within the MIA, the Chair of the Committee on Law and Order, Defence and Security of the Parliament, and representatives of the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutors Office, the Ombudsperson, the Presidential Apparatus and representatives of the University and Primary School. Additionally, numerous representatives of international organizations and embassies were consulted. The findings of the police reform assessment clearly demonstrated the political will of the Government to initiate changes within the existing police structure as well as the need for a comprehensive police reform. The assessment set the platform for a change management workshop to enhance the knowledge of changes within a police reform.

A comprehensive police reform workshop on “Change Management” examined the current state of policing and provided 15 Senior Police Managers with a sound understanding of change management. The Senior Managers elaborated the current organizational structure and behaviour of the police officers on the street and designed the first road map for the envisaged police reform which clearly demonstrated once again the political will of the Government to initiate changes within the existing police structure as well as the need for a comprehensive police reform. At the end of the workshop the findings were presented by the Senior Police Managers and the two German experts to the international organizations and embassies to ensure their support and co-operation and mainstream the efforts for future reform activities. This event was also used as a platform for raising funds required for implementing the designed road map.

All the results of the assessment and the roadmap for police reform were incorporated into the draft of the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE and the Government of Tajikistan, which outlines the tasks and responsibilities of both partners to initiate, conduct and implement successfully a long-term police reform strategy in Tajikistan.

In December, Instructors from the Police Academy of the MIA and the Higher School of the State Committee on National Security gathered with representatives of the ODIHR and the OiT to discuss how to reinforce and build their capacity to understand and protect human rights while countering terrorism. This occasion marked an important step in integrating a full course on protecting human rights while including countering terrorism into the regular curriculum of key national institutions in Tajikistan. The initial course was a key element of the ODIHR mandate to provide technical assistance and support to participating States in the development and implementation of effective counter-terrorism strategies. The course perfectly fit within the OiT’s police reform activities to foster the development of skills of operational managers dealing with counter-terrorism. During this seminar all participants, together with OSCE officials, aimed at identifying the challenges and different approaches to teaching human rights to law enforcement officers in Tajikistan. The training built on momentum gained from the roundtable on understanding violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism organized by the ODIHR and the OiT in April 2009.

In 2009, the OiT’s Border Management Unit reached the final stages of a project which provided the Tajik Government with technical assistance in the development of a comprehensive *National Border Strategy* and related *Implementation Plan*. On the side of the Tajik Government, the development of the strategy was led by a National Border Strategy Coordinator (first deputy head of the State Committee on National Security), and by a National Border Strategy Working Group (NBSWG). The NBSWG consisted of mid-management level members from various agencies, including the Drug Control Agency (DCA) and the following three departments at the Ministry of the Interior: Immigration

Department, Department of Public Security and Department of Counter Narcotics. Other member agencies included Border Troops, Customs Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Consular Department, Ministry of Health/Phyto-Sanitary Service, Ministry of Agriculture/Veterinary Service, and Ministry of Transportation. The strategy document was due to be adopted by the Tajik Government in early 2010. The importance of co-operation between border and law-enforcement agencies in the fight against cross-border crime was stressed throughout the strategy development process. Thus, the final draft of the *National Border Strategy* and its *Implementation Plan* stressed the importance of inter-agency co-operation and set a number of tasks which directly impacted the Law Enforcement Agencies of the MIA and the DCA.

In late 2009, the OiT's Border Management Unit carried out a training needs assessment of the Tajik Border Troops Academy with the purpose of setting out concrete recommendations on measures to be taken in order to meet the requirements of the forthcoming *National Border Management Strategy* and its *Implementation Plan*. The assessment focused *inter alia* on the training needs with respect to inter-agency co-operation between the Border Troops Academy and Tajik law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Police Academy was closely involved throughout the assessment process. The project was expected to be finished in early 2010 with the finalization of the *Needs Assessment and Recommendations Report*.

In the field of enhancing co-ordination and information sharing between international organizations and donors, the Office maintained and up-dated two matrixes in the English and Russian languages, including two types of information: firstly, information on border-related projects (any projects linked with border issues, e.g. law-enforcement, cross-border trade) in Tajikistan and secondly, on border and law enforcement-related training courses in Tajikistan. Information was provided by the members of the Borders International Group (BIG). Moreover, the Office provided border and law enforcement-related project information for the UNODC/Paris Pact sponsored internet based *Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism* (ADAM). Furthermore, the Office organized meetings of the BIG sub-group on "Border and Law Enforcement Training". The chairmanship of the meetings rotated between the Office's police unit and border unit.

In October 2009, the OiT organized a "Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW and CA) Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM)" seminar for the personnel from law enforcement agencies. The PSSM Seminar aimed at providing selected officers, who are responsible in their units and headquarters for arms and ammunition, with the techniques, rules and best practices for stocking, handling, transporting and securing SALW and CA. A total of 24 Tajik officers from the Ministry of Defence, MIA, National Guard, Drug Control Agency, Main Military Prosecutor's Office, and the Main Border Guard Department participated in this training. The seminar also provided participants with the opportunity to strengthen co-operation among their relevant state institutions on this issue.

The OSCE also supported the creation of a national regulatory framework on governing inter-agency co-operation in all aspects concerning SALW/CA including incident response. In 2009, the OSCE provided advisory assistance and shared best practices in the process of developing of national legislation that would give guidelines on establishing inter-agency co-operation on incidents concerning SALW/CA. In this context, the Office conducted a study of the existing situation regarding the legal framework on incident response. The study analyzed the relevant legislation and gave recommendations regarding next steps and activities required for developing the legal framework on incident response. In a further step forward, an inter-institutional working group (WG) for the development of a legal framework on incident response was established. The WG comprised representatives of relevant governmental agencies and the OSCE, whereby the MIA has been considered a key player in this process.

A Police Executive Symposium was held in November funded by the Federal Criminal Police of Germany. The OSCE was represented by the Head of Office (HoO) and the Counter Terrorism and Police Adviser. All Heads of the Ministries of the Interior and of the Agencies for National Security and Drug Control of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as well as the President of the German Federal Criminal Police (Bundeskriminalamt BKA); international observers from the US Embassy, UNDP's Border Management Badakhshan Afghanistan project, Europol, Interpol and the Police Liaison Officers from Central Asia participated. The Conference with the subject "Germany and Central Asia – Strategies for a Strong Security Partnership" sought to develop co-ordinated solutions in view of existing security threats the participating countries were confronted with, and to contribute effectively to the implementation of the 2007 strategy on *EU and Central Asia: Strategy for a New Partnership*. In the margins of the symposium, the HoO provided the President of the BKA with a description of the broader security situation in Tajikistan in general and the state of law enforcement in particular. The President of the BKA indicated the organizations willingness to co-ordinate with the OSCE some of its projects in order to avoid duplication and to use the OSCE good practices in project implementation. The OSCE outlined the best practice model of the OSCE training cycle with strong emphasis on mainstreaming human rights and gender awareness in all training programmes. Furthermore, the OiT emphasized the importance of strong co-ordination and co-operation with the host country in the appropriate selection of participants and the training design for successfully implementing training projects. Finally, the evaluation process and the necessary impact assessment for training projects were explained. All participants agreed on a *Final Declaration for the Multinational Police Executive Symposium*, whereby all participants expressed their persuasion that the threat emanating from organized crime and international terrorism was one of the most pressing problems for the security of the people in Central Asia and the European Union. The participants underlined their willingness for co-operation and mutual support regarding the combating of organized drug crime and international terrorism, in particular with the purpose of averting the existing risks as far as possible and combating the complex offences in that respect. They also promised to support transnational co-operation among the countries in the region and their appropriate authorities.

Drug Prevention and Community Policing

In light of the 10 years anniversary of the Drug Control Agency (DCA) under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the OiT funded an "International Anti-Narcotics Conference" in May, organized by the DCA, to facilitate the exchange of information and analysis of the complex phenomenon of drug abuse and drug trafficking. The conference strengthened co-operation of law enforcement agencies and the exchange of best practices within the host state and the region. A wide range of diplomats and operational managers participated in this event to combine political and operational efforts in combating drug trafficking.

Within the Office's programme to combat illicit drug trafficking, the DCA published its 2008 Annual Report, financed and supported by the OSCE. The Annual Report describes the drug fighting efforts of law enforcement agencies in 2008; reports on the drug situation in the country; the situation in Afghanistan; analyses drug abuse and drug prevention efforts; as well as international co-operation of the DCA. The publication was going to be distributed amongst law enforcement and other Government agencies, as well as international organizations and other partners of the DCA. The dissemination of the Annual Report was part of a larger public outreach initiative of the Drug Control Agency on drug prevention.

On 6 August, the annual Drug Prevention Campaign commenced in the Soghd region (Istarafshan, Spitamen, Gafurov, and Chkhalovsk) and was implemented by September in the Khatlon region and Rasht valley covering a total of 16 municipalities. The Drug Prevention Campaign aimed at enhancing drug awareness and implementing the national drug strategy

endorsed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. For three years the Drug Prevention Campaign has become an important part of the implementation of the national drug strategy, supported by the OSCE. The immediate proximity to Afghanistan made the above mentioned regions a prime target for drug traffickers, transporting drugs to and through Tajikistan. Very often, drugs have been used for bribes, which increased the drug abuse in the neighbouring communities. The main aim of the Drug Prevention Campaign was to disseminate information about drug trafficking and drug abuse and to reach out to the community, with a specific focus on the youth. The Head of the Drug Prevention Department within the DCA compiled an excellent team of drug experts, famous musicians and actors, who implemented the campaign events in co-operation with the national and local authorities and community members. This concept of 'Community Policing' created synergies between law enforcement agencies, local authorities and community members in identifying community problems – in this case drug trafficking and drug abuse –, to combat this phenomenon in order to create a safe environment for all citizens. Similar events were planned to follow country-wide. Within the framework of the Drug Prevention Campaign in 2009, a documentary on the campaign, funded by the OSCE and featuring a former drug addict, who advised the youth not to use drugs, was produced. Representatives from international organizations, embassies, and law enforcement agencies' representatives were invited to the presentation. The OSCE received an award for their contribution to drug prevention and the fight against drug trafficking.

Within the framework of extra budgetary contributions, the OiT, together with the ATU and the SPMU, provided strong support to the implementation of two projects that included a strong element of counter terrorism capacity-building and combating organized crime. In co-operation with the Tajik experts on counter narcotics, the MIA and DCA were going to provide various trainings for Afghan counter narcotic officers to increase their skills in the complex combat against drug trafficking. Furthermore, in co-operation with the ATU and INTERPOL the OiT planned to establish access to the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database with the National INTERPOL Office in Tajikistan and other relevant law enforcement agencies.

Human Rights and Police

Throughout the year, the Office included numerous representatives of the MIA in human rights activities in order to raise awareness about key human rights issues related to policing and security agencies and to facilitate dialogue between Government and non-government actors involved in the field of human rights. An anti-torture roundtable in Khujand brought together representatives of local police administration with judges, prosecutors, NGO leaders and human rights activists to discuss international norms and practical steps toward preventing use of torture in closed institutions in Tajikistan. This discussion continued in Dushanbe, when three representatives of the MIA as well as the Deputy Head of the Prison Administration joined a wider dialogue about ratification of the *Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture*.

The Office invited three representatives of the MIA to the two-day Preparatory Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (PHDIM) on "Human Rights Progress and Pitfalls in Tajikistan". The PHDIM was designed to build trust and co-operation between civil society and the government on human rights issues, while at the same time preparing the Tajik delegation for active participation in the the annual OSCE/ODIHR Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) held in Warsaw. The Office facilitated the participation of a Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs in the HDIM.

Gender and Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2009, the OSCE continued to support the Government in the necessary steps towards the adoption of the *Draft Law on Domestic Violence* and the establishment of a comprehensive

framework for protecting victims of domestic violence. The Gender Unit of the OiT organized a study visit to Vienna for a delegation of five Tajik Government officials, consisting of the Head of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs, the Deputy Ministers of Labour and Social Protection, and Justice, a representative of the MIA and a policy expert with the aim of enhancing their knowledge and skills on comprehensive frameworks to address domestic violence. The delegation learned about the experience, structures, functions and tasks of various city departments, Ministries, and about the role and co-operation of these governmental agencies with non-governmental organizations of Austria involved in preventing violence against women and protecting victims. The delegation had the possibility to visit one of the shelters for victims of violence as well as a city police department in Vienna.

Since Austria has very efficient laws, tools and institutions with regard to women protection and related fields, it has been anticipated that the related knowledge that the delegation acquired during the study visit would help to further improve the conceptual and practical approaches of the Tajik Government towards ensuring women protection. The findings of the study visits were presented to high-level government representatives, as well as to representatives from national and international organizations at a round table held on 20 August, jointly organized by the OSCE and the Committee on Women and Family Affairs. Key stakeholders thereby received examples of best practices to be followed and relevant officials have been trained to further the establishment of a similar protection framework in Tajikistan. As a follow-up strategy the OSCE OiT planned to continue advocacy efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive framework to prevent domestic violence and protect its victims. In 2010, as part of this strategy, a project was planned to be implemented with the MIA, which is a key actor in victims' protection and conviction of perpetrators. The OSCE OiT also planned to continue to advocate for the adoption of the *Draft Law on Domestic Violence*.

In co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje, the OiT organized a study visit to Belgrade and Skopje for six high-level Government officials and members of the Interagency Commission at the Presidential Apparatus. The high-level delegation comprised of the first Deputy of General Prosecutor, first Deputy Minister of Justice, first Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Women and Family affairs, the Head of the Department of the Committee on National Security, the Head of the Department on International relations of the Ministry of Labor and Social Support, the Deputy Head of Department on Legal and Security Issues of the Presidential Apparatus of the Republic of Tajikistan and the OSCE Anti-trafficking Assistant. The aim of the study tour was to enhance the participants' knowledge on comprehensive national frameworks for preventing and prosecuting human trafficking and protecting the victims. The study visit provided delegates with the opportunity to learn about the methods and best practices employed in the countries, which have established strong anti-trafficking programmes and have a well functioning national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking. The visit included meetings with OSCE officials and representatives from government ministries, the police, national referral mechanisms, other state agencies and local non-governmental organizations. Delegates were particularly interested in initiatives and models which could be used for improving the co-operation between NGOs and Governmental bodies in Tajikistan. They acknowledged that full co-operation with international organizations and NGOs was vital to effectively combat human trafficking. The delegates discussed in particular the options for establishing a National Referral Mechanism Co-ordination Office within the Ministry of Labour.

Findings of the study visits were presented to high-level government representatives, as well as to representatives from national and international organizations at a round table on the referral mechanisms for victims of human trafficking held on 17 November 2009. The roundtable was jointly organized by the OSCE and the Interagency Commission on Combating Human Trafficking. Participants discussed the introduction of best co-operation practices between governmental structures and NGOs within the framework of national referral mechanisms for victims of human trafficking, and their possible application in

Tajikistan. Key stakeholders received examples of best practices to be followed and relevant officials have been trained to help establishing a similar mechanism and co-operation framework in Tajikistan. The OSCE continued to work with the relevant officials to ensure that support was provided towards the achievement of this goal.

Within the abovementioned framework, the OiT organized a three-day training session for 19 representatives of various agencies and NGOs to provide them with guidance in designing a more effective national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking. Participants were familiarized with the functions of national referral mechanisms and international best practices applicable to Tajikistan, as well as how to ensure proper implementation and monitoring of the relevant national action plan. A special focus was put on the concept of the victim, and international standards for the treatment of victims of human trafficking, their assistance and protection.

The OiT also promoted regional co-operation of Government officials and NGOs in order to better investigate and detect trafficking cases. In November, the OiT thus facilitated the participation of two officials from the Supreme Court in the regional conference on “Combating Human Trafficking” in Ashgabat, which was jointly organized by the OSCE and the UNODC.

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The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan

Background

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) is mandated to support the host country in its efforts to ensure security and stability and assist with the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments, inter alia. On 16 May 2007, the signing of a MoU between the PCUz and the Police Academy under the Ministry of Internal Affairs 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. In 2009, one national staff member dealt with the implementation of the MoU.

Facilitating Exchange of Experience and Learning from Good Policing Practices

Within the framework of the project to assist the Police Academy, the PCUz, from 19-21 May organized a Training of Trainers on “Police Ethics and Human Rights in Policing” for 25 law enforcement officers and police instructors. The training was conducted by the representatives from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior. The participants discussed elements of the Austrian police system, issues such as police ethics and human rights in policing, as well as corruption, and highlighted the importance of police training and human rights in all of these subjects.

From 23-26 June, the PCUz, with support of the SPMU, organized a training on precursors identification and modern investigation techniques. The training was conducted by international experts and aimed at increasing Uzbek law enforcement's operational awareness to detect and identify chemical precursors used for drug production and to conduct backtracking investigations to trace the sources of diverted chemicals. Course

participants included officers and forensics experts from the National Security Service, the State Customs Committee and the MIA of Uzbekistan. The course programme was developed by the SPMU in co-operation with the UNODC.

From 13-17 July, the PCUz, with the help of Hungarian police experts, organized a Training of Trainers on “Mental-tactical Training” for approximately 25 law enforcement officers. Participants were able to increase their knowledge and skills on how to behave in stress situations and carry out their professional duties in line with international standards and domestic legislation.

On 7-10 September, the PCUz organized a seminar on “Crime Prevention: Current State and Perspectives” for 25 law enforcement officers. The seminar was conducted by law enforcement representatives from the Czech Republic and Hungary and provided a platform for exchanging experience on crime prevention practices and legislation in the field of drug abuse, domestic violence, juvenile crime, human trafficking as well as extremism and terrorism.

Helping to Integrate the Uzbek Police into the International Police Community

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

Implementation of New Biometric Passports in Uzbekistan

In light of the Presidential Decree of 23 June 2009 “On Measures for Further Improvement of the Passport System of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, and based on the OSCE Secretariat’s Note to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan at the OSCE in Vienna, the PCUz, on 1 and 3 July, facilitated meetings of the OSCE Senior Border Issues Adviser with respective Government officials to discuss areas where the OSCE could best support the process of introducing new biometric passports in Uzbekistan.

As a follow-up, on 7-8 October, the PCUz, in co-operation with the ATU organized a workshop on “Identity Document (ID) Management” for approximately 45 local specialists. This was done in response to the host government’s request to assist in capacity building of national experts who will potentially be responsible to handle the introduction of new biometric passports. The workshop participants included representatives and experts from the newly established State Personalization Centre, as well as the National Security Service, the State Customs Committee, the MIA, and the Information and Communications Agency of Uzbekistan. The workshop addressed relevant key aspects and helped the local experts to increase their knowledge in the field of professional identity management from a strategic and tactical perspective. In particular, they examined, *inter alia*, the ID assessment method as routine operational activity, the development and implementation of new ID documents and other elements of ID infrastructure; the state of the art and good practices of ID infrastructure elements; and the management of the identification process.

Moreover, from 22-28 November, the PCUz, in co-ordination with the ATU, organized a study visit for an official delegation to Austria and the Czech Republic. The delegation was comprised of members of the Government working group responsible for the process of

improving the national passport system and included senior representatives from the Security Council, the State Personalization Centre, the National Security Service, the MIA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Meetings focused on the exchange of experience in the field of introducing and managing systems for handling and issuing of national identity and travel documents.

Sustainable Co-operation

On 17-18 March, the PCUz, upon request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, facilitated the participation of an official delegation from Uzbekistan in a workshop on a “Comprehensive OSCE Approach to Enhancing Cyber-Security” in Vienna, organized by the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) and the ATU on the basis of the FSC Decision #17/08. The delegation included representatives of the National Security Service, MIA and the Uzbek Agency for Communication and Information.

On 1 July, the PCUz facilitated the participation of the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan at the high-level regional meeting on law enforcement co-operation in Central Asia in combating organized crime, held in Astana (see also chapter 2).

On 11 September, the PCUz facilitated the participation of the delegation from Uzbekistan at the “Public-Private Expert Workshop on Preventing the Abuse of Non Profit Organizations for Terrorist Financing” in Vienna. The delegation consisted of representatives of the National Security Service, General Prosecutor’s Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of the local NGO Institute for Studies of Civil Society.

From 28-29 October, the PCUz supported the participation of a delegation from Uzbekistan at the 2009 OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, in Warsaw, organized by the ODIHR. The Delegation was comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Central Election Committee, General Prosecutor’s Office, National Human Rights Centre and the Research Centre under the Supreme Court. A representative of the Department for Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision of the Ministry of Interior also attended the event.

On 19-20 October, the PCUz facilitated the participation of a delegation from Uzbekistan in an “Expert Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships: Engaging with the Media in Countering Terrorism.” The delegation comprised representatives of the National Security Service, General Prosecutor’s Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the NGO Institute for Studies of Civil Society.

On 29-30 October, the PCUz facilitated the participation of a delegation from Uzbekistan at the 2009 Annual Police Experts Meeting (see also chapter 2). The delegation from Uzbekistan consisted of representatives of the MIA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Police-related activities within the Human Dimension Activities Programme

In 2008, the PCUz had launched a project aimed at building capacity of the Department for Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision of the Uzbekistan’s MIA. In 2009, the PCUz implemented the project’s second phase. Main objectives of the project were the following:

- to increase the knowledge and improve the skills of the personnel of the Department and its structural sub-divisions;
- to render support in conducting awareness raising campaigns among the police officers and the population, in general;
- to strengthen the co-operation mechanisms between the internal affairs bodies and other state structures and law-enforcement agencies, national human rights

institutions and non-governmental organizations in protecting and ensuring human rights and freedoms;

- to improve the material-technical base of the Department and its structural subdivisions;
- to render support in studying international experience in the field of protecting and ensuring human rights by the law-enforcement agencies of foreign countries.

Human Rights Training Courses

Between 16-25 February, the PCUz conducted three three-day training courses on the theory and international standards of human rights. Participants included staff of the Department for Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision of the MIA as well as its subdivisions in Tashkent city and the Andizhan, Ferghana, Namangan, Syrdarya and Tashkent regions, as well as representatives from the General Directorate on Execution of Punishments and Transport Police Department, and from other internal affairs departments dealing with human rights issues. Between 20-30 April, a similar series of training courses was organized for the staff of the Department's subdivisions in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, Navoi, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions. Training participants examined basic principles of human rights and the international system of human rights protection, including international human rights documents and treaties. They discussed the role of law enforcement in ensuring such rights as the right to peaceful assembly, privacy and freedom of expression, and conducted practical exercises on protecting and restoring human rights and fundamental freedoms. In total, 150 policemen were trained during these events. Two trainers from the Polish Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights were invited as foreign experts.

Awareness Raising Activities

In 2009, the PCUz supported the publication of 1,200 posters on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan *On the Appeals of Citizens* in both the Uzbek and Russian languages. The posters were distributed among regional, district, city and town police departments and posted for easy access of the population. Due to the success of this initiative and the high demand from police officers, the PCUz planned to render support in printing more copies of the poster.

The PCUz also supported the publication of 1,000 calendars for 2009 in both the Uzbek and Russian languages, showing excerpts from the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *Code of Conduct for Law-Enforcement Officials* as well as related national legislation. The calendars were distributed among police officers in all regions of the country.

Uniting the Efforts

The PCUz, jointly with the MIA, organized a roundtable in Tashkent on the co-operation of the internal affairs bodies with other law-enforcement and state structures, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations in the sphere of human rights protection. During the event, a Co-operation Agreement between the National Human Rights Centre and the MIA was signed. Similar events were also organized in the Khorezm and Samarkand regions. The events gathered representatives from the newly formed territorial units of the Department for Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision of the MIA, from regional departments of justice, the General Prosecutor's Office, regional courts and advocates association, different non-governmental organizations from the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, and from the Khorezm, Djizak, Kashkadarya, Navoi and Samarkand regions of Uzbekistan.

Technical Support

With the aim of strengthening the material-technical base of the Department for Human Rights Protection and Legal Provision of the MIA and its regional sub-divisions the PCUZ, following consultations with the Project partner, provided 14 photocopiers, 1 fax machine and 1 colour printer on the basis of loan agreement.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:



ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2009

Submitted as appendix to the SG Annual Report on Police-Related Activities, in accordance with Decision 9, paragraph 6, of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 December 2001

Background

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides police-related assistance to governments and civil society of participating States, co-operating closely with other OSCE structures and international organizations. In 2009, Police-related activities were conducted in the following programmatic 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, ODIHR, with the support of the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, organized a Roundtable on "Understanding Violent Extremism and Radicalization Leading to Terrorism" for senior law enforcement officers in Tajikistan as well as delivered a training course on countering terrorism while protecting human rights to instructors at the Ministry of Interior Academy and State Committee on National Security in Tajikistan.

During 2009, ODIHR also delivered a number of presentations on human rights issues, was engaged in international legal cooperation organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and others in cases of terrorism, actively participated in the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), and organized a workshop for civil society with the support of the OSCE Centre in Bishkek. Also in 2009, ODIHR's training manual "Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights" which is an integral part of the aforementioned training programme and can also be used as a "stand-alone" reference text, was translated into Russian and is now available for users and interested parties from Russian speaking countries.

Human Rights, Women & Security (HRWS)

In 2009, the ODIHR HRWS programme, together with the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association (SEPCA) and the OSCE Mission to Serbia, supported the establishment of the Southeast Europe Women's Police Officer Network (WPON) with the aim to promote the principle of gender equality and democratic policing in police services. The network launched a research project to evaluate the situation of policewomen in the region and the HRWS programme actively contributed to preparing the questionnaires as well as reviewing and commenting on the final report. Together with the Ministry of Interior of Serbia, HRWS presented preliminary findings of the research at the November 2009 SEPCA General Assembly in Sarajevo.

The HRWS programme continued to promote the Toolkit on Gender and Security Sector Reform, published by the ODIHR, together with DCAF and the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). Some parts of the Toolkit, including the one entitled "Police Reform and Gender" were translated into Russian, French, Georgian, Macedonian, Albanian (available on the ODIHR website www.osce.org/odihhr) and were disseminated to OSCE field presences as well as during various awareness raising events. The HRWS actively co-operated with the relevant units of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo and the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje in exploring ways to integrate a gender perspective in policing.

Anti-Trafficking

To assist States in establishing human rights based approaches to tackling trafficking in human beings, the ODIHR anti-trafficking programme organized two workshops in the UK (January) and Turkey (May) to present the findings from its national referral mechanism assessments in those countries. The assessments reviewed how law enforcement and civil

society organizations co-operated in the identification and referral to assistance of victims of trafficking, as required by OSCE commitments. Law enforcement participants at the workshops shared practical examples of their work in identifying victims of trafficking in human beings and challenges faced by them in working with civil society

Monitoring of Places of Detention

The importance of external oversight and monitoring of police detention facilities was one of the issues discussed at the 2009 Human Dimension Seminar on *Strengthening the Rule of Law in the OSCE Area*, which took place between 12 and 14 May 2009 in Warsaw. Participants discussed, *inter alia*, mechanisms for the prevention of torture and other ill-treatment in police custody. Also, on 22 and 23 April 2009, an international conference titled *Implementing OPCAT: Experiences from South Eastern Europe*, jointly organized by the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, ODIHR and local governmental actors, brought together over 60 representatives from governments, civil society, national human rights institutions, and OSCE field operations to share experiences on the implementation of the *Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture* (OPCAT). During the Human Dimension Implementation Seminar in October 2009, ODIHR launched its publication *The Fight Against Torture: The OSCE Experience*, which gives, amongst others, advice to OSCE field operations how to enhance detention monitoring based on lessons learned and best practices.

Combating Domestic Violence

The ODIHR continued to work closely with police authorities and women NGOs in Azerbaijan to provide expertise in the implementation of the curriculum on police interventions to combat domestic violence. To support this process, the ODIHR jointly with the representatives of the Baku Police Academy and civil society experts held a roundtable discussion, focused on the review of the feedback of curriculum developers and course lecturers. The roundtable helped to identify measures for ensuring the future sustainability of the course, such as the inclusion of the course on combating domestic violence into the mandatory course schedule for all cadets and in-service police officers, and undertaking a review of all other courses with the view to integrate gender aspects into these curricula.

The theme of the third OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting held in Vienna on 5-6 November 2009 was Gender Equality, with a Special Focus on Violence Against Women. The meeting provided a forum for OSCE participating States to take stock of the progress and challenges in promoting the implementation of measures to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence. The discussions highlighted approaches and measures that have proven most successful with regard to the three priority areas of work: prevention, protection and prosecution of violence against women and underscored the priority areas for future work. Various examples of intervention by police authorities and judicial practices which enable victims to have access to immediate protection measures were discussed, along with specialized investigation and prosecution methods for perpetrators of violence against women, including domestic violence. In addition, participants underscored the need to promote equality of opportunities for women and men to serve in police and other law-enforcement structures.

Police and Roma and Sinti

During 2009, the SPMU and the CPRSI jointly undertook the task of producing a manual on Police and Roma and Sinti focusing on good practices in building trust and understanding. With the publication of this book, the SPMU and the ODIHR CPRSI will respond to the recommendation of the OSCE Action Plan to Improve the Situation of Roma and Sinti to

“produce a compilation of police ‘best practices’ in the OSCE region with respect to policing and Roma and Sinti communities.”

Information as well as examples of policies, initiatives and projects related to policing and Roma were collected throughout the year by the SPMU and further analyzed, updated and enriched in close co-operation with a group of experts on Roma-Police relations who provided their input in various meetings, email discussions and two workshops in Vienna during September and October 2009. Findings of the book are also based on the outcomes of the ODIHR project “Police and Roma: Towards Safety for Multi-Ethnic Communities.” The manual was planned to be launched in the spring of 2010.

Law Enforcement Officer Programme on Combating Hate Crime

In 2009, ODIHR continued to support OSCE participating States in their efforts to strengthen the response of law enforcement officers to hate crimes through the implementation of ODIHR’s Law Enforcement Officer Programme on Combating Hate Crime (LEOP). Based on prior agreement with the relevant national authorities, delivery of the LEOP was conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in March 2009 and Poland in November 2009. In both countries, the training was jointly organized by the ODIHR and state authorities and comprised of conducting a five day training of trainers, who would “cascade” the information to their respective policing agencies. In the course of these training sessions, ODIHR LEOP police experts, supported by local trainers, delivered training curriculum to police officers from various regions of each country. All training participants were awarded a certificate confirming their newly acquired skills, during an official closing ceremony attended by the state officials.

Preparatory steps for launching the LEOP in Ukraine continued in 2009. In order to initiate the programme delivery in Ukraine, a proposal for Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) regarding the implementation of LEOP was sent to the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoI). Following negotiations on the content and the format of the MoA and a visit of ODIHR representatives to Ukraine, ODIHR sent final versions of the MoA and the National Implementation Strategy to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in December 2009.

In late 2009, an external expert evaluated the LEOP programme by examining its broad goals and assessing its cost-effectiveness, methodology, content, impact, outputs and outcomes. This evaluation generated a number of recommendations, which included a comprehensive review of the Programme’s structure, delivery, methodology and implementation. This process was still ongoing at the end of 2009 and shall result in a new, re-vamped version of the curriculum to be launched in early 2010.

In 2009, ODIHR also continued its co-operation with the SPMU. This involved ongoing collaboration between the TANDIS (Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Information System) and POLIS websites in order to share relevant information and create further synergies. In October ODIHR, LEOP experts provided input and delivered presentations to the SPMU Annual Police Expert Meeting on Hate Crimes and Effective Law Enforcement Co-operation which was held in Vienna.

APPENDIX 2:

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

Taskings on police-related issues are contained in OSCE Summit Decisions as well as in the growing list of Decisions of the Ministerial Council and the Permanent Council, including a number of OSCE Action Plans.

The *Charter for European Security* adopted by the Istanbul Summit Meeting (1999) represents the platform for the OSCE involvement in policing. It contains the commitment of the OSCE participating States to enhance the OSCE's role in civilian police-related activities as an integral part of the Organization's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Such activities may comprise: (1) police monitoring, including to prevent police from discriminating due to religious and ethnic identity; (2) police training, which could, *inter alia*, aim to improve the operational and tactical capabilities of local police services and reform paramilitary forces, provide new and modern policing skills, such as community policing, and anti-drug, anti-corruption and anti-terrorist capacities, create a police service with a multi-ethnic and/or multi-religious composition that can enjoy the confidence of the entire population; and (3) promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in general.

The Ninth Ministerial Council in Bucharest (2001) declared the OSCE's decision to increase and promote co-operation among participating States in countering new security challenges, including by providing advice or arranging for the provision of expert advice on requirements for effective policing (needs assessments) and how to meet them, and encouraging where appropriate the exchange of information among and between participating States regarding lessons learned and best policing practices in countering these new security challenges.

The *Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism* (2001), adopted on the same occasion as the above *Decision on police-related activities*, recognized the need to assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions. This assistance could also include: provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. To this end, the plan of action acknowledged the requirement for reinforcing existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

In its Decision No. 448 (2001), the Permanent Council decided to establish the seconded post of *Senior Police Adviser in the OSCE Secretariat*.

In the *Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Porto 2002), its members called on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. They emphasized the need to include in this co-operation international law enforcement bodies such as Europol and Interpol, as well as the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI), with a view to investigating and prosecuting those responsible for trafficking in human beings in accordance with domestic law and, where applicable, international obligations. In this regard, they also asked the Senior Police Adviser to devote increased attention to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

This tasking was further detailed in the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, which requested the SPMU to further promote the concept of community policing and facilitate the exchange of information between participating States on best practices to be used by relevant investigating units to check the possibly criminal and trafficking-related origin of suspicious assets. The SPMU was also tasked to continue developing training materials for law enforcement on trafficking and sex crimes investigation, identify law enforcement trainers to conduct training, and facilitate the funding of training sessions for law enforcement authorities in OSCE participating States.

One of the aspects of policing of ethnic minorities was addressed by the *OSCE Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area* (2003). The SPMU was tasked to assist participating States in developing programmes and confidence-building measures, such as community policing, to improve the relations between Roma and Sinti people and the police, particularly at the local level, and to produce a compilation of police “best practices” in the OSCE region with respect to policing and Roma and Sinti communities. Another established task was to assist the participating States in developing codes of conduct to prevent racial profiling and improve interethnic relations.

The *OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century*, adopted by the 11th Ministerial Council in Maastricht in 2003 stated that the Strategic Police Matters Unit was set up to improve the capacity of participating States to address threats posed by criminal activity and to assist them in upholding the rule of law. The aim was to enhance key policing skills, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The *2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*, adopted by the 12th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Sofia 2004), urged the participating States, the Secretariat, Institutions and field operations to ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into OSCE activities, programmes and projects. The aim shall be to promote the practice of gender equality in the OSCE area, which is essential to comprehensive security. In this context, the SPMU was specifically tasked to enhance its project development to assist participating States in reacting to sexual violence offences and in including elements such as special investigation techniques, and interview skills designated for use with victims of sexual assault including children, and information on referral mechanisms for victim assistance, in the police training curriculum.

The fight against organized crime came to the forefront of OSCE priorities during 2005 and was recognized in a Decision on *Combating Transnational Organized Crime* adopted by the 13th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Ljubljana 2005). It tasked the OSCE Secretary General with providing the requesting participating States with support for the mobilization of technical assistance, including the necessary expertise and resources, from relevant competent international organizations for the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNODC) and its Protocols. The Decision also tasked the OSCE Permanent Council to work on designing, with the support of the Secretary General and the relevant OSCE institutions, possible measures and forms of assistance that could be available to requesting participating States with a view to improving and promoting the functioning of criminal justice systems.

Ljubljana Ministerial Decision No. 15/05 on *Preventing and Combating Violence against Women* urged participating States, with support and assistance of the OSCE, to take all necessary legislative, policy and programmatic monitoring and evaluation measures to promote and protect full enjoyment of the human rights of women, and to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence against them. The decision also tasked the Permanent Council to encourage the development by relevant OSCE institutions and structures of programmes, projects and policies to assist participating States, at their request, in combating violence against women and girls and providing assistance to victims.

The Ljubljana Ministerial Council also adopted the *OSCE Border Security and Management Concept*, which first and foremost provides participating States with a political framework for their co-operation on border-related issues. It provides objectives and principles for this co-operation and finally defines modalities for OSCE activities in this area. The OSCE “acts upon the request of participating States” to ensure dialogue on border-related issues through, *inter alia*, “exchange of information, experience and best practices”, the establishment of a National Focal Points Network, holding of workshops and conferences.

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

The Decision on *Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children* adopted by the 14th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Brussels 2006) encouraged relevant OSCE executive structures, within their existing mandates, to devote attention to the area of sexual exploitation of children, including links to trafficking in persons, and emphasized the need for them and the participating States to co-operate with other international organizations, NGOs and civil society in combating the sexual exploitation of children.

The 14th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Brussels 2006) adopted the follow-up Decision on *Organized Crime*, reaffirming the importance that the OSCE was giving to this subject. The Decision’s tasking to the OSCE Secretary General and the relevant OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates, included giving enhanced attention to the key role of criminal justice systems in institution-building and in the promotion of the rule of law, as well as co-operating and co-ordinating more closely in order to take better into account the interaction between the components of those systems. A further major task was to build on and consolidate the knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime, and to continue co-operating with the UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

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

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

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

mandated to explore all possible co-operation options, in co-ordination with the United Nations and other relevant regional and international organizations and other actors.

At the Helsinki Ministerial Council in December 2008, the participating States turned their attention once again to the issue of Trafficking in Human Beings. Decision No. 5/08 on *Enhancing Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings Through a Comprehensive Approach* emphasized the need for training on combating trafficking in human beings for law enforcement personnel and urged the participating States *inter alia* to ensure co-operation between law enforcement agencies and other relevant actors at the national and international level, and “to intensify measures to disrupt trafficking networks, including by means of financial investigations, investigations of money laundering connected to human trafficking and the freezing and confiscation of the assets of human traffickers”.

Reaffirming the participating States’ commitment to proactively implement the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and recalling Ljubljana Ministerial Council Decisions on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation, and on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women, the 17th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Athens 2009), in its *Decision on Women’s Participation in Political and Public Life*, called on the participating States to consider providing for specific measure to achieve the goal of gender balance in all legislative, judicial and executives bodies, including police services.

Acknowledging the “[...] diverse and multifaceted OSCE work, experience and lessons learned in the policing field, in particular the work of the SPMU and the field operations within their respective mandates”, the Permanent Council, in its Decision 914/09, adopted in Athens, expressed its conviction that the time had come to take stock of what had been done so far in policing and to “[...] initiate a through dialogue on how to further enhance police-related activities within the OSCE.” The Permanent Council tasked the Secretary General, “[...] within existing resources and in consultation with relevant OSCE executive structures, to prepare a report on police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures up to the end of 2009”. The report was to be based partly on the annual reports on police-related activities, reflecting existing mandates and OSCE commitments, and was “[...] to include an assessment of those activities and a forward looking perspective, offering long-term strategic recommendations”. Moreover, the Permanent Council decided that this report would be further discussed during the next Annual Police Experts Meeting in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference.

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APPENDIX 3:

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