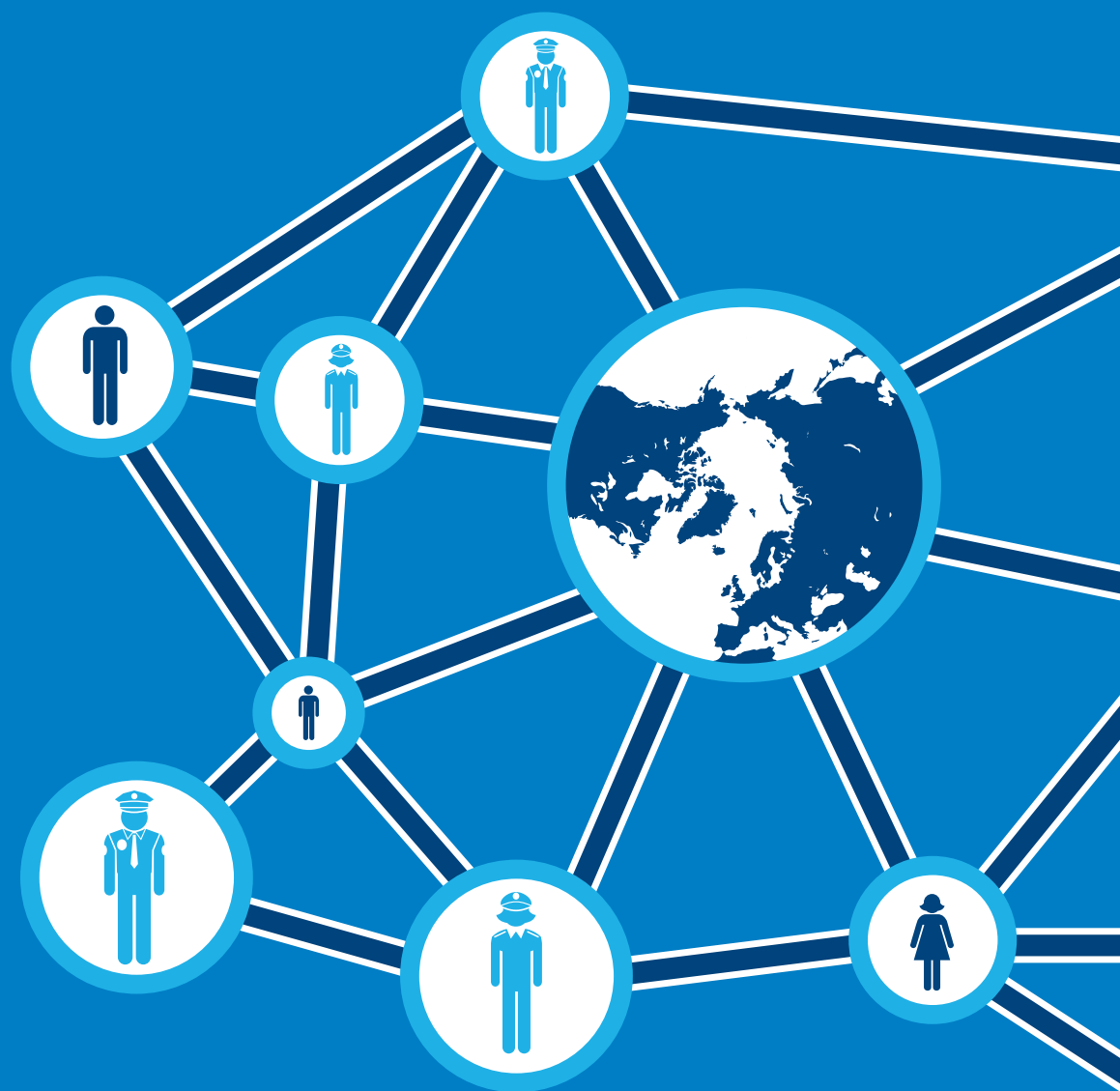


# Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities 2017



**The Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe is**

# The World's Largest Regional Security Organization

working to ensure peace, democracy and stability for more  
than a billion people between Vancouver and Vladivostok.

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

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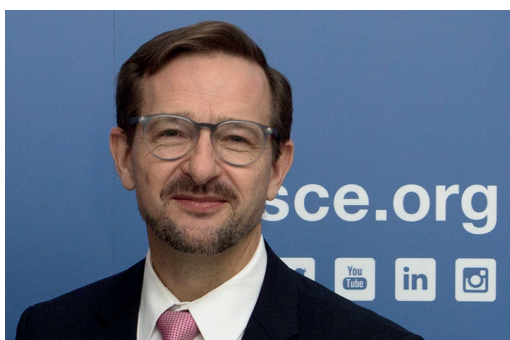
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## Foreword by the Secretary General



The OSCE promotes modern, proactive and democratic policing to address an ever-evolving range of security challenges, including those emanating from transnational threats such as terrorism and organized crime. Developing professional skills and sharing best practices are key elements in a comprehensive strategy to prepare law enforcement for current and future challenges. The OSCE's police-related activities are also a significant asset in relation to the Organization's mandates on conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

The Annual Report on Police-Related Activities provides a comprehensive overview over all OSCE police-related projects and activities in a given year. They draw on the combined strength of the OSCE's institutions and its network of field operations, and cut across the OSCE's three security dimensions. In 2017, there was again an increase in police-related activities delivered by OSCE executive structures to the OSCE's participating States and Partners for Co-operation.

**Activities related to general police development and reform**, constituting around two thirds of the total number of activities, focused mainly on community policing initiatives, police-public partnerships, gender and ethnic mainstreaming, as well as addressing gender-based and domestic violence.

**Capacity-building initiatives to address threats posed by transnational crime** focused primarily on measures to target trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime, followed by activities to address terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

Meanwhile, the two most important OSCE police-related conferences in 2017 continued to attract strong interest, bringing together some 300 representatives from participating States and Partners for Co-operation, as well as international and regional organizations. In September, the **Annual Police Experts Meeting** discussed ways to stem illicit financial flows and counter financial proceeds of criminal networks. In July, the **OSCE Conference on Illicit Drugs** focused on “The Nexus between Illicit Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism”.

At a time when the OSCE area faces numerous security challenges – ranging from instability and armed conflict to violent extremism and terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in arms, drugs and human beings – the Organization’s engagement in police-related activities is as crucial as ever. This report demonstrates the OSCE’s strong commitment to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement services to better serve the public and more effectively address these multiple challenges.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'T. Greminger', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Thomas Greminger  
OSCE Secretary General

# Executive Summary

The OSCE continued to provide police assistance in two major areas: 1) general police development and reform, and 2) countering threats posed by criminal activity, including organized crime, terrorism, illicit drugs and chemical precursors, trafficking in human beings and cybercrime.

Around 60% of the total number of police-related activities organized and delivered by the OSCE executive structures were dedicated to addressing general police development and reform, a slight increase from 2016. Activities dedicated to enhancing and consolidating community policing and police-public partnership projects remained the most prevalent, particularly in South-Eastern Europe, as well as in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Activities on gender issues increased significantly from 2016 to 2017, constituting 30% of total police development and reform activities, whereas the number of activities on hate crime decreased by 50%.

With regard to the fight against transnational threats, activities related to trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime, counter-terrorism and border security were most prominent. Activities dedicated to countering trafficking in human beings constituted 30% of total activities on threats posed by criminal activity, which is a slight increase from 2016. Activities related to counter-terrorism and border security doubled from 2016 to 2017.

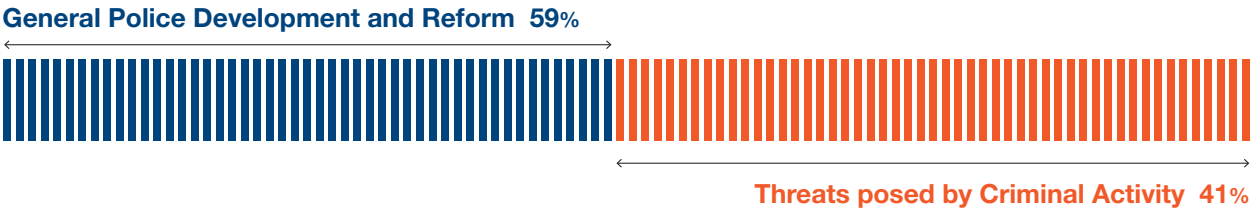
Since 2015, the focus of the OSCE’s police-related activities has shifted considerably. In 2015 activities related to community policing and police-public relations and police development outnumbered other activities, whereas activities addressing threats posed by criminal activity have steadily increased in the past two years.

The following charts provide an overview of the OSCE’s police-related activities in 2017:

## Total Number of Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:



## 2017 Total Number of Police-Related Activities

Activity	Information Exchange / Institution and Capacity-Building	Training	Analysis of Lessons Learned, Assessments and Guidelines	Total	
<b>General Police Development and Reform</b>					
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building	11	0	1	12	59%
Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform	28	23	38	89	
Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments	4	2	5	11	
Human Resources / Police Management	0	3	0	3	
Human Rights and Police Accountability	10	6	9	25	
Anti-Corruption	15	12	7	34	
Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming	47	45	12	104	
Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention	122	47	16	185	
Gender-based and Domestic Violence	77	27	5	109	
Hate Crime	27	17	6	50	
Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics	9	1	2	12	
Public Order and Crisis Management	5	5	2	12	
Other, including co-ordination and co-operation	25	5	31	61	
				707	
<b>Threats Posed by Criminal Activity</b>					
Organized Crime	3	8	4	15	41%
Criminal Investigations and Analysis	2	1	2	5	
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds	15	6	1	22	
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters	22	12	0	34	
Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT*	57	25	10	92	
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors	30	6	3	39	
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime	83	35	27	145	
Cybercrime	18	15	4	37	
Border Security and Management / Customs	28	44	6	78	
Other	14	4	4	22	
				489	
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1196</b>	

\* Preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

## 2017 Police-Related Activities Matrix

Activity	OSCE SECRETARIAT AND INSTITUTIONS							OSCE FIELD OPERATIONS														
	ODIHR	CC	SPMU	ATU	BSMU	GENDER	OSR/CTHB	OCEEA	Albania	Ashgabat	Astana	BiH	Bishkek	Kosovo <sup>1</sup>	Moldova	Montenegro	Serbia	Skopje	Dushanbe	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	
<b>General Police Development and Reform</b>																						
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building																						
Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform																						
Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments																						
Human Resources / Police Management																						
Human Rights and Police Accountability																						
Anti-Corruption																						
Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming																						
Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention																						
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Hate Crime																						
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<b>Threats Posed by Criminal Activity</b>																						
Organized Crime																						
Criminal Investigations and Analysis																						
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds																						
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters																						
Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT																						
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors																						
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime																						
Cybercrime																						
Border Security and Management / Customs																						
Other																						

<sup>1</sup> All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.



## 2017 Total Number of Police-Related Activities – all OSCE executive structures

Activity	2015	2016	2017
<b>General Police Development and Reform</b>			
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building	64	11	12
Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform	154	150	89
Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments	25	7	11
Human Resources / Police Management	0	7	3
Human Rights and Police Accountability	0	51	25
Anti-Corruption	32	20	34
Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming	9	35	104
Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention	338	159	185
Gender-based and Domestic Violence	69	59	109
Hate Crime	41	117	50
Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics	44	24	12
Public Order and Crisis Management	23	19	12
Other, including co-ordination and co-operation	4	34	61
	<b>803</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>707</b>
<b>Threats Posed by Criminal Activity</b>			
Organized Crime	50	28	15
Criminal Investigations and Analysis	21	19	5
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds	17	28	22
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters	28	23	34
Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT	55	54	92
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors	34	30	39
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime	66	89	145
Cybercrime	35	32	37
Border Security and Management / Customs	23	35	78
Other	21	14	22
	<b>350</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>489</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>1196</b>

## Activities of the OSCE Secretariat

The Co-ordination Cell of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/CC) continued enhancing the POLIS online information system and organized online forums and video conferences to assist activities related to addressing transnational threats (TNT). TNTD's Cyber Security Officer supported participating States in the implementation of

OSCE confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies, and co-organized a number of working groups and events promoting an OSCE cross-dimensional approach to cyber/ICT security.

The Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNTD/SPMU) provided police-related support to the OSCE's executive structures and the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office. The unit continued to co-ordinate the OSCE's police-related activities throughout the OSCE's executive structures, including

through co-ordination meetings with representatives of the OSCE field operations, held in Vienna, South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia. TNTD/SPMU provided assistance to participating States and field operations in the areas of police development and reform and the fight against transnational crime, through assessments, development of guidance material, capacity-building, training courses, conferences and workshops. Nearly two thirds of all TNTD/SPMU activities were dedicated to addressing threats posed by criminal activity, with an emphasis on intelligence-led policing, illicit drugs and chemical precursors, trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime and cybercrime. Other TNTD/SPMU areas of focus included police development and reform, cross-border co-operation in criminal matters and counter-terrorism investigations.

The Action against Terrorism Unit (TNTD/ATU) continued its capacity-building activities on counter-terrorism-related work. The unit promoted the international legal framework and co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism through a number of roundtables, workshops, training courses and conferences. Significant attention was devoted to events and exercises related to national risk assessments and crisis situation management on non-nuclear critical energy infrastructure protection. Furthermore, TNTD/ATU organized and delivered several capacity-building activities aiming at strengthening criminal justice responses to terrorism financing, the threat of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and P/C VERLT.

The Borders Security and Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU) continued to strengthen the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points Network, along with providing training and capacity development activities to border security and management services of participating States and Partners for Co-operation. Furthermore, TNTD/BSMU provided front-line officers with training on detecting forgery of travel documents. In 2017, TNTD/BSMU organized three deployment missions of the newly established OSCE Mobile Training Team delivering on-site training on identifying and interviewing potential FTFs.

The Gender Section assisted the OSCE's executive structures in promoting a gender perspective in police-related activities in line with UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. As a part of this process, the OSCE Secretariat developed the Implementation Roadmap 2017-2020 to guide the work of departments and units along the lines of the OSCE 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality. The Gender Section continued to raise the awareness of the OSCE staff and participating States on gender issues by organizing side events during OSCE meetings.

In 2017, the Economic Governance Unit of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) continued to be involved in police-related activities while addressing a wide range of issues regarding good governance, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering. The Office co-operated closely with relevant thematic units at the Secretariat, the OSCE field operations and partner organizations, such as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG).

The Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) co-operated closely with TNTD/SPMU in combating human trafficking and migration-related crime. The OSR/CTHB focused on fostering the exchange of experience between criminal justice institutions on the prosecution of trafficking offenders, as well as protection of victims and the investigation of sexual crimes. Moreover, the Office continued to organize capacity-building events for prosecutors, law enforcement officers, lawyers, military personnel and border guards.

## Activities of Field Operations

In South-Eastern Europe, some 70% of all police-related activities focused on police development and reform, with gender and ethnic mainstreaming, community policing and gender-based and domestic violence being the main areas. The largest proportion of activities related to threats posed by criminal activity focused on trafficking in human beings, counter-terrorism and P/C VERLT, and border security. While the clear majority (62-75%) of all activities organized by the OSCE Presence in Albania, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, OSCE Mission to Montenegro, OSCE Mission to Serbia and OSCE Mission to Skopje addressed threats posed by criminal activities, some three quarters of all activities delivered by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo focused on police development and reform.

In Eastern Europe, the OSCE Mission to Moldova concentrated slightly over 75% of police-related activities on police development and reform in the area of gender-based and domestic violence, and the remaining 25% of activities on trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime. The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine delivered an even amount of police-related activities in both police development and reform and addressing threats posed by

criminal activity. Similarly to 2016, countering trafficking in human beings was the main focus of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine.

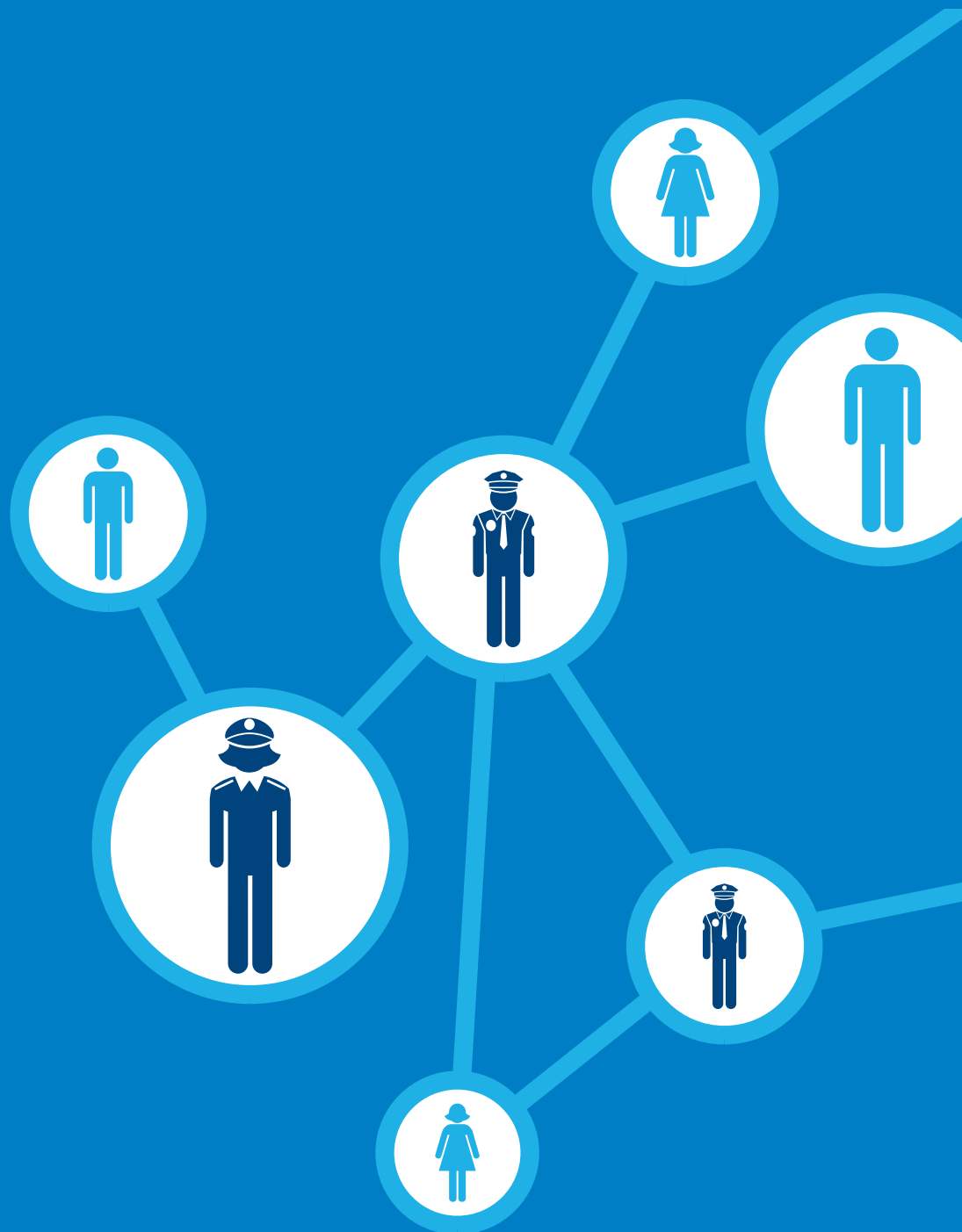
Field operations in Central Asia dedicated almost 60% of police-related activities to police development and reform, particularly in the area of community policing, police-public relations and crime prevention. There was however notable variation in activities between the field operations in the region. While the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, the OSCE Programme Office in Astana and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan focused their initiatives on threats posed by criminal activity, the OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe and the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek devoted most activities to general police reform and development. Within the field of threats posed by criminal activity, over three quarters of activities centered on counter-terrorism, illicit drugs and chemical precursors, border security and trafficking in human beings.

## Activities of OSCE Institutions

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) was the only OSCE institution involved in police-related activities in 2017. ODIHR continued to promote the inclusion of human rights into the teaching and training curricula of police institutions. As in previous years, particular emphasis was placed on addressing hate crimes within the Office's comprehensive Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme.



# Introduction



The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities in 2017 is submitted in accordance with Decision 9, Paragraph 6, of the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Council (MC) Meeting. The report provides an overview of all police-related programmes and projects implemented by the OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units of the Secretariat, the field operations and ODIHR during 2017. The activities outlined and described in this report are based on a comprehensive list of mandates and tasks, which have been provided by various MC and Permanent Council (PC) Decisions since 1998. A summary of all MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans with a focus on police-related activities is provided in Appendix 2.

The latest comprehensive set of OSCE mandates on police-related activities was adopted in 2012 with the Dublin MC Decision No. 4/12 on the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats, which endorsed four PC decisions from 2012, including the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities (PC.DEC/1049) and the OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors (PC.DEC/1048). With the adoption of these decisions, the participating States reaffirmed the key role that OSCE police-related activities play in the Organization's efforts to address threats to security and stability posed by criminal activity, as well as its efforts in the areas of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in the OSCE area.

This report was drafted in close co-operation with all OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units of the Secretariat, the OSCE field operations and ODIHR.

In 2017, the OSCE executive structures, on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security of 1999, continued to co-operate with the United Nations (UN), its structures, and other relevant international and regional organizations on police-related activities. Major international and regional partner organizations in 2017 included:

- Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Council of Europe (CoE)
- Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG)
- European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)
- European Cybercrime Training and Education Group (ECTEG)
- European External Action Service (EEAS)
- European Union (EU)
- European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)
- European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)

- Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
- Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC)
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United States International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)

The following OSCE field operations undertook police-related activities in 2017:

#### SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

Presence in Albania

Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mission in Kosovo

Mission to Montenegro

Mission to Serbia

Mission to Skopje

#### EASTERN EUROPE

Mission to Moldova

Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

#### CENTRAL ASIA

Centre in Ashgabat

Programme Office in Astana

Programme Office in Bishkek

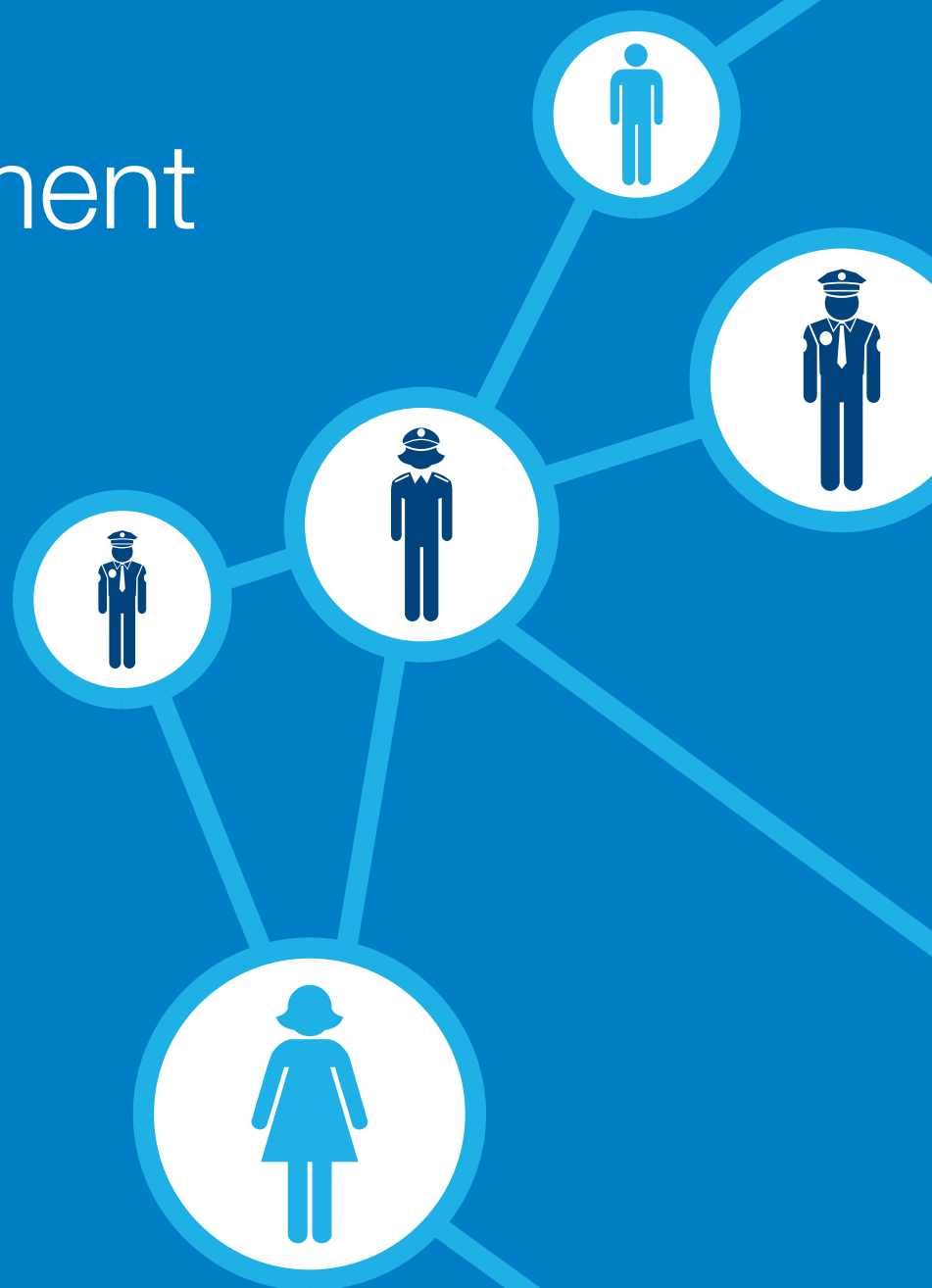
Programme Office in Dushanbe

Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan





# Activities of the Transnational Threats Department



# Introduction

In accordance with the 2011 Vilnius MC Decision No. 9/11 on Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats, the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) became operational on 1 January 2012. Its purpose is to optimize the support provided to the Secretary General, the Chairmanship-in-Office and the participating States on matters related to transnational threats. Headed by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Activities to Address Transnational Threats, the main tasks of TNTD are to act as a focal point for Organization-wide programmatic activities that relate to countering transnational threats, and to ensure co-ordination and coherence of actions across all three OSCE dimensions, and amongst all OSCE executive structures, while ensuring their mandates are respected.

TNTD is comprised of the Co-ordination Cell (TNTD/CC), the Action against Terrorism Unit (TNTD/ATU), the Border Security and Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU) and the Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNTD/SPMU).

## 2.1 TNTD/Co-ordination Cell

### Cyber/ICT Security

Throughout 2017, TNTD's Cyber Security Officer supported participating States with the implementation of OSCE confidence-building measures (CBMs) to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies. These included the adoption of MC.DEC/5/17, which includes a pledge by participating States to implement existing CBMs, while strengthening the OSCE's work in this field and inviting Partners for Co-operation to enhance dialogue on efforts to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies.

TNTD also contributed to four Informal Working Group meetings set up under PC.DEC/1039, as well as two Chairmanship events on the topics of critical infrastructure protection and practical ways to further implement CBMs 3, 4, 6 and 15. Moreover, two sub-regional trainings in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan further promoted the understanding on effective communication between participating States during significant cyber/ICT incidents.

As part of promoting international coherence related to cyber/ICT security efforts and promoting pertinent OSCE efforts, TNTD organized an Inter-Regional Conference with the Republic of Korea, with the aim of promoting dialogue and co-operation between the OSCE and Asia related to reducing the likelihood of ICT-induced tensions among States. This was followed up by setting up an inter-regional network to link efforts by regional organizations in this field. As part of promoting international coherence related to cyber/ICT security efforts, TNTD continued

its engagement in the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (GFCE), which brings together 50 States and organizations working jointly on practical initiatives to strengthen cyber/ICT security, fight cybercrime, protect online data and support e-governance.

In terms of internal co-ordination, the Cyber Security Officer organized training for the OSCE Cyber Focal Point Network on the topic of International Cyber Security Policy and Diplomacy.

### POLIS Online Information System

In 2017, TNTD/CC extended and enhanced support for online and information system support to all OSCE executive structures through the POLIS online information management platform, thereby assisting in planning, co-ordinating and implementing TNTD activities.

By the end of 2017, TNTD/CC migrated all of its Digital Library and Events Calendar content to a newly re-developed, modern Content Management System. TNTD/CC also introduced a new community collaboration platform and an e-learning management system. The exchange and sharing of up-to-date TNT-related information and the transfer of know-how and lessons learned through the use of contemporary learning and communication methods remained the main priorities in improving services offered through the POLIS system and were delivered via e-learning courses, online discussions and collaboration.

Specifically, TNTD/CC established new online collaboration communities for the following TNTD projects: the OSCE Police Academies Network, Gender Equality Platform for Border Security and Management, LIVE Women’s Course Development, Peer Review of Gender Mainstreaming in Countering Violent Extremism, Capacity Building for Criminal Justice Practitioners Combating Cybercrime and Cyber-enabled Crime in South-Eastern Europe, Working Group on Advance Passenger Information (API) and Youth Focal Points Network. POLIS online forums of the Border

Security and Management National Focal Point Network, the forum for the Expert Discussion on PC Decisions 1106 and 1202 on Cyber CBMs, and the forum for the OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network will be migrated to the new community collaboration platform in the course of 2018. TNTD/CC employed its new POLIS e-learning platform to offer public access to an awareness-raising course on “Countering the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes”, and complemented a number of its classroom-based training activities with e-learning courses.

### TNTD/CC – Police-Related Activities 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 42%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 58%

## 2.2 TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit

### Introduction

The OSCE promotes police services that are trusted by their citizens and able to effectively address transnational threats to security and stability, including those that emanate from terrorism and transnational organized crime. Police-related activities are integral parts of the OSCE efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

The Strategic Police Matters Unit of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/SPMU) is the main focal point for the OSCE's police-related activities. TNTD/SPMU supports the activities of the Secretary General, the OSCE Chairmanship in Office, the TNTD Co-ordinator, participating States and field operations in promoting police development and reform and in countering organized crime, terrorism, trafficking in illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings (THB), and cybercrime.

TNTD/SPMU assists the law enforcement authorities of participating States in addressing threats posed by criminal activity, while upholding the rule of law and ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. In accordance with the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities (PC.DEC/1049), TNTD/SPMU delivers support through:

- Needs assessment;
- Capacity-building
- Institution-building;
- Training; and
- Evaluation.

Promoting the principles of democratic policing is the foundation of OSCE's police-related activities. Therefore, TNTD/SPMU's long-term goals include providing a democratic vision of policing for the entire OSCE area and improving professionalism and police performance within the broader objective of strengthening national criminal justice systems.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

From January to July, TNTD/SPMU worked on finalizing the OSCE Guidebook on Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP). Based on a needs assessment and desk research conducted in 2016, and a draft review workshop in Vienna in December 2016, reviews and inputs were gathered from 28 representatives from the participating States, international organizations, field operations and academia. The English version of the guidebook was finalized and printed in June.

On 3 July, TNTD/SPMU organized the launching event of the OSCE Guidebook on Intelligence-Led Policing, hosted by

the Austrian Chairmanship, in Hofburg, Vienna. The event was attended by some 70 participants from participating States, Partners for Co-operation and representatives from international and regional organizations. The guidebook promotes the OSCE recommended ILP model and gives practical guidance on how to implement it. It presents good practice examples of how ILP can support national and international efforts in addressing transnational organized crime, community policing, terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT).

From June to October, the guidebook's English version was translated into Albanian, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Macedonian and Russian languages. On 6 September, the OSCE Mission to Skopje and TNTD/SPMU co-organized a regional launching event in Skopje of the Albanian, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, and Macedonian languages. Over 50 representatives from law enforcement agencies and training institutions as well as OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) attended the event.

On 19 September, TNTD/SPMU delivered a presentation at the OSCE-wide Conference on Security Sector Governance and Reform (SSG/R) “Strengthening national SSG/R processes through holistic and inclusive approaches” in Vienna on “OSCE’s approach to SSG/R and its efforts in strengthening multilateral co-operation to support SSG/R processes”. The presentation highlighted how the OSCE contributes to international SSG/R assistance.

On 5 and 6 October, upon invitation from the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), TNTD/SPMU participated in the “18th Meeting of the Governing Board of the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces”, in Geneva. The main purpose of the event was the presentation of ISSAT’s activities in 2017 and its planned activities for 2018. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on the latest steps in the OSCE’s efforts to promote the concept of SSG/R at the political and operational level.

On 28 November, a regional Central Asian launching event of the Russian language version of the guidebook was held in Astana, Kazakhstan. The event was hosted by the Academy of Law Enforcement Agencies under the General Prosecutor’s Office of Kazakhstan and co-organized by TNTD/SPMU and the OSCE Programme Office in Astana. Some 40 representatives of law enforcement agencies and training institutions in the Central Asian countries attended the event.

### **Anti-Corruption**

From 6 to 10 November, TNTD/SPMU participated and contributed to the “Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, hosted by UNODC’s Corruption and Economic Crime Branch in Vienna. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on “OSCE/TNTD/SPMU Initiative in Fighting Economic Crime in Cyberspace” at a side event during the conference, titled “Economic Crimes and Corruption in Cyberspace”, organized by the International Anti-Corruption Academy. Following an introduction about the OSCE’s activities against cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime, TNTD/SPMU presented the current cybercrime project for criminal justice practitioners in SEE.

### **Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention**

On 15 March, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from the Ministry of Interior (MoI) of Moldova and the Moldovan Institute for Public Policy, gave a lecture at the International Conference on Community Policing in Chisinau. The

lecture included an overview of the OSCE’s approach to the promotion of community policing, along with the OSCE’s key principles, technical guidelines, programmatic activities, challenges faced and lessons learned in community policing implementation over the last 16 years. The purpose of the event was to kick off a project on “Promoting community-focused law enforcement in Moldova”, launched by the Institute for Public Policy and the MoI.

From 25 to 27 October, upon invitation from the Centre for Security Studies of the Hellenic Ministry of Interior, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 2017 “Next Generation Community Policing Conference” in Heraklion. The main purpose of the meeting was to present a number of ongoing EU-funded projects (EU Horizon 2020 projects) that focus on the introduction of new technologies for enhancing communication between the police and the communities. TNTD/SPMU gave a keynote presentation on the OSCE’s community policing programmes and moderated one session of the conference.

### **Hate Crime**

On 27 April, upon invitation from the OSCE Mission to Skopje, TNTD/SPMU participated in a workshop for police and prosecutors, titled “The investigation and prosecution of hate crimes”, in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The workshop aimed at improving collaboration between relevant national agencies in investigating and prosecuting hate crimes. Some 25 participants from criminal justice institutions of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia attended the event. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation and participated in discussions on the development and reform of the criminal justice system with the aim of improving the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the entire criminal justice process. In addition, TNTD/SPMU shared good practices on co-operation between police investigators and prosecutors.

### **Public Order and Crisis Management**

On 26 April, upon invitation from DCAF, TNTD/SPMU participated in Phase 1 Finalization Workshop of DCAF’s “Law and Mission Initiative” in Geneva, Switzerland. Since 2015, DCAF has been engaged in a long-term needs assessment to identify gaps in peace operations from a combined legal, judicial and practical perspective, as well as assessing tangible ways to address them. This process has been referred to as Phase 1 of DCAF’s “Law and Missions Initiative”. Four different working groups of practitioners, focusing on the military, rule of law, humanitarian law, and policing aspects of peace operations have gathered throughout the last two years to discuss the needs of international organizations. TNTD/SPMU presented key findings of the working group of police commanders and

practitioners that was held in Budapest in May 2016. Based on the findings of the Finalization Workshop, DCAF will develop programmatic activities to support international organizations in the future.

On 25 May, upon invitation from the Police Education and Training Centre of the Hungarian Police, TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation at the Training on Civilian Crisis Management, hosted at the National Police Headquarters in Budapest. TNTD/SPMU provided an overview of the OSCE's role in civilian crisis management, with a focus on police-related activities.

### **Other, including co-ordination and co-operation**

From January to June, TNTD/SPMU, upon request from the UN DPKO, actively contributed to the development of guidance material on operational planning, intelligence-led policing and community policing, with the aim of operationalizing the *UN Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping*. TNTD/SPMU's contributions to these documents and to the discussions of the three draft documents within the Doctrinal Development Group established by UNDPKO, took place via Internet forums.

On 12 and 13 July, TNTD/SPMU organized the Annual Meeting of the Heads of Law Enforcement Departments of OSCE field operations (HoLEDs) in Vienna to enhance the exchange of information and the co-ordination of activities between OSCE executive structures and with relevant international partner organizations involved in police-related activities. Other representatives from the OSCE institutions and field operations, as well as guest speakers from international organizations, including UNODC, INTERPOL, the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), CSTO, Europol and CEPOL, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) also participated in the meeting. This meeting serves as an important co-ordination mechanism of police-related activities throughout the OSCE executive structures.

On 27 July, TNTD/SPMU disseminated the Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related activities in 2016 (SEC.DOC/1/17/Rev.1). The report, submitted in accordance with Paragraph 6 of the 2001 Bucharest MC Decision, provides an overview of all police-related programs, projects and activities of all OSCE's executive structures during 2016. The OSCE executive structures facilitated, organized and delivered a total of 1045 police-related activities in 2016 compared with 1153 in 2015.

On 6 September, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from UNODC, participated in the UNODC Law Enforcement Advisors Meeting in Vienna. The meeting convened Law Enforcement Advisers from UNODC's various departments and regional offices. TNTD/SPMU presented and discussed potential projects for co-operation in line with the OSCE-UNODC Joint Action Plan that cover various law enforcement fields, including combating illicit drugs; fighting illicit firearms/small arms and light weapons, and promoting the UNSCR 1540 (2004); preventing and combating terrorism; countering transnational organized crime; combating corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism; combating THB; combating smuggling of migrants; and providing support to police development and reform.

On 18 October, TNTD/SPMU, together with the Mission to Serbia, co-organized the Regional Meeting of Heads of Law Enforcement Departments of the OSCE field operations in SEE in Belgrade. The meeting was opened by the Head of Mission to Serbia. The Assistant Minister of Interior of the Serbian Republic and the OSCE Co-ordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats gave opening remarks. The Head of TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on the strategic vision of his unit with regard to police-related activities. During a working session of the meeting, representatives of all OSCE field operations in SEE presented ongoing and planned projects and programmes, and discussed co-operation and co-ordination of police-related activities in the SEE region.

From 19 to 21 October, upon invitation from the IACP, TNTD/SPMU participated in two events at the IACP Annual Conference in Philadelphia: 1) as a panellist in the thematic workshop on "Partnering with Multi-Lateral Organizations in Fighting Transnational Crime" along with representatives from the World Customs Organization (WCO), INTERPOL, Europol and the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and 2) at the International Policing Division Steering Committee, where SPMU delivered a presentation on the "OSCE Guidebook on Intelligence-Led Policing". The 2017 annual conference of the IACP gathered around 15,000 participants from 130 countries and over 30 international organizations.

On 26 and 27 October, TNTD/SPMU assisted the OSCE Chairmanship in organizing the 2017 OSCE Police Annual Police Experts Meeting in Vienna titled: "Crime Should Not Pay: Illicit Financial Flows and Confiscation of Criminal Assets Countering Financial Proceeds of Criminal Networks". Over 140 participants discussed ways to strengthen law enforcement approaches in identifying, tracing, seizing and confiscating proceeds of crime. Experts from regional and international organizations, research institutions, relevant ministries and law enforcement agencies presented

good practices and identified challenges with regard to the meeting's subject matter. A Key Finding and Outcomes document was compiled and disseminated on 6 December 2017 (SEC.GAL/180/17). The document highlights the need for enhanced capacity-building to identify, trace, seize and confiscate criminal proceeds, including in using existing legal instruments and co-operation mechanisms, countering money laundering, conducting financial investigations and pursuing effective international co-operation.

On 15 and 16 November, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Annual Regional Meeting of Heads of Law Enforcement Departments of the OSCE field operations in Central Asia. The meeting held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, was attended by representatives from all field operations in Central Asia and a number of participants from the OSCE participating States and NGOs which are engaged in police-related projects and programmes in Central Asian countries. The meeting focused especially on generating synergies in regional co-operation. Each stakeholder presented its activities, followed by discussions on collaboration and co-ordination. In addition, participants visited the Uzbekistan National Center for Drug Control and the Police Academy in Tashkent.

On 27 November, TNTD/SPMU and UNODC co-organized a working meeting of representatives from relevant offices and departments of both organizations to discuss the review and extension of the OSCE-UNODC Joint Action Plan 2016-2017, in Vienna. Both parties presented proposals for the new Joint Action Plan 2017-2018, as well as concrete activities to implement it during the next two years.

On 11 and 12 December, TNTD/SPMU participated in and contributed to the International Conference on Police Education and Training, titled "International Experience and National Perspective", in Kyiv, Ukraine. The main objectives of the conference were to share good practices and trends in European police education and training to assist Ukrainian authorities and provide essential inputs for building up a modern police education system in Ukraine. Furthermore, the conference aimed to enhance co-operation between police training institutions and international organizations. TNTD gave a presentation on the "Swedish Model of Police Education", the OSCE guidebook on Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects and on the OSCE Police Academies Network (PAN).

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 1 June, TNTD met with representatives of Europol in the Hague. Discussions focused on co-operation between the OSCE and Europol, including plans to formalize the co-operation within a written agreement. In addition, Europol experts briefed the TNTD delegation on the following:

- Europol's main role, responsibilities and present priorities;
- SOCTA findings and priorities;
- Europol's Organized Crime Department main tasks, trends and priorities;
- Europol's Counter-Terrorism Department main tasks, trends and priorities;
- Europol's participation and activities linked to South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and South Caucasus countries;
- European Migrant Smuggling Centre;
- European Cybercrime Centre;
- Visit to Europol's operational rooms.

Both parties agreed on enhancing collaboration between the two organizations and strengthening mutual support for each other's activities. In line with provisions of a new Europol Regulation, which entered into force in 2017 and allows for agreements with "third parties", Europol placed the OSCE on a list of partner organizations to make formal co-operation agreements with. A formal decision to enter into discussions on a formal agreement is pending clearance from the Europol Management Board.

TNTD/SPMU activities in 2017 to address transnational organized crime were all cyber-related and are reported under the sub-chapter "Cybercrime" in this report.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

From 16 to 18 May, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 45th INTERPOL European Regional Conference in St. Johann im Pongau, Austria, as an observer. The conference was attended by some 160 delegates from INTERPOL member countries and 30 observers from international organizations. The OSCE Secretary General gave the opening remarks of the conference. Participants discussed emerging threats from an international police perspective, including organized and financial crimes, terrorism and VERLT, drug trafficking, THB and smuggling of migrants and cybercrime. The conference especially addressed challenges and good practices in strengthening international co-operation among law enforcement services. Recommendations on strengthening

police co-operation in counter-terrorism activities and on global cybercrime, as well as INTERPOL's Strategy and Business Plan for the European Region, 2017-2020, were presented and discussed among the conference participants.

The OSCE Secretary General and INTERPOL Secretary General met on the margins of the INTERPOL European Regional Conference to discuss enhanced co-operation between the two organizations and to sign a Joint Action Plan between the OSCE and INTERPOL for the period 2017-2020.

On 25 May, TNTD/SPMU organized a side event at the UNODC's annual Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). The side event, titled "Effective Crime Prevention through Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP)", was organized in collaboration with UNODC and ODIHR. Experts from TNTD/SPMU presented on how ILP supports law enforcement efforts in crime prevention and offered practical examples of ILP implementation at the national level. Representatives from UNODC and ODIHR briefed the audience on ILP-related projects of UNODC and issues related to human rights and data protection when adopting and implementing ILP.

On 3 July, TNTD signed a Working Arrangement with CEPOL at a signing ceremony in Hofburg, Vienna. The main purpose of the agreement is to strengthen mutual co-operation between the OSCE and CEPOL with the aim of enhancing the capacities of law enforcement in the fight against transnational threats, including serious and organized crime. The document defines the working relationship between the two parties, specifying areas of co-operation as well as mutual support of and participation in training activities for law enforcement. The Working Arrangement allows staff of both organizations mutual access to training activities and training material, and to organize joint training activities.

On 5 and 6 July, TNTD/SPMU participated in the INTERPOL World Congress in Singapore as a keynote speaker on the panel titled "Strategic Perspective on Future Security". The overall goal of the INTERPOL World Congress, which takes place in Singapore every second year, is to take stock of and highlight the most recent crime challenges and trends, and present the latest innovations from law enforcement agencies and the private sector to counter any form of crime. The Congress gathered more than 7,000 participants. TNTD/SPMU's participation in the Congress was a good opportunity to strengthen its network within the global law enforcement community. It further provided TNTD/SPMU with relevant and updated information on police activities and challenges. The Congress also provided a venue to promote the recently published OSCE Guidebook on ILP.

## Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT

During the reporting period, the joint TNTD/SPMU-ODIHR Training Module on Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations was completed. The training module is based on the joint OSCE-ODIHR Manual on Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations, published in 2013. The final training "package" consists of case studies of terrorism incidents and training material for trainers and trainees.

From 11 to 15 December, TNTD/SPMU co-organized with ODIHR and participated in the Joint TNTD-ODIHR training-of-trainers (ToT) course in Warsaw, Poland on "Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations". Four human rights experts and four law enforcement investigators participated in the training, which was delivered by an external consultant. These eight experts are now certified to deliver this training as a joint TNTD/SPMU-ODIHR Extrabudgetary project (ExB) project to interested participating States and Partners for Co-operation.

## Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 31 January to 1 February, upon invitation from the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group (PG), TNTD/SPMU attended a preparatory meeting in Paris, France, organized by the PG's Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs. The meeting brought together experts from pertinent member countries and observers, international and regional organizations. Participants discussed outcomes of the 2016 annual meetings on airport security, precursor's network and drug-related cybercrimes, and set plans for 2017. TNTD/SPMU informed participants about planned OSCE events for 2017, including the Counter-Terrorism Conference, the Conference on Illicit Drugs and the Annual Police Experts Meeting, to avoid overlaps with other events and ensure mutual participation.

On 1 and 2 February, upon invitation from the UNODC Paris Pact Initiative (PPI) Coordinator, TNTD/SPMU participated in the PPI Policy Consultative Group Meeting (PCGM), in Vienna. TNTD/SPMU co-moderated a session on the outcomes of the PPI Expert Working Group (EWG) on Reducing Drug Dependence and Treatment, held in Belgrade in October 2016. Participants endorsed the outcomes of other EWGs on cross-border co-operation, financial flows linked to Afghan opiates and prevention of the diversion of precursor chemicals. Upon request of the OSCE Mission to Serbia, TNTD/SPMU informed PCGM about the willingness of the Mission to host the next PPI EWG on financial flows in Belgrade.

From 20 to 22 February, upon invitation from UNODC and the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB), TNTD/SPMU participated in UNODC's INCB 3rd International



Conference on Precursor Chemicals and New Psychoactive Substances in Bangkok, Thailand. During the conference, government representatives and experts discussed emerging challenges in controlling precursors and addressing NPS, as well as operational approaches to collectively addressing these challenges globally and regionally. TNTD/SPMU delivered two presentations: The first was an overview of the OSCE's mandate and strategy on countering trafficking in NPS and the diversion of precursor chemicals, delivered at a high-level segment meeting; and the second was on key findings and outcomes of two roundtables on NPS organized by the OSCE in Minsk and Bucharest in 2016, at an expert level meeting. TNTD/SPMU also contributed to the drafting of two final documents of the conference.

On 15 March, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from the Social and Law Institute of Economic Security and Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), addressed the plenary of the International Conference: "Preventing the Ideology of Extremism, Terrorism and Drug Trafficking among Youth", in Domodedovo, Russian Federation. TNTD/SPMU presented some of the OSCE's activities in addressing the ideologies of VERLT and drug trafficking amongst youth. Furthermore, TNTD/SPMU briefed a working session within the conference on the OSCE's awareness-raising and capacity-building anti-drug activities. The purpose of the conference was to further involve local communities, educational institutions and families in awareness-raising campaigns for young people and to further promote counter-terrorism and anti-drug activities and prevention programmes. The meeting was also aimed at developing skills and facilitating resilience to counter criminal ideas, encouraging awareness-raising campaign and reporting mechanisms.

On 11 and 12 April, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from the Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs of the PG and the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC), met for the Fifth Controlled Delivery Handbook Meeting in Bucharest, Romania. TNTD/SPMU shared information on controlled deliveries collected through a questionnaire from selected participating States. Furthermore, the meeting took stock of activities conducted after their fourth meeting in Vienna in October 2016. It endorsed a new handbook structure, matrix, key elements and definitions.

On 26 and 27 April, upon invitation from the Co-operation Group of the PG to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs, and the Civil Guard headquarters in Madrid, TNTD/SPMU attended the International Conference "General Aviation – a Blind Spot in Drug Enforcement", in Madrid, Spain. TNTD/SPMU contributed to a panel discussion on combating illicit drugs in the OSCE

area and identified pertinent OSCE-PG follow-up activities. A particular focus was given to NPS during the conference discussion. Participants encouraged national governments and international organizations to more actively provide assistance to requesting countries in developing co-operation between their respective aviation industries combating drug-related crimes, including those involving NPS.

On 18 May, TNTD/SPMU participated and gave a presentation at a workshop on "Clandestine Laboratories and New Psychotropic Substances" in Skopje. The workshop was hosted by the OSCE Mission to Skopje and supported by the Italian Ministries of Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on its activities to address the production and trafficking of NPS. Over 20 participants from National Police and Customs services participated in a workshop.

On 12 and 13 June, TNTD/SPMU, upon invitation from European Cities Against Drugs (ECAD), participated at the ECAD 24th Mayors Conference "Safe Cities without Drugs: Preventing, Protecting, Policing", in Kaunas, Lithuania. Municipal authorities and police representatives from various European cities shared good practices on implementing multi-stakeholder drug prevention initiatives, based on close co-operation between municipal authorities, police agencies, communities and civil society organizations. TNTD/SPMU presented the OSCE's approach to promoting ILP with particular emphasis on community policing and P/C VERLT.

On 8 and 9 July, TNTD participated in the 26th Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, in Minsk, Belarus. Addressing a side event on "Actual Measures to Tackle the Emergence of New Psychoactive Substances", TNTD/SPMU highlighted the OSCE's contribution to international efforts in combating this threat and briefed participants on upcoming OSCE counter-narcotics events.

On 10 and 11 July, TNTD/SPMU supported the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship in organizing and convening the OSCE-wide Anti-Drug Conference on "Nexus between Illicit Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism", in Vienna. The conference provided a platform for experts from the participating States, Partners for Co-operation and international and non-governmental organizations to discuss means and ways to more effectively identify and tackle the links between illicit trafficking in drugs and other crimes, including terrorism. The conference gathered about 170 participants from 50 participating States, four Partners for Co-operation, 28 international and regional organizations, civil society and the private sector. At a side event, titled "Darknet Markets and Related Challenges", participants were

introduced to illicit market places and the use of cryptocurrencies for committing crimes facilitated by the Darknet. A Key Findings and Outcomes document of the conference on the OSCE's role in assisting participating States and Partners for Co-operation in combating drug-related crimes and follow-up activities was disseminated on 11 September (SEC.GAL/118/17).

On 24 and 25 October, TNTD/SPMU organized a side event during the 2017 OSCE Mediterranean Conference on "Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees in the Mediterranean: Challenges and Opportunities", held in Palermo, Italy. The side event, titled "Links between Illicit Trafficking in Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism in the Mediterranean Region" discussed means to strengthen co-operation and information sharing between participating States and Partners for Co-operation about active drug trafficking routes on their territories which are also used for other forms of trafficking. Participants noted that pertinent illicit financial flows, security threats and humanitarian challenges, including criminal and terrorist networks thriving on drug trafficking and kidnapping for ransom, are topical challenges. Particular attention should be paid to the young people of the Sahel and Sahara regions who are vulnerable to recruitment by criminal groups. It is necessary for the international community to address these threats in the Mediterranean region in a comprehensive manner.

On 13 and 14 November, TNTD/SPMU, jointly with the Programme Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, organized the Regional Workshop on Promoting Co-operation among Central Asian Law Enforcement Agencies in Countering Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. More than 50 representatives of law enforcement agencies and relevant ministries from 10 countries and nine international organizations discussed and identified follow-up activities in promoting broader co-operation among law enforcement agencies in combating the threat of illicit drugs, including Afghan opiates and NPS facilitated by the Internet and the Darknet.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime**

On 16 February, TNTD/SPMU attended the OSCE-ODIHR working session on combating trafficking in human beings (CTHB) in Warsaw, Poland. Both partners presented their strategy for 2017-2018 and discussed potential joint and/or complementary projects in 2017-2018 on CTHB, specifically focusing on the Mediterranean Region and SEE. Discussions showed the need to maintain close co-operation and share strategies and plans of current activities on CTHB, in order to complement each other's work, strengthen the impact of OSCE activities implemented in the sphere of THB and avoid duplication of efforts. ODIHR and TNTD/SPMU started to

develop a joint concept paper and will propose joint activities on CTHB in 2017-2018, in co-ordination with OSR/CTHB, increasing the focus on the Mediterranean region.

On 3 and 4 April, TNTD/SPMU attended the 17th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons in Vienna, organized by OSR/CTHB on "Trafficking in Children and the Best Interests of the Child". The conference provided an excellent opportunity to gather expertise and exchange good practices on the latest developments with respect to THB, specifically along migration routes. On the margins of the conference, TNTD/SPMU organized a thematic session in co-ordination with the OSR/CTHB, entitled "Legal Framework and Practical Measures for Conducting Child Interviews in Human Trafficking Investigations". The thematic session, attended by some 50 participants, provided a comprehensive overview of the latest research, good practices, methodologies and techniques for correctly interviewing child victims.

From 26 to 28 April, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Regional Expert Group Meeting (REGM) on "Strengthening Capacities to use Special Investigative Techniques and Disrupting Illicit Financial Flows deriving from Smuggling of Migrants in South-Eastern Europe", in Budva, Montenegro. TNTD/SPMU delivered two presentations: The first one focused on the OSCE's role and perspectives on cross-border co-operation in combating smuggling of migrants, and the second on the use of special investigative techniques in combating smuggling of migrants. The REGM brought together some 50 criminal justice practitioners from 14 participating States from SEE along transit and destination routes, as well as international organizations, NGOs and representatives from the private sector. The workshop gave participants an overview of current challenges and will contribute to supporting a co-ordinated response to smuggling of migrants across borders within the wider region, and further assist in the implementation of the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Furthermore, it raised awareness on the use of special investigative techniques and financial investigations in cases related to smuggling of migrants.

On 23 May, TNTD/SPMU attended the 24th Meeting of the Mirage Task Force on "Countering Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants", organized by SELEC in Bucharest. Participants discussed the regional situation on trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants registered in 2016 and planned future operational activities. TNTD/SPMU contributed by providing key outcomes from the OSCE events in 2016 and briefed on ongoing and planned TNTD projects.

From 5 to 9 June, TNTD/SPMU participated in the second exercise of the simulation-based training “Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes”, conducted at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza, Italy. TNTD/SPMU’s two main tasks were to follow the actions of participants and report to the co-ordination centre, and to monitor and evaluate the actions and behaviours of trainees. The trainees faced two THB scenarios of sexual exploitation and forced labour. Some 70 civilian experts from the participating States participated in this second simulation exercise. TNTD/SPMU, together with criminal justice experts from organizing parties and consultants, took part in co-ordination meetings in preparation for the exercise.

On 19 and 20 September, in co-operation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNODC, and in co-ordination with the OSR/CTHB and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, TNTD/SPMU organized a regional seminar on “Moving Forward in Addressing Migration-related Crimes in South-Eastern Europe”, in Sarajevo. The seminar was organized as an activity within the 2014 Joint Commitment between the OSCE, IOM and UNODC. The objective of this seminar was to identify gaps, challenges and good practices, as well as to strengthen information sharing networks between countries of origin, transit and destination using a multi-disciplinary approach, while paying attention to vulnerability of migrants. Senior experts within criminal justice and migration authorities, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, officials from relevant ministries, IOs, NGOs and representatives of the private sector shared their views, knowledge, trends, and recurring challenges. Over 100 participants representing 19 participating States participated, as well as the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM). Key Findings and Outcomes were distributed under SEC.GAL/154/17.

On 6 and 7 December, TNTD/SPMU attended the “5th INTERPOL Global Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants”, in Doha, Qatar. This meeting brought together representatives of law enforcement agencies, IOs, NGOs and the private sector to enhance international co-operation, exchange information and experiences, and consolidate strong networks to combat organized criminal groups behind the trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. TNTD/SPMU gave a presentation on the key findings and outcomes of the Regional OSCE-IOM-UNODC seminar “Moving Forward in Addressing Migration-related Crimes in South-Eastern Europe”, held in Sarajevo on 19 and 20 September.

On 13 and 14 December, TNTD/SPMU participated in the ODIHR Advisory Group Meeting in Warsaw for updating the National Referral Mechanisms (NRM) handbook “Joining Efforts to protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons”. Together with 35 representatives of courts, prosecution and law enforcement, TNTD/SPMU contributed to the update of the NRMs handbook by providing inputs related to the law enforcement aspect on definitions of basic terms in the document.

### Cybercrime

On 1 February in Vienna, TNTD/SPMU briefed the OSCE Delegations from SEE on the planned project “Capacity Building for Criminal Justice Practitioners Combating Cybercrime and Cyber-enabled Crime in SEE”. The main objective of this two-year regional ExB project is to build up and enhance capacities of criminal justice institutions in investigating and prosecuting cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime, allowing practitioners to detect, identify and gather intelligence and digital evidence necessary to prosecute all types of cyber-enabled crimes. In addition, the project aims to build up the training capacities of the respective beneficiaries to ensure sustainability and continuity of the achieved results and established processes, by employing a ToT component as its core element. Delegations appreciated the pro-active information initiative by TNTD/SPMU and pledged support to the project. The development, drafting and the delivery preparation of this project took place during the first half of 2017.

On 19 and 20 June, TNTD/SPMU met with representatives of six OSCE field operations in SEE in Podgorica, Montenegro, to discuss the implementation modalities of the aforementioned project. On 6 July, TNTD/SPMU met with OSCE Delegations from SEE in Vienna to brief them on the status of the project, the funding situation, the selection of implementing partners, as well as the composition of a Co-ordination Board to monitor and co-ordinate delivery and follow-up of all planned activities. The inaugural meeting of the project’s Co-ordination Board took place on 14 and 15 September in Podgorica. By the end of October, each beneficiary state nominated two national trainers to be trained in the first phase of the project and later to lead national implementation of training activities in the second and third phases. Development of the first ToT course entitled “First responders dealing with digital evidence” was finalized by the end of November, with an e-learning part launched on 13 December and one-week in-class training for 20 participants planned for 22 to 26 January 2018 in Tirana, Albania. Five more regional training courses are scheduled to take place in the period from February until April 2018.

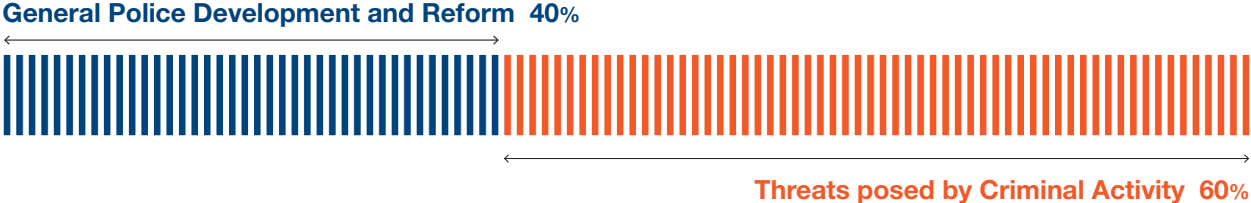
From 27 to 31 March, TNTD, with the support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and its Academy, organized regional cybercrime training on “Malware Investigations” in Tbilisi, Georgia, for a group of police investigators, cybercrime investigators and digital forensics examiners from Azerbaijan and Georgia. Participants learned how to obtain information from the malware analysis process in order to identify criminals, identify and secure evidence, and investigate and prepare cases for prosecution. From 5 to 9 June, a second training course on “Python Programming for Investigators” was delivered to the same group of participants, who deepened their understanding of advanced digital forensic tools. Participants practiced developing their own programmes for automating forensic processes and gathering open source intelligence. The training material for both courses was developed by the European Cybercrime Training and Education Group (ECTEG) and was delivered by ECTEG recommended trainers.

From 15 to 19 May, TNTD, in co-operation with the Federal Public Financial Service of Belgium, delivered regional training for police investigators in Eastern Europe on “Investigation of Illicit Trafficking of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Facilitated by Darknet and Virtual/ Cryptocurrencies”, in Minsk, Belarus. The training was delivered to a selected group of law enforcement personnel from Belarus, Moldova and the Russian Federation. Participants learned about technologies and tools that enable criminals to use anonymity and encryption in committing drug-related crimes. They also explored the Darknet and practiced identifying suspicious transactions in cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoins. The training enhanced the capacities of participants in identifying, tracing and obtaining evidence in support of investigations against the production and trafficking of NPS.

**TNTD/SPMU – Police-Related Activities 2017**



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_



## 2.3 TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit

### Introduction

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

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

The 2017 highlight of TNTD/ATU's work was the annual OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Expert Conference on "Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism", convened in Vienna by the 2017 Austrian OSCE Chairmanship, attracting more than 550 participants from 56 participating States and all Partners for Co-operation. Participants exchanged views on recent international trends and national developments with regards to VERLT, the role that youth and women play in P/C VERLT, the challenge of addressing the phenomenon of FTFs as well as the importance of promoting good governance and human rights when countering terrorism. The conference concluded with a list of recommendations for participating States, Partners for Co-operation and the Organization's executive structures.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

On 26 January, TNTD/ATU attended the first year anniversary of the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) in The Hague, which was established to further co-operation among Europol member states in their fight against terrorism in Europe. Established in response to the 2015 Paris attacks, the ECTC focuses on the threat of FTFs, sharing intelligence and expertise regarding terrorism financing, online propaganda, illegal arms trafficking and international co-operation in general.

On 15 and 16 February, following an invitation by the Mayor of The Hague, TNTD/ATU participated in the International Conference on the Return of FTFs, in The Hague, Netherlands. The conference aimed at sharing

expertise among stakeholders such as community police, the prosecutor's office, prison management and probation services. The conference format was interactive, with practical breakout working groups and a field visit to the "Schilderswijk" neighbourhood of The Hague.

From 28 February to 2 March, TNTD/ATU assisted UNODC in the organization of the Regional Workshop "Central Asia and the FTF Phenomenon: New Legal Challenges", in Astana, Kazakhstan, by providing expert speakers and presenting on the topic of "Inter-Agency Collaboration and International Co-operation". The workshop formed part of a series of events organized under a joint UNODC-OSCE regional initiative for Central Asia, focusing on criminal justice responses to terrorism threats, in particular related to FTFs.

Throughout 2017, TNTD/ATU organized a number of National Risk-Assessments and Crisis Situation Management Exercises on Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection, namely in Skopje (27-28 March), Tirana (26-27

April), Bratislava (12-13 September) and Belgrade (19-20 October). Based on recommendations listed in the OSCE's *Good Practices Guide on Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection*, representatives from government agencies working in relation to energy infrastructure, law enforcement officials and energy companies participated in the events. The aim of the exercise was to test the effectiveness of existing protection and crisis management systems within energy companies, as well as the co-ordination with external crisis management in the case of a terror cyber-attack on industrial control systems.

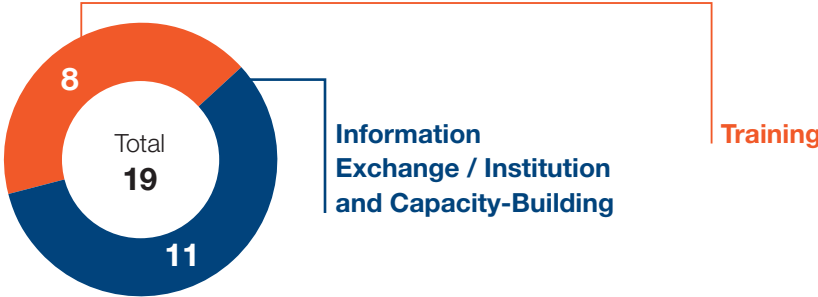
On 23 and 24 May, the 2017 OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism took place in Vienna, gathering more than 550 high-level participants, practitioners from law enforcement agencies, academics and civil society representatives. 67 participating States and Partners for Co-operation, 35 international and regional organizations, including various UN agencies, and more than 90 civil society organizations, academia and youth representatives attended the event. The conference was opened by the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, H.E. Sebastian Kurz, then Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. The event focused on three main topics highlighted in MC.DOC/1/16 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter-Terrorism as well as MC.DOC/4/15 on P/C VERLT, namely national experiences and international co-operation in countering terrorism, engaging and empowering youth

in P/C VERLT, and the rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist offenders.

From 5 to 8 June, led by Spanish National Police experts, TNTD/ATU organized jointly with UNODC at the facilities of CARICC in Almaty, "Training for Russian-speaking Officers on Prevention and Investigation of Kidnapping for Ransom and Hostage Taking" for officers in charge of resolving and investigating kidnapping/hostage situations. The event formed part of the OSCE's work on countering the financing of terrorism, as kidnapping for ransom is one of the sources through which terrorist groups raise funds. This was highlighted in UNSCR 2133 (2014) and a related OSCE MC Declaration from the same year. An earlier training course on this topic for NGO staff working in high-risk areas was organized in April 2017 at the Guardia Civil Training Centre in Logrono, Spain.

In 2017, TNTD/ATU and UNODC's Global Programme against Money Laundering developed a comprehensive exercise-based capacity-building programme on countering terrorist financing, focused on strengthening inter-agency co-operation, improving analysis and investigation skills and techniques in this field and using sanctions for terrorists, pursuant to relevant UN sanctions regimes. The training and related ToT courses were funded by the United States and the Russian Federation. The following modules were organized within the framework of this project:

### TNTD/ATU – Police-Related Activities 2017



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

- From 23 to 25 June, a ToT course was held in Vienna;
- From 22 to 28 July, the basic module (Foundation and Analysis) was successfully organized for 20 Kyrgyz officials from the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), law enforcement, intelligence service, and prosecutor's office;
- Further events under this project included additional three-day ToT courses to strengthen the capacity of government officials from Kyrgyzstan (16-18 September and 25-27 November) and Kazakhstan (5-7 December);
- The training programme included another seven-day module (Investigation) for 19 Kyrgyz officials from the FIU, law enforcement, intelligence and prosecutor's office and a six-day training course for 16 government officials from Kyrgyzstan on 10 to 15 December (Financial Disruption and Sanctions). TNTD/ATU was supported by the OSCE Programme Offices in Astana and Bishkek respectively.

In 2017, TNTD/ATU organized two seminars on Rule of Law compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism, in close

co-operation with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo (5-6 July) and the OSCE Programme Office in Astana (4-5 October). The seminars assembled practitioners from relevant ministries, the judiciary, law enforcement, and prison management, and focused on good practices listed in the Global Counter-terrorism Forum's Rabat Memorandum. Experts presented the legal parameters and practices developed by participating States, as well as the private financial sector. Participants discussed in particular the co-ordination among domestic government agencies and the importance of international co-operation, especially when being confronted with terrorism.

From 21 to 24 November, in line with the aforementioned renewed focus on countering terrorist financing, TNTD/ATU participated in the 27<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism organized in Moscow. The event was attended by delegations of the EAG member states and countries with an observer status, as well as a number of international organizations.

## 2.4 TNTD/Border Security and Management Unit

### Introduction

The OSCE Secretariat, through the Border Security and Management Unit of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/BSMU), supports and assists the OSCE Chairmanship, executive structures, field operations and Institutions in their efforts to promote open and secure borders as elaborated in the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC) (MC.DOC/2/05) adopted in Ljubljana in December 2005.

In 2017, the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (BSM NFP) Network, along with training and capacity development activities, contributed to the exchange of information and co-operation between border security and management services of participating States and Partners for Co-operation. TNTD/BSMU interactions with a number of international and regional actors and OSCE field operations also contributed to dialogue and co-operation between participating States and Partners for Co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

In 2017, in order to better address the cross-border movement of FTFs, TNTD/BSMU organized three

deployment missions of the newly established OSCE Mobile Training Team delivering specialized on-site training to border security and management officials to better identify and interview potential FTFs, in full compliance with international human rights standards at entry and exit border check points of participating States. During these on-site training sessions, over 80 border officials from airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Uzbekistan and Ukraine received useful training in a wide range of subjects which included

regional and international legal framework, risk analysis and management, travel document security, interviewing techniques, the use of data bases and/or watch-lists, and intra-agency and international co-operation mechanisms for the identification of potential FTFs.

These deployments supplemented TNTD/BSMU's efforts to prevent the movement of FTFs in line with UNSCR 2178 and in particular the OSCE MC Decision 6/16 on Enhancing the Use of Advance Passenger Information (API). An API system allows law enforcement authorities to receive information about a traveller before their arrival in a country, making it an effective tool in countering terrorism and organized crime. In 2017, the OSCE organized 4 national API workshops in Montenegro, Kyrgyzstan, Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. These workshops gathered all national stakeholders involved in passenger processing, as well as IT service providers, donors, and international experts, in order to draft an official Roadmap for establishing an API system in each country. Additionally, an OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange was organized in Vienna in September bringing together over 120 experts to discuss good practices in implementing both API and Passenger Name Record (PNR) systems.

In October 2017, TNTD/BSMU and the Office for Combating Organized Crime and Protection of Cultural Property of Cyprus Police organized the three-day International Seminar on Trafficking of Cultural Property/Antiquities Smuggling in Larnaca, Cyprus. The event raised awareness regarding the illicit trafficking of cultural property and its impact on security and stability in the OSCE area and discussed best ways to respond to this transnational threat in a systematic manner, also in co-ordination with relevant national, international and regional organizations, the private sector and educational institutions. Around 60 participants (42 men and 18 women) from Marine and Port Police, Airport Security Police, Criminal Investigation Departments, Customs, Antiquities Department, Inter-Ministerial National Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Prosecutors Office and non-Governmental Organizations, as well as the Contact Points of the EU Law Enforcement Authorities and Expertise Competent in the Field of Cultural Goods Network (CULTNET) participated in the event. Subject matter experts from UNODC, INTERPOL, Europol, CULTNET, Canada, Greece and USA provided their perspectives in addressing this transnational threat.

In November, as a part of the project supported by the 2017 Chair of the OSCE Mediterranean Contact Group, TNTD/BSMU conducted a five-day workshop in Vicenza (CoESPU), Italy, attended by 22 policy- and decision-making officials and operational experts from national services of thirteen

participating States and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. The event aimed to raise awareness regarding illicit trafficking of cultural property and its impact on security and stability in the Mediterranean region, and discuss best ways to respond to this transnational threat in a systematic manner, also in co-ordination with relevant national, international and regional organizations, private sector and educational institutions.

TNTD/BSMU provided expert advice and support for capacity-building activities organized by the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe, and the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, which promoted co-operation between border security and management agencies across the OSCE area. TNTD/BSMU also participated and contributed to 10 other training events and workshops aimed to address cross-border co-operation together with international and regional organizations such as UNODC, UNCCT, NATO, BORDERPOL and Frontex.

### **Border Security and Management / Customs**

The increasing trend towards "look-alike" fraud coupled with more complex and sophisticated forgery techniques, require a high-degree of skill for law enforcement officers to detect. In 2017, the OSCE organized hands-on practical training for front-line and second-line officers in the latest detection methods, as well as advanced ToT courses. The training courses included the donation of modern detection equipment for participants. During the year, a total of 235 officers were trained (126 front-line officers, 53 second-line officers, and 56 received ToT in the following locations: Kazakhstan in May and September, Uzbekistan in June, Turkmenistan in July, Pristina and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in August, Tajikistan in September, Bosnia and Herzegovina in October, Mongolia in November, Ukraine and Austria in December.

In March, TNTD/BSMU, with the support of the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship, conducted the 11th Annual Meeting of the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (NFP) Network focused on new and innovative ways to further advance the implementation of the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept by participating States. The meeting aimed to provide the NFPs with an opportunity to discuss the emerging threats and risks and the available cross-border co-operation mechanisms for addressing those, as well as to take stock of current and planned OSCE activities in the area of border security and management. A total of 115 NFP representatives, national experts from the participating States and the Partners for Co-operation, as well as international and regional organizations attended the event.



In April, TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee organized the OSCE NFP Thematic Meeting “Emerging Technologies in Border Security and Management – Information Management Technologies” in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. More than 40 NFPs and subject matter experts from 20 participating States shared their experiences and learned about the latest developments in the use of information management technologies by border services. Special attention was paid to the implementation of national API systems and their connectivity with INTERPOL databases, national/regional watch-lists, and passenger information units for risk analysis.

Throughout 2017, TNTD/BSMU encouraged participating States and Partners for Co-operation to harmonize and align their BSM policies and procedures with international and regional good practices. In this regard, in November, TNTD/BSMU conducted the “OSCE-wide Workshop on Demarcation and Delimitation Practices” in Minsk, Belarus. Some thirty officials and experts from thirteen participating States discussed past and ongoing border demarcation and delimitation good practices and exchanged views and lessons learned in this field. The participants also had an opportunity to visit the border between Lithuania and Belarus. The interactive seminar familiarized participants with co-operation procedures related to delimitation and demarcation practices from across the OSCE area. Notably, the seminar marked the launch of the *Guidebook on Delimitation and Demarcation Practices in the OSCE Area*.

In April, TNTD/BSMU, in co-operation with the Spanish National Police, organized a roundtable meeting on Strengthening Co-operation between the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and participating States’ Border Security and Management Agencies, at the premises of the Spanish National Police in Madrid. The event launched the Points of Contact Network for the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, with more than 30 participants from the Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Jordan, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia), the participating States in the Mediterranean region (Greece, Portugal and Spain), as well as representatives from Frontex, Europol and IOM.

In October, TNTD/BSMU, in close co-operation with the Portuguese Immigration and Border Service conducted a familiarization visit for the Mediterranean Points of Contact on Border Security and Management to Lisbon, Portugal. Eight officially designated Points of Contacts from Jordan and Algeria were familiarized with the national approach to information exchange and risk analysis on border security and management, inter-agency and cross-border co-operation and also had an opportunity to visit the Police Co-operation Center, and the International Airport in Lisbon to examine its border control, as well as the latest document detection technology and the functioning of an API system in practice.

### TNTD/BSMU – Police-Related Activities 2017



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

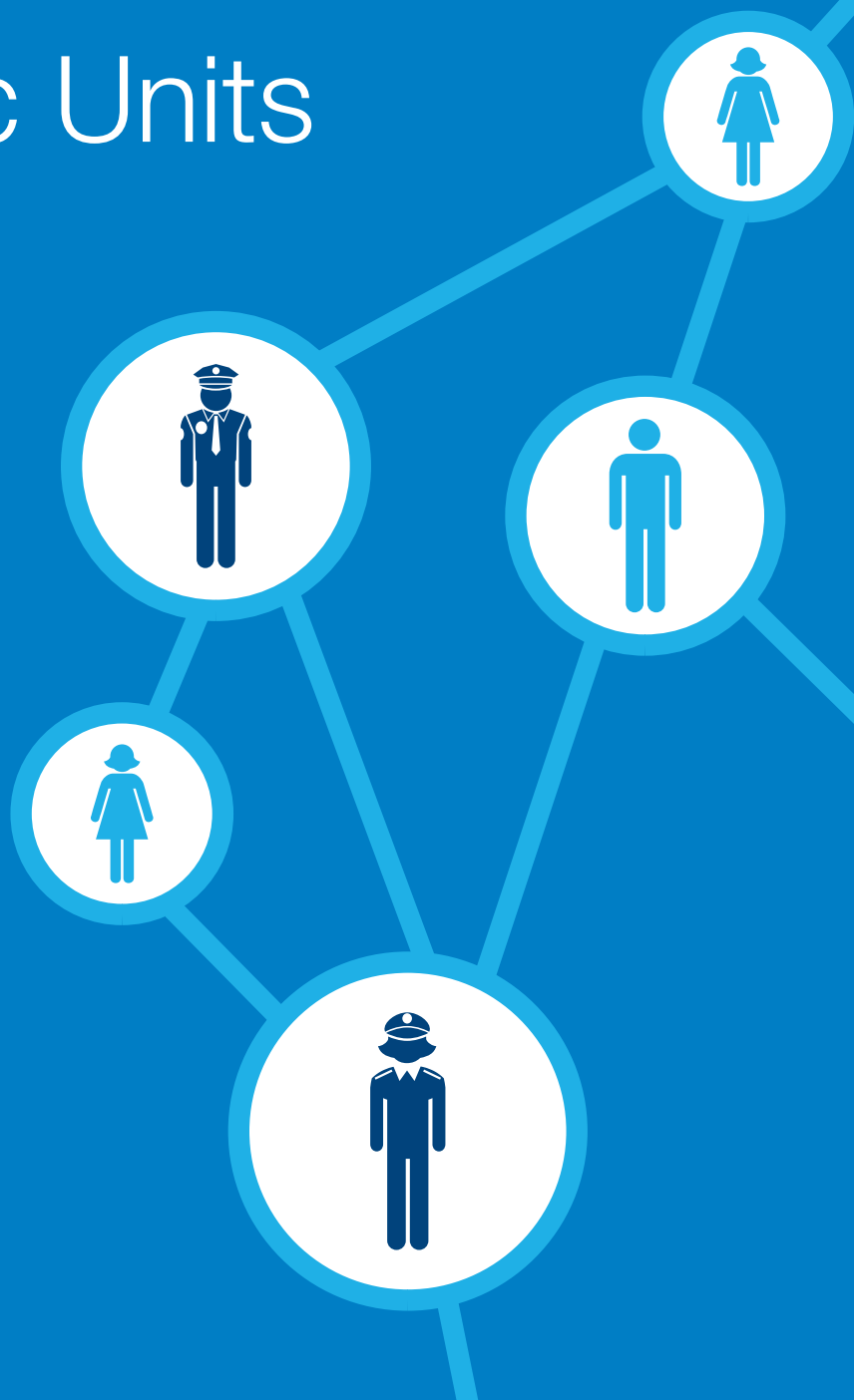
General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%



# Police-Related Activities of other Thematic Units



# 3.1 Gender Section

## Introduction

In 2017, the OSCE Gender Section in the Office of the Secretary General continued to implement its long-term support activities in the field of Women, Peace and Security and in combating violence against women. The second OSCE Gender Equality Review Conference gathered some 340 participants in Vienna on 12 and 13 June 2017. A session focused on women’s participation in the security sector, during which four high-level speakers discussed challenges for women working in the security sector as well as best practices on how to increase women’s participation. The Gender Section also supported the OSCE executive structures in enhancing gender mainstreaming of their projects and other activities. As part of this process, the OSCE Secretariat developed the Implementation Roadmap 2017 – 2020 to guide the work of departments and units along the lines of the OSCE 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

The Gender Section continued to support participating States in preparing effective National Action Plans to implement the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. On 19 and

20 October, the Gender Section and its partner organization, Inclusive Security, organized the second OSCE National Action Plan Academy in Vienna, with 20 participants from Tajikistan, Armenia, Albania, Romania and Cyprus. Through expert insights and practical exercises, participants learned how to draft a results-oriented and effective national action plan. On 15 and 16 November, the Gender Section organized a tailored workshop on Local Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Ukraine, for 20 representatives of regional administrations, national police and civil society.

### Gender Section – Police-Related Activities 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 100%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 0%

The Gender Section started implementing the three year extrabudgetary funded project “OSCE Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women” in 2016. The year 2017 was dedicated to developing research materials and preparing the mainstage fieldwork. This survey will be implemented in seven participating States, and will provide information on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women by partners and non-partners. It will include a conflict dimension in order to examine the prevalence of violence against women in conflict-affected contexts and deepen

understanding of how violence against women is related to conflict. Surveys are an important tool in providing a truer picture of the extent of violence against women, as cases reported to the police and other institutions are an underrepresentation of the prevalence of these experiences. The research will also analyse women’s reasons for not reporting incidents to the police, and victim and survivor satisfaction with the police response in case they did report their experiences. The project is still ongoing and the survey results will be published in early 2019.

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

### Introduction

In 2017, the Economic Governance Unit of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) continued to be involved in police-related activities while addressing a wide range of issues regarding good governance, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering. The Office co-operated closely with relevant thematic units at the Secretariat, OSCE field operations and partner organizations, such as the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), UNODC, and the World Bank.

## Activities Related to Police Development and Reform

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

On 31 January, following an invitation from the Academy of Law Enforcement Agencies under the Prosecutor’s General Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the OCEEA delivered two lectures in Astana on preventing and combating corruption for members of the Presidential Reserve and representatives of law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### Anti-Corruption

On 20 October, in Chisinau, the OCEEA organized the launch of the Government of Moldova’s National Risk Assessment and Action Plan on combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The workshop gathered participants from the World Bank, the EU Delegation to Moldova, FIUs of Latvia, Moldova and Ukraine and a number of Moldovan

governmental and non-governmental institutions. The aim of this workshop was to facilitate a final discussion and review of the National Risk Assessment results.

On 17 February, following a request by the National Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office of Ukraine, the OCEEA organized a bilateral working meeting in Vienna on co-operation in the field of combating corruption and investigation of corruption-related and money laundering cases for representatives of law enforcement agencies of Austria and Ukraine. Participants discussed different aspects and challenges in investigations of corruption-related cases, tracing the proceeds of corruption and possible ways to enhance bilateral co-operation in this field.

On 23 March the OCEEA, following a request by the OSCE Presence in Albania, organized a bilateral working meeting in Vienna on co-operation in combating corruption and money laundering for representatives of law enforcement agencies of Austria and Albania. The participants discussed and shared best practices in investigation and prosecution of corruption-related crimes. The meeting was organized within the

framework of the Presence’s extrabudgetary project “Support anti-corruption capacity-building in Albania”, funded by the Central European Initiative.

On 9 and 10 November, in Kyiv, the OCEEA in co-operation with the National Academy of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, conducted a roundtable on best practices in combating corruption and related serious crimes for law enforcement agencies from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldova and Ukraine. The participants discussed the use of new digitalized tools in preventing and combating corruption and learnt about the mechanisms to improve existing legal frameworks and investigation methods.

From 4 to 8 December, in Astana, the OCEEA organized and moderated two two-day workshops focusing on international legal instruments for corruption prevention, regulatory impact assessment, and collective measures to counter corruption for 40 representatives from public sector, business association and civil society in Kazakhstan, with the participation of experts from Germany, Georgia, Moldova, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

From 30 October to 1 November, OCEEA carried out a scoping mission in Albania in the field of good governance, anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism with the aim of identifying co-operation opportunities at the national level and regional approaches to improve the impact of measures to prevent and fight corruption.

On 4 and 5 December, the OCEEA co-organized a roundtable discussion on combating corruption and financial crimes for experts from Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, the Russian Federation and representatives of law enforcement agencies from Belarus in Minsk. The participants shared best practices on prevention and combating of corruption and discussed ways to improve inter-agency and international co-operation in this area.

### OCEEA – Police-Related Activities 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 78%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 22%

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

### Introduction

In line with the 2003 OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, its 2005 addendum addressing the special needs of child victims of trafficking, as well as the 2013 addendum complementing the Action Plan and the MC Decisions No. 02/03 and 3/06, the OSR/CTHB is mandated to address all forms of human trafficking. In 2017, in co-operation with the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship, participating States, as well as Partners for Co-operation, the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) continued to raise awareness, provide technical assistance, and promote a cross-dimensional and human rights-based approach in the following priority areas:

- Strengthening the criminal justice response;
- Enhancing prevention of human trafficking;
- Improving victim identification and assistance.

Building upon its initiatives and achievements and taking stock of the findings of the comprehensive survey undertaken in 2016, the OSR/CTHB focused its activities on human trafficking stemming from emergencies and crisis situations, in particular the risks of human trafficking in mixed migration flows and conflict situations, trafficking of minors, including unaccompanied and separated children, and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of terrorist activities.

The OSR/CTHB co-operates with relevant thematic units in the OSCE Secretariat and OSCE field operations to deliver projects and joint activities through its network of Anti-Trafficking Focal Points. This includes close co-operation with TNTD/SPMU on issues of mutual concern, including police-related matters.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crime

Trafficking in human beings remains one of the most far-reaching and lucrative criminal enterprises on the globe. Within the context of mixed-migration flows, human trafficking is having direct and indirect security implications for transit and host countries across the OSCE area. Throughout 2017, the OSR/CTHB continued its pioneering, multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral project “Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes” at the Carabinieri-run Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoEPSU) in Vicenza, Italy. Designed to comprehensively respond to THB in a migratory context, this innovative capacity-building project helps participants improve their knowledge and skills in identifying and assisting trafficked persons among

large movements of people, while securing investigation and prosecution needs. The exercise involved practical and realistic scenario-based simulation exercises, especially sexual and labour exploitation cases among migrants, including child victims. A further important exercise goal related to the employment of financial investigative techniques to trace and seize traffickers’ profits to put an end to perpetrator immunity and dismantle complex criminal organizations.

From 5 to 9 June, 71 participants from 38 countries, including three Partners for Co-operation (namely, Thailand, Israel and Egypt) took part in the OSCE’s second live simulation exercise. The multi-stakeholder group of trainees included law enforcement officials, prosecutors, labour inspectors, financial investigators, lawyers, social service providers, civil society representatives, cultural mediators, and media professionals.

The third live simulation exercise took place from 11 to 15 September, involving 66 beneficiaries from 33 countries.

In addition, more than 300 individuals from the Italian Carabinieri and the hosting country authorities, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Europol, INTERPOL, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the University of Padova, the municipalities of Venice and Vicenza as well as TNTD/SPMU and CPC provided their support and expertise.

In 2017, the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (SR) conducted Country Visits to Denmark, Mongolia and the Russian Federation, and a follow-up visit to Canada. Each visit encompassed meetings with governments, parliamentarians, members of the law enforcement and judiciary, international organizations and NGOs. Respective reports, highlighting promising practices present in the countries, along with challenges and areas where anti-trafficking policy has the potential to be enhanced, were published on Armenia, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

From 27 February to 1 March, the OSR/CTHB contributed to a regional workshop on “Irregular migration and THB - International standards for protection of migrants at risk of trafficking in human beings with particular focus on women and children along the migration route”, organized by MARRI Regional Centre with support of Catholic Relief Services in Belgrade, Serbia. Participants included law enforcement practitioners from Western Balkans and other countries on the Western Mediterranean route.

On 15 March and 21 November, the SR addressed the UN Security Council in high-level debates on trafficking in persons in conflict situations, strongly advocating for adoption of a multi-disciplinary, cross-sectoral and transnational approach in the international community’s joint efforts to ensure more effective investigations, timely prosecutions and prompt identification of victims.

On 17 March, within the framework of the Interagency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), the SR briefed UN Member States and ICAT partners on OSCE anti-trafficking efforts, including key achievements in 2016 and plans for 2017, and contributed to the discussion on current UN processes related to trafficking, including the review process of the Global Plan of Action.

From 21 to 23 March, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the anti-trafficking in human beings ToT course, organized by Frontex in Warsaw, Poland. The OSR/CTHB shared its expertise in conducting live simulation-based exercises for a broad range of anti-trafficking stakeholders, which might be also used to sensitize border guards on human trafficking response.

On 3 and 4 April, the OSR/CTHB organized the 17th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons conference, which focused on trafficking of minors, including unaccompanied and separated children, factors heightening child vulnerability and counter measures in the best interests of the child. 350 participants attended, including law enforcement practitioners from across the 57 participating States and 11

**OSR/CTHB – Police-Related Activities 2017**



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

**General Police Development and Reform 0%**



**Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%**



OSCE Partners for Co-operation. Four thematic sessions held in the margins of the Alliance focused on children and youth at risk of being trafficked for terrorism, prevention of early forced marriages among vulnerable groups, review of the UN Global Action Plan, and legal framework and practical measures for conducting child interviews in human trafficking investigations. The latest thematic session was co-organized with TNTD/SPMU.

In June, the OSR/CTHB started research on trafficking in human beings for the purposes of terrorist activities. The research analyses cases and case studies involving trafficking acts and means used by terrorist networks for the exploitation of children and adults in militias, for sexual and labour exploitation, forced marriage, and other purposes with a view to assist the participating States in preventing this new emerging form of human trafficking.

On 13 June, the SR addressed a Wilton Park-organized international meeting in London, UK, of policy makers, law enforcement, business, civil society, and ICT experts on the role of digital technology in tackling modern slavery.

From 20 to 22 June, the OSR/CTHB contributed to an anti-trafficking in human beings ToT course, organized by Frontex in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

On 26 and 27 June, the OSR/CTHB contributed to a roundtable on “Legal Framework and Recommendations for Implementation of Non-Punishment Principle for victims of Human Trafficking” held in Podgorica, with the participation of law enforcement representatives from Serbia and Montenegro.

On 30 June, the OSR/CTHB hosted a meeting of 51 National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators and Rapporteurs from 42 participating States and Partners for Co-operation in Vienna. Participants discussed how best to address current challenges in prevention, prosecution, and protection related to human trafficking victims in the OSCE area, and foster the implementation of relevant OSCE commitments, including through joint action and initiatives.

From 4 to 7 July, the OSR/CTHB organized training courses on THB for OSCE Special Monitoring Mission monitors in Ukraine, namely in Dnipro, Kyiv and Mariupol. Participants were briefed on international standards in combating THB and on how to monitor and report trafficking-related trends, also acknowledging the vulnerability of internally displaced persons. The OSR/CTHB also met high-level representatives of the Ukrainian authorities, including the National Police and Prosecutor General’s Office to discuss ways to enhance investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases.

On 20 and 21 July, the OSR/CTHB, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation organized the OSCE-wide Conference “Public-Private Partnership in the Fight against Human Trafficking”, in Moscow. The event addressed the magnitude of human trafficking in the private economy, along with the roles of governments, including law enforcement actors, and the private sector in preventing and fighting against this crime. The event gathered almost 200 participants from 40 participating States and Partners for Co-operation, countries outside of the OSCE area, as well as representatives of numerous international organizations, non-governmental entities, the private sector, trade unions, academia and the media.

On 4 and 5 September, the SR took part in the 5th UN Thematic Session towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, convened at the Vienna International Center, underlining the need for a harmonized and co-ordinated, multi-agency architecture to help trafficking victims and mitigate the risk of human trafficking to potential victims amongst the migrant population, irrespective of their status or claims.

From 19 to 21 September, the OSR/CTHB participated in and contributed to a TNTD/SPMU-led regional workshop in Sarajevo, titled “Strengthening Cross border Co-operation in Addressing Irregular Migration-related Crimes in the Western Balkans”. The workshop was organized in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, IOM and UNODC within the framework of the joint OSCE, IOM and UNODC partnership in the area of countering transnational organized crime in the Western Balkans.

On 27 and 28 September, the SR contributed to the High-Level Meeting of the plenary of the UN General Assembly on the appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

From 2 to 6 October, the OSR/CTHB contributed to a TNTD/SPMU project in Ulaanbaatar, to train Mongolian police forces on countering organized crime by offering a focus on THB based on regional needs. By including a ToT element, the project also ensured that future training can be successfully implemented by the respective authorities themselves.

On 18 and 19 October, the OSR/CTHB made a presentation on the use of information technologies as means of recruitment, control and exploitation of victims at the training for judges and prosecutors on “Human Trafficking, Information Technology and Indicators”, organized by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo.

On 20 October, OSR/CTHB in co-operation with the Austrian Task Force on Combating Human Trafficking and IOM, organized an international conference “Human Trafficking in Conflict and Crisis Situations” in Vienna. Around 400 participants from the participating States, Partners for Co-operation and countries outside of the OSCE area, representatives of international organizations, non-governmental entities, the private sector, and academia took part to discuss complex challenges of trafficking in persons stemming from conflict and post-conflict areas, as well as in humanitarian settings and crisis situations.

On 20 October, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the roundtable discussion on “Internet Trafficking in Human Beings: Mechanisms, Counteraction, and Prevention”, organized by the Bulgarian National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Sofia.

On 26 October, the OSR/CTHB participated in the conference “Beside the Victims: Knowledge Sharing, Cooperation and Crime Investigation across Europe against THB”, organized by the Institute of Social-Economic Research in Piedmont, the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Turin and Council of Europe in Italy. The conference, attended by some 200 participants, including magistrates, jurists, investigators, social workers, representatives of national and international bodies, NGOs, provided an opportunity to discuss new forms of exploitation resulting from trafficking in human beings and underlined the need for international collaboration to fight THB.

On 8 and 9 November, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the regional expert workshop on enhancing international legal co-operation in the fight against trafficking in human beings and the protection of victims’ rights, organized by Council of Europe in Sofia, Bulgaria. Experts from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Italy, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as international organizations, discussed information

exchange, mutual legal assistance, use of joint investigation teams, confiscation of criminal assets, and victims’ rights for compensation and legal redress.

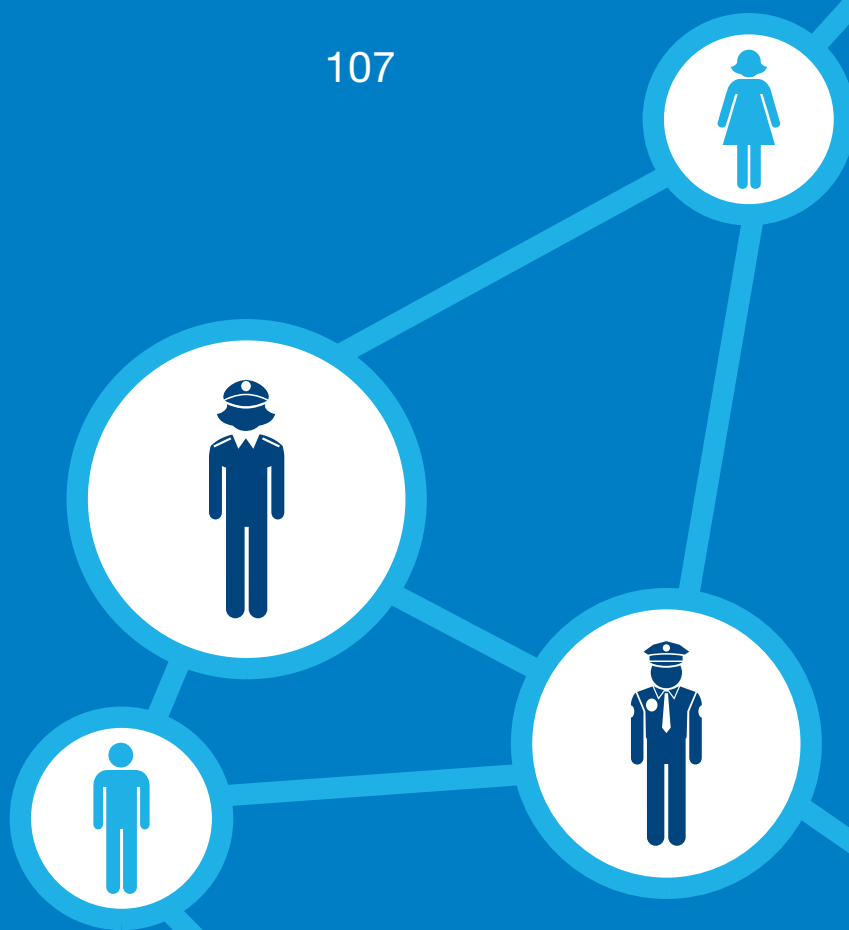
On 6 December, the OSR/CTHB contributed to a closing workshop of the ICMPD project “Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and Organised Crime”, held in Istanbul, Turkey. The participants of the workshop were briefed about three OSR/CTHB-led live simulation exercises which helped to enhance the capacity of the anti-trafficking stakeholders, including law enforcement practitioners, to combat trafficking in human beings as an organized crime and violation of human rights.

On 7 December, the OSR/CTHB took part in the conference on the position of THB victims in Serbia in light of their right to reflection, organized by the OSCE Mission to Serbia, with the participation of law enforcement practitioners from the Western Balkans. The participants discussed the position of THB victims in the legal systems of the region, the notion of the reflection period as a part of comprehensive protection of victims, the risks of possible secondary victimization during criminal proceedings, the impact of trauma and needs of victims as well as ways to balance potential conflict of interest between protection and prosecutorial needs.

In December, the OSR/CTHB published a report entitled “From Reception to Recognition: Identifying and Protecting Human Trafficking Victims in Mixed Migration Flows - A Focus on First Identification and Reception Facilities for Refugees and Migrants in the OSCE Region”. Based on 2016-2017 fact-finding field missions and ad hoc expert research at grass-roots level in countries most impacted by mixed-migration flows, the report contains targeted recommendations on how first responders, including law enforcement officials, can best be supported in identifying potential victims of trafficking among large flows of migrants and refugees.

# Police-Related Activities of Field Operations

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE	42
EASTERN EUROPE	99
CENTRAL ASIA	107



# 4.1 Presence in Albania



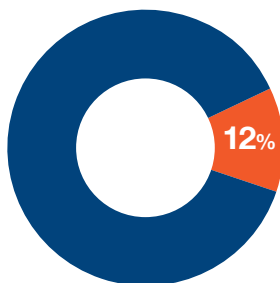
## Introduction

The OSCE Presence in Albania (the Presence) continued an enhanced focus in 2017 to help the Albanian institutions fight against transnational threats and organized crime.

Recognizing that transnational elements are often present in serious and organized crime, the Presence seeks to further improve co-operation between neighbouring law enforcement agencies. In that respect, the Presence built up on the already initiated and signed Hot Pursuit Protocols, by running cross-border simulating exercises designed to gauge the effectiveness of these protocols. Efforts were also made to enhance communication between border police agencies at regional and central level.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

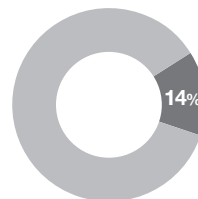
2017



**TOTAL**  
2,892,700 EUR

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**  
354,300 EUR

2016



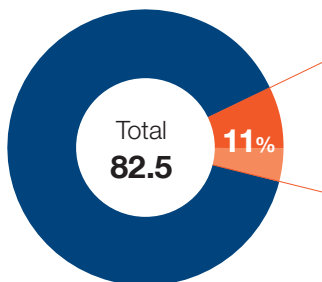
**TOTAL**  
2,907,900 EUR

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**  
395,100 EUR

### STAFF\*

2017

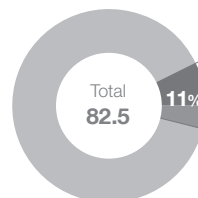
**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**  
9 Total  
6 Local  
3 International

2016

**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**  
9 Total  
6 Local  
3 International

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the OSCE Presence in Albania

The Presence helped the newly formed community councils (Local Safety Councils) learn from regional counterparts and implement good regional practice. These efforts further contributed to community outreach activities and encouraged local citizens, municipal authorities, police, civil society and parliamentarians to work together on solutions to reduce criminality and increase the overall public trust in police and local authorities.

Similarly, the Presence continued to work with the Institute of Forensic Police to achieve international standards.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

Support was provided by Security Co-operation Department (SCD) of the Presence to develop the National Action Plan against Cannabis Cultivation 2017-2020, finalized in February 2017 and approved by the Albanian Government in March 2017.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 4 December, the OSCE Mission in Kosovo organized the regular meeting of the Executive Council of Local Safety Councils (LSC) in Pristina. They also invited members of the local safety councils in Albania (the three municipalities where these councils are established). The purpose was to share best practice and experience, and strengthen co-operation through these forums, which aim to increase security and improve life in these communities. In addition, it will help the regional co-operation of such forums. The Presence invited three representatives from each of the three Albanian municipalities where LSCs are established, and one community policing officer from the Elbasan Regional Police Directorate, who made presentations related to the councils and co-operation with stakeholders to improve safety and security in the country.

### Hate Crime

On 5, 6, 13 and 14 April, the Presence organized a training programme on countering hate crimes for instructors from the State Police's Security Academy and regional police directorate inspectors. The training sessions, delivered to all new recruits in the Academy, provided approximately 40 participants with basic skills for addressing hate crimes. This is the first time that the Security Academy has included hate

crime curricula in its training programmes. The Presence delivered training sessions on the same topic to six other regions in the country in 2018.

On 12 May, the Presence facilitated an ODIHR Workshop on hate crimes recording and data recording. The workshop aimed to raise awareness of the need to record hate crimes and produce high quality hate crime data, understand existing hate crime recording and data collection to identify gaps, and discuss solutions and propose next steps to improve the Albanian hate crime data network. Twenty police officers, representatives from the Ombudsman, Commissioner on Anti-Discrimination and Prosecutor Office participated at this workshop. The final result of the workshop was a set of recommendations on the improvement of hate crimes recording data.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

Since 2014, the SCD has been providing support to the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute to develop their capacities in order to achieve accreditation according to the International standards ISO 17025. This support includes conducting audits in the Chemistry and Biology/DNA Units to identify gaps and propose recommendations, delivery of training courses and donation of kits to conduct research on Allele Frequencies of the Albanian population. Support to develop the capacities of the Biology/DNA Unit has provided positive results in finding and presenting evidence of serious criminal cases.

The Presence monitored the implementation of the first of a four-phase research project on identifying gene frequencies in the Albanian population. This project, the first of its kind in Albania, is funded by the Presence and implemented by the DNA Unit of the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute. The data obtained will be used for statistical evaluations of DNA profiles at crime scenes. Identifying gene frequencies is one of the requirements to achieve the accreditation of the Albanian State Police Forensic Institute by 2020, according to internationally recognized standards for DNA analytical

processes. During the first phase of the project, 200 DNA samples were collected from all the regions of Albania. The Presence will be monitoring the project through all its stages.

From 11 to 15 February, the Presence contracted two experts to conduct a gap analysis on the drugs laboratory of the Police Forensic Institute. This was to assess the current position of the drugs laboratory and identify the changes required at the Forensic Institute in order to receive accreditation in line with international standards. Based on the expert analysis, the Forensic Institute was provided with relevant recommendations.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 23 June, the Presence handed over certificates to eight members of the RENE Special Forces Unit after participating in two training courses. The first course was on setting up and managing covert observation posts in rural areas, while the second was on counter- and anti-surveillance, with the aim of developing participants' skills and capacities in these areas of policing. Both courses were organized within the framework of the Presence project to address transnational threats and organized crime, delivered by three contracted experts from Northern Ireland.

On 4 and 5 December, the Presence supported the Albanian Government in its efforts to fight organized crime through organizing a regional conference "International Co-operation in the fight against Organized Crime". The conference provided a platform for law enforcement officials, prosecutors, experts and other stakeholders from Albania and its neighbours, to discuss challenges of tackling common transnational threats, with particular focus on organized crime and trafficking of illicit drugs, achievements reached and obstacles. The objective was to increase awareness at regional level on common transnational threats, promote various forms of international law enforcement co-operation among national representatives of the security sector, provide an opportunity for regional networking and increased use of synergies among national representatives of the security sector.

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

In January, responding to a request by the Albanian State Police, the Presence contracted an expert to assist the police in reviewing and better managing its informant

handling system. The expert conducted a series of meetings at the police headquarters and at three regional police directorates in Tirana, Shkodra and Vlora, in order to better understand current procedures on recruitment and handling of informants and other confidential sources, as well as challenges faced in this process. After collecting all the information and data, the expert will conduct a gap analysis and provide recommendations on improving the system.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

On 24 February, a high level meeting was organized between the Albanian and the Greek Directors of Border Police. One of the main conclusions of the meeting was to establish the working group who will negotiate the Agreement for the opening of the Police Cooperation Center in Kakavija Border Crossing Point.

From 4 to 6 July, following negotiations and signing of Protocols on Cross-border Hot Pursuit between Albania and its neighbours, the Presence and police agencies of Tirana and Pristina co-operated in organizing the third Cross-border Hot Pursuit simulating exercise, held at the Morine border crossing point. The purpose of this exercise was to test the Cross-border Hot Pursuit Protocol, drafted and negotiated in 2015 between Tirana and Pristina. Attending the event were members of the Experts' Negotiation Working Group, representatives from the prosecution office and customs administration. Participants were familiarized with the legal background and the concept of Cross-border Hot Pursuit through experiences from European countries. In addition, they discussed co-operation between public order and criminal police and prosecution offices. During the exercise, the participants practiced a "real life" scenario at the border crossing point of Morine.

During 2017, the Presence continued to support the Border and Migration Police (BMP) through a series of activities intended to reinforce the BMP's current standards and promote trans-border joint activities, including operations and information sharing, in compliance with recognized international best practices. International co-operation and intelligence sharing is of crucial importance given recent geopolitical developments. Therefore, the Presence, in co-ordination with neighbouring OSCE field operations, supported the BMP in organizing a series of strategic meetings to promote and facilitate international dialogue, co-operation and information exchange. Specific areas included day-to-day operations at the regional level and surveillance and security at the border.

In December, the Presence organized three strategic meetings between relevant agencies from Tirana and Pristina, three

meetings with relevant authorities from Skopje, and four meetings with agencies from Podgorica.

### Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT

On 5 June, the Presence, in co-operation with the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Arts in Tirana, organized a Head of Presence Fund “Visual Arts Contest”, focusing on “Religious Radicalism” and on “Dealing with the Past”. Students from the faculty developed art work addressing these two topics, which were exhibited at the Fine Arts Gallery (Fakulteti i Arteve te Bukura) in Tirana during the opening exhibition.

On 2 November, in co-operation with the University of Arts and the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, the Presence launched a 10 day exhibition in Pristina as a replication of the successful events in Tirana in June. The exhibition, together with local institutions and police representatives, activists and citizens, fostered dialogue among students and citizens through an open forum of discussion. Attending the event were the Heads of Missions of the Presence and the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, deans of Faculty of Fine Arts in Tirana and Pristina, representatives from civil society and youth as well as members of the public.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime

In 2017, the Presence conducted a needs assessment of the Border Police capacities to properly treat irregular migrants,

with a specific focus on the identification and referral of unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking. The assessment was done in five pre-selected regions of Korça, Gjirokastra, Shkodra, Kukës and Tirana. The findings and recommendations were presented on 7 December in a joint UNHCR/OSCE roundtable titled, “Strengthening the identification and referral of migrants and refugees in Albania”, attended by senior officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, BMP and international organizations. Together with UNHCR, the Presence will continue supporting inter-institutional efforts for an effective irregular migrants pre-screening system.

### Cybercrime

On 26 and 27 April, TNTD, with the support of the Presence, organized a table-top simulation exercise in Tirana on strengthening protection and preparedness against terrorist attacks aimed at industrial control systems. Twenty eight experts from different national state authorities and private sector representatives tested the effectiveness of their existing protection and crisis management systems, including co-ordination with external crisis management mechanisms, to mitigate the impact of an attack. The simulation also aims to further improve partnerships between the public and private sectors to increase the security and resilience of the national energy infrastructure.

From 20 March to the beginning of May, around 6,300 police officers from across Albania participated in a series of training courses in Tirana on their role in the electoral process. The training, organized by the Presence, in partnership with the Albanian State Police, and with the support of the Central Election Commission and the General Prosecutor’s office, was delivered before the 18 June parliamentary elections.

Speaking at an event to mark the start of the training, the Head of

the OSCE Presence, Ambassador Berndt Borchardt, said: “The OSCE/ODIHR final reports ever since have noted a positive police role trend during the entire election process, which we all expect you will maintain”, adding that “although the upcoming elections are a key event for Albania, normal police business, especially in the fight against transnational threats and organized crime, will have to be ensured. We would like to assure you that the OSCE Presence will continue to be a strategic partner

not only for this election policing training, but also in providing other technical assistance and support”, concluded Ambassador Borchardt in his opening address.

The training targeted more than 100 high and middle-level police managers, including deputy general directors, regional police directors and chief of commissariats, as well as six groups of trainers, who will cascaded the training to over 6,000 police officers.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

From 16 to 19 January, the Presence, in close co-operation with PAMECA IV (European Police Assistance Mission in Albania) and the General Directorate of Border and Migration Police, organized an evaluation and training course on the implementation of Schengen procedures for the Albanian BMP. An international expert briefed the Albanian border

officers on the update of the Schengen Code. The team also visited border crossing points at Han i Hotit, Muriqan, Rinas Airport, and Vlora Port to closely monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Schengen procedures. The training and evaluation was finalized with the presentation of a report on findings and recommendations.

## Presence in Albania – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 27%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 73%



# 4.2 Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

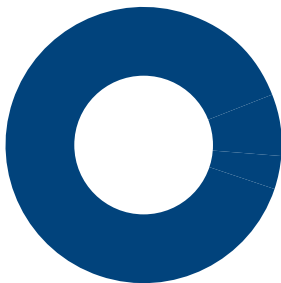


## Introduction

In line with its mandate and through close collaboration between its different sections, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Mission) continued to provide essential assistance to the host country’s police in effectively addressing complex security challenges. Through the provision of training and expert assistance and by fostering inter-agency co-operation and partnerships with civil society, the Mission supported the enhanced engagement of law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) on P/C VERLT, counter-terrorism, anti-corruption, hate crimes and domestic violence, and strengthening border and cyber security. The Mission also worked closely with law enforcement agencies in advancing gender mainstreaming and promoting freedom of assembly.

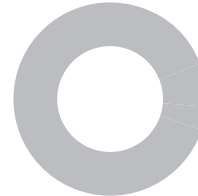
### BUDGET (UB)\*: N/A\*\*

2017



**TOTAL**  
**11,373,600 EUR**

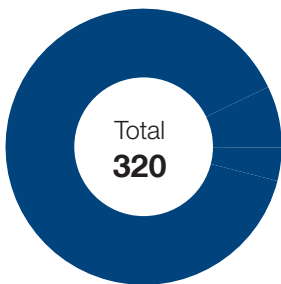
2016



**TOTAL**  
**11,315,600 EUR**

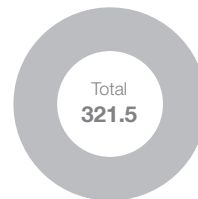
### STAFF\* N/A\*\*

2017



**TOTAL OFFICE**  
**320** Total  
**287** Local  
**33** International

2016



**TOTAL OFFICE**  
**321.5** Total  
**282.5** Local  
**39** International

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
\*\* The Mission does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building

The Mission continued to support the BiH Parliamentary Assembly's Joint Committee on Defence and Security (JC D&S), as this body is an important mechanism for security oversight and contributes to comprehensive security reforms. On 24 April, the Joint Committee visited the BiH Agency for Police Support. The main objective of the visit was to familiarize members of parliament with the Agency's current activities and achieved results to enable the Joint Committee to provide a better budgetary, legislative and administrative framework for the Agency's work. The findings of the visit will also allow the JC D&S to address indicated inadequacies and to request remedial actions. The Mission continuously supports corrective actions by the agencies through its activities and advocacy. Such visits emphasize transparency, mutual trust, respect and shared responsibilities between the parliament and the security sector. This transparency and trust represents a foundation for strengthening democratic structures and democratization in society.

### Anti-Corruption

The Mission continued to raise awareness of the risks posed by corruption as well as to assist BiH's security sector institutions in establishing a corruption prevention system to mitigate these risks. On 20 and 21 April, the Mission organized the Short Specialized Course on BiH Security Policy for representatives of security institutions involved in building capacities for the fight against corruption at all levels of government in BiH. The course contributed to building capacities within relevant institutions fighting corruption at all levels, as the Security Policy's implementation requires the full engagement of all state bodies in order to provide comprehensive insight into all aspects of state security. Participants developed recommendations for the BiH Security Policy by encouraging the BiH Council of Ministers' Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Security Policy Implementation and Training to recognize corruption as a security threat, so that it will be incorporated into the BiH Security Policy in the future. The course recommendations aim to "securitize" corruption, whereby political corruption is recognized as endangering national security.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 11 May, the Mission organized a short specialized security policy course in Brčko District, focusing on community policing and the prevention of terrorism. It dealt with one of the biggest threats recognized in the BiH Security Policy - terrorism - as well as mechanisms on how the State combats terrorism while focusing on the police and the community policing approach. The course emphasized the Mission's support to the host country in its efforts to control and prevent terrorism, by promoting a co-operative and co-ordinated approach at all levels, including among national authorities, civil society, the media and international and regional organizations. Participants looked into current BiH legislation and its strategy for the fight against terrorism, with a view to implement improvements to this strategy in its local level application. This course is a part of a wider security policy training programme, which aims to ensure a better understanding of the security policy of BiH as well as the place, role, and obligations of BiH's institutions and other actors in ensuring the efficient functioning of BiH's security sector.

On 14 November, the Mission organized a one day P/C VERLT seminar for the Tuzla Canton Police in Tuzla. Presentations included the BiH Strategy for Prevention and Countering Terrorism 2015 – 2020, the process of radicalization into violence, psychological aspects of radicalization, the role of faith, religion and ideology in P/C VERLT, research data about FTFs, and local level responses to VERLT. The OSCE Guidebook on Community Policing in P/C VERLT was used during the training and then shared with all participants. Most of the participants stressed the need for continued work in the field of P/C VERLT, especially in working together with communities using the community policing approach.

### Hate Crime

In 2017, in order to improve the criminal justice system's response to bias-motivated incidents and hate crimes in BiH, the Mission carried out a number of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities involving law enforcement agencies and other relevant stakeholders, focusing on security and equality aspects of this issue. The Mission paired up internal expertise with external trainers to deliver presentations at these events.

On 17 March and 9 November, the Mission organized workshops on hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents in Brčko District (BD), involving representatives from the Roma community and BD police, to discuss security issues and foster a more co-operative community approach from the police towards important issues identified by the Roma community. The workshops also served to discuss adequate

responses to bias-motivated incidents and hate crimes in the local community. The workshops were attended by more than 40 participants including Roma representatives, the police and local government officials.

On 18 April, the Mission, in co-operation with the Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior, organized a roundtable in Tuzla on hate crimes for around 40 law enforcement officers from Tuzla Canton. The event focused on recognizing bias-motivated incidents and the importance of proper investigation and prosecution. On 26 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the RS Ministry of Interior, held a roundtable in Jahorina on hate crimes for 33 East Republika Srpska police officers.

On 11 and 12 May, the Mission delivered a presentation on hate crimes at the Advanced Specialised Course on the Security Policy of BiH in Brčko. The presentation included findings from hate crimes monitoring and touched on the importance of proper investigations into hate crimes.

On 17 May and 4 December in Istočno Sarajevo, the Mission held a hate crimes presentation for 37 State Investigation and Protection Agency officers. The presentation focused on the concept, legal framework and importance of investigating and prosecuting hate crimes.

On 20 and 21 September and 18 and 19 October, the Mission held two 2-day training courses in Jahorina on hate crimes for chief prosecutors and chiefs of police administrations and commissioners in Republika Srpska (RS) and Federation of BiH (FBiH). The training was implemented in co-operation with the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres. In total, 47 prosecutors and police officers in managerial positions from RS and FBiH attended. The focus of the training was on the concept, legal framework and importance of investigating and prosecuting hate crimes.

The Mission held several presentations on the definition of hate crimes, its findings on the situation surrounding hate crimes in BiH, the legal framework relevant to hate crimes, and the importance of proper investigation and prosecution at local events around the country, bringing together the police and other relevant stakeholders. These events included a roundtable organized by civil society organizations in Tuzla on 19 October, Civil Justice Day event in Vitez on 26 October as well as at series of meetings on preventing security incidents and ensuring stability in Prijedor on 25 May and 25 December and in Doboj on 27 November.

## Other, including co-ordination and co-operation

In 2017, the Mission initiated more intensified co-operation with law enforcement agencies in BiH on freedom of assembly-related topics. Using relevant ODIHR-developed methodologies, the Mission monitored and reported on over 20 public assemblies in 2017. The reports consisted of relevant information on policing public assemblies, gathered directly from appointed focal points in each Canton in the FBiH as well as in the RS Ministry of Interior.

On 30 May in Brčko, 26 September in Sarajevo and 22 November in Vitez, the Mission organized three training courses for law enforcement agencies. This series of training courses, attended by some 100 police officers, sought to train the participants on international human rights standards governing freedom of assembly and to encourage discussion on the legislative and practical challenges related to policing public assemblies in different parts of BiH.

The Mission actively participated in the legislative process for the draft FBiH Law on Public Assemblies developed by the FBiH Ministry of Interior in 2017. The Mission supplied its preliminary comments to the draft law in August 2017 and participated in four subsequent meetings where comments were discussed and the final draft produced.

## Activities Related to Threats posed by Criminal Activity

### Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

The Mission assists relevant institutions in BiH in their efforts to effectively counter terrorism and P/C VERLT, co-ordinating action at all levels of authority through capacity-building and awareness-raising on relevant international and domestic regulatory and institutional frameworks. This is largely achieved through supporting the BiH Council of Ministers' Monitoring Body for Implementation of the BiH 2015-2020 Strategy for Prevention of and Fight against Terrorism (the Monitoring Body) and its Action Plan, as well as enabling relevant BiH representatives to participate at OSCE and other international and regional forums dealing with counter-terrorism and P/C VERLT-related issues. The main aim is to build national capacities to address issues, by raising awareness within the country and facilitating the exchange of international and national expertise and best practices in this field.

On 27 March, the Mission hosted the inaugural meeting of the Monitoring Body, participated in by representatives from all relevant domestic law enforcement agencies. A variety of representatives from the Mission presented programmatic activities not only related to counter-terrorism and P/C VERLT, but also to the fields of rule of law, hate crimes, democratic governance, human rights and gender. In addition, other international and domestic organizations, including representatives of civil society, were given the opportunity to present their counter-terrorism and P/C VERLT-related activities.

On 12 and 13 June, the Mission's Security Co-operation Unit (SCU) members participated in a conference titled "Risk Indicators Related to Financing Terrorism", co-organized by the Ministry of Security of BiH and the British Embassy to BiH, in Sarajevo. The aim of the conference was to present relevant UK expertise and international standards as well as national institutional and legislative frameworks for detecting and preventing activities which finance terrorism. It addressed the financial aspects of BiH citizens leaving to foreign conflict areas.

On 4 July, the Mission organized an expert meeting on "Addressing Online Content that Incites Violence and Terrorism", aiming to improve dialogue on how to address online content that incites violence, while respecting democratic principles and fundamental freedoms. Relevant stakeholders and experts from the Ministry of Security, the Communications Regulatory Agency of (CRA) BiH, the Prosecutor's Office of BiH, the Court of BiH and relevant law enforcement bodies in BiH discussed various procedures, roles and responsibilities related to the blocking, filtering and taking-down of online content that incites violence. The meeting ended with a number of recommendations that will be considered by relevant institutions. It is noteworthy that the CRA attended the meeting and stated its full support for this process, noting that it will potentially include additional responsibilities for the CRA and Internet Service Providers. Prior to the meeting, the SCU and the Human Dimension Department prepared a background paper on the blocking, filtering and taking-down of online content that promotes violence, which includes segments on international standards, national legislation and relevant international practices.

On 5 October, the Mission and its SCU co-organized training with the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres of the FBiH and RS on processing terrorism-related cases, including cyber terrorism. Presenters included prominent academics and prosecutors with extensive experience in the field. Discussions were held from various angles on

this issue, including current trends and challenges, inter-institutional co-operation and gender aspects.

From 30 October to 8 December, the Mission organized a series of five two-day multi-stakeholder workshops regarding local level responses in prevention and countering violent extremism in Buzim, Bihać, Brčko, Tuzla, and Zenica. The target audience was representatives of local educational institutions, police administrations, religious communities, social services, civil society organizations, municipality administrations and prison staff. All events represented a combination of presentations to discuss practical steps for the locations in question in terms of preventative activities and co-ordination models between institutions, resulting in sets of conclusions which were shared with relevant authorities, and consequent follow-up steps were designed and agreed within the Mission.

On 27 and 28 November, following on from conclusions drawn at similar events in 2015 and 2016, the Mission co-organized with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance (RACVIAC) Centre for Security Co-operation in SEE and the Regional Co-operation Council (RCC), a regional conference titled "Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters", focusing on identification of the challenges, priorities, best practices and engagement of civil society organizations in this process. The conference was organized in the RACVIAC Centre in Rakitje near Zagreb, taking into consideration the recommendations of the OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference held in Vienna in May 2017, which focused specifically on the subject of rehabilitation and reintegration of returning FTFs and members of their families (especially children) who followed them to/from war zones. Conference participants also deliberated on the "EU Western Balkan Counter-Terrorism Initiative: Integrative Plan of Action Objective 7: To Raise Awareness and Best Practice Exchange on Reintegration and Rehabilitation", an initiative in which the three co-organizers take part alongside the countries of the Western Balkans. The Mission provided an adequate representation of relevant BiH institutions and also selected and arranged the participation of suitable lecturers from BiH and the Mission. The event fulfilled its main objectives to evaluate existing policies, programs, and actors, as well as the challenges in relation to the role of civil society organizations in the rehabilitation and reintegration of returning FTFs and their families. The event also analysed the specific needs of participating countries in order to develop a national program for the engagement with the civil society in the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of FTFs and their families.

## Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crime

The Mission continued its efforts to strengthen domestic authorities' capacities to counter trafficking in human beings (THB). On 7 June, upon the invitation of the BiH Ministry of Security, the Mission trained 20 officers from the Border Police and Service for Foreigners' Affairs on a wide array of topics relating to THB. Emphasis was placed on relevant legislative frameworks, legal measures in securing evidence, and the identification and protection of trafficking victims. The training aimed to strengthen the ability of the state-level law enforcement agencies to detect and investigate this phenomenon, addressing multiple and evolving border-related threats which require effective inter-agency co-operation and integrated border management.

The Mission directed particular attention to the problem of child begging in BiH. To tackle this issue, the Mission organized four peer-to-peer meetings and workshops which gathered more than one hundred representatives of the judiciary, law enforcement, social service providers and civil society organizations. These were held in Sarajevo Canton on 7 March and 20 April, Tuzla Canton on 23 May, Central Bosnia Canton on 28 March and Una-Sana Canton on 10 October. The participants actively engaged in discussions on finding a workable solution to the widespread problem of child begging on the streets. They called for the improvement of co-operation between prosecutors and police officers in order to avoid double jeopardy in cases of begging that might be tried as different offenses before different courts. At the local level, the adoption of a protocol for dealing with cases of forced begging is considered an example of good practice. In this respect, the Mission has been supporting the activities of the prosecutorial and law enforcement authorities in Sarajevo

Canton in drafting a protocol for the support of victims of crime, including victims of human trafficking. In December, the Mission also supported law enforcement in Tuzla Canton in developing a practical tool that would improve their capacity to identify victims of human trafficking and investigate such cases.

At the regional level, jointly with TNTD, IOM and the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of the UNODC, the Mission organized the Regional Seminar "Moving Forward in Addressing Migration-related Crimes in South-Eastern Europe". The seminar was held in Sarajevo on 19 and 20 September, gathering more than 100 participants, with the aim to identify gaps, challenges and good practices in responding to human trafficking and migration-related crimes, as well as to strengthen information-sharing networks between countries of origin, transit and destination. The event used a multidisciplinary approach and focused concretely on the vulnerability of migrants.

On 10 October, the Mission organized a roundtable on "Begging and Labour Exploitation as a Form of Human Trafficking" in Bihać. The roundtable was organized for police officers of the Cantonal Ministry of Interior of Una-Sana Canton, the prosecutors of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office and judges from the Municipal and Cantonal Court. The focus of the roundtable, which was organized as a peer-to-peer event, was how to address the increased levels of child begging. It dealt with the practical aspects of identifying, investigating, and prosecuting forced begging cases. As a consequence, later in the year, local law enforcement agencies were successful in discovering and breaking a forced begging ring on the territory of Una-Sana Canton.

The Mission's activities with law enforcement and the prosecution yielded practical results in 2017. Namely, on 16 November, the first entity-level conviction in a human trafficking case was pronounced by a court in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The court accepted a Plea Bargaining Agreement, according to which the defendant confessed to the crime of trafficking six children for the

purpose of begging, and sentenced the trafficker to five years in prison. This case was the direct result of the Mission's training and advocacy on the topic. Generally speaking, this case represents the first attempt by law enforcement and judicial institutions in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to tackle the widespread problem of child begging. It also demonstrates the positive effect of joint efforts

between the police and the Prosecutor's Office, from the earliest stages of the proceedings to the successful completion of the case. Finally, it represents a positive development regarding the generally lenient penal policy in human trafficking cases; the penalty of five years' imprisonment in this case adequately reflects the gravity of the crime.

### Cybercrime

On 16 October, as part of its cybercrime and cyber security activities, the Mission organized a workshop on Cyber Security Training and Awareness for various BiH institutions, including the agencies for training police and judges. Mission representatives introduced OSCE cyber projects, and explored the possibility of organizing local training courses upon the termination of the ToT programmes within the “Capacity Building for Criminal Justice Practitioners Combating Cybercrime and Cyber-enabled Crime in SEE” project. National cyber experts and practitioners exchanged their views and practices and presented on the current situation and deficiencies in their respective areas of work. Future action was streamlined and defined during the workshop.

On 27 and 28 November, the Mission held its 10th Annual Review Conference on BiH’s Compliance with OSCE and UN Security Commitments, gathering over 50 local and regional security experts and representatives of government institutions, international organizations and civil society. The Review addressed a number of security topics including cyber security, which was characterized as one of the priorities in the forthcoming implementation period. The recommendations produced at the Conference set the course for activities in 2018 and beyond. These included defining the

Cyber Security Strategy of BiH, harmonizing legislation, and developing cyber education and awareness on the responsible use of ITC.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

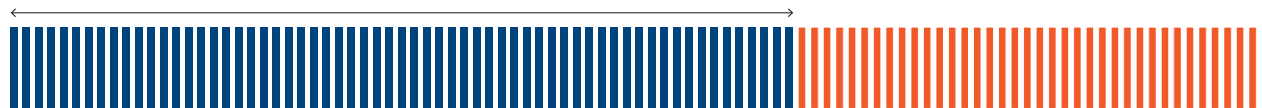
Based on the BiH Ministry of Security’s request, the Mission supported the implementation of the Integrated Border Management Strategy by helping to develop an Action Plan for 2018 and preparing a new Integrated Border Management Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2019 – 2021. This occurred during two Mission-organized workshops, from 21 to 23 November in Banja Luka and on 19 and 20 December in Jahorina. The OSCE’s “comprehensive border management concept”, which necessitates a “wide governmental” approach to border issues, was applied during the workshops. Special focus was placed on the prevention of all forms of cross-border crime, particularly illegal migration. Most guidelines for intra-agency, inter-agency and international co-operation contained in the Strategy and its Action Plans have been implemented or are currently in the implementation phase, which help to achieve a more functional and efficient system of border management in BiH.

## Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina – Police-Related Activities in 2017



### ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 62%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 38%

# 4.3 Mission in Kosovo



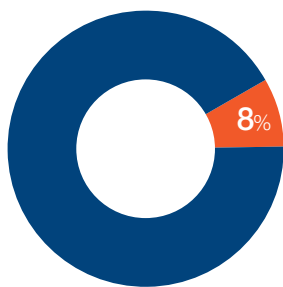
## Introduction

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (the Mission) is mandated with the protection and promotion of human and community rights, as well as with democratization and public safety sector development. It regularly delivers advanced and specialized training courses for law enforcement agencies to further improve their capacities.

In 1999, the OSCE was mandated with training the new police service to uphold human rights and democratic policing principles. To do so, the Mission’s Department of Police Education and Development (DPED) created an institution called the Kosovo Police Service School that in 2006 evolved into the Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development (KCPSED) and in 2011 into the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (KAPS). In order to better reflect the broader context of its programmes in justice, safety and security sector development, the DPED itself became the Department for Security and Public Safety (DSPS) in 2006.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

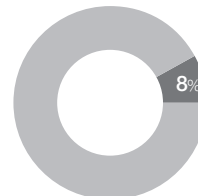
2017



TOTAL  
**17,684,200** EUR

DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
**1,490,100** EUR

2016

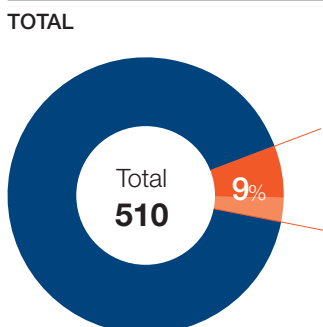


TOTAL  
**17,942,400** EUR

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
**1,497,800** EUR

### STAFF\*

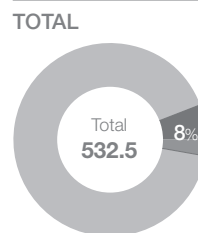
2017



DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

**44** Total  
**31** Local  
**13** International

2016



DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

**45** Total  
**31** Local  
**14** International

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Mission in Kosovo.

In 2017, the DSPTS primarily provided strategic, capacity-building, advisory, monitoring and technical support to its partners from the Kosovo Police (KP) and other public safety institutions. It ran unified budget and extrabudgetary project activities consisting of specialized and advanced training courses, conferences, seminars, workshops and roundtables, focusing on building the capacities of the KP and other public safety institutions to prevent and counter various forms of transnational threats. Such activities encompassed organized crime, cybercrime, terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization, trafficking in human beings and enhancement of community policing and community safety infrastructure. The DSPTS also continued to contribute to the drafting of new strategies, and in reviewing several existing ones in order to enhance the security sector.

The DSPTS also utilizes its small field presence in the Mission's regional offices of Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Pejë/Peć and Prishtinë/Priština, to monitor the human rights compliance of the KP, with a particular focus on hate crime.

In its activities related to the advancement of community rights, the Mission's Department of Human Rights and Communities (DHRC) also co-operates with the police and contributed to the report with several activities.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building

Building on the success of the confidence and satisfaction in policing pilot programme in Ferizaj/Uroševac in 2016, from 12 to 23 June, the Mission conducted two sets of five-day ToT with an aim to expand the programme throughout KP. Thirty-three assigned trainers from all regional police directorates, inspection unit, border police and Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK), were equipped with skills to train their fellow officers in delivering an improved level of service to victims of crime, thus increasing public satisfaction and confidence in the police. Participants were familiarized with materials for victims of crime, importance of communication and interaction with victims, as well as roles and responsibilities of supervisors, investigators and management to improve overall confidence. Furthermore, an overview of the new community policing strategy was provided to participants, who in turn transferred it to the frontline police officers during the remainder of 2017.

On 18 October, the Mission concluded the facilitation of eight workshops on confidence and satisfaction in a policing programme for the KP senior management. The aim of these workshops, carried out from February to October, was to

ensure that police managers are familiarized with their roles and responsibilities, as well as the approach undertaken by their subordinates, in order to address issues affecting public confidence and satisfaction in police. In particular, workshops provided regional supervisors, station commanders and senior managers with a detailed overview of requirements and benefits deriving from a successful delivery of this programme, piloted by the Mission in Ferizaj/Uroševac in 2016. During these events, held in all police regions and the general directorate, the Mission presented the background and principles of the public confidence and satisfaction programme, as well as the information package for victims of crime. Additionally, a short overview of the new Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 was presented and elaborated during these workshops that hosted around 350 participants from the KP and PIK. Finally, with 33 Mission-trained police trainers already delivering training on these matters to their officers across KP regions, the programme is expected to commence application throughout the entire police organization from the beginning of 2018.

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

On 20 January, in support of the KAPS, the Mission facilitated the final roundtable to present its feasibility study on further career development of the senior law enforcement officers, with a focus on the prospect of establishing a future Master's programme in security and public safety sciences. The event gathered 60 senior representatives from relevant government ministries and their public safety agencies, and



experts of international supporting organizations involved in further planning of the Master's programme for the KAPS. This activity, co-ordinated with the European Union (EU) Office in Kosovo and the KAPS, marked the conclusion of the project funded by the German government and implemented by the Mission (in 2016 and early 2017), to support KAPS in developing a post-graduate programme on public safety and security studies.

From 24 to 26 January, the Mission facilitated a workshop and provided its expertise in finalizing the Communication Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2019 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA). The event hosted 22 representatives of MoIA and its subordinate agencies, as well as other international partners expected to assist in the implementation of the strategy and its associated action plan. As a key instrument to build strong, accountable and transparent institutions, the strategy emphasises the commitment of the MoIA and its agencies to advance communication with the public. It also assists the security sector agencies to strategically communicate with the public, design outreach activities to ensure that people understand what they do, and to present the success of their work.

On 7 March and 11 April, the Mission delivered two media relation training modules to 50 participants of the KP, Customs, Correctional Service and Emergency Management Agency, attending the first line supervision and the mid-management training courses at the KAPS. The first specifically designed module for first-line supervisors covered issues pertaining to the media landscape and legal framework and media monitoring bodies. The second module, delivered to middle managers of these agencies, addressed the role of media in informing the public of the work and achievements of the public safety sector, thus creating a positive public image and building public trust. It further conveyed the purpose of media relations, which is not only to share information, but also to increase public knowledge on security issues and raise awareness, change attitudes and mobilize the community. The gained knowledge from both modules was also practiced through a number of specific on-job scenarios designed to cover multi-sectorial involvement in communication.

From 28 to 30 April, the Mission facilitated a workshop and provided its expertise in the process of accreditation and validation of the KAPS vocational education competence-based curricula for basic training of the KP, PIK, customs, emergency management, and correctional and probation services. The workshop gathered 32 senior representatives of relevant institutions to develop an infrastructure for accreditation of the new formal vocational education training for law enforcement providers. Experts from the KAPS, Ministry of Education, National Qualification

Authority (NQA), police and other public safety agencies, alongside those from the Mission and the EU Twinning Project, supported the KAPS to draft the institutional self-evaluation report, standardize its vocational curricula, define professional standards based on European Qualification Framework criteria, and prepare the application for institutional accreditation. This new reviewed curricula will undergo the accreditation process including the quality control from NQA in the beginning of 2018, after which the KAPS would become the only accredited formal vocational education training institution licensed as a public safety provider.

From 14 to 16 September, the Mission organized a workshop to support the KAPS in developing a mentoring and internship programme for basic training of public safety agencies, namely KP, PIK, customs, emergency management, corrections and probation services. The working group comprised of senior management of the KAPS and its academic staff, as well as senior representatives of public safety agencies, jointly finalized the first manual for the internship programme, which will serve as a guideline to define the goal-oriented systematic and evaluated learning through practical work. Aiming to introduce the best European practices and properly apply classroom knowledge into practice, the working group members, alongside the Mission, EU and International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) field experts, developed a dynamic plan for the implementation of internship programme. The programme will cover 40 per cent theory and 60 per cent field training throughout two-and-half year professional basic training for new law enforcement cadets. Senior mentors will be nominated from public safety agencies and will assign duties and provide advice to the cadets on achieving the learning outcomes described in the theoretical vocational training handbook.

From 30 October to 3 November, six senior officers of the KP Human Resources Department, accompanied by the Mission's staff, conducted a research visit to Munich and Vienna. The purpose of this visit was to identify best practices and policies in police distribution to respective regions and units, which could be adapted to internal procedures of the KP on human resources management. During the visit, officers of the research tour, who are also members of the internal working group for developing the procedure and criteria on distribution of police personnel, obtained valuable insight from their counterparts in Munich and Vienna and identified a set of actions to undertake in order to improve their procedures.

In joint planning, the Mission continued to support the KP in developing an e-learning platform by delivering one-week basic training on the design and development of e-learning training modules. From 13 to 17 November, 15 designated trainers and information technology officers from the KP Training Division received the basic training on the MOODLE<sup>1</sup> platform and instructions on issues to consider when designing an e-learning study module. Participants learned about issues related to e-learning course objectives, assessments, content creation, multimedia, accessibility, navigation, technical issues, and on overall e-learning course design. The training also provided participants with the opportunity to upload training materials to the e-learning platform as part of training exercises.

From 19 to 23 November, the Mission conducted a working visit of the senior managers of KAPS and KP to the Swedish National Police Academy and Norwegian Police University College (NPUC). The aim of the visit was to enable both local institutions to develop a contemporary approach to senior police education based on the best European practices, as well as map education and training opportunities with these European police institutions. The study group, consisting of the General Director of KAPS, KP Director of Human Resources and other senior police officers, met with the highest Swedish and Norwegian police authorities, where they discussed the development of co-operation modalities between the KAPS and two academies, focusing on exchange of curricula, mobility of students, academic staff, and other joint scientific research initiatives in the area of public safety. As a result of the visit, the NPUC in Oslo offered use of their electronic library and research reports to the KAPS and KP, as well as future co-operation in conducting joint research initiatives in the field of Master's studies in police science. In addition, training opportunities for instructors of the KP in specialized police areas were offered by both hosts.

From 20 to 23 November, the Mission facilitated a study visit of four senior police officials to the Law Enforcement School of Szeged in Hungary. During the visit, the delegation, which included the Deputy General of the KP, met with key lecturers of the school and discussed basic training for police officers and advanced training for certain police areas. They also visited the border site, where they were briefed by the Szeged school officials about the equipment such as thermal cameras and radars, used to perform surveillance. Both parties pledged to continue their efforts to increase co-operation on capacity-building related matters, and agreed to create working groups to explore possibilities and identify concrete ways of co-operation in 2018.

On 7 December, the Mission conducted a workshop to support the KP Human Resources Department in the annual evaluation of their strategy and action plan 2016-2020. The workshop brought together directors of human resources, senior police officers and international stakeholders, who reviewed the annual plan of the strategy against the KP Strategic Development Plan 2016-2020. Particular attention was given to the five main strategic objectives that comprise the structure of the strategy, where participants identified possible challenges and shortcomings in the implementation process. In particular, discussion evolved around discrepancies in personnel deployment, the need for more health support for police officers, and equipping the human resources department library with new books.

On 11 and 12 December, in order to ensure effective and efficient human resources management in the KP, the Mission organized a two-day workshop on distribution of police personnel, in Prishtinë/Priština. Senior police managers, supported by the Mission and other international stakeholders, discussed the criteria involved in the process of staff allocation based on criminal cases per police officer, demographic and geographic standard, and European practices. The working group decided to use the main standards and further analyse and examine them internally in the next few months. This workshop builds on the recent research visit to Munich and Vienna supported by the Mission, and will be followed by other activities in 2018 with the aim to establish personnel distribution system based on best international police practices.

From 13 to 16 December, the Mission facilitated a study visit to the North Wales Police (NWP) in the United Kingdom, for key actors involved in the process of developing the bilingual manual for traffic police and police cadets at the KAPS. In accordance with language rights, this manual is expected to be used by traffic police in order to draft documents/fines in both official languages when in contact with residents. The delegation, comprised of the Language Commissioner, General Director of KAPS, KP directors of human rights, personnel and training units, met with the highest NWP authorities and responsible officials of the Welsh Language Services. During the visit, the delegation obtained information on how NWP built its multilingual institution with a particular focus on the development of bilingual planning tools and language protocols, which ensured that all police in Wales have at least some ability to speak two languages. The Mission will continue to support these institutions in changing perceptions of discrimination on language basis, which has a negative impact on the integration of all residents in the society.

<sup>1</sup> Moodle is a learning platform designed to provide educators, administrators and learners with a single robust, secure and integrated system to create personalised learning environments – [https://docs.moodle.org/34/en/About\\_Moodle](https://docs.moodle.org/34/en/About_Moodle)

On 14 December, the Mission facilitated the third annual review of the KP Training Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2018. Alongside senior human resources and training officers of the KP attending the workshop, three Mission experts also took part in and contributed to the revision of this strategy. Participants evaluated and acknowledged challenges and shortcomings, and discussed and identified ways to further improve the capacity-building process and address deficiencies that occurred during the implementation period. Strengthening capacities for delivering training, improvement of the training needs analysis, change management and international co-operation in training and capacity-building, were some of the topics discussed and evaluated during the review.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

On 27 November, the Mission organized a workshop to assist the PIK in reviewing its Development Strategy and Annual Plan 2016-2018, to further support police oversight in ensuring that good policing standards are upheld. The workshop enabled senior PIK officials to identify successes, challenges and shortcomings in the implementation process of their development strategy during 2017. It additionally served as a discussion forum for the PIK staff and their international partners (the Mission, ICITAP and EULEX) to jointly identify ways to improve their capacity-building process and address weaknesses during the implementation phase in 2018.

### Anti-Corruption

On 10 July, the Mission launched the second project on strengthening the capacity of relevant institutions to combat high-level corruption<sup>2</sup>, funded by the German Government and implemented by the Mission. The project aims to increase capabilities of the core group, comprising of police officers, special prosecutors and investigators of the Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA), to effectively investigate criminal cases related to high-level corruption. The event presented activities designed to advance the development of good law enforcement practices primed by sophisticated anti-corruption investigation methods and techniques, in promoting a more efficient, effective and proactive response of responsible agencies towards high-level corruption. Representatives of relevant government agencies took part in the event where the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, the German Ambassador, KP Deputy General Director and the Director of ACA, addressed the audience, stressing the importance of the project and encouraging beneficiaries to work together in fighting corruption.

Within the framework of this project, from 12 to 14 July, the Mission organized a roundtable on legal aspects in investigating high-level corruption, in order to increase the mutual understanding of constraints and capabilities of prosecutors, KP and ACA investigators. The roundtable, held in Pejë/Peć, hosted 20 participants from the KP, Special Prosecutor's Office, Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), PIK, Customs and Tax Administration. During the event, participants acquired a greater understanding of specific requirements and situations that all parties encounter during investigating and prosecuting criminal acts of corruption. They also became acquainted with the required approach from the revised *Criminal Procedure Code* and other legal acts regarding the conduct of the police and prosecutors in detecting and prosecuting criminal offences of high-level corruption through the exchange of relevant data.

Additionally, from 4 to 6 September, the Mission facilitated a three-day seminar on financial crime investigation, asset seizure/forfeiture, tax fraud investigation and money laundering. The goal of the seminar was to discuss best EU practices in fighting corruption in accordance with the EU legislation and institutions in financial and proactive investigations. The event gathered representatives of the KP, Special Prosecution Office, Tax Administration, FIU, Privatization Agency, Agency for Managing Sequestered and Confiscated Assets, Coordinator against Economic Crimes, PIK, and two international experts on this area of work. Confiscation of criminal assets was still deemed at an initial phase and a very important tool for preventing and fighting this corruption phenomenon. Participants identified several challenges and recommendations that were forwarded to respective authorities with the aim to improve and ensure efficiency in exchanging information to successfully implement the set objectives in fighting high-level corruption.

From 2 to 6 October, the Mission delivered advanced training on financial crime investigation to the core group comprising of KP criminal investigators, prosecutors, members of the ACA and other law enforcement representatives. The training aimed to familiarize participants with applicable legislation on IT forensics, enriched by practical exercises such as copying files and examining mobile phones in order to meet the requirements at the court trial. All attendees received a full overview on public procurement regulations and the constituent facts of money laundering, and were acquainted with the course of events from seizure to confiscation of proceeds of crime. Finally, trainees were informed with in-depth knowledge of foreign corrupt practices and tax havens, and the need for a homogenous anti-money laundering and anti-tax evasion policy in Europe.

<sup>2</sup> The first project was conducted in 2015.

Finally, from 6 to 9 November, the Mission supported 14 senior officers of the Special Prosecution Office, ACA, KP and PIK, to conduct a research visit to Rome, Italy. The purpose of this visit was to identify best practices and policies of law enforcement co-operation in the fight against corruption. During the visit, officers from the research tour obtained valuable insights from their counterparts at the Central Criminal Police Directorate and the Special Anti-Corruption nucleus within Guardia Di Finanza on various corruption aspects, as well as international co-operation in terms of information exchange and investigations. Moreover, the tour members were familiarized with a set of both preventive and repressive anti-corruption measures successfully applied by the Guardia Di Finanza, including asset seizure and confiscation.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

On 8 March, the Mission and KAPS marked International Women's Day with the presence of police officers, Kosovo Assembly members, KAPS instructors and academic staff, and representatives of the MoIA, who jointly celebrated the contribution of women to social, economic, cultural and political, as well as public safety and security life. During the event, held in KAPS, in addition to promoting professional capabilities, senior women representatives and other participants were given an opportunity to practice on special police equipment such as skid cars for driving in extreme weather conditions, and the fire arms simulator.

From 13 to 17 March, the Mission delivered operational commanders training to 14 supervising police women who are members of the Association of Women in Kosovo Police (AWKP), to further assist in developing their skills and competencies for management and leadership positions. Following the provision of last year's training on developing management and leadership skills of police women, this training module further focused on the importance of women in operational commanders' positions, addressing potential prejudices, perceptions and intolerance toward women in command, and exploration of techniques to overcome barriers during daily work. In addition, senior police women learned about principles of decision-making models in operational commanders' positions, how to deal with media, the importance of building trust with local communities, and drafting operational plans for handling critical incidents. Furthermore, they also had an opportunity to practice on scenario-based exercises which complemented every theoretical topic lectured in the class.

On 25 and 26 April, in its efforts to strengthen the role of women in the security sector, the Mission facilitated a workshop and provided its contribution to reviewing and evaluating the AWKP Development Strategy and Action

Plan 2016-2018. The workshop working group members consisted of the AWKP board members, women employees in the police and senior officers of other relevant police units. Alongside the Mission's staff, senior representatives of the Norwegian Embassy and the US Embassy Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) also took part as supporting organizations of the AWKP in implementing the strategy. Through the commitment of women in the KP and close co-operation with international partners, the strategy resulted in a 61 per cent implementation rate of planned activities during the first year. The Mission will continue to monitor and assist the implementation of this strategy developed to harmonize operational activities of the AWKP.

From 23 to 25 May, the Mission supported three members of the established working group on diversity and gender representation within the KP to conduct a research visit in Ljubljana. The visit aimed to assist officers in identifying and understanding how the Slovenian police have addressed issues related to gender representation and diversity. Police representatives managed to conduct several interviews with their Slovenian police counterparts in order to record experiences on the process and challenges encountered in ensuring successful equality in their service. Supported by the Mission, this activity is part of an overall research project organized by the KP in their Human Resources Strategy 2016-2020, which aims to improve the overall gender equality and diversity within the organization.

Building on this visit, on 14 and 15 September, the Mission and the KP Directorate for Career Development co-organized a two-day workshop in Prishtinë/Priština to finalize the research report on diversity and gender equality within the KP. Supported by the Mission in-house experts, 15 KP senior officers from various departments took part in the workshop sessions and discussed findings of the research and agreed on the structure of the report. Once finalized and approved by the KP General Director, the Mission will print the report in three languages and distribute it to the KP senior management and other local and international partners. Report findings will serve as a tool for police management to address issues that impact gender representation and equality.

From 19 to 22 December, the Mission supported eight awareness-raising events to encourage women and communities to become part of the police. These events were organized by the KP and AWKP in all eight police regions and gathered more than 500 youths representing Albanian, Serb, Bosniak, Gorani, Turks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Regional police representatives delivered presentations on the police organization during these awareness-raising events, followed by the introduction

of a policewoman as a role-model. At the end of each event, participants received brochures containing detailed information on recruitment and selection procedures, and promotional items. Police officials in all regions encouraged participants to further disseminate the information and apply to join the KP once the call for recruitment is announced. This activity is expected to increase the number of representatives of these groups in the KP recruitment process.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 15 February, the Mission facilitated a planning workshop for the members of Community Safety Coordination Office (CSCO)<sup>3</sup> and their partners. The workshop gathered 12 participants to exchange planned activities of the MoIA, KP Directorate for Community Policing, the Mission and ICITAP in the community safety field. In addition, participants discussed ways to increase the capacities of the CSCO and collaboration among all stakeholders in relation to community safety forums in 2017. Furthermore, during the workshop the CSCO presented an established platform of activities that will be delivered during the year, with the contribution of all relevant actors working on community safety issues.

In addition and within the auspices of the “Skopje Process on durable solutions for displaced persons from Kosovo”, the Mission’s DHRC of the Mission, in conjunction with UNHCR, organized three co-ordination meetings of the implementation working groups and 17 meetings of the implementation sub-working groups on Security, Dialogue and Reintegration, Personal Documentation and Property. The meetings were attended by 45 regular representatives of relevant institutions, including seven representatives of the KP and MoIA. After the adoption of the Action Point document by the technical working group in March 2017, the sub-working group on Security, Dialogue and Reintegration developed and adopted the “Guidelines on responses by local level mechanisms to incidents affecting communities”, to be shared by the Ministry for Communities and Return municipal offices for communities. In 2018, all working groups will meet once every two months in order to continue with developments of the action points.

From March and October, the DHRC of the Mission held events in Vushtrri/Vučitrn, Prizren, Rahovec/Orahovac, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Klinë/Klina and Novo Brdo/Novobërdë, to discuss security concerns of community members and the responses provided by municipal leadership, Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC)<sup>4</sup>, communities and youth. These seven events were attended by municipal representatives, MCSC members, KP officers, prosecutors, youth representatives, civil society, and community members. A total of 25 police representatives attended the meetings. They actively participated by providing updates on the security situation in their respective municipalities, and responding to concerns raised by community members.

On 30 June and 14 December, the Mission provided its expertise and supported the KP in facilitating two bi-annual workshops to review the implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021. During these events, senior central and regional police managers, representatives of KAPS, PIK, the Mission and EULEX, reviewed the progress in the implementation of the strategy’s action plan during every six month period. Representatives of various KP units presented on their contributions to the implementation of the strategy’s action plan and the Mission provided a detailed presentation on its support to the KP, including community policing training for community safety structures such as MCSC and Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC).<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, the reviews served to identify gaps and shortcomings encountered during the implementation of the action plan, and produced concrete and realistic recommendations on how to overcome them in the future.

On 8 and 9 July, the Mission supported the KAPS, Parents Organization of Children with Disabilities and the Kosovo Paralympics Committee in organizing the annual traditional Mini Olympics for people with disabilities. This year the event hosted around 500 young persons and families from different communities, including pupils from a school for disabled children in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. In addition, around 100 volunteers from the KAPS, KP, Fire fighters, KFOR, Carabinieri and the Mission, assisted the participants during their sports competitions. To further support the development of young athletes with disabilities, the Mission donated 15 wheelchairs for children and five wheelchairs for

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

4 Municipal Community Safety Councils are established in municipalities in order to institutionalize co-operation between municipal institutions, communities and the police.

5 Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC) exist in a number of smaller areas within municipalities, such as remote and multi-ethnic villages, where it is in the interest of effective policing and good relations with all communities that they exist. LPSCs are composed of local community representatives whose selection is in the hands of the local community. The KP consults these committees on safety and security matters in the areas they cover.

adults to the Kosovo Paralympic Committee and Parents Association of Children with Disabilities.

On 20 September, the Mission supported the facilitation of a roundtable for 47 representatives of LPSCs and MCSCs, which aimed at identifying the gaps and improving communication between LPSCs, MCSCs and the police across KP regions. During this event, participants discussed the importance of the role of LPSCs and MCSCs in ensuring safety and security, women's rights, common issues in addressing violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), and exchanged best practices. The roundtable was facilitated jointly with the MoIA, KP and LPSC representatives, including those from the northern municipalities. The main issues and recommendations raised at the roundtable will be considered during the amendment of the Community Safety Strategy's Action Plan, the implementation of which the Mission will continue to support.

On 27 September, the Mission supported the KP in organizing a one-day workshop for reviewing the existing Terms of Reference (ToR) for LPSCs. The workshop brought together 18 participants dealing with community safety policies, namely the representatives of MoIA and KP, as well as members of LPSCs from different regions and representatives of the Mission. During the workshop, the attendees were introduced to jointly prepared proposals for changes in the existing LPSCs' ToR, which were collected during several meetings and consultations with relevant actors prior to this event. Participants addressed and incorporated their ideas and comments to the existing ToR, with the aim to improve operational capacities of LPSCs. The outcomes of this review workshop were incorporated in the amended ToR, currently awaiting approval from the KP General Director.

On 16 November, the Mission supported the primary and secondary school for disabled children "Kosovski Bozur" in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, with a donation of computers, laptops, printers, furniture and a wheelchair. This equipment is expected to help children with disabilities increase their vocational education capabilities. Besides the Mission's senior representatives, children with disabilities, parents and staff of the school, the event also gathered representatives of the local municipality, community police officers and the media.

On 22 December, the Mission published a new edition of the community safety brochure<sup>6</sup>, as a result of co-operation with all regional directorates of the KP, community safety stakeholders and chairpersons and deputy chairpersons of LPSCs. For the purpose of raising public awareness about

community safety forums and community policing work in practice, following the positive reception for the community policing brochure "Safety in Our Community" for northern municipalities in 2014, the Mission presented this trilingual developing tool to recognize milestone achievements and promote civic engagement in community safety. The new highly illustrated content contains stories on best practices and community project initiatives undertaken from 2013 and 2017, updated contact information, statistics and motivating words from community safety stakeholders and activists from all eight KP regions.

### Local Public Safety Committees (LPSC)

From 7 to 21 March, the Mission concluded the delivery of orientation sessions for 40 members of four new LPSCs<sup>7</sup>, where participants were introduced to the capacity-building programme for LPSCs focusing on details of the forthcoming community policing training. They were also provided with basic information on community safety and the community policing concept, composition, functionality and activities of LPSCs aimed at addressing issues of safety, security and quality of life.

From 24 April to 18 May, the Mission supported the members of newly established LPSCs in facilitating seven meetings with their respective communities. These meetings served to introduce new members to their communities in the LPSC capacity, and to establish communication links with all actors working in the area of community safety. Additionally, they assisted them in recording the main problems and concerns identified, as well as present their project proposals based on prioritized concerns, to be implemented in the near future with the support of the KP, respective municipalities and other potential donors.

On 10 May, the Mission concluded the facilitation of partnership building and problem-solving modules of community policing training for members of new LPSCs. Training was delivered to 36 members of four new LPSCs and several newly recruited members of previously established LPSCs, by 11 Mission-trained community safety trainers in co-operation with the staff of the Mission. Both training modules focused on equipping participants with knowledge and skills on the principles of community safety and community policing, and on analysing issues related to safety, security and quality of life. LPSC members representing communities, youth and KP from different municipalities were also acquainted with the basics of project management, and through training exercises, developed project proposals based on prioritised concerns within their communities.

<sup>6</sup> See <http://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/363956>

<sup>7</sup> Local Public Safety Committees from Prizren, Gjakovë/Djakovica, Shtime/Shtimlje and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North municipalities.

On 23 May and 4 December, the Mission supported the organization of 17th and 18th LPSC Executive Council Meeting as part of its project to support community safety initiatives through LPSCs. Both meetings focused on achievements during the fourth phase of the joint OSCE-Royal Norwegian Embassy project, where members of LPSCs presented their implemented grassroots-based activities and exchanged best practices in addressing community safety and security-related concerns. They also identified common issues and concerns mainly related to the principle of voluntary participation without financial compensation, lack of project funding, and poor participation and support from governmental and municipal authorities. The meetings hosted around 230 participants, including the Minister of Internal Affairs, Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Norwegian Ambassador, senior police managers, members of 60 LPSCs and various local and international stakeholders. The second meeting also hosted representatives of public safety councils from Albania.

From 15 to 17 September, the Mission supported an LPSC from Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North and the KP in organizing a multi-ethnic youth camp for Kosovo Albanian, Kosovo Serbian and Kosovo Bosniak students of secondary and high schools of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. As part of its project to support community safety initiatives through LPSCs, the “Youth Camp for Better Future” was held in Prizren municipality, hosting 54 participants aged between 16 and 24. The initiative aimed to promote multi-ethnic co-operation among youth from different communities and improve their co-operation and communication with LPSC members and KP. Participants learned about advocacy and negotiation skills, and the importance of dialogue and understanding.

On 18 September, in its efforts to further encourage the engagement and contribution of community safety mechanisms in the safety sector, the Mission hosted a workshop on the monitoring tool and LPSC database, which the Mission specifically tailored for the needs of community safety forums. Representatives of the MoIA and KP were introduced to these two valuable tools, with the purpose of enhancing knowledge about their appropriate use, as well as the expected outcomes and challenges from their utilization in the future.

From 2 to 14 November, the Mission supported the KP in organizing four meetings to raise community awareness on the role of LPSCs in promoting community safety and security, and to encourage new members of communities to join these mechanisms. Some 150 participants, including community members and those of LPSCs from different ethnic groups, police officers from various regions with responsibility in community policing, and representatives

of the Mission, took part in these meetings. Police officers introduced the participants to the role of LPSC as an important community safety mechanism which provides the local community members from different ethnic groups with a platform to discuss community issues and concerns, and ways to address these concerns to improve the quality of life. It was also stressed that LPSCs are effective mechanisms in promoting multi-ethnic co-operation and in enhancing communication between members of different ethnicities, police and other actors working in community safety.

From 20 to 24 November, the Mission delivered community safety training to ten selected members of four new LPSCs identified as future trainers. The purpose was to equip the new trainers with training techniques and expand their partnership and problem-solving skills, as well as to promote the community policing philosophy in different regions. During the training, participants were introduced to the principles of adult learning, training methods, lesson planning, facilitation skills, and other instruction-related topics. Additionally, participants learned about the principles and tools of community safety and community policing, and received a package of training materials developed for training community safety fora members to enable them to address pertinent issues of safety, security and quality of life in their areas. At the end of the training, participants successfully developed and presented their own lesson plans, thus qualifying for conducting future training courses.

### **Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC)**

The central and local elections held in the same calendar year disabled the Mission from implementing important activities such as training of MCSC trainers and regional workshops on community safety in each KP region, while the adoption of a new Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan was postponed and should be adopted by the new government in 2018. In spite of these significant constraints, the Mission continued to gradually shift its focus from capacity-building to a strategic advisory role, in further support of the agencies responsible for structuring and enabling the long-term sustainability of municipal safety forums. Efforts were made to further streamline and promote inclusivity and participation by devising effective public awareness products which foster civil-police relations and improve general knowledge on community safety principles, solutions and needed improvements.

From 2 to 8 June, the Mission organized four communication and co-ordination workshops<sup>8</sup> for members of future MCSCs in northern municipalities, and open-day advocacy workshops with schoolchildren in primary schools in these municipalities. Aiming to strengthen the prospects of establishing MCSCs in the near future and empower individual advocacy capacities of potential MCSCs members, the Mission equipped participants with advanced knowledge and skills on inter-sectorial communication and co-ordination, and inter-municipal co-operation on community safety improvements. Formal workshops covered a simulation exercise with hands-on techniques in problem analysis and problem-solving, including the practical tools and strategies for improved MCSCs efficiency. Over 400 schoolchildren, 45 police officers, 15 fire fighters, four primary schools principals, proposed MCSCs co-ordinators and municipal officials, KP station commanders, LPSC chairpersons, representatives of civil society, media and other interest groups, attended the workshops. The nominated future MCSCs co-ordinators and the KP station commanders co-hosted informal and formal events, affirming the shared responsibility principle in community policing and community safety.

On 22 November and 5 December, the DHRC of the Mission organized workshops on strengthening the co-operation between religious communities and local safety forums, aiming to discuss inter-faith and inter-ethnic relations, diversity, co-existence and tolerance, hate crimes and hate speech incidents, while highlighting the importance of inclusion of all religious representatives within MCSCs and their role in enhancing security and preventing incidents. The workshops gathered a total of 49 participants (44 men and five women) representing religious communities, KP (eight representatives), KFOR, MCSCs, municipal offices for communities and returns, village leaders, civil society representatives and youth from seven municipalities.<sup>9</sup> The workshops concluded with participants agreeing on the importance of strengthening the relations between religious communities and the KP, especially with regard to the reporting of crimes and empowering the role of MCSCs in addressing security-related issues.

On 13 December, the Mission facilitated an annual conference with mayors as MCSC chairpersons, organized by the MoIA. Municipal mayors and key community safety stakeholders at municipal levels, joined by members of the Steering Group for the Implementation of the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan, exchanged information about the performance of MCSCs and

developments in the implementation of the Strategy on Prevention of VERLT. Participants also discussed how to create stronger links and networks toward improved co-operation of community safety forums, leading to closer co-ordination with the central government. Participants included ministers and representatives of MoIA and Local Government Administration, Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, mayors, municipal representatives and MCSC co-ordinators, KP experts and international stakeholders, and nominated municipal community safety co-ordinators from three northern municipalities, present at this annual event for the second time. The objective of the public awareness contribution was to improve the public image of MCSCs and promote the community safety and civil participation with empowered individual access and influence toward this advisory body.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

From 15 February and 10 March, the DHRC of the Mission jointly with the Ministry of Education, Sciences and Technology and KP Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) held five informative sessions for directors of the municipal education directorates and directors of elementary and secondary schools, on gender-based violence in Prishtinë/Priština, Pejë/Peć, Prizren, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica and Gjilan/Gnjilane regions. The sessions involved around 133 participants (40 women and 93 men). The overall objective of the sessions was to develop awareness amongst educational institutions on their obligations pertaining to preventing gender-based violence in schools, specifically addressing the role of educational institutions in preventing such violence by identifying potential victims and reporting cases to the KP. Through case studies and interactive discussion, representatives of educational institutions discussed ways to develop internal policies to prevent sexual harassment in the school and strengthen a triangle of co-operation among teachers, parents and school psychologists in preventing and treating cases of gender-based violence. There was high demand for organizing roundtable discussions with school representatives on different school problems, including safety in the school, role of school psychologists or pedagogues on treating cases of gender-based violence and the ways how to develop policy documents on preventing sexual harassment in the school and reporting gender-based violence to the KP.

From March to May, the DHRC of the Mission and the Ministry of Health and the KP, co-organized five regional workshops for health care providers on how to identify, refer and treat victims of domestic violence. The workshops were held in Pejë/Peć, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Prishtinë/Priština, Prizren and Gjilan/Gnjilane regions. Representatives of the KP DVU, doctors and nurses from regional hospitals, emergency and main family health care centres, participated

<sup>8</sup> Workshops were held in Zubin Potok, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Zvečan/Zveçan and Leposavić/Leposaviq municipalities.

<sup>9</sup> Gjilan/Gnjilane, Klokot/Klllokot, Novo Brdo/Novobërdë, Rahovec/Orahovac and Suharekë/Suva Reka.



in the events. In addition, from April to May, the DHRC organized workshops in Prishtinë/Priština, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Pejë/Peć and Prizren, for police officers, judges and prosecutors handling domestic violence cases, to discuss more efficient ways to process these cases.

In March, the DHRC of the Mission supported the Kosovo Forum of Women Judges and Prosecutors from Prishtinë/Priština region in organizing a workshop to discuss minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crimes, followed by the launch of the Catalogue of Advice and Assistance for Victims of Crimes for Prishtinë/Priština region. With the catalogue initially launched in 2016 in Gjiilan/Gnjilane region, organization of workshops continued in 2017, and catalogues were launched in all other basic courts regions, including Prishtinë/Priština, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Pejë/Peć and Prizren. The events gathered representatives from justice institutions, namely police officers handling domestic violence cases, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, representatives from Victim's Advocate Offices, Centres for Social Work, Free Legal Aid Offices and civil society organizations.

From 29 November and 14 December, during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, the DHRC held four workshops for upper elementary school students on gender-based violence in the municipalities of Istok/Istog, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Prizren and Prishtinë/Priština. The workshops involved 110 participants (58 girls and 52 boys), including groups of school students, school directors, psychologists or pedagogues and a representative from the municipal education directorates in each of the four municipalities. The overall objective of the workshops was to develop awareness amongst school students on forms of gender-based violence, where to report such cases and available services to protect victim's rights. Participants expressed satisfaction with the workshops and requested further events in the future. Furthermore, during the campaign, the DHRC also hosted a workshop, gathering justice representatives, including KP from regions of Pejë/Peć, Gjakovë/Đakovica and Prizren, to highlight the role of justice actors in fighting domestic violence and gender-based violence. The discussions emphasized the active role of the police, courts and prosecutors in fighting gender-based violence and domestic violence.

## Hate Crime

On 23 and 24 February, the Mission organized a meeting of the hate crime focal points from the OSCE field operations of SEE. In line with their commitments to address issues related to hate crime, the Missions and ODIHR presented their activities and achievements in 2016, and discussed their

plans to continue supporting law enforcement agencies and civil society in increasing their response to hate crimes during 2017. All focal points shared their joint concerns related to lack of proper investigation of bias-motivated crimes, which lead to improper recording of hate crimes. The meeting focused on this year's regional hate crime conference, held in October in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, with a focus on the under-reporting issue. To address this, the OSCE field operations in SEE agreed to jointly conduct an under-reporting survey, which will target different vulnerable groups as potential victims of hate crime incidents.

From 6 April and 11 May, the Mission organized eight one-day workshops for over 150 female and male members of LPSCs, with the purpose to increase their knowledge on recording, investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. LPSC members were trained on the concept of hate crimes, differences between bias-motivated and other types of crimes and their impact on the community. Moreover, during these workshops the Mission advocated for enhanced engagement of LPSCs in combating hate crimes, by working closely with the police and generating public response against this type of crime.

On 17 and 18 May, the Mission, in co-operation with ODIHR, facilitated a two-day workshop on monitoring and reporting hate crimes, targeting representatives from the civil society. Fifteen participants from five different non-governmental organizations (NGO)<sup>10</sup> and the PIK were trained on understanding the concept of hate crimes, as well as on the difference between discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes. They were also introduced to bias indicators and the impact hate crimes have on victims and targeted communities, and practiced on case studies to increase their ability in identifying bias indicators and aggravated circumstances. Furthermore, the ODIHR representative presented the ODIHR annual report on hate crimes provided by different countries, international organizations and civil society; while the Mission introduced the participants to its capacity-building activities and monitoring of hate crime incidents. For sustainability purposes, the role of the civil society in identifying, monitoring and reporting of hate crimes was promoted, especially in advocating for more accountability of authorities to better respond to such crimes.

On 18 May, the Mission's DHRC organized a one-day capacity-building workshop for the justice institutions, including police officials, judges and prosecutors in Prishtinë/Priština region. The workshop aimed to support institutions, police, prosecution and courts, improve their internal

<sup>10</sup> Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture (KRCT); Centre for Peace and Tolerance (CPT); European Centre for Minority Issues Kosovo (ECMI Kosovo); The Roma Ashkalia Documentation Centre (RADOC); and Handikos.

co-ordination, develop effective methods to encourage reporting to the police, collecting and recording data on hate crime, develop co-operation with civil society organizations, and improve investigation and adjudication practices. On 26 May, a similar capacity-building workshop was organized in Gjilan/Gnjilane and Ferizaj/Uroševac regions.

On 10 July, the Mission facilitated the first working group meeting on hate crimes between the KP, the Prosecutor's Office and Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC). During the meeting, the Mission presented the findings related to gaps in recording of hate crimes by the KP and Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, which referred to the lack of inclusion options to disaggregate data by all protected characteristics as stipulated in the *Criminal Code*.<sup>11</sup> This prevents both the police and prosecutors from effectively responding to these offences and establishing appropriate measures to prevent hate crimes. Furthermore, participants were introduced to the ten practical steps of ODIHR to establish a data collection and monitoring system on hate crimes, which includes the creation of a co-ordination mechanism comprising of focal points from each relevant institution. During the workshop, the Mission also advocated and highlighted the need to develop an inter-institutional agreement<sup>12</sup>, which would address gaps and improve recording of hate crimes.

As a follow-up, on 25 September, the Mission facilitated the second working group meeting with the same institutions to address issues related to hate crime. During this meeting, the working group further studied the steps required to prepare the first draft of the hate crime inter-institutional agreement. The Mission pledged to support the development of this agreement by the end of 2017. Participants also agreed to initiate the first set of meetings in eight police regions to establish regional networks between the KP and representatives of the Basic Prosecutor's Offices.

From 2 to 30 October, following the establishment of the focus group on developing an inter-agency agreement on hate crime, the Mission co-operated with the KP in facilitating eight workshops to create regional monitoring networks on recording and investigating hate crimes. As recommended by the Mission, eight monitoring networks comprising of police investigators, community police officers and prosecutors were established in all KP regions, to facilitate the implementation of policy amendments that will

be presented in the new hate crime inter-agency agreement. During these workshops, participants were introduced to the concept of hate crime and importance of recording these bias-motivated cases. The Mission presented the findings related to gaps in recording hate crimes by the KP and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council. Finally, all members of these networks were familiarized with future concrete steps to be undertaken, and their role in the process of amending the police incident report, electronic database and registration of hate crimes in the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council database.

On 10 and 11 October, the Mission representatives attended the sixth annual regional conference on hate crimes in SEE organized by the OSCE Mission to Skopje. The event focused on impact of hate violence on victims, required actions of criminal justice agencies to support victims of hate crimes, findings and impact of hate crime surveys' evidence, both from policy and practical levels, as well as practices on institutional and non-institutional victim support. Representatives of the Mission presented initiatives and developments in response to hate crimes by the local authorities, with a specific emphasis on the ongoing work to address shortcomings in recording hate crimes through development of a policy protocol for law enforcement and justice authorities. Following the conference, the OSCE SEE focal points held a separate meeting and agreed on future regional initiatives, focusing on under-reporting and additional programmes supporting hate crime victims. All participants agreed that more effort should be placed on increasing the capacities of civil society to raise awareness on hate crime consequences.

On 1 and 2 November, the Mission, in co-operation with ODIHR, facilitated an additional workshop to enhance co-operation in addressing hate crimes, which involved representatives of the MoIA, KP, KJC and civil society. During the workshop, the Mission's recommendations in recording hate crimes were reviewed, and the draft agreement on inter-agency co-operation in addressing hate crimes was prepared and approved. The agreement also included the composition of parties involved and areas to be covered, including duties of each entity as a partner in this endeavour. The agreement is expected to effectively address hate crimes within the existing legal framework, through a co-ordinated approach of institutions and civil society organizations (CSO). Once approved, the four main entities, MoIA, KP, KJC and Prosecutor's Office, will assume responsibilities for activities specified in the agreement, including policy changes, development of instructions, guidelines and standard operating procedures on registering hate crimes.

11 The general aggravating circumstance for criminal acts committed with a bias motive is foreseen in Article 74, paragraph 2.12 of the *Criminal Code*, which provides "if the criminal offence is committed against a person, group of persons or property because of ethnicity or national origin, nationality, language, religious beliefs or lack of religious beliefs, colour, gender, sexual orientation, or because of their affinity with persons who have the aforementioned characteristics."

12 In 2017, the Mission committed to facilitate the development of a hate crime protocol and co-ordinate changes in the policies of the KP on improving the recording of hate crimes.

From 20 November to 13 December, the Mission facilitated five workshops on hate speech for around 100 KP officers from all police regions. The workshops brought together police investigators and community policing officers to broaden their knowledge on local and international legislation, human rights standards applicable to hate speech, and discuss the difference between hate speech and hate crime. The workshops additionally focused on providing a concise overview of hate speech in relation to cases described as hate speeches. Participants actively engaged in detailed and productive discussions, and were able to identify the distinction between freedom of expression and hate speech in line with international human rights standards at the conclusion of workshops.

On 29 and 30 November, the Mission supported the final review workshop of an inter-institutional agreement between the MoIA, KP, the Prosecutor's Office and KJC in addressing hate crimes. In line with international human rights standards and existing domestic legal framework, all four entities provided their inputs on the document focusing on their roles and responsibilities in recording hate crimes. Following this workshop, the representing parties will present the document to their institutions for final approval in early 2018. As a result of continuous Mission advocacy, the MoIA is expected to nominate a focal point on hate crimes, who will serve as a co-ordinator of the working group established to execute the agreement and activities, in order to further improve the recording of and response to hate crimes.

### Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics

From 7 to 9 November, the Mission facilitated a research visit to the Swedish Police in Stockholm for five KP representatives on video analysis and mobile phone forensics. Participants learned how the Swedish police collects, processes and analyses the video material obtained from crime scenes, public transportation surveillance cameras, private security and other surveillance cameras. Moreover, the study group learned about the hardware and software employed by the Swedish Police for such purposes, as well as the process of extracting and recovering information from cellular phones in accordance with forensic standards.

From 29 November to 1 December, the Mission facilitated a research visit for five senior Kosovo Agency on Forensics (KAF) officials to the Croatian Forensics Institute in Zagreb. Accompanied by the Mission, the delegation included the Chief Executive Officer, Director of the DNA Department and quality assurance officers of the KAF. During the visit, the delegation met with their Croatian counterparts and discussed potential co-operation opportunities in terms of specialized and advanced forensics science training. Furthermore, both

institutes discussed obtaining international accreditation for services delivered to the law enforcement and judicial authorities, and agreed on the need and mutual benefits in supporting one another in future accreditation processes. The delegation also visited the Croatian forensics laboratories of biology and toxicology.

From 5 to 7 December, Mission representatives took part in the workshop in Tirana for reviewing the KAF Development Strategy 2016-2020. Senior KAF officials, MoIA political and legal advisors, and international experts gathered in this workshop to identify achievements and deficiencies in the implementation process of this strategy for 2017. Specific consideration was given to the assessment of objectives related to development of human resources and improvement of KAF's technical capacities to perform forensic examinations. In conclusion, the working group drafted an evaluation report with conclusions and recommendations for further implementation of the strategy in 2018.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

From 23 to 26 October, following a series of working group meetings to draft the Strategy and Action Plan against Organized Crime 2018-2022, the Mission also attended the workshop in Albania to finalize this strategy, facilitated by the EU Office in Kosovo. Members of all relevant local institutions and international stakeholders assembled to thoroughly discuss the content of the draft strategy, and determine its strategic and specific objectives, as well as to ensure activities in its action plan comply with international standards. The Mission played an active role in finalizing the document, by providing valuable comments and inputs during all working sessions, as well as in addressing certain deficiencies encountered in the previous strategy.

### Criminal Investigations and Analysis

From 23 to 26 January, the Mission organized a training course on NVivo13 software for six KP analysts, which equipped them with knowledge in entering, researching and analysing various intelligence items using a computer-aided methodology. This training module enhanced skills of the analysts to draft a Serious and Organized Crime Threat

<sup>13</sup> NVivo software supports qualitative and mixed methods research. It is designed to help **organize, analyze and find insights in unstructured or qualitative data** like: interviews, open-ended survey responses, articles, social media and web content.

Assessment (SOCTA) report in line with Europol standards. At the same time, it marks the final activity of a two-year project aimed at enhancing the operational criminal intelligence and proactive capabilities of the KP and the Albanian State Police (ASP).

From 24 to 27 April, the Mission facilitated a workshop to provide 12 intelligence analysts of the KP and ASP with advanced expert support, in line with the Europol standards. This workshop builds on capacity-building, assistance related to the SOCTA, which the Mission has supported over the last several years. The workshop enhanced participants' skills in development of the SOCTA methodology. It covered topics such as strategy and planning, EU police cycle against serious and organized crime, intelligence-led policing (ILP) and analysis and task-planning and co-ordination. Overall, this activity was deemed highly beneficial by participants, and enhanced the capacities of both police services on strategic crime analysis and threat assessment, as well as their co-operation on activities related to combating serious and organized crime.

On 18 May, the Mission supported the KP in facilitating the final workshop to review the implementation of ILP Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2017. The workshop gathered a working group, consisting of senior police officers, the Mission's representatives and international partners that assisted in its implementation. It provided an opportunity to examine the achievements of the KP against this strategy over the past four years in this area.

### Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

In close co-operation with International City/County Management Association (ICMA) and ICITAP, the Mission co-hosted the workshop "Strong Cities Countering Violent Extremism in Kosovo" on 6 and 7 March, in Pejë/Peç. Participants included 45 representatives of religious groups, civil society, local and central level officials and police, all working to strengthen resilience in municipalities and contribute to the implementation of legal framework in P/C VERLT. Representatives of nine municipalities<sup>14</sup> that recently became members of the Strong Cities Network also attended, which is the first global network of mayors and municipal-level policy makers united in efforts to counter violent extremism. During discussions, special attention was given to further strengthening the referral mechanism in Gjiilan/Gnjilane as a pilot project, its co-operation with existing local safety forums, as well as to the prospect of creating new referral mechanisms. The workshop also emphasised further support at the local level in relation to prevention of violent

extremism, the de-radicalization process and re-integration, concluding with recommendations for local and central level.

From 23 to 24 May, the Mission organized a workshop on using the Internet and social media to counter VERLT, for representatives of the KP, MoIA, university students, religious groups and journalists. The workshop provided participants with guidance on different Internet platforms and social media, and enhanced their capacities to identify and counter extremist narratives with positive, alternative narratives. It also focused on how to report improper or illegal content, either to the Internet platform providers, or to the police. Moreover, the police representative acquainted participants with legislation that covers inciting national, racial, religious or ethnic hatred, discord or intolerance.

From 19 to 21 June, the Mission delivered the first ToT on P/C VERLT to 32 police women engaged in investigation and community policing sectors. The training aimed to emphasize the important role of women in P/C VERLT, through enhanced communication skills with residents. Participants learned about the legal framework related to P/C VERLT and religious-sensitive narratives to help counter ideological and violent extremist ones. Participants learned to identify narratives that can lead to radicalization, as well as ways to address and reintegrate returnees and their family members in a sensitive and non-judgemental manner. Finally, participants were familiarized with the strategy on prevention of VERLT, which specifies the important role that women can play in early identification, in the capacity of a parent, friend or police officer on and off duty.

On 23 June, the Mission supported the facilitation of an expert roundtable on the role and empowerment of women in P/C VERLT. The event gathered 42 participants consisting of women police officers, representatives of MoIA, civil society, media, religious groups, Mission and ICITAP. The roundtable panels provided a forum for discussion on the involvement of women in P/C VERLT, their role in early identification, the role of media and new technology, as well as that of local and international institutions and organizations in empowering women to counter VERLT. The roundtable also emphasised that all members of society, irrespective of their social status, have an obligation to safeguard, prevent, and contribute to local level efforts to address drivers of violent extremism.

From 10 to 13 September, the Mission participated in the workshop to draft the Strategy against Terrorism and Action Plan 2018-2022, organized by the MoIA and facilitated by the US Embassy. Representatives of MoIA, the Special Prosecution Office, KP, Customs, Kosovo Security Council Secretariat (KSCS) and FIU, alongside international partners including the Mission, took part in this workshop

<sup>14</sup> The nine municipalities that recently became members of the Strong Cities Network are: Ferizaj/Uroševac, Gjakovë/Djakovica, Gjiilan/Gnjilane, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Mitrovicë/Mitrova, Pejë/Peç, Prishtinë/Prishtina, Prizren and Vushtrri/Vučitrn.

to thoroughly review and finalize the draft of the strategy and action plan based on the EU model. All comments and recommendations proposed by the Mission to the working group prior to the workshop were taken into consideration. The Mission will take part in the implementation of the strategy and contribute to its future annual reviews.

On 19 September, the DHRC organized a one-day workshop to raise awareness of local municipal officials and civil society representatives about the Strategy on Prevention of VERLT 2015-2020.<sup>15</sup> The activity aimed to discuss achievements and challenges related to the implementation of the VERLT Strategy, as well as to improve co-operation between religious communities and municipalities in combating violent extremism. The workshop gathered 20 participants (16 men and 4 women), including members of MCSCs religious representatives<sup>16</sup>, communities' representatives, local youth action councils and civil society representatives from Lipjan/Lipljan and Obiliq/Obilić municipalities. A representative of the KSCS presented the most pressing challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the strategy. Participants agreed on a set of recommendations, including the need to strengthen the role of municipalities in implementing the related action plan on P/C VERLT, while also emphasizing the necessity to allocate specific funds to ensure the implementation of the strategy at the local level.

From 10 to 13 October, the Mission's representative attended the workshop in countering VERLT online for CSOs, organized by Facebook and the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna. The workshop addressed enhancing capacities of local CSOs to challenge hate speech and violent extremism in their work with marginalized communities, as well as using Facebook's products and tools to develop campaigns to counter hate speech. In consultation with the Mission's representative, the OSCE Secretariat and Facebook principally agreed to support the organization of the same event in Prishtinë/Priština in the near future.

On 2 November in Prishtinë/Priština, the DHRC, in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of Tirana and the Faculty of Arts of the University of Prishtinë/Priština, organized a forum discussion for students and a visual arts exhibition on the topic of violent extremism. The activity aimed to encourage youth and the general audience to reflect on effects of VERLT and ways to counter it. The forum discussion involved approximately 100 students from different private and public universities in Prishtinë/Priština, youth representing different religious communities and NGO representatives. During the

discussions, participants had a chance to address questions to Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Head of the OSCE Presence in Albania, Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts of Tirana and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts in Prishtinë/Priština, as well as two NGO representatives from Tirana and Prishtinë/Priština. The forum discussion was followed by a visual arts exhibition at the Gallery of the Faculty of Arts in Prishtinë/Priština, which gathered more than 200 participants.

On 9 and 10 November, in an effort to further build the capacities of the KP in effectively addressing issues related to P/C VERLT, the Mission organized a training workshop on early indicators of VERLT for 21 officers of the community policing and regional police directorates. The workshop aimed to equip participants with skills in identifying behaviours or expressions that portray the intent of individuals or groups to commit potential acts of terrorism. Facilitated by police trainers from the counter-terrorism unit, the workshop served as a forum to discuss various police cases, outline the challenges, and highlighted KP results in prevention and investigation of terrorism and other related crimes. Associated indicators and real case scenarios presented during the workshop will enable participants to directly contribute to early detection and prevention of home-grown terrorist plots, and serve as trainers on this topic at their stations in the future.

From 13 to 15 November, the Mission supported the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in facilitating a workshop to evaluate the annual implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of VERLT. During the workshop, the government working group estimated that 61 per cent of activities foreseen in the action plan for the second year have been fully implemented, with 14 per cent partially implemented and 25 per cent not implemented. Some challenges identified during the process covered the lack of inter-institutional co-ordination and the budget line for implementation of the Strategy's activities, non-participation in international and regional initiatives, lack of institutional memory as a result of the appointment of political staff as implementing, co-ordinating and reporting officials, and lack of specific programmes for de-radicalization and reintegration. The remaining activities foreseen in the action plan will be used as a guide for setting priorities for the next three years. Recommendations were submitted to the Prime Minister to better co-ordinate donations and projects of international partners in order to address the real needs and avoid duplication, approve the Law on Religious Freedom, further capacitate and strengthen respective institutions and prepare the budget of the action plan for the next three years.

From 5 to 9 December, the Mission facilitated the participation of two senior officers of the KP Counter-Terrorism Directorate

15 Available at: [http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/STRATEGY\\_parandalim\\_-\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/STRATEGY_parandalim_-_ENG.pdf).

16 The Islamic Community and Serbian Orthodox Church.

in counter-terrorism and applied intelligence training, held in The Hague, Netherlands. Participants received training from several experienced lecturers of Europol, NATO, Dutch Ministry of Defence, Brussels' Anti-Terrorism Agency, Germany's George C. Marshall Centre, and the London Metropolitan Police. Topics covered the current terrorism situation and counter-terrorism methods, intelligence analysis, financial intelligence and cyber awareness.

From 11 to 14 December, the Mission facilitated a research visit for three senior officers from the KP Counter-Terrorism Directorate to Paris, France. Following the recent terrorist attack in France, the research visit was considered as an opportunity for the police representatives to familiarize themselves with the French and EU policies on security-related aspects and particularly those in countering terrorism and P/C VERLT. Participants held meetings with representatives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Correction Service, and directorates against Terrorism and Criminal Intelligence, and other units of the French Police. Participants exchanged views on the implementation of existing legal documents and mutual legal recognition principle in the EU, possibilities to strengthen operational and strategic co-operation including information sharing on terrorist offences, and challenges encountered in investigation of FTFs. On 21 December, the Mission conducted a debriefing session on information acquired during this visit for the KP officers of the Counter-Terrorism Directorate, regional counter-terrorism investigators, criminal intelligence officers and intelligence analysts.

On 18 December, the Mission supported the facilitation of an expert roundtable on inter-institutional co-operation, role of women and religious community in P/C VERLT. The event involved 47 participants, including women police officers, the Prime Minister's advisor and the Co-ordinator for the Strategy on Prevention of VERLT, Norwegian Ambassador, representatives of civil society, chamber of lawyers, chamber of prosecutors, media and religious groups. The roundtable panels generated discussion on the involvement of women in P/C VERLT, their role in early identification, as well as the role of local and international institutions and organizations in empowering women to counter VERLT. Participants agreed that more awareness-raising activities are required, and that the inclusion of media and utilization of social media networks in awareness-raising are very important tools in prevention of VERLT.

From 18 to 20 December, the Mission facilitated a workshop for drafting the 2018 annual work plan of the KSCS within the OPM. The 2018 annual work plan focused on covering all activities for co-ordinating the drafting of security policies and strategies, including capacity-building, policy and research

instruments, and provision of administrative and functional support to the Security Council. The Mission continues to provide advisory assistance to the KSCS, work closely with the OPM and MoIA in drafting and implementing strategies and action plans related to security and safety, such as prevention of VERLT.

### **Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors**

From 26 to 29 October, the Mission took part in the workshop to finalize the new Strategy and Action Plan against Narcotics 2018-2022, organized by the MoIA and facilitated by the EU Office in Kosovo. Representatives of the OPM, MoIA, the Special Prosecution Office, KP, Customs, Correctional Service, FIU, KJC, along with international partners including the Mission, reviewed and finalized the draft of the new strategy based on the EU model. All comments and recommendations proposed by the Mission prior to and during the workshop were taken into consideration. The Mission will continue to contribute to the implementation of this strategy and in the annual revisions of its action plan, to ensure European standards are upheld.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime**

On 23 and 24 February, the Mission organized a workshop to review the Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2015-2019. Representatives from ministries of internal and foreign affairs, justice, health and education, KP, the Prosecutor's Office and other relevant stakeholders in the capacity of implementing institutions and agencies attended the workshop. The implementation of objectives and planned activities were assessed, and the report was prepared with recommendations for further actions. The implementation of activities foreseen in the 2016 action plan was considered to be satisfactory, and the findings and recommendations identified will be incorporated in a final annual evaluation report of the strategy.

From 22 to 26 May, the Mission delivered specialized training on the methods, procedures and techniques related to the management of cases involving THB for 20 investigators of the KP Directorate for Investigation of THB. The training focused on the role of the case manager in investigative operations and access to information, with particular emphasis on the case management, law enforcement and prosecutors in cases involving victims. Real case scenarios on challenges and best practices in obtaining evidence from THB victims were discussed and thoroughly analysed by participants during the training.

From 12 to 16 July, the Mission provided nine KP senior investigators with training on investigating THB involving the Internet and child sexual abuse. Participants were

provided with specialized knowledge on the use of Internet by traffickers to sexually exploit children, victim identification, interview skills, and production of and trade in child sexual abuse material. They were also introduced to provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, and Directives of the European Parliament on combating sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

From 5 to 7 September, in its efforts to support the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan against THB, the Mission supported the MoIA and the KP in delivering three inter-institutional workshops on THB.<sup>17</sup> The workshops gathered a total of 70 representatives from the MoIA Secretariat for monitoring strategies, KP Directorate for Investigation of THB, the Prosecutor's Office, Basic Court, Victims' Advocacy and Assistance Office, Centre for Social Welfare, Labour Inspectorate and Centre for Protection of Victims of Trafficking. The aim of this workshop was to evaluate institutional capacities and identify potential weaknesses in prevention, protection and reintegration of THB victims, in order to identify ways for improving and strengthening the inter-institutional co-operation. Participants recognized several challenges related to identification of victims of forced begging, reintegration process for victims of trafficking, lack of specialized prosecutors for THB cases, and risk of influencing victims during court procedures.

From 18 to 22 September, the Mission delivered an advanced training course on early indicators of THB to 20 specialized police officers of the KP Directorate for Investigation of THB. The training was primarily focused on fundamental rights and relevant legislation, covering indicators of victims of trafficking common to all forms of exploitation. Participants were familiarized with best investigation practices on labour exploitation, domestic slavery and method of abuse to produce physical or psychological disability and isolate victims. Discussion also centred on identifying solutions to address begging as a type of exploitation.

At the request of the AWKP, the Mission delivered a three-module advanced training course on 19 and 20 September, 3 and 4 October and 7 and 8 November, for women police officers on practices used to identify potential and presumed victims of THB based on early indicators. The first two training modules targeted 50 women officers from different ethnic backgrounds who had previously attended basic THB training delivered by the Mission in 2016. The training modules focused on enhancing the knowledge and practical skills of women police officers in combating THB through the victim-oriented approach. They were familiarized with best

investigation practices in real-case scenarios that revealed the nature and phases of THB, as well as with elements that make the THB a criminal act. The third training module accommodated 24 most successful policewomen of the preceding two modules and focused on further enhancing their knowledge and practical skills with techniques for interviewing victims of THB. The participants were trained to deal with sensitive cases and victims of different ages, ethnicities and languages, as well as techniques in planning, preparing and conducting interviews of adult and child victims of trafficking. Group work, case-based scenarios and role plays were utilised to maximise the impact of training.

From 9 to 11 October, the Mission facilitated field training in the Netherlands on THB for the Director of the Secretariat for Strategies in the MoIA and the KP Director of the Directorate for Investigation of THB, in the Netherlands. Respective managers learned about new practices in preventing and combating human trafficking and sexual violence against children. Training was conducted by the Office of the National THB Rapporteur and the State THB Task Force in The Hague, as well as the Investigation Unit for Combating THB and a local police station in the red light district in Amsterdam.

On 13 December, the Mission conducted a debriefing meeting on good practices acquired during this field training, gathering representatives of all relevant local institutions and international organizations involved in countering THB. Following presentations of the KP and MoIA members, participants had an opportunity to discuss various THB practices in the Netherlands, both at strategic and investigation level, and elaborate on the applicability of those practices domestically.

From 16 to 20 October, the Mission conducted advanced training on methods used by criminals to traffic human beings through Internet, particularly in sexually exploiting trafficked children. The objective of this training was to further build the skills of the same KP investigators from the Directorate for Investigation of THB on common Internet practices, tactics and methods used by organized criminal gangs to traffic people. The course covered the practical use of technologized means, such as software for computerized overt and covert operations targeting human being traffickers and sexual abusers of children

On 20 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the KP Training Division and the Directorate for Investigation of THB, facilitated a one-day table-top exercise on THB for 15 KP investigators. Assisted by Mission in-house experts, participants were introduced to the Strategy and Action Plan against THB and provided with information related to their co-operation with international law enforcement agencies when

<sup>17</sup> The workshops were held in Pejë/Peč, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica and Prishtinë/Priština.

## Inter-institutional agreement on hate crimes

- The Mission identified gaps in recording hate crimes by the KP and prosecution authorities, as a result of missing options to disaggregate data by all protected characteristics as stipulated in the Criminal Code. This prevents both the police and prosecutors from effectively responding to these offences and establishing appropriate measures to prevent hate crimes.
- To remedy the situation, the Mission highlighted the need to develop an inter-institutional agreement which would address these gaps and improve recording of hate crimes.
- Following the establishment of a focus group on developing this agreement, as recommended by the Mission, eight regional monitoring networks comprising police investigators, community police officers and prosecutors, were established simultaneously in all KP regions to facilitate the implementation of policy amendments presented in the new agreement. All members of these networks were familiarized with their role in supporting the implementation of changes in written and electronic forms of the police and the prosecution database.
- In November, the Mission supported the preparation and the final review of the inter-institutional agreement on hate crimes between the MoIA, KP, Prosecutor's Office and Kosovo Judicial Council. The agreement entails areas to be covered, including duties of each entity as a partner in this endeavour. It also includes changes to institutions' policies and guidelines, which the MoIA will co-ordinate in order to further improve the recording of and response to hate crimes.

investigating cases involving THB. The exercise included real life scenarios where participants exchanged opinions on and learned about methods used for combating THB. The exercise resulted in several recommendations to be included in a report that will be used to propose amendments in the action plan and standard operating procedures related to THB investigations

### Cybercrime

On 22 and 23 May, the Mission facilitated a workshop for drafting a concept document on amending the Law on Prevention and Fighting Cybercrime, adopted from 2010. Representatives from the KP, KAF, Regulatory Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications, Agency for Information Society, the Mission and ICITAP, formed a working group led by the MoIA, which developed a concept document introducing amendments of the current law. While the current law contains outdated and untenable articles, the concept document provides recommendations of updates and amendments.

On 25 and 26 May, the Mission supported the MoIA in hosting a seminar on enhancing inter-institutional co-operation in the area of cyber security. Fifty participants discussed practices and challenges in relation to inter-institutional co-operation, specifically on the protection of

the critical information infrastructure against threats and the public-private partnership. The majority of institutions representatives presented recommendations on improving inter-institutional co-operation, with special emphasis on fighting cybercrime. Compiled recommendations were submitted to the respective governmental institutions for future consideration.

On 4 and 5 October, the Mission facilitated the participation of two representatives from the MoIA and one from the KP, at the Cyber Security Event in London, United Kingdom. The event entailed various cyber security seminars and provided an opportunity for participants to gain up to date knowledge on cyber threats and cyber security methods, including networking with different cyber security experts and vendors. With the activity being part of the Cyber Security Strategy, supported by the Mission, participants prepared a report for MoIA and KP on knowledge and new contact points gained at the event.

On 22 and 23 November, the Mission facilitated a research visit for three KP officers of organized crime and cybercrime investigation units to the Swedish Police in Malmoe, Sweden. The officers met with cybercrime investigators and experts, and members of cybercrime-related units within



the police in Malmoe. The officers were acquainted with different investigation methods, processes, and policies and regulations related to the investigation of cyber-enabled crimes, particularly focusing on the criminal use of Darknet, and tracking and seizing digital currencies.

From 11 to 13 December, the Mission organized a workshop for the second review of the Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2019. The aim of this review was to report on the achieved progress and identify any outstanding issues, and if necessary, to amend the action plan accordingly. The event brought together 24 representatives of the OPM and ministries of internal affairs, economic development, finance and justice, KP, Kosovo Regulatory of Electronic and Postal Communication, Agency of Information Society and Agency for Personal Data Protection, Mission and ICITAP. The workshop resulted in some 20 recommendations for future improvements in this field. The final report was presented to the participating entities and the Deputy Minister of MoIA.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

From 8 to 10 August, the Mission facilitated advanced training on increasing operational awareness to detect forged documents and imposters, for 20 KP experts on document forgery. The training was delivered by TNTD and financed by the Government of Canada with expert advice from the Austrian Ministry of Interior. Participants learned about the manufacturing process, security features of visas, passports and other common travel documents in the region, as well as the latest trends in counterfeiting methods and means of identifying them. They were also introduced to the framework of various visa regimes, including national visa of Schengen states, in order to be able to apply adequate profiling.

## Mission in Kosovo – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 79%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 21%

# 4.4 Mission to Montenegro

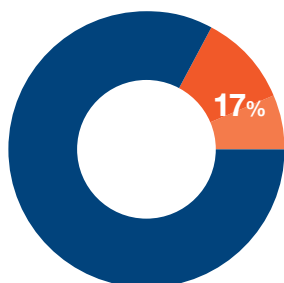


## Introduction

In 2017 the OSCE Mission to Montenegro (the Mission) continued to strengthen transparent responsive and accountable security and public safety sector in line with OSCE politico-military commitments. The Mission’s Security Co-operation Programme (SCoP), before 2015 the Police Affairs Programme (PAF), was comprised of 2 international and 4 national staff members, and implemented priorities identified by the Mission documents.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2017

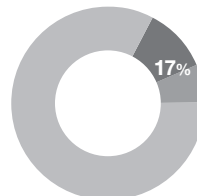


**TOTAL**  
2,146,200 EUR

**SECURITY CO-OPERATION/  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
359,000 EUR

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(37% out of the Security Co-operation/  
Police Affairs)  
132,300 EUR

2016



**TOTAL**  
2,146,200 EUR

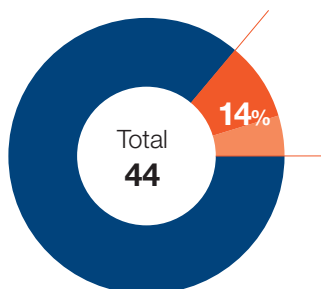
**SECURITY CO-OPERATION/  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
359,000 EUR

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(37% out of the Security  
Co-operation/Police Affairs)  
132,300 EUR

### STAFF\*

2017

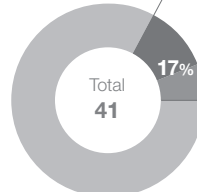
**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION/  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
6 Total  
4 Local  
2 International

2016

**TOTAL**



**SECURITY CO-OPERATION/  
POLICE AFFAIRS**  
7 Total  
4,5 Local  
2,5 International

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Mission to Montenegro.

# General Police Development and Reform

## Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

In October, the Mission supported a feasibility study for academic studies according to Bologna standards for Academic Education in order to evaluate the project's potential for success and sustainability of Montenegrin police education system. On 14 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the Police Academy (PA) organized a one-day workshop to present findings from the feasibility study, which was developed to align police education at the Police Academy with Bologna academic standards. During the workshop, three potential models of the Academy's institutional organization were presented. Participants from the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Education (MoE), Police Academy, and Police Directorate (PD) reviewed the recommendations of the feasibility study in order to develop a plan to revise the police education system. The revision was identified as a crucial reform area within the ongoing restructuring of the police service in the PD Strategy Action Plan, 2018-2019.

On 2 November, the Mission facilitated a multidisciplinary working group meeting at the PA, consisting of representatives of relevant Ministries to work on developing of the new PA law as well as a new *Law on Internal Affairs* with amendments related to police education. Members of the working group, consisting of 18 representatives of MoI, MoE and Center for Vocational Training, expressed their views on the adoption of laws and regulation of the status of the PA.

## Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

The Mission, through the NGO Institut Alternativa<sup>1</sup> (IA), monitored implementation of the Police Strategy and Action Plan from March to December. IA compiled the final assessment report by conducting background open source research, using reports from international organizations and the European Commission, and by participating in the MoI's working group meetings and consultations with regard to Police Strategy and Action Plan implementation. Based on findings, a report was produced identifying police strengths, implemented actions and shortcomings with recommendations for Police Strategy and Action plan amendments in 2018.

From 17 to 18 May, the Mission and DCAF organized a workshop in Podgorica on integrity management and strategic planning for 15 police managers. The purpose of the workshop was to help strengthen accountable policing. Officials from MoI/PD's gave an overview of the in-service training on integrity and gender organized so far. An online course on integrity for managers was also introduced. DCAF provided expertise while the Mission provided the catering, venue, and translation. The workshop underlined that e-learning in combination with classroom teaching should be adopted as training format for managers.

## Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

With the support of the implementing partner Human Resources Management Agency (HRMA) and in partnership with the Norway Integrity Project, the Mission supported the MoI's efforts in areas of combating internal corruption, enhancing the work ethics and gender mainstreaming by supporting the organization of 20 training courses on police integrity and 20 training courses on gender mainstreaming for 800 police officers, held from June to December. Training was conducted by police trainers who went through DCAF and OSCE ToT in 2016 and 2017.

From 9 to 12 May, the Mission and DCAF jointly organized advanced training in Podgorica for 6 police integrity and 6 gender facilitators in Podgorica. The training course aimed at strengthening the police internal resources to independently conduct in-service training on gender and integrity. Training included a refresher component for those participants who went through an OSCE-DCAF training in 2015. Subsequently, it served as a tool for combating internal corruption and promoting gender equality. DCAF provided experts support while the Mission covered the costs of interpreters, translators and printing.

From 15 to 16 May, in co-operation with DCAF, the Mission assessed and evaluated delivery of in-service training on integrity and gender in Podgorica and Bar. The in-service training was delivered by police officers trained previously by the Mission and DCAF to 60 police officers from the Public Peace and Order, Crime and Border Police. The assessment findings defined recommendations for improvement of training methodology. They also underlined that in-service training of police officers is mandatory according to the *Law on the State Servants and Employees* and the Strategy on Police development 2016-2020.

The Mission facilitated a working meeting of the MoI/PD's Gender Team and the Norway Project on Integrity to discuss the draft 2017-2021 Action Plan on the Representation of Women on Leading Positions and Areas of Work in the Police (AP) and comments stipulated by the OSCE Gender

1 <http://www.institut-alternativa.org>

Section and ODIHR. The document was further developed and revised by the MoI, PD and the Ministry of Human and Minority rights during internal meetings with relevant international partners.

### **Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention**

On 22 June, the Mission participated in a kick-off event organized by the public institution Kakaricka Gora (KG), International Police Association (IPA) Montenegro and NGO Preporod on the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in Podgorica. The organizers facilitated several consecutive activities under the slogan "Together against drugs - Be free, say no to drugs". On 22 June, there was an exhibition of paintings made by former drug addicts who went through rehabilitation treatment. The Mission also supported a sports tournament on 25 June between regional IPA sections from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro and KG in Canj (Budva) and set up a desktop information counter on 26 June in Podgorica when volunteers from the abovementioned organization produced a guidebook on drugs addiction and advocated for healthy life styles amongst youth.

### **Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics**

From 16 to 20 May, the Mission facilitated the participation of the Head and Deputy Head of National Forensic Centre (NFC) to the 29th Annual Meeting of ENFSI hosted by the German Forensic Sciences Institute in Berlin. The aim of the meeting was to discuss current topics of concern in the police forensics sector.

On 3 and 4 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the NFC and the Judicial Training Centre (JTC) organized a second seminar on forensic evidence and application of modern forensic standards in the judiciary in Podgorica for 25 prosecutors and judges from 6 municipalities: Berane, Bijelo Polje, Danilovrad Pljevlja, Plav and Rozaje. Particular emphasis was placed on the handling of evidence, forensic analyses, explosions, DNA analyses and crime scene investigations. Participants broadened their knowledge about the variety of forensic evidence that must be collected and processed and their appropriate handling. They also discussed the importance of co-ordination between all relevant parties involved in a criminal investigation including law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and forensic experts. Four eminent national forensic experts delivered lectures and procedural review of several criminal investigations conducted in Montenegro pointing to good practices as well challenges in co-operation. The event was co-funded by the JTC.

From 22 to 27 October the Mission organized a study visit for two IT forensic experts from the National Forensic Centre

(NFC) to the Forensic Centre/Information Technology Forensic Unit in Sarajevo to enhance expertise in analysing electronic evidence. The study visit strengthened co-operation between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina forensic laboratories in combating transnational crime, gaining additional knowledge and familiarization of new techniques and procedures in handling samples and traces.

On 17 and 18 November, the Mission supported a working visit of two senior officials from the NFC of Montenegro to the FC to Belgrade, Serbia. The visit aimed to obtain knowledge of international ISO17020 accreditation of forensic laboratories standard for crime scene management. These standards are used for the preservation of crime scenes in the early stages of investigations and are crucial police forensics standards to avoid suspicion of submersion, replacement, subsequent changes and contamination of material traces and presenting accurate evidence for prosecution.

On 5 and 6 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the NFC, organized a regional workshop in Danilovgrad on Forensic Information Technologies (FIT) for 15 digital forensics experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. This workshop provided an opportunity for intensive regional forensic co-operation and knowledge exchange of best practices between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Mission will continue to promote the importance of quality of forensic evidence, including ICT forensic evidence that can be used in national and regional investigations. This workshop is part of a series of joint activities with the Mission, aimed at strengthening crime investigations, which has resulted in the NFC being accredited with an International Standard of Quality ISO 17025 and membership in the European Network of Forensic Science Institutions (ENFSI).

### **Other, including co-ordination and co-operation**

On 20 March, the Mission facilitated a working level visit of a PA delegation to Budapest to meet with representatives from the Hungarian National University of Public Service and the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA). The aim of the visit was to further discuss the establishment of co-operation in the development of training programmes and involvement of PA staff in ILEA led training programmes.

From 20 to 22 March, the Mission facilitated the participation of a delegation from the PA and border police in a conference on migration management in Szeged, Hungary organized by the Law Enforcement School (LES) and the Hungarian Police. The event focused on best practices and challenges faced in the field of migration. A meeting was organized with the Director of the LES resulting in the signing of an

agreement in May 2017 on joint co-operation. In addition, Hungarian police conducted forged documents training for 20 border guards working on border crossings points with Albania and Croatia. Training was funded by the Hungarian and Montenegrin police.

On 29 March, the Head of Mission delivered a presentation on promoting stability in the South-Eastern Europe region and strengthening collective security systems at an event organized by the Law Faculty of the University of Montenegro in Podgorica. The other key note speakers at the event included: Minister of Defence, Predrag Bošković, Ambassador of Slovenia Mitja Močnik, and Dean of the Law Faculty, Velimir Rakočević.

The Mission supported two PA study visits to the Police Academy in Zagreb from 17 to 20 July and the Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade from 20 to 23 November. Officials of institutions exchanged experiences in the process of the police education reform and new standards in the police academic education. Senior officials had the opportunity to discuss the comparative practices of the current institutional and organizational models of police education institutions in neighbouring countries. The study visits will support accreditation process and joining the ERASMUS programme.

## Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 16 and 17 November, the Mission and the Organized Crime Section of Montenegro Police co-organized a two day workshop in Podgorica for 15 police intelligence and criminal police officers. The event involved discussion on modern research techniques in using open sources and development of the new national Serious Organized Crime Report for Montenegro.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime

On 26 and 27 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the NCO organized a two-day roundtable in Podgorica on “Legal Framework and Recommendations for Implementation of Non-Punishment Principle for Victims of Human Trafficking”. 20 members of the working group comprised of experts from the judiciary, prosecutors, MoI representatives of the THB Co-ordinator of the National Coordination Office (NCO), civil society, the OSCE, experts from Serbia

and academics, participated in the event. A first draft of the preliminary guidelines for police officers, public prosecutors and judges, was completed as a result of an analysis of existing legal framework and guidelines for implementation of the principle of non-punishment of victims of trafficking.

On June 30, the Mission supported participation of the THB NCO in the MoI in the meeting of National THB Co-ordinators and Rapporteurs from the OSCE area, in Vienna. The objective of this meeting was to discuss the results of the 2016 Survey Report of Efforts to Implement OSCE Commitments and Recommended Actions to Combat THB as well as the recommendations of the 17th Alliance conference “Trafficking in Children and the Best Interests of the Child”.

From 30 October to 1 November in Skopje and 20 and 21 December in Podgorica, the Mission, together with the OSCE Mission to Skopje, organized two working meetings of THB NCOs and the MoIs from Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia representatives to draft the Protocol on joint co-operation in fighting THB. The Protocol will outline measures for strengthening regional co-operation in the process of identification, reporting, referral and voluntary return of victims and potential victims of trafficking. The final Protocol will be signed in early 2018. Podgorica has already signed Protocols on joint co-operation in fighting THB with Tirana and Pristina, and a similar agreement has been initiated with Serbia.

On 8 and 9 November and 22 December, the Mission facilitated 2 workshops on the development of guidelines for the implementation of the provision on non-punishment of victims of THB. Twelve members of the inter-agency working group comprised of judges, prosecutors, MoI, NGO and OSCE representatives met to discuss and draft guidelines which will be adjusted to the Montenegrin normative framework and operational procedures and aligned with international recommendations. The guidelines should be adopted and published in 2018.

On 10 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the THB NCO and Border Police, facilitated training courses for immigration officers in Bar on “Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Working Exploitation”, 17 at the Podgorica airport and 22 in Plav, aiming to enhance capacities to prevent and combat THB related to labour exploitation, while safeguarding victims and ensuring respect for their fundamental rights. 44 THB inspectors and border police officers participated in the training.

From 28 November to 1 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the THB NCO, facilitated 4 roundtables

in Berane, Bijelo Polje, Budva and Podgorica with 60 participants. These roundtables focused on a multi-sectorial approach and intensive co-operation between police, social welfare services, schools, medical centres, judicial agencies and the NGO sector in prevention, suppression and the retribution of perpetrators suspected of THB. An expert from the Serbian Judiciary delivered presentations and case studies on victim identification, the prosecution of traffickers, evidence collection and preparing indictments to 15 participants at each respective event.

### Cybercrime

From 19 to 20 June, the Mission assisted TNTD/SPMU in facilitating the regional co-ordination meeting of representatives of the six OSCE field operations in SEE. The meeting aimed to discuss and organize activities within the project “Capacity Building for Criminal Justice Practitioners Combating Cybercrime and Cyber-enabled Crime in South-Eastern Europe”. In addition, it helped to identify steps to be undertaken, focusing on the operational modalities for the establishment of the Regional Co-ordination Board and its Terms of Reference.

The Mission assisted the Cyber Crime Unit in the Crime Police Sector and FC in digital forensics by providing relevant software. Police units involved in countering serious and organized crime lacked equipment for conducting investigations related to criminal networks engaged in motor vehicle crime, drug trafficking and murders.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

From 27 to 28 March, the Mission facilitated the participation of one senior border police officer to the Annual Meeting of the TNTD/BSMU National Focal Point Network, organized by the OSCE Chairmanship and TNTD in Vienna. Issues discussed included migration-related challenges, counter-terrorism, anti-corruption, promoting gender equality, combating illicit trafficking of weapons and regional co-operation. The meeting involved representatives from the police, customs services, line ministries, independent experts and relevant international partners.

On 29 March, the Mission participated in a co-ordination meeting on border security and management organized by TNTD/BSMU in Vienna. The meeting brought together staff from the OSCE executive structures and field operations. The main aim of the event was to discuss activities in 2016 and to plan for 2017. Participants shared best practices and challenges in project implementation, emphasizing the importance of co-ordinated regional co-operation in the fight against transnational threats and co-ordination with international partners.

The Mission, in close co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania, organized four meetings between the border police services from Montenegro and Albania on 6 April and 14 September in Shkoder, Albania, 7 June in Ulcinj, Montenegro, and 14 December in Kolasin, Montenegro. The meetings gathered regional border chiefs from Albania and Montenegro that monitor and plan the work of the Joint Patrols Teams. The participants discussed ways forward for the Joint Patrols work and enhancement of joint investigations. They underlined operational work and intelligence exchange as key to investigation success. Improvement of inter-agency and inter-country co-operation and trust-building remains a priority for successful police work. Participants discussed preventive joint measures and proactive work in regard to potential terrorist and threats of FTFs, trafficking and smuggling, and safe and secure borders management during the winter touristic season. Police officials emphasized poor technical capacities at borders, frequent rotation of the border staff and insufficient specialized training in responding to immediate security threats as factors of risk in securing borders. It was highlighted that more police officers should be allocated to work at the border crossings.

On 25 and 26 April, the Mission facilitated an expert meeting of the Assessment team established by TNTD/BSMU and the OSCE Mission to Skopje and the Montenegro Police and Custom Administrations representatives. Participants discussed the implementation of the first phase of the project “Supporting the development and sustainable operation of regional co-operation mechanism by means of enhancing the capacity of Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCCs) in the SEE region”. This activity was intended to address the IT needs assessment of the existing and future PCCCs in the region, comprising of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in their efforts to develop operational capacities and future networking.

From 31 May to 1 June, the Mission supported TNTD/ATU in organizing the workshop “Advance Passenger Information (API) system in Montenegro”, in Podgorica. The event gathered 53 actors involved in passenger monitoring and services in the country, including decision-makers, border control and airport authorities, airlines, customs officers, and data protection experts. It provided participants with a comprehensive understanding of the functions and benefits of API in combating terrorism and transnational crime, as well as the procedures for putting an API system in place. Experts from the OSCE, the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), officers from Spain, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and the United States and IT service providers,

worked together with national participants to develop a roadmap, outlining the main steps Montenegro should follow to implement a national API system.

On 20 and 21 December, the Mission supported TNTD/BSMU in organizing a two-day roundtable discussion in Podgorica on airport security. Over 30 officials from the Agency for National Security, Border police, Custom Administration, Civil Aviation Agency, airports in Montenegro and senior border experts from France, Portugal, Spain and Frontex,

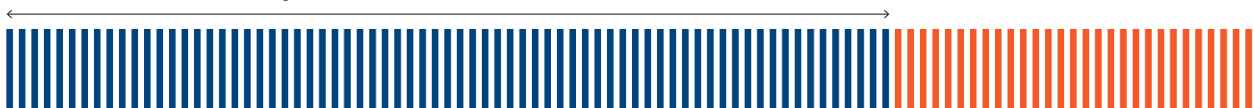
discussed existing standards and best practices in security at the Podgorica and Tivat international airports in Montenegro. The roundtable was held in an interactive setting with the aim to review public-private partnerships at the airports and develop recommendations for the future. The roundtable was the first event within an OSCE project on airport security developed by the TNTD/BSMU. Based on findings from the event, additional activities will be undertaken at Tivat International Airport in 2018.

### Mission to Montenegro – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 71%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 29%

# 4.5 Mission to Serbia



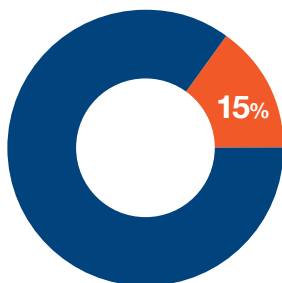
## Introduction

The work of the OSCE Mission to Serbia (the Mission) in the police reform area is agreed with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in ad hoc Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that was revised in 2014. The MoU identifies police accountability, the fight against organized crime, and community policing as priorities for police-related activities. In 2017, the Mission’s Police Affairs Department (PAD), comprised of 5 international and 14 national staff, continued to support the Serbian authorities in the reform of the police service to strengthen effective and democratic policing.

Throughout 2017, the MoI was dedicated to the implementation of the Action Plan for Chapter 24 within the country’s accession negotiation with the EU. In this context, the MoI published and presented its first-ever Public Security Strategic Assessment, conducted jointly by the General Police Directorate and the Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office. This document

### BUDGET (UB)\*

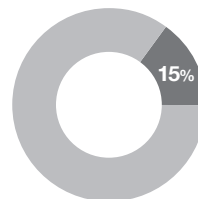
2017



**TOTAL**  
**6,238,000 EUR**

**POLICE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**  
**930,300 EUR**

2016



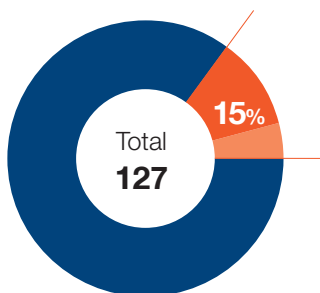
**TOTAL**  
**6,365,000 EUR**

**POLICE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**  
**951,100 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2017

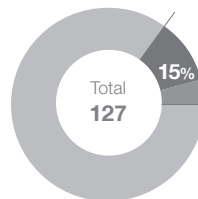
**TOTAL**



**POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**19 Total**  
**14 Local**  
**5 International**

2016

**TOTAL**



**POLICE AFFAIRS**  
**19 Total**  
**14 Local**  
**5 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Mission to Serbia.



gives an assessment and definition of priorities in the Mol's work for the period 2017-2021. It laid the groundwork for operational assessments conducted at regional level and creation of respective strategic plans. The Serbian Intelligence-led Policing Manual is another strategically important document published in 2017. The publishing of the manual marked an important step towards the introduction of the intelligence-led policing model in the work of the police in Serbia, which would enhance police capabilities in responding to new security threats and challenges such as terrorism, cybercrime and new forms of organized crime.

The Government adopted the National Strategy for the Prevention and Combating the Trafficking in Human Beings especially women and children, and for the protection of victims for the period 2017-2022. The Mission was active in improving quality of support to THB victims, with a specific focus on the referral mechanism and right to reflection. The Mission facilitated a series of bilateral and trilateral meetings between police services from South-Eastern Europe to increase the co-operation on cases of smuggling of human beings. From 9 to 10 November, a hexa-lateral regional operational meeting was organized in Belgrade for representatives of the Serbian Task Force on Combating Human Smuggling and prosecutors and police investigators from Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Romania in charge of investigating and prosecuting organized crime groups dealing with smuggling of migrants.

The Mission supported the Serbian inter-ministerial working group tasked with the development of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism for the period 2017-2021 and its action plan. The Mission supported the Mol in developing the new Strategy and Action Plan to Control Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Republic of Serbia in the Period 2018-2023, based on the Mission's 2017 situation analysis on SALW control in Serbia.

On 12 and 13 October, the Mission organized the Third Meeting of the Permanent Conference of Organized Crime Prosecutors (eleven prosecution services), in Rome, Italy. Its aim was to promote multilateral co-operation and information sharing to tackle organized crime and terrorism. In addition to sharing best practices in the prosecution of cases, the third meeting resulted in the institutionalization of the Permanent Conference, through the establishment of a rotating secretariat to be hosted by Serbia for the next four years.

In the area of community policing, the Mission continued to focus on three key activities: crime prevention, working with minorities and socially vulnerable groups and promoting police-public partnerships through Municipal Safety Councils (MSC). Prevention of domestic violence and combating violence against women featured high on the local safety stakeholders' agenda. The Mission continued to support the implementation of the UNSC resolution 1325 by promoting its values at the local level, mainly in the south-west Serbia.

The PAD developed co-operation with international organization including UNODC, UNHCR and UNDP/South Eastern Europe Small Arms Control (SEESAC) the ICITAP, civil society organizations (CSOs) (the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy, the European Research Academy Belgrade and the Impuls, Tutin) and academic institutions such as the University of Milan and the University of Sarajevo. Additionally, the Mission continued co-operation with the Mol of the Russian Federation i.e. its Institute for Professional Development based in Domodedovo, Moscow, and its University located in S. Petersburg, thus implementing joint activities in the area of trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

For 2018, the Mission proposed shifting focus from a police-centred to a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to security sector and governance reform, linking reform process in the fields of criminal justice system, law enforcement, defence, democratic control and community participation. Therefore, the Mission proposed to re-name its Police Affairs Department the Security Co-operation Department.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments

On 3 February, the Mission presented the outcomes on the evaluation of the Strategy on SALW Control in the Republic of Serbia 2010–2015 to the MoI. The evaluation process was initiated in 2016 in co-ordination with all state actors involved in the implementation of the expired Strategy, including the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the MoI. On this occasion, the Mission and the MoI agreed on future steps in the development of the new five-year Strategy. This activity is a part of the Mission's overall efforts to support strategic institutional responses to combating proliferation of SALW, in co-operation with UNDP/SEESAC.

In July and August, an external expert hired by the OSCE Mission to Serbia conducted a situation analysis on SALW control in the Republic of Serbia. Along with the assessment of the previous SALW Strategy and Action Plan (2010-2015) conducted by the Mission in 2016, the situation analysis was valuable for developing the new SALW Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2023).

From 25 to 27 October and 11 to 13 December, the Mission, together with the MoI and the UNDP/SEESAC facilitated two three-day meetings for an inter-agency working group tasked to finalize the new Strategy and Action Plan to Control SALW in the Republic of Serbia in the Period 2018-2023. The Mission hired an expert to assist the working group in defining goals and activities in the new strategy and action plan. This activity is a part of the Mission's overall efforts to support a strategic approach to controlling small arms and light weapons, in co-operation with UNDP/SEESAC.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

From 10 April to 30 May, the Mission, together with the Office of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality and the MoI, organized four workshops for police officers on identifying various types of discrimination and adequate responses. A total of 120 officers from all 27 police districts in Serbia learned about international standards in this area, reviewed the existing national anti-discrimination legislation, including principles of gender equality in the security sector. The workshops were held in four sites: Sabac, Zlatibor, Vrnjacka Banja and Srebrno jezero. This activity complements the MoI's commitment to upholding ethical principles and diversity in police work. It is part of the Mission's wider efforts to foster accountability in the relationship between the community and the police service.

In December, the Mission and the MoI jointly commissioned the tenth consecutive annual public perception survey on the work of the police, to provide reliable data for measuring trends in how citizens perceive effects of police reform. The survey was conducted on a representative sample of 1,000 interviewees through face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire contained 120 questions that were also used in the previous surveys, thus enabling comparison of data and studying of trends.

### Anti-Corruption

On 30 January, the Mission and the MoI co-organized a four-week specialized pilot course on prevention and suppression of corruption for economic crime police investigators from the MoI's Service for Suppression of Crime. Participants learned how to document cases and act on public prosecutors' orders to provide evidence. The objective of this activity was to increase the officers' overall ability to investigate corruption-related cases, as well as to fine-tune the curricula for the upcoming specialized courses. This activity is part of the Mission's wider efforts to enhance the police capacity to fight corruption.

From 3 April to 24 May, the Mission conducted an assessment on how the new *Law on the Organization and Jurisdiction of State Authorities in Suppressing Organized*

*Crime, Terrorism and Corruption*, would impact the MoI's organization. The law envisages a new Police Organizational Unit in charge of investigating corruption-related crimes. An international expert conducted the assessment and provided recommendations to the MoI. The aim of this activity was to ensure that specialized departments investigate and prosecute corruption efficiently, professionally and in accordance with best international practices. To build capacities for future specialized departments, the Mission supported the MoI in the selection and training of police investigators, using the revised curriculum from the previous activity. The process of creating a pool of experts on prevention and suppression of corruption cases involved the following steps:

- From 23 to 29 August, the Mission supported the MoI in conducting entrance exams for the MoI's course on prevention and suppression of corruption cases. In total, four exams were organized in Vrnjacka Banja, Nis, Novi Sad and Belgrade respectively. Some 250 candidates took the test, following the open call from the MoI's human resources for interested officers to apply.
- From 2 to 27 October, the Mission supported the MoI's Service for Combatting Organized Crime in organizing the first of five cycles of the specialized training course on corruption in the Police Training Center in Sremska Kamenica. The following courses were organized in the period from 30 October to 24 November and 27 November to 22 December. 65 police officers were trained during these three training cycles. Over the course of four weeks, police officers from across Serbia learned about criminal legislation framework on corruption-related crimes, utilisation of available databases and basics of forensic accounting.

On 14 December, the Mission and the Norwegian Embassy in Belgrade handed over IT equipment and accompanying software to the MoI's National Asset Recovery Office (ARO), recently established to improve exchange of information with other countries regarding identification and seizure of criminal assets.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

To support the ongoing reforms within the MoI's human resources management and to contribute to having a more representative police service, the Mission implemented the following activities:

- From 3 to 6 January, the Mission supported the Roma Police Officers Association in organizing an outreach campaign to advocate for basic police training. The campaign aimed to promote the enrolment of members of minority communities, especially Roma, in Belgrade, Nis,

Pancevo, Pirot, Zajecar, and Zrenjanin. The recruitment campaign was organized following the MoI's call for application of 460 new police officers. This activity is part of the Mission's overall efforts to assist the Ministry in developing a democratic police service that provides equal opportunities to minority communities and women.

- On 1 February, the Mission supported the Roma Police Association in holding a planning session with the management of the MoI's Basic Police Training Centre. The aim was to design seminars for national minority candidates to prepare them for enrolment into basic police training. As a result of this initiative, from 20 to 23 February, the Mission, together with the MoI and the Roma Police Association, organized two preparatory workshops for some 40 potential national minority applicants.
- From 13 to 14 December, the Mission and the MoI co-organized a seminar for district police to introduce the professional orientation programme at district police level. 54 uniformed police officers, with two representing from each of the 27 police districts in Serbia, attended the seminar organized in the MoI's Basic Police Training Center in Sremska Kamenica. The officers were assigned the task of advising interested candidates from their local communities on the police profession and on the process of enrolment for basic police training. They were informed about possibilities of organizing outreach activities with their local communities, especially needed for recruiting prospective candidates from national minorities nationwide to apply for basic police training.

From 5 to 7 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the CSO Centre E8, the European Commission and the international organization Promundo, organized a conference for CSOs, journalists, academics and police on the involvement of men in combating violence against women and promoting gender equality. Over 100 participants discussed issues of responsible fatherhood, safe and healthy life choices and gender equality and non-violent culture, with special emphasis on combating violence against women. They also touched upon non-violent models of masculinity. This activity is part of the Mission's wider efforts to promote men's active participation in gender equality and combating violence against women.

From August to December, the Mission and its implementing partner, CSO Impuls from Tutin, implemented the project "Local initiatives in Tutin and Sjenica in supporting migrant/refugee women in line with the Serbian National Action Plan for the UNSCR 1325". The project objective was to contribute to community safety, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups, through supporting women in asylum centres with psycho-social support, awareness-raising

on gender-based violence, and providing developmental opportunities for women and children. The project also contributed to sensitising the local community and local authorities to the needs of women migrants/refugees. The Mission organized around 20 events, including workshops, cultural initiatives and the women friendship festival “I am you”, with focus on migrant women. This activity contributed to the Mission’s wider efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Serbian National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 8 May, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoI, released the Manual on Community Policing. The manual will assist in the implementation of the community policing concept nationwide. Police officers across the country received 1,000 copies of the manual, which offers step-by-step practical instructions on how to create partnerships between police officers and community members. The manual also illustrates the use of problem-solving methods in community policing and outlines the key supporting roles played by police supervisors and community liaison officers.

From 20 September to 22 November<sup>1</sup>, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoI, organized five two-day training events to improve the communication skills of some 150 uniformed police officers at operational and supervisory levels. Police officers from all 27 police districts in Serbia learned how to create opportunities for meetings with citizens through public debates, visits to schools, visits of community groups to police stations, and public information campaigns, thus fostering a preventive approach. These activities contributed to a more sustainable implementation of the national community policing strategy, and the Mission continues to support police in enhancing their professional competencies to increase public trust in the police.

To enhance partnership between police and the community they serve and strengthen crime prevention, the Mission organized the following activities:

- On 2 February, the Mission supported eight civil society organizations from local level to participate in a meeting organized by the Government’s Office for Cooperation with Civil Society and the Office for Combatting Drugs. The meeting informed civil society organizations on current activities and plans in preventing drugs abuse, in line with the National Strategy for Prevention of Drugs Abuse 2014-2021. Around 40 participants, including CSOs from central and local level, had the opportunity

to explore models of co-operation between governmental and civil society actors regarding prevention of drugs abuse, in line with the activities envisaged by the new Strategy. This Government initiative contributes to the Mission’s overall effort to enhance partnership between police and the community.

- On 17 August, the Mission supported action on promoting safe bicycle rides at night in Belgrade, through distribution of adequate bicycle equipment and information material. The activities were implemented by civic initiative “Bajs Baza”, in close co-operation with the Belgrade Police Directorate, fostering the crime prevention approach.
- On 16 and 30 September, the Mission supported the Belgrade Police District in organizing activities aimed at promoting greater safety at rivers, providing citizens with the opportunity to talk to police about the issue.

From February to December, the Mission co-operated with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and Ministry of Youth and Sports, to develop the pilot project “Prevention of risky behaviour among children through sports and education”. The project aims to create an environment that provides positive alternatives, for school pupils to resist social pressures that can result in delinquency, violent extremism, drug abuse, and peer violence. This project is an example of the cross-dimensional approach to security that the Mission applies to all its initiatives, jointly with counterparts. The project idea is based on the Israeli project “Equalizer”. The following activities were implemented within that process:

- From 27 February to 3 March, the Mission, together with the above mentioned stakeholders organized a training course for 20 trainers on the prevention of substance abuse among children. The objective was to improve the trainers’ knowledge of substance abuse issues and increase their skills in cultivating a climate of mutual respect and tolerance to prevent violent and racist behaviours.
- From 23 to 26 May, the Mission supported a three-member delegation from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and Ministry of Youth and Sports to visit Israel. The purpose of the visit was to show the representatives from the three ministries how the Israeli project “Equalizer” was implemented in practice. This experience helped them fine-tune their inter-sector pilot project to be implemented in four elementary schools in Serbia.
- On 21 June, the Mission, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development

<sup>1</sup> The events were organized on 20-21 September, 27-28 September, 23-24 October, 25-26 October and 21-22 November in Belgrade, Srebrno jezero and Novi Sad.

and Ministry of Youth and Sports presented the outline of the pilot project “Prevention of risky behaviour among children through sports and education”. The project will be piloted in four elementary schools in Belgrade, Nis, Kragujevac and Novi Sad as of September. On 31 October, the Mission together with said stakeholders organized an official event in a primary school in Belgrade, to launch the project.

- From 22 to 25 August, the Mission, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youth and Sports, with support of the OSCE Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation, Israel, organized the initial four-day training within the pilot project. The training involved 20 representatives from the Football Association of Serbia, physical education teachers and student-volunteers from four pilot sites - elementary schools from Belgrade, Nis, Kragujevac and Novi Sad.
- On 7 November and 5 December, the Mission supported the first and the second events in a series of three training events designed for volunteers engaged in the pilot project. Expert lecturers from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development coached 20 volunteers, school co-ordinators, physical education teachers and school principals on how to organize workshops for primary school pupils.

In line with the Mission’s support to local initiatives that promote police-public partnerships through the MSC mechanism, the following activities were implemented:

- On 16 January, the Mission and the Novi Pazar MSC held a one-day capacity-building and planning session. The session resulted in an agreement to initiate the development of the Action Plan to implement Novi Pazar’s Safety Strategy. From 1 to 3 February, the Mission supported the development of the Action Plan. Some 20 members of the MSC included representatives of the police, local self-government, prosecution, Centre for Social Welfare, health institutions, schools administration and civil society.
- From 22 to 24 February, the Mission and the Safety Council of the City of Nis co-organized a two-day planning session to identify strategic priorities as part of the development of its Safety Strategy. Seventeen members of the Council which includes representatives of the police, local self-government, prosecution, Centre for Social Welfare, health institutions, schools administration and civil society, jointly identified safety issues and developed a set of measures aimed at improving security of citizens. On 10 March, the Nis City Assembly adopted a formal

decision to develop the new safety strategy. As a follow up, the Mission organized a three-day event to finalize the agreement on strategic priorities of the development of Nis Safety Strategy, involving around 20 participants. On 5 December, the Mission signed an agreement with the Mayor of Nis donating furniture and technical equipment for a training room to be used by the Nis Safety Council.

- From 24 to 26 April, the Mission and the Leskovac MSC organized a two-day planning session to identify strategic priorities, as part of the finalization of its Safety Strategy. 21 members of the MSC, including representatives of the police, local self-government, prosecution, Centre for Social Welfare, health institutions, schools administration and civil society, jointly identified safety issues and reviewed a draft strategy aimed at improving security of citizens.
- On 29 June, the Mission and the Sid MSC initiated implementation of the joint project “Safer Bicycle Rides”. The project aims to raise awareness among all participants of cyclist safety. Some 40 representatives of the police, local self-government, local communities, bicycle associations and citizens attended the launching event, followed by a street activity and distribution of informational material provided by the Mission.
- On 18 August, the Mission initiated co-operation with the Presevo MSC to assist in developing the Presevo Safety Strategy. The MSC has fifteen members representing all relevant institutions such as police, local self-government, school administration, the health services, the emergency sector, CSOs and social services. From 4 to 8 December, the Mission and the Municipality representatives conducted a series of consultative meetings to complete the strategy draft and submitted it to the interim local authorities.
- On 22 September, the Mission and the Voždovac MSC initiated implementation of the project addressing prevention of domestic violence in this municipality. Forty representatives of the police, local self-government, local communities, CSOs and citizens attended the event. On 6 December, the Mission and the Voždovac MSC organized the third conference on the prevention of domestic violence. Some 30 representatives of the police, local self-government, local communities, CSOs and citizens attended the event, followed by distribution of informational material provided by the Mission.
- On 20 November, the Mission, MoI and officials of the Zemun MSC, launched a project on prevention of firecracker use among schoolchildren living in this municipality. On 12 December, representatives of Zemun

MSC visited a primary school in Zemun as part of the project. Some 100 children from the primary school had the opportunity to hear more about harmful effects of firecrackers use, directly from a police officer, firefighter and paediatrician. By 25 December, children from seven elementary schools in Zemun had the opportunity to participate in this prevention project implemented by Zemun MSC and supported by the Mission.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

From April to December, the Mission implemented the project “Promoting prevention and participatory approach to ensuring safety of citizens in Tutin and Sjenica”. The Mission’s implementing partner Impuls from Tutin implemented more than 20 activities raising awareness around combating domestic violence in rural areas, as well as enhancing cross-institutional co-operation between police, local authorities and civil society. The project educated over 80 young participants on human security and gender equality and organized “Four Citizens’ Dialogue”, similar to citizen advisory group meetings, on local safety in Tutin and Sjenica. Overall, the project involved over 160 participants in diverse prevention activities. This project is a part of the Mission’s overall efforts to encourage participatory approaches to ensuring citizen safety.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

On 12 and 13 October, the Mission organized the Third Meeting of the Permanent Conference of Organized Crime Prosecutors<sup>2</sup>, promoting regional prosecutorial co-operation and information-sharing to tackle organized crime and terrorism in SEE. The two-day conference took place in Rome, involving high-level prosecutors from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia. The prosecutors shared best practice in co-operation and information sharing in the area of serious transnational crime and terrorism. The meeting resulted in the institutionalization of the permanent conference through

the establishment of a rotating secretariat that will be hosted by Serbia for the next four years.

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

From 25 May to 14 June, the Mission and the MoI’s Criminal Investigation Directorate co-organized four regional workshops for police and prosecutors on financial crime and asset forfeiture laws in Belgrade, Nis, Novi Sad and Kragujevac. The workshops enhanced the capacities of police and prosecution in investigating and prosecuting financial crime and corruption. 80 police officers from all police districts and prosecutors from Serbia’s four appellate prosecution offices participated in the workshops. This activity is part of the Mission’s broader efforts to develop the capacity of police, prosecution and judiciary to combat transnational, organized and serious crime.

On 16 June, the Mission and the Prosecutor’s Office for Organized Crime jointly organized a “Roundtable on the Law on Seizure of the Proceeds from Crime” to discuss the impact of recently introduced amendments to the law. More than 40 court presidents, judges, chief prosecutors and deputies from the supreme court of causation, republic public prosecutor’s office, appellate and high courts and prosecutors’ offices from Serbia, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the MoI gathered to discuss the challenges in application of the recently amended law. Recommendations were made on how practical problems could be solved and how the legal text could be improved. This activity is a part of the Mission’s overall effort to foster a systemic approach to criminal justice, through co-ordination between law enforcement agencies, the prosecution and the judiciary.

### Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

On 25 and 26 January, the Mission and the ICITAP of the US Embassy, co-organized a roundtable for regional senior law enforcement officers on transnational crime and smuggling investigations. Participants shared experiences, best practices and proposed improvements to the existing system of addressing transnational crime. The event gathered eleven senior law enforcement officers and organized crime investigators from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This initiative is part of the Mission’s wider efforts to strengthen regional co-operation in combating organized crime.

<sup>2</sup> The initiative dates back to May 2016 when the Mission brought together 140 prosecutors and law enforcement officers in an international conference held in Belgrade. On that occasion, the Mission encouraged ten prosecution offices to sign a declaration of intent on regional co-operation in curbing transnational serious and organized crime. This landmark event was followed by a second meeting in November 2016. Thanks to the Mission’s continued efforts, the initiative transformed into the Permanent Conference of Prosecutors against Organized Crime.

## Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT

From 26 to 27 January, the Mission initiated a comprehensive needs assessment, which aims to serve as a basis for developing a project proposal reflecting the Mission's holistic approach to P/C VERLT.

On 6 March, the Mission organized a roundtable on the role of the City's Safety Council and local self-government in P/C VERLT, in Novi Pazar, south-western Serbia. The activity assisted the Novi Pazar Safety Council in co-ordinating all efforts related to preventing this phenomenon. Some 15 participants, including the representatives of local CSOs, the youth office and local authorities participated. This activity is part of the Mission's efforts to support the prevention of violent extremism in Serbia and encourage active participation of all relevant local stakeholders in addressing this matter.

On 15 March, the Mission organized a workshop on P/C VERLT, in Nis, South-Eastern Serbia, for members of the Nis Safety Council, local officials, police, judiciary, school councils and CSOs. The workshop aimed to familiarize local actors with the phenomenon of VERLT and highlight the importance of a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to addressing the issue. Some 30 participants learned best practices of other European countries in dealing with the issue. This activity is part of the Mission's broader efforts to establish close partnerships between local self-governments, civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in addressing local safety needs and co-operating in P/C VERLT.

From 20 to 21 March, the Mission organized a two-day workshop on P/C VERLT, in Serbia for Government representatives, members of religious confessions, national and local municipal safety councils and the diplomatic missions. The aim of this workshop was to encourage a countrywide discussion on P/C VERLT and examine the available prevention mechanisms using a comprehensive approach involving all stakeholders. Some 80 participants discussed ways to identify warning signs of violent extremism in vulnerable communities and prevent its development. This activity is part of the Mission's efforts to support the prevention of violent extremism and to encourage the active participation of all relevant stakeholders in addressing this matter.

On 5 April, the Mission organized a workshop on the role of CSOs in P/C VERLT. The activity aimed to initiate dialogue among the CSOs on an effective approach to addressing VERLT and encourage CSO co-operation in this area. 32 representatives of CSOs from all over Serbia discussed the most common forms and manifestations of this phenomenon. One international and six local experts presented ways to prevent violent extremism in vulnerable communities. This

workshop complements the workshop held for government representatives, religious communities and municipal safety councils in March.

From 13 to 14 June, the Mission and the MoI organized the final meeting of the inter-ministerial working group tasked to develop the National Strategy for the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism for the period 2017–2021. Around 50 group members reviewed the comments on the text of the Strategy and Action Plan and produced the final version of both documents, which were adopted by the government on 12 October. This activity is a part of the Mission's efforts to support national institutions in the fight against terrorism.

From 12 to 14 July, the Mission and the MoI organized a workshop in Vrsac on P/C VERLT, for members of the MoI's Service for Combatting Terrorism and Extremism. The purpose of this workshop was to improve police capacities to prevent terrorism and violent extremism by working with local communities in detecting early signs of radicalization. Two experts from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom conducted the workshop. The workshop, attended by 27 participants, resulted in the drafting of a curriculum for training additional community police officers.

On 19 and 20 October, the Mission supported TNTD/ATU in organizing a risk-assessment and crisis management exercise aimed at strengthening protection and preparedness against terrorist attacks on critical energy infrastructure. 32 experts from various national state authorities and private sector companies tested the effectiveness of their existing protection and crisis management systems, including co-ordination with external crisis management mechanisms to mitigate the impact of an attack. The exercise aimed to improve partnerships between the public and private sectors, in order to increase the resilience of national energy infrastructure. This table-top exercise was the sixth of a series of national exercises developed by TNTD/ATU for participating States and is based on its Good Practices Guide on Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection from Terrorist Attacks Focusing on Threats Emanating from Cyberspace.

From 6 to 8 November, the Mission organized a fact-finding assessment to increase the knowledge needed for adequate prevention of VERLT. The assessment was conducted in Belgrade and Novi Pazar by an international expert on P/C VERLT. The assessment is a follow-up of the workshop on improving the technical capacity of Serbian police in the field of P/C VERLT, held in mid-2017. Based on the fact-finding report, the Mission and the expert will identify specific activities that will be presented to all relevant stakeholders.

On 21 November, the Mission supported the National Anti-money Laundering Directorate to organize a dialogue event with the civil society on the risks of financing terrorism related to the non-profit sector. The event enhanced understanding of the possible connection between non-profit organizations and the financing of terrorism, as well as finding adequate ways to regulate this issue in line with the best democratic practices. Representatives of the Anti-money Laundering Directorate and the Government's Office for Cooperation with Civil Society announced additional information sharing with the wider civil society sector at the local level.

From 11 to 15 December, the Mission and the MoI organized a ToT course on P/C VERLT. Two expert MoI trainers delivered the training to seven members of the MoI's Uniformed Police and the Service for Countering Terrorism and Extremism. They discussed various P/C VERLT-related aspects including responsibilities of community police officers in P/C VERLT.

### **Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors**

From 13 to 17 November, the Mission, in partnership with Serbia's MoI, supported an intensive training course in Moscow on countering online drug trafficking. Eight members of Serbia's MoI Service for Combating Organised Crime and the Service for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and Suppression of Drug Trafficking were trained alongside the Russian specialized operative services, as well as police officers from Afghanistan and Tajikistan. They gained knowledge about specific measures used in investigating drug trafficking taking place on the Internet.

On 21 and 22 November, the Mission, in co-operation with UNODC and the MoI, organized the Paris Pact Expert Working Group Meeting in Belgrade on Illicit Financial Flows deriving from the trafficking of opiates originating from Afghanistan. One hundred experts including members of the Serbian MoI, the Ministry of Justice, and the customs administration shared experiences and discussed current and future activities aimed to disrupt illicit financial flows from the sale of opiates derived from Afghanistan.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime**

On 13 February, the Head of OSCE Mission to Serbia and the Austrian 2017 OSCE CiO officially donated Serbia's Task Force on Combatting Human Smuggling with two off-road vehicles and IT equipment. They were joined by the Serbian Minister of Interior and State Public Prosecutor. The donation ceremony took place during a two-day regional meeting organized by the Mission and the Serbian State Prosecutor's Office and the MoI for prosecutors and police investigators from Bulgaria, Croatia and Serbia, which addressed prosecuting organized crime groups involved in

smuggling of migrants. The Head of Mission acknowledged the efforts of the Task Force in combating smuggling and expressed the Mission's commitment to support local and regional efforts to counter the exploitation of vulnerable asylum seekers and migrants by organized crime groups. The purpose of this event was to strengthen regional co-operation in fighting organized crime groups involved in the smuggling of migrants.

On 13 and 14 February, the Mission, jointly with the Serbian Republic Public Prosecutor's Office and the MoI, organized an operational regional meeting among prosecutors and police investigators in charge of investigating and prosecuting organized crime groups dealing with smuggling of migrants. Some 15 prosecutors and police investigators from Bulgaria, Croatia and Serbia met to learn about their respective activities, discuss ongoing cases of human smuggling committed by organized criminal groups or criminal groups on the Balkan route, and to exchange operational intelligence and information. The activity represents a part of the Mission's wider efforts to assist the police and prosecution in enhancing their capacity to combat migration related crime.

From 23 to 24 March, the Mission hosted a visit of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (SR/CTHB). The field visit was intended to raise awareness on trafficking risks and specific vulnerabilities arising from large migratory flows and empower first responders in identifying and protecting possible THB victims in migration flows. The Mission facilitated a number of meetings with representatives of the Serbian government, civil society organizations and relevant international organizations. The SR/CTHB also met with representatives of the MoI's Border Police Directorate and with the representatives of the Serbian Task Force on Combating Human Smuggling.

From 24 March and 22 April, the Mission prepared an update to the internal report on security threats posed by the current migrant situation in Serbia. The report in question was produced in December 2016.

From 15 to 19 May, the Mission supported two representatives from the MoI's Service for Combatting Organized Crime and the Task Force on Combating Human Smuggling to participate in the Joint Action Day in Vienna, focusing on THB for the purpose of forced labour. The Austrian Federal Police organized the event within the EU EMPACT 2017 (European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats).



From 26 to 27 June, the Mission contributed to developing guidelines for the application of the provisions of non-punishment of victims of human trafficking in Montenegro. At the expert roundtable organized by the Mission to Montenegro, the Mission presented its activities in the area of THB. Additionally, the Mission supported participation of the representatives from the CSO ASTRA and the Serbian governmental organization “Centre for protection of the Human Trafficking Victims”.

On 4 September, the Mission supported organization of a bilateral meeting between the Croatian and Serbian authorities dealing with THB investigations in Zagreb, Croatia. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange data and experiences in relation to the ongoing investigations on smuggling and trafficking of migrants. The Serbian delegation consisted of four representatives of the Task Force on Combating Human Smuggling. They agreed with their Croatian counterparts on concrete future measures in relation to the fight against organized criminal groups engaged in smuggling of migrants.

On 3 and 4 October, the Mission facilitated a meeting of Serbian officials responsible for curbing smuggling and trafficking of migrants with their Romanian counterparts in Bucharest, Romania. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange the latest data and experiences in conducting investigations on smuggling and trafficking of migrants. This activity was implemented in line with the Mission’s wider efforts to enhance the capacities of the Serbian authorities in combating transnational and serious crime.

On 9 and 10 November, the Mission facilitated a regional operational meeting of prosecutors and police investigators in charge of investigating and prosecuting organized crime groups dealing with smuggling of migrants. The meeting gathered 15 prosecutors and police investigators from Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Romania, as well as eight representatives of the Serbian Task Force on Combating Human Smuggling. The goal of the meeting was to present national legislation and institutions handling migrant smuggling cases in each country, present statistical data in relation to illegal migrations, exchange operational information in relation to the ongoing investigations on smuggling and trafficking of migrants, as well as identify cases for possible joint investigations. This activity was implemented in line with the Mission’s wider efforts to enhance the capacities of the Serbian authorities in combating transnational and serious crime.

On 29 and 30 November, the Mission, in partnership with UNHCR, the MoI, and the Ministry of Defence, organized the first of five training seminars on human and legal aspects of handling the refugee and migrant crisis. A total of 14 members of the Ministry of Defence and the Army received the training, which furthered the skills of military personnel who patrol Serbian borders with the police to help curb illegal migration. On 12 December, the Mission organized the second seminar on these topics for 40 members of the Joint Police-Army team. The activity was implemented to support the host country’s integrated approach to addressing migration-related issues.

On 7 December, the Mission and the CSO Centre for Human Trafficking Victims’ Protection organized a conference on the situation with regard to victims of trafficking in human beings in Serbia. The conference aimed to improve the quality of support to THB victims in Serbia, with a specific focus on the right to reflection as an effective best practice and humanitarian measure for protecting the human rights of trafficked persons. Some 80 participants, including National THB Coordinators, as well as Serbian judges, prosecutors, police, CSOs and psychologists working with victims of THB, discussed their respective roles and responsibilities within this domain. This activity was implemented in an effort to ensure a comprehensive institutional approach to supporting victims of THB.

On 18 and 22 December, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIs of Serbia and of the Russian Federation, organized an intensive training course in Saint Petersburg on countering THB. Eight officers from the Serbian MoI’s Service for Combatting Organized Crime learned how to effectively detect THB-related crimes and carry out proactive investigations and other operational duties. This activity contributed to the enhancement of Serbian law enforcement’s capacities in investigating and prosecuting THB cases and facilitated co-operation between the specialized units of the two countries.

### Cybercrime

In February, the Mission conducted a needs assessment in support of the TNTD/SPMU regional project “Capacity Building for Criminal Justice Practitioners Combating Cybercrime and Cyber-enabled Crime in South-Eastern Europe”. The Mission interviewed representatives of the MoI’s Department for the Suppression of Hi-Tech Crime and reported back to TNTD/SPMU. As a follow up, the Mission supported the implementation of the project through regular meetings with the Department for the Suppression of Hi-Tech Crime, to identify trainers for the ToT events planned for 2018.

From 8 to 12 May, the Mission and the MoI's Criminal Investigations Directorate organized four one-day awareness-raising seminars on the use of virtual money, for police officers and prosecutors in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac and Nis. The seminars illustrated how cybercriminals use legitimate financial resources, such as Bitcoins, to commit crimes, launder money and sell narcotics using overlay networks (darknet). 80 police investigators and 40 prosecutors participated in the seminars. This activity is part of the Mission's assistance to police and prosecutors to enhance their capacities in investigating and prosecuting economic crimes and corruption committed in cyberspace.

From 27 to 29 September, the Mission participated in the annual Europol-INTERPOL Cybercrime Conference held at Europol's Headquarters, in The Hague, The Netherlands. The event gathered over 360 participants from 180 organizations, including law enforcement agencies, international organizations, academia and private industry, intended to strengthen co-operation in preventing and combating cybercrime.

### Other

From March to December, the Mission, together with its implementing partner the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP) implemented the project "Support to civil society networks to monitor security sector reform", through which the Mission supported the BCSP efforts to co-ordinate 14 civil society organizations within the relevant civil society network mechanism. The Mission supported the civil society network's efforts to contribute to and monitor ongoing reforms in security sector that *inter alia* include issues such as police reform, migration, fight against corruption and organized crime. This activity is a part of the Mission's overall efforts to strengthen partnership between the police, government actors and civil society in addressing safety concerns.

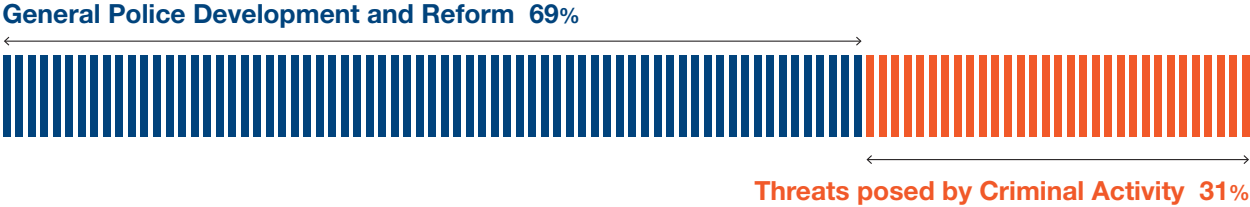
From 14 to 16 March, the Mission supported a group of academics, civil society researchers and journalists from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania in attending an international seminar on "Mafia and Anti-Mafia In Europe", in Milan, Italy. Organized by the Italian Monitoring Center on Organized Crime (CROSS) of the University of Milan, the event aimed to foster dialogue on mafia-related issues and on creating a network of international scientific and local communities that share information, inputs and research on this topic. Throughout 2017, the Mission facilitated development of a network of academic organized crime researchers who are expected to produce a comparative research paper on the organized trafficking of narcotics, and the related state response, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Italy. These activities are a part of the Mission's overall efforts to promote research on organized crime in Serbia and other SEE countries that would enhance the regional capacities for combating transnational, organized and serious crime.

From 17 to 18 May, the Mission supported the participation of the Victimology Society of Serbia in the international annual Victim Support Europe Conference in Dublin, Ireland. This conference gathered some 400 participants working with victims of crime, such as victim support organizations, civil society organizations, psychologists, academics, government officials, police, prosecutors, judges and lawyers. The representatives of the Victimology Society of Serbia presented Serbian achievements in developing the national system of victim support services. This activity is part of the Mission's efforts to assist in development of support to vulnerable victims of crime.

### Mission to Serbia – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_



## 4.6 Mission to Skopje

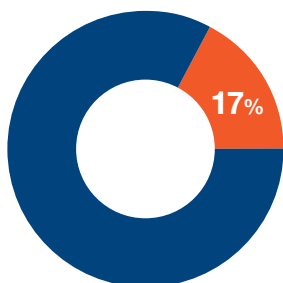


### Introduction

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

### BUDGET (UB)\*

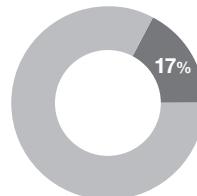
2017



**TOTAL**  
**6,442,600 EUR**

**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**1,102,200 EUR**

2016



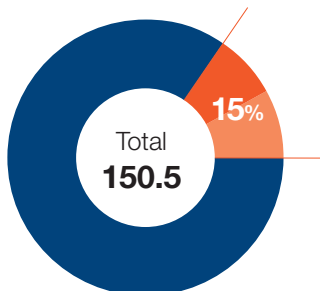
**TOTAL**  
**6,346,000 EUR**

**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**1,104,000 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2017

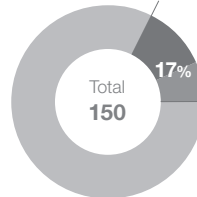
**TOTAL**



**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**23 Total**  
**11 Local**  
**12 International**

2016

**TOTAL**



**POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT**  
**26 Total**  
**16 Local**  
**10 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Mission to Skopje.

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

**In 2017, the activities of the PDU were divided into three main programmatic fields:**

**Police Reform:**

- Strengthening the professional capacities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) staff by conducting impact evaluation of the portfolio on Further Professionalization (FP), to compare the current situation versus the proposed findings and recommendations from Mission's PDU 2009 Assessment Report on FP, and to provide a platform for assessing the Mission's effectiveness in the area of further professionalization;
- Strengthening the efficiency of the MoIA by fostering professional relations and internal co-ordination between the Uniformed Police and Crime Investigation Police, as well as capacity-building in the fields of strategic management, strategic planning, quality management and crisis control; and
- Strengthening the capacity of the MoIA Police Training Centre (PTC) and the Senior Police Advisors for Continuous Training by providing support in the implementation of the MoIA Training Centre Strategy 2014-2019, developed with assistance from the Mission's PDU.

**Democratic Policing:**

- Assisting in sustaining reforms and building an effective police service at a decentralized level through co-located police advisers and strengthening the capacity and efficiency of the MoIA for performing democratic policing in multi-ethnic society;
- Fostering victim-oriented criminal justice, advancing police capacity in the identification, prevention and investigation of hate crimes and encouraging gender equality and gender mainstreaming for law enforcement agencies; and
- Observing developments in inter-ethnic violent incidents and facilitating preventive measures in co-operation with local partners.

**Overall Security and Transnational Threats:**

- Strengthening the MoIA's institutional capacities to fight transnational threats, such as organized crime and terrorism, by providing expertise and tailored advanced training;
- Supporting border management and control with a focus on internal and regional security through facilitating cross-border dialogue and co-operation; and
- Strengthening the national capacities on cyber security, data protection and in combating financial crimes focusing on border management and emphasizing internal and regional security through facilitating cross-border dialogue and co-operation.

## General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

On 20 April, the Mission organized an event to present findings from an evaluation of police officer training on the *Law on Criminal Procedure*. The subjects of this evaluation were more than 970 police officers attending the Mission-organized basic training and approximately 770 attending the advanced training in the period from 2011 to 2015. This impact evaluation, conducted by the PDU in 2016, focused on behaviour and performance of the police officers after attending training. Representatives from the MoIA, public prosecutors, judges, lawyers, legal practitioners and academia discussed the results of the impact evaluation report. The findings and recommendations presented in the report will be used to maintain and advance the impact of police officers' training and to improve the implementation of the *Law on Criminal Procedure*.

From 19 to 23 June and from 10 to 17 November, four representatives from the MoIA Training Centre (TC) attended the three-week training on an e-course "Design Training" delivered by an e-learning expert. During the training, participants developed a new police e-course "Detention and Prevention of Inadequate Enforcement". This training aimed to build capacities of the TC e-course developers. In addition, from 21 to 26 December, two MoIA representatives from the MoIA IT Sector attended tailor made e-course design training facilitated by two e-learning experts. Participants created a short e-course for police officers on how to use the electronic register for counterfeit money. The e-course design training will support the sustainable police education within MoIA by modernization of the training process and implementation of e-learning methodology in its training system.

From 4 to 6 July, the Mission organized a workshop on "INTEL Data", aiming at further supporting intelligence-led policing (ILP) in the country. Fifteen MoIA representatives attended the workshop at the police training facilities. During the workshop, the participants were familiarized with software on INTEL Data, which aims to establish the foundation for information storage, analytical guidelines, rulebook and analytical reports, and to speed up the criminal analysis process both on strategic and operational levels.

On 6 September, the OSCE Guidebook on ILP was promoted in Skopje during a regional launching event which brought together 50 representatives of the public security sector from SEE. The guidebook presents ILP as a modern and

proactive law enforcement model and a realistic alternative to traditionally reactive forms of policing for participating States. The event was organized by the Mission, in co-operation with TNTD/SPMU, and aimed at bringing this publication closer to law enforcement agencies, policy makers, and academia and government officials from the SEE region in order to enhance public security.

From 4 to 13 September and from 20 to 28 November, the Mission supported the implementation of the first and second phase of research on "Assessment of Further Professionalization of Police Services". Two external experts supported by the Mission's PDU distributed questionnaires to 400 uniformed police officers and visited eight SIAs and conducted interviews with chiefs of police stations, heads of SIAs and members of focus groups. The aim of this research is to assess the professional level of the National Police in performing three types of analysis: 1) Analysis of the existing Human Resources Management system; 2) Legislative analysis, and 3) Socio-political analysis. The results and recommendations of the research will be translated into action plans to be implemented in the following years.

From 15 to 17 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIA, organized a three-day workshop to foster internal co-operation and co-ordination between the uniformed police and criminal investigation departments (CIDs). This was a follow-up on a workshop delivered in 2016. The workshop was attended by 28 police officials, including the heads of uniformed police and the heads of CIDs within the eight Sectors of Internal Affairs (SIAs) throughout the country, as well as selected CID inspectors and advisors from the MoIA's Sector for Strategic Planning, Quality Control and Professional Standards. The purpose of the workshop was to encourage effective co-operation between police officers and develop good team spirit, contributing to increasing the efficiency of police investigative actions and delivering effective police service to citizens.

On 16 and 17 November, in co-operation with the Italian Embassy and the Italian Ministry of the Interior, the Mission held a workshop for operational police on stress management related to police work. The workshop was attended by a group of operational police officers from the Skopje area, who work in front-line policing and routinely deal with serious and critical incidents in their everyday work. The activity was a continuation of work carried out last year in this area, aiming to examine issues of trauma and stress in relation to police work. The workshop, which included law enforcement and military stress, analysis and coping mechanisms, and resilience and crisis management, was led by a police expert from the Italian MoI.

From 11 to 14 December, the Mission organized a workshop on “Police Ethic and Professional Standards” for 40 police station commanders in Strumica. The aim of the event was to discuss needs to increase capacities of police personnel, while strictly adhering to principles of police professional ethics and standards. Representatives from the MoIA, as well as local and international police experts, discussed with participants some opportunities and good international practices for improving the police work in accordance with democratic principles and standards. Police station commanders actively participated in practical exercises related to communication with representatives of civil societies in addressing security related problems.

### **Strategic Planning including Threat Assessments**

From 21 to 23 March, the Mission, in co-operation with the Austrian Federal Police organized a working visit for senior MoIA officials to the Federal Police of Austria, aiming at sharing experiences and elaborating best practices in strategic planning processes, and quality control of working processes, as well as inclusion of projects supported by the international stakeholders. MoIA representatives will further co-ordinate and upgrade this knowledge with the respective sectors within the Bureau of Public Security and other MoIA units dealing with preparation of the strategic plans in their respective units.

From 17 to 19 October, the Mission organized the first phase of advanced training on Strategic Planning for the MoIA. In total, 20 police officers and civil servants from MoIA dealing with strategic planning attended the training. The main training objective was to enhance participants’ competencies in use of modern approaches and tools in the area of the strategic planning. The first phase of the training covered the following topics: Provision of advanced information on the elements of the Strategic Plan; prioritization and developing goals using SWOT analysis and benchmarking techniques; monitoring developed performance indicators; strategic planning - roadmap as a step-by-step implementation guide.

As a follow up to the first phase, the second phase of the training was organized on 2 and 3 November. The second phase focused on preparation, implementation and evaluation of the MoIA Strategic Plans, including monitoring, implementation and evaluation of strategies’ development as well as projects of strategic and operational importance.

### **Human Resources / Police Management**

From 20 November to 1 December, the Mission organized two one-week Management Techniques Training Courses for mid-level MoIA managers, each comprising of 16 participants. The courses were delivered by an international

expert, covering topics such as leadership and management, strategic leadership, performance management, organizational improvement and staff development. These courses are designed to upgrade and strengthen the capacities of newly appointed Commanders, Deputy Commanders of Police Stations and Deputy Heads of SIAs within the Bureau for Public Security by providing them with contemporary management techniques for police organization.

From 4 to 6 December, the Mission conducted the third and last module of management training tailored for senior managers in the Bureau for Public Security and the MoIA. The training course was delivered by an international expert and was attended by Heads of SIAs and representatives from the Border Affairs Section as well as MoIA senior managers from the Analytics Section and Human Resource Department. This particular module dealt with management and leadership, performance management and the current MoIA strategy.

### **Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming**

On 30 June and 1 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIA, organized a two-day workshop in Ohrid on policing in multi-ethnic and multicultural societies. 31 front-line police officers working in Ohrid and Bitola police stations attended the event and exchanged information and experiences related to multicultural policing. The aim was to further increase participants’ awareness of cultural competence in the realm of law enforcement and cultural diversity, and explore various methods of bridging cultural barriers by building trust and rapport.

On 13 and 14 July, the Mission, in co-operation with the Women’s Section of the Macedonian Police Union (MPU) and the MoIA, organized the fourth and final two-day workshop on gender-based discrimination in SIA Tetovo. 28 police officers, representing different ethnicities and working in Tetovo police stations, learned how to recognise and counter gender-based discrimination, harassment and bullying in the work place. These activities aimed at improving working conditions for women in police services and increasing gender awareness among police officers (POs). In addition, the workshops aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and efficiency of the MoIA in application of the principles of democratic policing in a multi-ethnic society. The previous three workshops were organized in SIA Bitola on 25 and 26 April for 24 POs, in SIA Ohrid on 4 and 5 May for 24 POs and on 22 and 23 May in Shtip for 26 POs from SIA Kumanovo.

On 6 October, the Mission organized and participated in a panel for the selection of mentors for the Mentoring Programme in the framework of the Mission’s Gender Equality Project. The project aimed to help young police

women to be better orientated in the male-dominated working environment, recognise and overcome obstacles in relationships with colleagues, and identify opportunities which may lead to their professional self-development, at the same time encouraging gender equality in the working place. The Mission is implementing this project in co-operation with the Women's Section in the MPU. The selection board composed of two Mission and two MPU representatives selected 24 mentors. Mentoring Training will be the next step of the selection process bringing together mentors and mentees to start the mentorship programme.

From 27 to 29 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Macedonian Police Union conducted a three-day workshop composed of two modules for the 24 selected mentors. The first module included gender-equality at the work place and served as a common starting point for a further two-day module which focused on mentoring skills. The workshop showed that the Mentoring Programme should bear in mind that mentors as well as mentees need continuous support. Whereas mentors are perceived as accomplished women and have pride in their achievements, they still need support in striking a healthy work-life balance. Additionally, awareness-raising for police decision makers on gender issues would have a direct positive impact on the Mentoring Programme success. The project will continue in 2018 with the implementation of the second phase which encompasses selection of mentees, pairing mentors and mentees and conducting mentoring work on increasing the capacities of both, mentors and mentees.

### **Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention**

By 15 September, the quantitative part of the 2017 Public Perception Survey on Democratic Policing was completed. It started on 22 August and included interviews with 2600 citizens and 500 police officers countrywide. The interviews were conducted by an external service provider selected by the Mission. The interviews with the police officers were fully supported by the Mission counterparts from the Section for Strategic Planning, Standards and Quality Control within the Bureau for Public Security. Co-operation with the commanders of police stations and police officers were assessed as very good, and the interviews were conducted efficiently, paving the way for the qualitative part of the Survey.

By 4 October, the qualitative part of the 2017 aforementioned Public Perception Survey was completed. The survey included focus group discussions with citizens and focus group discussions with police officers. The organization of the interviews with the police officers was fully supported by the Mission counterparts from the MoIA. The main

aim of the survey is to provide a platform for assessing the Mission's effectiveness in the area of democratic policing and to adjust internal police programming, with the ultimate goal to support the MoIA in fine-tuning the application of democratic policing principles within their Public Safety Programme.

On 6 December, the Mission organized a workshop on the occasion of the "9th December – Police Prevention Day" in SIA Strumica. The workshop was attended by the mayor of Strumica, SIA Strumica and Mission representatives. The workshop in Strumica was followed by a workshop in Kumanovo, organized on 7 December. The event was attended by the Mission representatives, Mayor of Kumanovo, presidents of the municipal councils, representatives of the Public Prosecution Office in Kumanovo, the Ombudsman, NGOs, the Red Cross, the Education sector, State Education Inspectorate, Bureau for Educational Development, the Principals and all the associates from the primary and secondary schools.

The main focus of both the workshops was on the Local Prevention Council (LPC) program, recognized as a tool for crime prevention and early identification instrument of local problems in partnership with local communities.

On 14 December, the Mission held a roundtable in Skopje to promote an inter-institutional response for a safe Skopje. The roundtable was addressed by the Minister of the Interior, Head of OSCE Mission to Skopje and the Head of SIA Skopje. The roundtable was also attended by police representatives from the city of Skopje, representatives of local self-government, the religious communities and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The primary purpose of the roundtable was to foster and encourage better inter-institutional co-operation between the municipalities and the police, with the overall aim to further enhance the safety of the citizens of Skopje. An Investigation Check List for the investigation and prosecution of incidents of hate crimes, developed by the Mission in collaboration with MoIA, was launched at a side event of the roundtable.

### **Hate Crime**

On 27 April, the Mission conducted a joint workshop for police and public prosecutors in relation to the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. The workshop was attended by 12 representatives from the office of the public prosecutor and 12 representatives from the criminal police and analytics section of the MoIA. The aim of the workshop was to establish and identify areas of co-ordination and co-operation between the respective state agencies. The Mission outlined the various developments in the area of hate crimes relevant to both police and prosecutors. The workshop was attended



and addressed by representatives from the OSCE Mission in Kosovo and TNTD/SPMU. This was the first such joint workshop undertaken by the police and prosecutors and is expected to further advance co-operation and co-ordination in the future.

On 15 and 16 June, the Mission conducted a workshop for police Heads of Prevention on Hate Speech and Hate Crimes. The workshop was attended by 20 representatives from the Prevention Departments of all eight SIAs, including the Focal Point on Hate Crimes in the MoIA. The aim of the workshop was to increase capacities of prevention police officers on the identification, prevention and investigation of incidents of hate speech and hate crimes.

On 21 December, the Mission together with the prevention section of SIA Tetovo participated in the opening ceremony of a painting exhibition in the technical high school in Gostivar. The event was the final segment of the “Hate Speech” project activities aimed at raising and maintaining awareness of hate speech, and its consequences at high school level. The event was preceded by a series of lectures attended by 840 first year high school students, which targeted hate speech and were delivered by prevention officers trained by the Mission. The event was co-ordinated with the Education Department of Gostivar Municipality as well as the Directorates of the respective high schools.

### **Public Order and Crisis Management**

From 30 October to 3 November, the Mission organized a workshop on Critical Incident Management for Police, delivered by external experts specialised in training on incidents of a critical nature and the police response. The event was attended by 25 regional and central level crisis inspectors, heads of uniformed police from eight SIAs and MoIA senior management representatives. The workshop focused on the police response to critical incidents, including intelligence gathering, planning and co-ordination, decision making, recording information, command structures, and controlling.

## Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### **Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds**

On 29 and 30 November, the Mission organized two days regional seminar titled: “Enhancing South-Eastern Europe regional co-operation in combating financial crimes, with focus on money laundering and financing terrorism issues”. The event was widely attended by policymakers and practitioners from several SEE countries dealing with AML/CFT. Nearly 50 participants from MoIA, Financial Police, FIU, the banking sector, Prosecutor’s Administration and academia attended this event sharing their views on the current trends in AML and CFT. Keynote experts from UNODC, the Italian Financial Guard and the OSCE Secretariat provided substantial support to this seminar. Participants shared their views on the current emerging trends in financial crimes, arising threats, identified administrative and operational shortages, presented several case studies with cross-border elements and examples of international co-operation. This event aimed at improving regional co-operation between different regional stakeholders in combating financial crimes.

### **Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters**

From 12 to 15 June, the Mission organized a three-day workshop on real-time data exchange and best practices among the officials employed at the Common Contact Centres (CCC) in the Western Balkan (WB) region and EU countries. Participants discussed the challenges arising from performing real-time data exchange and shared their experiences, and problem-solving solutions. Co-ordinators of the CCCs in WB participated in the workshop, introduced their activities, challenges of data exchange, and shared best practices and successes. Participants from the Germany, Greece, Slovenia, Poland and Frontex actively contributed to the workshop. Participants were also introduced to a Frontex pilot project on “Focal Points and PCCC information exchange”; the German Federal Police project stemming from Internal Security Fund; the Slovenian and Polish PCCC model and the EU SIENNA (Secure Information Exchange Network Application) data exchange process.

On 7 November, the Mission participated and delivered an online presentation to participants of the annual Police Custom Cooperation Centres (PCCC) Conference organized by the EU at the Europol HQ, the Hague, the Netherlands. Participants from EU Member States, Europol and Frontex received information about activities of the Mission on the

field of capacity-building of the Border Police in the country and in the region. The Regional PCCC project initiated and implemented by the Mission was also introduced to participants.

### Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT

On 21 and 23 March, the Mission monitored one-day roll-out delivery of the PERT training (Prevention from violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism by applying Community Policing approach) in the SIA Ohrid delivered by national trainers. In total, 53 front-line police officers attended the training on how to detect signs of radicalization and violent extremism in the communities where they serve. The training consisted of interactive presentations on PERT supplemented by group exercises. At the end of training, trainees received copies of the pocket-size guidebook on PERT.

From 24 to 28 April, the Mission organized five-day training on Agent Recruitment Cycle in Countering Terrorism with participation of 26 trainees from the MoIA's Administration for Security and Counter Intelligence and the State Intelligence Agency. The course was delivered by two experts from the Turkish National Police and aimed to improve trainee knowledge and skills in modern methods used by law enforcement agencies against terrorism and to strengthen the capacity of trainees in the agent recruitment process. The training programme covered various subjects including homeland security intelligence, importance of recruitment and management, principles of agent recruitment, handling of and interviewing agents, process and legislation on agent recruitment and case studies.

From 19 to 21 September, the Mission supported the implementation of the Regional Conference on Management and Negotiations in Crisis Situations Caused by VERLT. The conference, which took place in Ohrid, was organized by the MoIA. Representatives from the MoI and academics from various countries discussed views on the importance of the management and negotiations in dealing with crisis situations caused by VERLT. The international character of the conference largely contributes to the enhancement of the regional security structures' capacities for solving and dealing with crisis situations, while providing a platform for sharing experience, lessons learned and ideas within law enforcement across the SEE region.

From 7 to 9 November, the Mission co-organized a two and a half day table top exercise (TTX) in Skopje entitled "Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Promoting Prevention and Resilience" with the US Embassy, the Partnership for Peace Consortium and the Office of the National Coordinator on Countering Violent Extremism and Fight against Terrorism. More than

100 participants, including senior government officials, community leaders, law enforcement officials, members of civil society, academia and participated in the event. The TTX aimed to explore policy issues related to the ongoing risks of home-grown terrorists and FTFs returnees, regional and national responses, together with future counter-terrorism and security-related efforts. The event explored concepts related to broadening partnership, comprehensive strategies and approaches, enhanced information sharing and strengthened border security.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 17 and 18 May, the Mission organized a two-day workshop on combating synthetic drugs titled "New Psychoactive Substances and Clandestine Laboratories". The workshop was a part of the Mission's multiple year endeavours aimed at strengthening the country's law enforcement capacities in preventing and suppressing organized crime. The workshop was organized in co-operation with the Italian Embassy in Skopje and the Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs Central Directorate for Anti-drug Services. 30 investigators from MoIA Bureau for Public Security, Counter Intelligence Service and Customs Administration attended the workshop.

On 20 and 21 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the Italian Embassy in Skopje and the MoIA, organized a two-day workshop titled "Drugs Online" in MoIA's Training Centre in Skopje. This activity aimed to improve law enforcement capacities in addressing challenges of illicit drugs offered on the darknet market. Two Italian experts facilitated the workshop presenting different practical investigative techniques on conducting online investigations. 20 participants from the MoIA, Administration for Security and Counter Intelligence and State Intelligence took part in the workshop.

From 6 to 10 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Italian Embassy in Skopje, organized a working visit to the Italian Central Directorate in Rome for Anti-Drug Services for six MoIA senior management officials in order to learn from the Italian experience on the fight against illicit drug trafficking. The police officials visited multiple offices in order to understand the practical application of the system in place, the structure and tasks of the central Direction for Anti-Drug Services and the inter-institutional co-operation. As the result of this event, a review of the organized crime threat assessment on drug trafficking will be initiated. Furthermore, the knowledge acquired during the working visit will enhance the senior management of the MoIA's capacities to develop strategies and institutional operation capabilities on countering drug trafficking.

## Cybercrime

On 27 and 28 March, the Mission facilitated National Table Top Exercise on the Protection of Critical Energy Infrastructure organized by TNTD/ATU. The event was opened by the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Head of Mission. The table top exercise, led by two external experts, was based on the OSCE guidebook on “Good Practices Guide on Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection from Terrorist Attacks Focusing on Threats Emanating from Cyberspace”. Representatives from Macedonian Power Plants, Electricity Transmission System Operator of Macedonia, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Cyber Incidents Response Team and the Directorate for Protection of Classified Information participated in the exercise. Deficiencies in national legal and operational frameworks were identified and internal workshops recommended.

On 4 May, the Mission organized a seminar in co-operation with the Directorate for Security of Classified Information in Skopje, aimed at promoting the National Methodology for Drafting Risk Assessment on Cyber Security. During the one-day seminar, all state institutions dealing with information security issues (INFOSEC) were introduced to the content of this document as well as to the practical implications of the newly adopted methodology, which will serve as guideline for all state institutions dealing with INFOSEC.

## Border Security and Management / Customs

From 15 March to 31 May, the Mission, together with counterparts from the French MoI and in co-ordination with the Sector for Border Affairs and Migration, organized a series of on-site training sessions on countering falsified documents, for 95 border police officers from various border crossing points. During the training, participants were familiarized with the security features of three types of travel documents. In addition, the training focused on early recognition of forged travel documents, as a preventive measure against potential returning FTFs.

From 15 to 26 May, the Mission organized two one-week training sessions on Integrated Border Management in co-operation with the Hungarian Police. 619 police cadets from the Police Training Centre attended both the training sessions, which aimed at improving the cadets’ communication skills and profiling capacity during crisis or emergency situations. This activity is a part of the Mission’s aims to strengthen the country’s law enforcement capacities in prevention, detection and suppression of transnational threats.

From 22 to 24 August, TNTD/BSMU, supported by the Mission, organized a three-day advanced training course

for border police officers in the MoIA Training Centre in Idrizovo, with the objective to increase operational awareness for detection of forged documents and imposters. 20 border police officers increased their knowledge about the manufacturing processes of diverse travel documents as well as the latest trends in counterfeiting methods. The course also offered practical sessions where participants examined the security features of passports, visas, payment cards and banknotes and practiced identifying facial and behavioural indicators of imposters.

From 9 to 19 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the French Embassy in Skopje, supported the delivery of a practical training course on green border observation, search and rescue, orientation and mapping in mountainous areas for 12 police officers from the Border Police, the Department for Special Units and the Forensic Department. The training was delivered by experts from the Chamonix-Mountainous team within the French Police, covering various aspects of orientation, rescue and climbing techniques, and communication tools in mountainous areas. At the end of the training, participants improved their capabilities in tackling different cross-border crimes and other transnational threats, detecting tracks of migrants smuggling, identifying members of organized criminal groups and FTFs and terrorists. The overall aim of this training was to provide institutional support to the MoIA’s Sector for Border Affairs and Migration.

On 13 and 14 November, the Mission, jointly with Frontex, organized an awareness session on the VEGA Handbook: “Children at Airports” for 25 border police officers from Airport Skopje and Ohrid. The VEGA handbook presents practical guidelines on the detection and disruption of criminal organizations involved in the trafficking of human beings and people smuggling at air borders, including in assisting children at risk. The training sessions, delivered by two Frontex experts, aimed to increase border guard officers’ awareness of children crossing the air borders and to help identify children at risk, ensuring respect for child rights while enhancing activities against criminal activities.

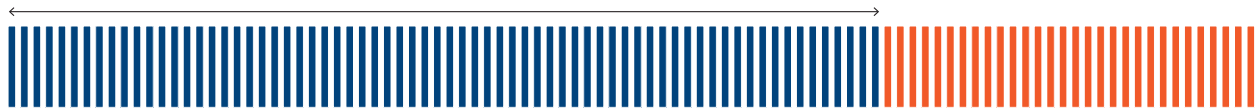
From 20 to 24 November, the Mission, in co-ordination with the Hungarian Interior Ministry, organized training on border protection for the newly recruited police cadets and with two lecturers from Idrizovo Police Training Centre, in Szeged Law Enforcement School in Hungary. The event was organized in line with an MoU signed between Idrizovo Police Training Centre and Szeged Law Enforcement School. The 13 participants were familiarized with Fundamental Integrated Border Management principles and best practices and rules of police measures during border protection as well as children’s rights, child refugees and child asylum seekers.

### Mission to Skopje – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 70%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 30%

# 4.7 Mission to Moldova



## Introduction

The Mission to Moldova supported a number of capacity-building police-related activities in the areas of gender-based and domestic violence, and trafficking in human beings and migration-related crime.

### BUDGET (UB)\*: N/A\*\*

2017



**TOTAL**  
**2,264,000** EUR

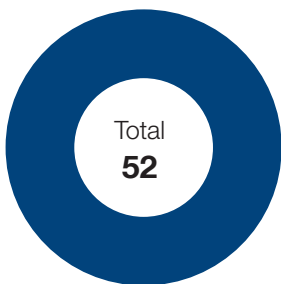
2016



**TOTAL**  
**2,292,000** EUR

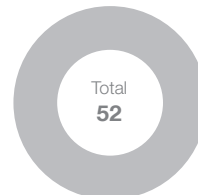
### STAFF\* N/A

2017



**TOTAL**  
**52** Total  
**39** Local  
**13** International

2016



**TOTAL**  
**52** Total  
**39** Local  
**13** International

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Mission to Moldova.

\*\* The PCU does not have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities. Police-Related Activities are implemented mostly by the Human Security Programme with contributions from other programmes.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

In 2017, the Mission co-organized eight capacity-building training seminars for 289 police officers from eight districts in central Moldova, and 25 police officers and service providers from the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia on how to efficiently investigate cases of domestic violence. As a result of the training seminars, the Drochia Centre for Aggressors, the only organization of its kind in Moldova, reported an increase in police referrals of aggressors.

The Mission also provided an update on legislative changes to 25 selected Moldovan national trainers and law enforcement officers during a ToT course held on the 5 and 6 December 2017. This was a follow-up activity to support the ToT programme conducted in 2016.

In addition, the Mission supported six capacity-building training sessions for 170 judges, prosecutors, public lawyers and judges' assistants to improve their efficiency in handling domestic violence cases, delivered at the National Institute of Justice in Chisinau.

## Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crime

In partnership with the General Police Inspectorate (GPI), the Mission organized capacity-building activities to strengthen proactive investigations and analytic skills of 15 police officers from two GPI subdivisions: the Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Centre for Combating Cyber Crimes.

From 26 to 29 June, in Chisinau, the Mission organized the first training workshop of its kind in Moldova on Internet advanced searches (open source intelligence) for police investigators. The training event focused on conducting investigations on social media and Internet search engines, and how to use information posted online to proactively investigate human trafficking cases. The training event enabled officers to enhance their competencies to address human trafficking at all stages, including issues related to online grooming.

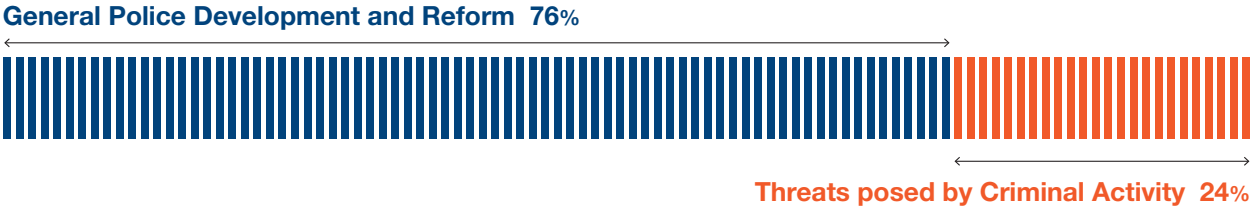
From 23 to 25 October, the Mission organized a visit to Brussels, Belgium to study best practices in countering trafficking for labour exploitation for seven investigation officers, labour inspectors and prosecutors.

On 2 and 3 and 28 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the National Institute of Justice and the Women's Law Centre, provided financial support for two specialized training courses on national and international legal standards and jurisprudence on combating trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of labour exploitation. As a part of these courses, 47 judges and prosecutors, and 58 judges' assistants attended the series and enhanced their knowledge and expertise in these areas.

### Mission to Moldova – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_



# 4.8 Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine



## Introduction

In 2017 the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU) continued to support capacity-building of law-enforcers in the areas of combating organized crime, including THB, cybercrime, and gender-based violence. The PCU efforts were aimed at increasing alignment of the law enforcement structures with OSCE commitments, best international standards and their human rights compliance.

### BUDGET (UB)\*: N/A\*\*

2017



**TOTAL**  
**3,598,800 EUR**

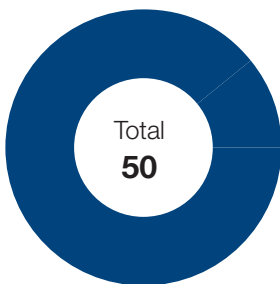
2016



**TOTAL**  
**3,598,800 EUR**

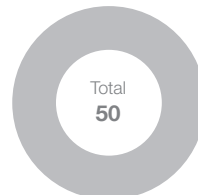
### STAFF\* N/A

2017



**TOTAL**  
**50** Total  
**47** Local  
**3** International

2016



**TOTAL**  
**50** Total  
**47** Local  
**3** International

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine.

\*\* The PCU doesn't have a separate Department on Police-Related Activities. Police-related activities are implemented mostly by the Human Security Programme with contributions from other programmes.



## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

The PCU continued to support police training, in particular, neighbourhood police and highly specialized police units responsible for combating cybercrime and human trafficking.

In 2017, the PCU facilitated the training of over 2,700 police officers, namely:

- four-month training for around 620 new neighbourhood police recruits in eight different oblasts;
- two-week re-training for over 1800 re-attested neighbourhood police officers;
- two-week re-training for 100 specialized police units responsible for combating trafficking in human beings;
- two-week re-training for 101 police officers responsible for combating cybercrime.

The PCU continued to support expert dialogue on criminal justice reform. In September, the PCU held the Third Annual Lviv Criminal Justice Forum, gathering more than 100 representatives of courts, parliament, government, civil society and academia, offering a dialogue platform to explore issues of reforming criminal justice in Ukraine and establish cross-cutting consensus on ways forward.

On 22 and 23 September, the PCU held the Third Annual Lviv Criminal Justice Forum, gathering more than 100 representatives of courts, parliament, government, civil society and academia, providing for a dialogue platform to explore issues of reforming criminal justice in Ukraine and establish cross-cutting consensus on ways forward.

In December, the PCU conducted a study of best practices in 10 participating States (USA, Canada, Netherlands, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Croatia and Montenegro), to support the overall reform of the police education system. The research describes general police structures, main aspects of basic and continuous education, in-service trainings, curricula development, structure of educational organizations, and assessment systems in the abovementioned countries. The study, which will be finalized and available online from April 2018, will be used by the MoI to find best ways for the reform of police education system in Ukraine.

On December 8, the PCU organized an international conference in Kyiv on national security and criminal justice, gathering 80 eminent national experts, judges and law enforcers focused on issues of cyber-threats, national security crimes and criminal law responses to corruption. This event is a part of multi-year effort of the PCU to bring together criminal justice practitioners and academia to discuss ways to address current and arising issues related to combating threats to national and international security. Participants shared their views and findings on the issues mentioned above and developed recommendations to be considered by the project beneficiary (Security Service of Ukraine) and other criminal justice agencies.

On 11 and 12 December, the PCU organized an international conference in Kyiv to discuss police education reform. Educators from the OSCE area presented their approaches and shared best practices regarding police education systems with national representatives of National Police of Ukraine (NPU) and MoIA Universities. The event provided a platform for participants to discuss different aspects of police education and elaborate recommendations in the context of the new model of police education in Ukraine. The MoIA and the Police will use these findings to consider major structural reforms to their education systems in 2018.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

To enhance inclusivity, accountability and human rights protection in communes located in conflict-affected areas, the PCU commissioned a field study of the security situation, followed by recommendations and a proposal on concrete modalities to ensure local communes' ownership and co-operation between communes and authorities on local level.

The PCU focused its support on enhancing the transparency of law enforcement agencies and communication skills of law enforcement officers, and helped state authorities better prepare for increasing risks to critical infrastructure and threats from cybercrime. In May, the PCU organized a workshop in Lviv followed by a study tour for security service press officers to their counterparts in Lithuania focusing on freedom of media and on improving media communications during emergency situations.

### Anti-Corruption

With the institutional and legislative framework for combating corruption in Ukraine undergoing major changes and reforms, the PCU helped develop the national Methodology for standard survey of levels of corruption (the Methodology) as a key diagnostic tool for the recently established National Agency for Preventing Corruption (NAPC). Based on the 2016 expert discussions and the testing results, the NAPC

endorsed and approved the Methodology as its normative instrument in January 2017.

In September, the first national survey on levels of corruption for the NAPC was completed with the PCU support. The survey, which is to be conducted on a periodic basis in order to monitor and refine anti-corruption strategies, has been used by the NAPC to develop the new anti-corruption strategy for 2018-2020. In September, the PCU and NAPC jointly organized a public presentation in Kyiv on the national survey results for national stakeholders, civil society engaged in anti-corruption policy-making and the diplomatic community.

On 5 December, the PCU and Transparency International Ukraine jointly organized a national stock-taking conference to discuss current anti-corruption strategy and policy issues. Members of parliament, state anti-corruption agencies and local self-government representatives, experts, civil society activists and the diplomatic community discussed reality and perceptions of current anti-corruption policies, modalities of anti-corruption court establishment, local dimension of corruption combating as well as issues of anti-corruption legislation.

On 27 December, the PCU organized one-day training in Kyiv for 10 NAPC staff members to enhance their skills and capabilities in conducting quality surveys. The aim of the training, which was delivered by Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung Ukraine experts, was to ensure sustainability of the NAPC's capacity. Additionally the PCU provided technical equipment for the NAPC's two training rooms.

To ensure consistent implementation of the national anti-corruption legislation, the PCU established an expert working group to develop practical commentary on the *Law on Corruption Prevention*, and organized regional events in Poltava on 20 December and Lviv on 22 December for the judiciary, the bar and expert community to discuss anti-corruption law implementation.

### **Gender-based and Domestic Violence**

To support the implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 "Women, Peace and Security", the PCU facilitated the development of a training manual and course on gender aspects of conflict for law enforcement and social service providers. From September to November, the PCU facilitated training based on the manual for over 150 participants from the social services and law enforcement in Chernigiv, Kyiv, Vinnytsia and Kharkiv regions. The finalized course and manual will be further incorporated into curricula of relevant educational institutions.

From May to December, the MoI and NPU introduced new multi-disciplinary teams, POLINA, to respond to domestic violence calls and provide a more comprehensive response. The PCU, jointly with the United Nations Population Fund, provided training to the teams as well as emergency call centre operators. Overall, the PCU supported training for more than 60 police officers and 150 operators in emergency call centres in three pilot regions: Kyiv, Odesa and Severodonetsk. Participants gained advanced knowledge and skills on how to effectively address cases of domestic violence.

### **Public Order and Crisis Management**

From 11 to 13 November, the PCU, in co-operation with the Red Cross, organized an international seminar in Svyatogirsk (Donetsk oblast) for 30 officers from central and local criminal justice agencies on public communication in emergency situations and special law enforcement operations. The participants shared experience on crisis communications management at local level, co-ordination efforts between different criminal justice agencies to ensure a unified approach in communications, and protection of related human rights.

## **Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity**

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime**

The PCU continued to facilitate regular meetings of an inter-agency working group on developing a policy for a co-ordinated response to THB. NGO implementing partners of the PCU supported multi-disciplinary groups in 13 regions of Ukraine in implementing the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to combat THB.

With the introduction of a visa-free regime in the EU and large movements of people due to the conflict, the Ukrainian government and civil society have become increasingly concerned about labour trafficking. In July, the PCU and the Ministry of Social Policy jointly held a conference titled "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation". The conference, which also addressed the need to improve laws on licensing of employment mediators, was held on 6 and 7 July in Kyiv. The conference involved 180 participants from all over Ukraine, including state social service providers responsible for victim of trafficking status procedure, labour inspectors, specialized anti-trafficking police units within National

Police of Ukraine, prosecutors, judges of Appeal Courts and representatives of anti-trafficking non-governmental organizations. The presentations from international speakers were complemented by further discussion in the course of three sessions, during which participants summarized their recommendations for improving interagency co-operation and elaborating strategies on how to improve anti-trafficking responses both at national and regional level.

To improve public awareness on human trafficking and victim assistance during the Global and European Anti-Trafficking Days and International Day for Abolition of Slavery, the PCU helped the National Police of Ukraine produce and display 40 billboards and 4000 posters featuring warnings on the risks of trafficking. In May, during the Eurovision Song Contest held in Kyiv, the PCU, in co-operation with the MoI, the Ministry of Social Policy, the NPU and the State Border Guard Service, developed and distributed 150,000 information cards with “Dos and Don’ts” for the visitors.

During 2017, the PCU continued delivering a five-day course on combatting IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes for anti-trafficking and cyber police officers. To sustain the course, it was incorporated into the curricula of state re-training programmes for anti-trafficking police officers and became part of the state training programme for cyber police officers.

From 25 to 27 May, the PCU gathered representatives of NPU, prosecutors and judges from six western regions at a roundtable in Lviv on investigation and prosecution of IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes. Participants focused on increasing common understanding of links between human trafficking and cybercrime as well as supporting the PCU in the development of similar training course for prosecutors

and judges. From August to September, the PCU facilitated two working group meetings, during which the training modules on IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes for prosecutors were developed. In October, two pilot training courses were conducted for 40 prosecutors from all regions of Ukraine. To increase sustainability of these efforts, the PCU gathered 20 professors from seven Ukrainian MoI educational institutions, in December, for a five-day ToT on investigation and prosecution of IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes.

### Cybercrime

On 20 April, the PCU, jointly with the EU Advisory Mission and the Kyiv Forensic Research Institute conducted an international seminar on cybercrime investigation and digital forensics for investigators and professors from MoI Universities, at the premises of the Kyiv Forensic Research Institute.

To ensure consistency of skills and knowledge within the reformed Cyberpolice, the PCU facilitated five re-training sessions of five groups of cyber police officers (each consisting of 20 officers) who undertook re-attestation procedure in March-April 2017. Overall, 101 cyberpolice inspectors and agents successfully passed the re-training programme conducted at Kharkiv University of Internal Affairs.

To build upon the efforts of the re-training programmes, from 22 to 26 May and 29 May to 2 June, the PCU facilitated two five-day advanced training courses for 40 cyberpolice officers and agents, delivered by national and international experts. Training focused on analysis of cyberpolice officers’ feedback on post-training questionnaires, upon the completion of the initial training and re-training programmes. The subjects chosen for the training included intelligence from open

The PCU continued to promote stronger community-policing approaches, through involving civil society experts in development and implementation of police training programmes. A 98-hour retraining programme for the reformed neighbourhood police, designed with PCU assistance in 2016, was further used for re-

training of neighbourhood police officers. In 2017, 1800 re-attested neighbourhood police officers underwent this training in 11 regions of Ukraine.

The PCU also supported the development of a four-month programme (688 hours in total) for newly recruited neighbourhood

police officers. The training material was developed with a focus on community policing, combating domestic violence, protection of human rights, including children’s rights, and other practical aspects of daily neighbourhood policing. In 2017, 620 cadets completed such training in eight different regions of Ukraine.

sources and Investigation of mobile devices. In addition, around 300 pieces of specialized IT equipment were donated to the cyberpolice in July.

In August, the PCU organized two-day training for 25 law enforcement officers on cyber security, malware threats and forensic methods and tools to investigate cyberattacks.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

The PCU supported participation of two representatives of the Ukrainian State Border Guard Service to attend the OSCE-wide Seminar in Vienna on Passenger Data Exchange, organized by TNTD on 28 and 29 September.

The PCU organized one-week training from 27 November to 1 December for 25 representatives of the Ukrainian State Border Guard Service and Ukrainian Customs, which took place at the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, on identification of terrorism threats at the borders. The training was delivered by eleven experts from various foreign law enforcement agencies, and supported by TNTD and the US Embassy in Ukraine.

As a result of an assessment conducted from 4 to 8 December by international experts, recommendations regarding strengthening terrorism threat identification at Ukraine's border crossing points were elaborated by the experts and submitted to the Ukrainian State Border Guard Service.

In order to familiarise Ukrainian State Border Guard Service with international best practices on terrorism threat identification and countering terrorism, the PCU organized a study visit for five border officials to the US Customs and Border Protection. The study visit was closely co-ordinated and supported by the Export Control and Border Security Program at the US Embassy in Ukraine.

Within a project implemented by TNTD/BSMU, and as a result of a formal request from the Ukrainian Delegation to the OSCE, the PCU supported the deployment of the OSCE Mobile Training Team on identification of potential FTFs at border crossing points during the week of 27 November to 1 December.

## Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 49%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 51%

# 4.9 Centre in Ashgabat

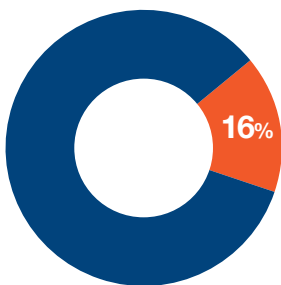


## Introduction

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat (the Centre) was established in 1999. In accordance with its mandate, the Centre assists the host country in implementing OSCE principles and commitments as well as in promoting the host country’s co-operation with the OSCE in all spheres. As part of its police-related activities, the Centre focuses on building the capacity of law enforcement services to counter illicit drugs trafficking, countering terrorism and to enhance border security and management. These activities are complemented by projects on countering THB, prevention of domestic violence and assistance to penitentiary and criminal justice system improvement.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

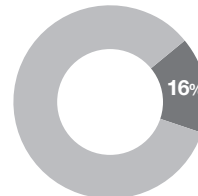
2017



**TOTAL**  
**1,655,400 EUR**

**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**  
**260,900 EUR**

2016



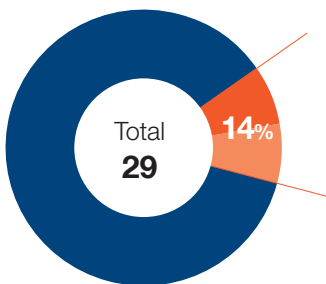
**TOTAL**  
**1,602,200 EUR**

**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**  
**255,500 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2017

**TOTAL**

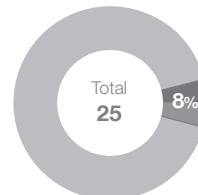


**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**

**4 Total**  
**2 Local**  
**2 International**

2016

**TOTAL**



**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING**

**2 Total**  
**1 Local**  
**1 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Centre in Ashgabat.

In 2017, the Centre enhanced its ongoing co-operation with the State Border Service of Turkmenistan. Thanks to the financial contributions of Germany, Japan, USA, the Centre organized three Basic and Advanced Patrolling Courses and four special trainings for operating in winter, mountainous and desert environments, as well as several courses for canine officers within an ExB project to strengthen Border Guard capacities of Turkmenistan.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

On January 31, the Centre took part in a visit to a women's correctional institution located in the Dashoguz region, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA). The visit was intended to help representatives of the international community in Turkmenistan become familiar with the conditions in which female offenders serve their sentences, as well as the work and training opportunities created for them.

On 6 and 7 December, the Centre organized a seminar for representatives of law enforcement bodies and prison officials involved in providing psychological support to inmates in Ashgabat. The seminar addressed the rights of prisoners and how to integrate these rights in the daily work of prison staff, in particular when providing prisoners with health and social services. Two experts from the Norwegian correctional service shared their experiences on how to protect the right to physical and moral integrity of inmates, treatment of prisoners who are under stress, suffer from mental health problems or display anti-social behaviour. Participants also exchanged views on the challenges in rehabilitating inmates and preparing them for life upon release, with the aim to achieve full reintegration into society.

From 7 to 9 December, the Centre organized a training course on international human rights standards at the pre-trial and trial stages of criminal proceedings and investigations for fifty students of the Institutes of the MoIA and MFA. The course examined the concept and system of international human rights standards in the context of criminal justice and the pertinent national legal framework.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

On 21 June, the Centre discussed with the representative of the UN Women in Turkmenistan co-operation in promoting

gender equality and prevention of domestic violence in 2017, as well as planned activities for 2018.

From 29 to 31 October and 5 to 7 and 22 to 24 November, the Centre, in co-operation with the local NGO "Keyik Okara", which is supported by the OSCE, conducted three seminars on raising awareness of domestic violence for the general public, especially young people, who are interested in learning about domestic violence, its prevention and mitigation of causes, as well as referral mechanisms.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

From 10 to 13 May, the Centre facilitated the participation of a representative from a local public organization in the Central Asian Workshop on Youth and Countering VERLT in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

On 23 and 24 May, the Centre supported the participation of two senior government officials from Turkmenistan's Ministries of National Security and Internal Affairs in the 2017 OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference on "Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism" in Vienna.

From 5 to 8 June, the Centre facilitated the participation of two officials from the General Prosecutor's Office in a joint OSCE-UNODC Training on Strengthening Co-operation and Preparedness to Prevent and Fight Kidnapping for Ransom at the premises of CARRIC in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 20 to 24 February, the Centre, in close co-operation with the Embassies of Italy in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, facilitated the participation of two drug enforcement police officials from the MoIA of Turkmenistan in the Counter-Narcotics Training Course in Rome, organized by the Central Counter-Narcotics Directorate of Italy. The training

programme included theoretical classes as well as bilateral meetings and field visits.

From 29 May to 7 June, the Centre organized three training courses at the International Customs Terminal in Ashgabat titled “A Practical Course for Border Agencies Making Examinations and Detections - Persons, Cargoes and Vehicles”. Each of these three separate practical courses, involved 18 officers from the State Customs Service, the State Border Service and the MoIA, based in the capital and the regions. The agenda of the training courses featured up-to-date methods of interdicting drugs and chemical, biological and radiological substances, case studies of cross-border crime and discussions on common challenges to open and secure borders. The officials also took part in practical exercises simulating examinations of persons and luggage, and commercial trucks and personal vehicles. This initiative included a ToT course to build instructor capacity and skills of border security officials who attended the first two courses.

On 27 June, the Centre observed an official ceremony of burning confiscated drugs and cigarettes at the invitation of the host government. Representatives of international and regional organizations and the diplomatic community in Turkmenistan were present at the burning ceremony.

### **Border Security and Management / Customs**

From 13 to 17 March, within the framework of an ExB OSCE project on strengthening border guard capacities in Turkmenistan, the Centre, together with the UNDP-implemented EU Border Management Northern Afghanistan (EU-BOMNAF) project, organized the first joint training for border officials from Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. Two training experts presented methods of observing non-verbal behaviour, examining travel and identity documents and detecting imposters to twenty high- and middle-ranking officials from Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. The course is part of the series of activities implemented jointly with BOMNAF in order to enhance capabilities and co-operation between border guards from both countries. The first training was organized in September 2016 in Ashgabat for thirteen middle-rank border police officers from the northern border of Afghanistan who were trained on analyzing information, observation and communication skills as well as human rights issues, including gender awareness.

From 18 to 27 April, the Centre organized an Aviation Checkpoint and X-ray Image Interpretation Instructor Training in Ashgabat, gathering 19 officials from the Aviation Security Service of Turkmenistan Airlines, the Transport Police of the Interior Ministry, the State Border Service and the State Customs Service. The nine-day course,

which took place within the premises of the Aviation School of Turkmenistan Airlines, explored the operation of modern X-ray machines, advanced methods of screening of passengers and baggage at airport checkpoints. Moreover up-to-date international regulations regarding aviation security were presented at the training. The course programme also included a ToT component on training techniques, instructor training design and the development of training materials. As part of the project activities, the Centre provided training software to the Aviation School which will help develop the skills of officials in analyzing X-ray images while screening passengers’ luggage.

On 19 and 20 April, the Centre sponsored the participation of a representative from the State Border Service of Turkmenistan in the “Workshop on Emerging Technologies in Border Security and Management” in the framework of the OSCE NFP Network which took place in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

From 1 and 27 May, in the framework of the ExB Project “Strengthening Border Guards Capacities in Turkmenistan”, a Basic Patrolling Course and an Advanced Patrolling Course were held for 17 non-commissioned officers (sergeants) and two senior officers from the State Border Service of Turkmenistan. The training agenda covered basic patrolling, map reading, identification of intruders, smuggling of people, narcotics and weapons, drug trafficking, and FTFs threats. The experts explained surveillance techniques beyond the borderline, pathfinder skills, and navigation with a compass and GPS system, the use of night vision equipment, and situational analysis. They also presented basic desert survival skills, mountain patrolling techniques, and ability to read traces of violations of the border. In addition, information on international law and boundary issues were presented during the course.

From 1 to 30 June, a Basic Border Patrolling Course and an Advanced Border Patrolling Course were held for 17 officers from the State Border Service of Turkmenistan. Two experts from Estonia and the UK provided the training, covering basic patrolling, map reading, identification of trespassers, smuggling of people, narcotics and weapons, drug trafficking, FTFs threats, and requirements of patrolling in mountain and desert environments.

From 24 to 28 July, the Centre, in co-operation with the TNTD’s Travel Document Security Programme, organized a five-day training course in Ashgabat on the detection of forged documents and imposters. The course brought together 24 representatives from Turkmenistan’s Interior and National Security Ministries, the State Border Service, and the State Migration Service. The training event, led by two experts from

Austria, aimed to enhance participants' practical abilities in detecting forged documents and imposters, by providing in-depth knowledge and conducting hands-on exercises.

From 24 to 28 July, the Centre, together with the UNDP-implemented EU-BOMNAF project, organized a second joint training event for border officials from Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. The six-day joint training course in Ashgabat brought together ten representatives from the State Border Service of Turkmenistan with nine representatives from Afghan Border Police and two Afghan Customs officers, most of whom work on the Turkmen-Afghan borders. During the training, the participants discussed and shared their experiences and views on common border security and customs issues. International trainers from Belarus, the UK and South Africa delivered presentations on Counter-Terrorism and implications for human rights, new customs control methods and international systems. Representatives from UNODC and the EU BOMCA project also delivered presentations.

From 15 and 21 October, the Centre organized a study visit to Belgium for six officials from the Canine Center of the State Border Service of Turkmenistan. The delegation visited the Canine Directorate and the Dog Training Centre of the Federal Police of the Kingdom of Belgium, near Brussels. The purpose of the visit was for the officials to get acquainted with best practices related to the operation of the canine centres, the care and breeding of the dogs, as well as training on the detection of narcotics, weapons and explosives.

From 30 October to 4 November, the Centre conducted a training course for 14 trainers and team leaders of the State Border Service on Tactical Patrolling in Mountain Settings at the training Centre in Baharly. The training was developed to strengthen patrolling capacities in winter and in mountainous environments, including rescue operations.

From 6 to 9 and 10 to 13 November, the Centre organized two special training sessions for canine officers from the State Border Service of Turkmenistan. Two experts from the Ministry of Interior of Belarus trained 13 canine officers at the K9 Center of the State Border Service of Turkmenistan near Ashgabat on best practices on how to train dogs in identifying narcotics, weapons and explosives. The training sessions were conducted as a follow-up to a study tour to Belgium, which was organized by the Centre in October 2017. Particular attention was also given to issues related to dog breeding, operation of the training centre and veterinarian treatment of animals.

From 13 to 18 November, the Centre organized special training on tactical patrolling in desert conditions. One OSCE expert from the UK trained 14 mid-level officers at the training centre of the State Border Service in Baharly on patrolling methodologies and situational analysis, as well as survival skills in the desert. The experts also discussed rapid response units designed to meet unexpected contingencies.

From 20 to 24 November and 27 November to 1 December, the Centre assisted the Aviation Security Service of the Ashgabat International airport with two one-week training courses on security procedures at aviation checkpoints and analysis of X-ray images. These two courses were delivered to a total of 55 aviation security personnel from airports all over the country. The training covered searching of baggage and vehicles and the use of x-Ray machines for detecting explosive and prohibited items. Fighting corruption and the integrity of the security officer were also addressed during the training programme. As a follow-up, computer equipment and related software was provided to set up a specialized training room for self-training of aviation security personnel at the International Airport in Ashgabat.

From 27 November to 23 December, the Centre organized a Basic Border Patrolling Course and an Advanced Border Patrolling Course for 14 mid-rank officers at the Training Centre of the State Border Service of Turkmenistan in Baharden (formerly known as Baharly). Two experts from Estonia and the UK led the training on basic patrolling covering map reading, identification of trespassers and countering trafficking of human beings, weapons and narcotics, as well as on identifying FTFs.

On 29 and 30 November, three officials from the State Border Service of Turkmenistan participated in a seminar on Delimitation and Demarcation Practices in the OSCE area in Minsk. The seminar was organized by TNTD/BMSU.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime**

On 3 and 4 April, the Centre took part and facilitated the participation of representatives of the General Prosecutor's Office of Turkmenistan in the 17th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference entitled "Trafficking in Children and the Best Interests of the Child", which took place in Vienna, Austria.

On 10 April, the Centre took part in a meeting of the Technical Working Group on Human Trafficking issues organized by the local office of the International Organization for Migration in Ashgabat with the aim of co-ordinating activities and projects implemented in the field of combating THB in Turkmenistan.



On 15 and 16 June, the Centre facilitated the participation of the delegation from Turkmenistan in the fourth workshop entitled “Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Practices and Measures”, in Astana, Kazakhstan. The workshop was organized by OSR/CTHB.

On 30 June, the Centre facilitated the participation of a senior prosecutor in the meeting of National Anti-Trafficking Coordinators and Rapporteurs from the participating States, organized by the OSR/CTHB in Vienna, Austria.

On 9 November, representatives of the Centre participated in the meeting of the technical working group on counter-

trafficking issues in Turkmenistan, hosted by UNODC. A manual for criminal justice practitioners containing examples of good practice in the area of training on the prevention of THB was presented to the national and international participants.

On 23 and 24 November, the Centre participated in a workshop co-organized by the OSR/CTHB, the International Labour Organization and the Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs in Geneva, Switzerland. Participants discussed transparency, labour regulations, and existing practices on prevention of THB related to governmental supply chains, especially with public procurement.

## Centre in Ashgabat – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_

General Police Development and Reform 18%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 82%

## 4.10 Programme Office in Astana



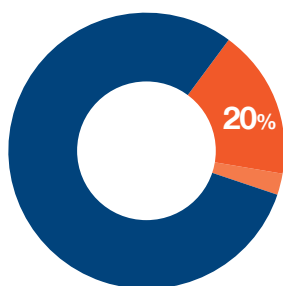
### Introduction

The OSCE Programme Office in Astana (the Office) promotes the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments, facilitates contacts and exchange of information, and provides assistance to the government of Kazakhstan.

In 2017, the Office continued active co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) of Kazakhstan and national law enforcement agencies. The Office took a multi-faceted approach in its activities to P/C VERLT through engaging civil society, youth, women, religious leaders and law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement officers from across the country were trained to combat transnational organized crime, terrorism and cybercrime, as well as discuss best practices in community policing and public assembly management.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2017

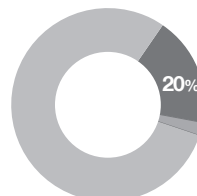


**TOTAL**  
**2,174,500 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES (PMA)<sup>a</sup>**  
**432,000 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(12% out of Politico-Military Activities)<sup>b</sup>  
**52,667 EUR**

2016



**TOTAL**  
**2,148,700 EUR**

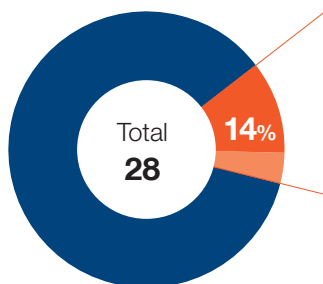
**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**435,900 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(11% out of Politico-Military Activities)<sup>b</sup>  
**45,953 EUR**

### STAFF\*

2017

TOTAL

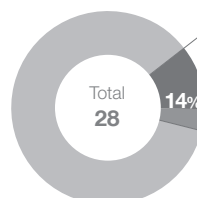


**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**4 Total**  
**3 Local**  
**1 International**

2016

TOTAL



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**4 Total**  
**3 Local**  
**1 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Programme Office in Astana.

## General Police Development and Reform

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

From 6 to 10 February, the Office, in co-operation with the Law Enforcement Academy under the Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) supported a five day training seminar for law enforcement press officers in Astana. The event aimed to improve interaction between law enforcement agencies and media by examining the communications strategies of the law enforcement press service and ways to further enhance outreach, based on particular cases from a journalist perspective. Some 25 press officers representing the PGO from across the country also learnt how to professionally report on sensitive issues, prepare for public interviews and press conferences, as well as enhance their public speaking skills, draft a press release and handle crisis situations.

On 28 April, the Office supported a public council meeting at the MoIA to discuss ways to enhance the level of trust between law enforcement and the public. The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, the Head of the Committee of the Migration Service and the Head of the Administrative Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as some 65 members of law enforcement and civil society representatives, discussed ways to enhance channels of communication between the public and law enforcement and how to promote crime prevention and community policing throughout the country. A set of recommendations for the MoIA was drafted by the participants.

From 18 to 22 September, the Office supported a training seminar aimed at improving the interaction between law enforcement agencies and the media. The event was co-organized with the Law Enforcement Academy under the PGO for some 25 prosecutors from across the country, as well as officials from the PGO. Prosecutors learned how to professionally report on public safety emergencies in a timely manner, prepare for public interviews and press conferences, and how to improve their public speaking and crisis management skills. National experts presented good practices on fact-checking and the use of new media tools and social networks in practical exercises on drafting press releases, organizing press briefings and delivering a televised interview.

From 9 to 13 October, the Office supported an additional training seminar aimed at improving interaction between law enforcement agencies and the media. The event was co-organized with the Law Enforcement Agencies Academy

under the PGO for some 25 representatives of the National Bureau of the Anti-Corruption Agency and the Economic Investigation Service from across Kazakhstan. Participants discussed how to enhance communication between their agencies and the media while examining outreach practices and ways to promote open channels of communication from a journalist's perspective. They also learned how to professionally report on sensitive and timely cases, prepare for public interviews and press conferences, and how to improve their public speaking and crisis management skills.

From 8 to 10 November, the Office supported a training seminar for 13 instructors of the Aktobe Law Institute under the MoIA and 15 transportation police officers from across Kazakhstan in enhancing police capacities to ensure public safety. Co-organized by the Office, the US Embassy in Kazakhstan and CARICC, the training provided the participants with the system, methods and tools of risk profiling as well as conflict management skills. Practical exercises provided an opportunity to apply the participants' newly acquired skills.

From 28 to 30 November, the Office supported a training seminar in Almaty for 7 police instructors of the Almaty Police Academy and 20 community police officers in enhancing the capacities of the local police service in Almaty, and strengthening relations and co-operation with the local population in P/C VERLT. Co-organized by the Office with the Embassy of Canada in Kazakhstan, the training seminar was delivered by experts from Lithuania and Kazakhstan who focused their presentations on improving co-operation between community police officers and local population, engaging women, youth, and various ethnic, migrant and religious communities in P/C VERLT. The OSCE guidebook *Preventing Terrorism and Countering VERLT: a Community-Based Approach* was distributed among the participants.

### Gender-based and Domestic Violence

On 3 and 19 April, the Office, jointly with the Justice Academy under the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan, organized two training seminars on addressing domestic violence for some 60 chairpersons of regional courts from across the country. The seminar aimed at developing judges' skills in effectively handling domestic violence cases through deepening their understanding of gender issues domestic violence law and legal procedures.

On 14 April, the Office participated in the roundtable discussion entitled “No Violence in a Family”, co-organized by the National Commission on Women’s Affairs and Family Demographic Policy and the PGO. A new draft law and a new policy related to combating domestic violence developed by the PGO was presented and will be discussed with the public.

On 22 May, the Office, jointly with the Justice Academy under the Supreme Court organized a training seminar on combating domestic violence for 40 some chairpersons of regional courts. The event provided judges with information related to domestic violence cases through deepening their understanding and enhancing their knowledge of respective areas and pertinent legal procedures.

On 24 May, the Office, together with the Academy of Public Administration under the President and the US Embassy, supported a training seminar on the legal protection of victim rights, as part of a series of events aimed to combat THB. Some 40 regional court judges handling criminal, civil and administrative cases from courts across the country took part in the seminar. The seminar aimed to improve judges’ skills in human rights cases through enhancing their knowledge of respective areas and pertinent legal procedures.

From 29 to 31 July, the Office supported a training seminar in Pavlodar and public discussion of the legal acts and mechanisms regulating police work in combating domestic violence. The event aimed at building the capacities of 30 police inspectors who respond to calls on possible domestic violence cases as well as staff from non-governmental organizations who assess the work of the police in this area.

From 14 to 16 August, in Uralsk, the Office supported a three-day training seminar and public discussion on legal acts and mechanisms regulating police work in combating domestic violence. From 22 to 24 September in the Karaganda Region and 5 to 7 October in the Almaty Region, the Office supported a two-day training seminar on the monitoring of the legal acts and mechanisms regulating police work in combating domestic violence. These events aim at building the capacity of police inspectors who respond to calls on and handle domestic violence cases.

On 26 September, the Office, jointly with the Justice Academy under the Supreme Court supported a training seminar on addressing domestic violence for 40 chairpersons of regional courts. The seminar aimed to develop judges’ skills in effectively handling domestic violence cases through deepening their understanding of gender issues and enhancing their knowledge of domestic violence law and legal procedures.

On 30 November, the Office supported a roundtable discussion on monitoring results of the legal acts and mechanisms regulating the police’s work in combating domestic violence. Over 60 participants discussed the current legislation and law enforcement practices related to preventing domestic violence, as well as possibilities to improve the work of local police in addressing the issue, based on the priorities outlined in the Kazakhstan Concept on Family and Gender Policy for 2030.

### **Hate Crime**

On 29 May in Almaty, the Office and the Legal Media Centre NGO co-organized a seminar for some 30 lawyers and media specialists on effective legal protection against hate speech. Participants discussed international best practices for dealing with hate speech cases, learned how to build effective defence strategies in court and analysed legal cases under Kazakhstan’s Criminal Code. The participants were also introduced to tools and mechanisms to counter hate speech in the media and on the Internet, to reduce the potential harm from a malicious Internet environment and counter destructive behaviour such as trolling, cyber-bullying and hate speech. The seminar was led by experts from the Legal Media Centre, a non-governmental organization based in Kazakhstan, and the Mass Media Defence Centre, a non-governmental organization working in the field of media rights protection and the promotion of freedom of expression standards in the Russian Federation.

On 13 October in Petropavlovsk, 25 October in Aktobe, and 27 October in Ust-Kamenogorsk, the Office, in co-operation with the NGO Legal Media Centre, supported seminars on the protection of freedom of expression and tools to counter hate speech in the media and on the Internet. During the three events, some 70 participants, including journalists, law enforcement officials and representatives of civil society discussed ways to enhance co-operation between government, civil society and media organizations to address hate crime and hate speech.

On 7 November, the Office and the Legal Media Centre co-organized a seminar for some 30 lawyers and media specialists on effective legal protection against hate speech. Participants discussed the legal cases under Kazakhstan’s criminal code and learned about international best practices in building effective defence strategies in court against hate speech. The seminar, led by experts from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, also addressed hate speech in the media and on the Internet, and mechanisms to reduce potential harm from a malicious Internet environment and counter destructive behaviour such as trolling and cyber-bullying.

## Public Order and Crisis Management

From 14 to 16 April in Karaganda and 19 to 21 April in Kokshetau, the Office and the MoIA co-organized a training seminar for police officers on psychological profiling techniques to be used when policing large-scale events. The seminar was led by experts from the Association of Psychologists and Behavioural Therapists of Kazakhstan. The event is a follow-up to seminars on best practices in public assembly management and profiling techniques, held in 2016. Some 35 mid-level officers and instructors of the Karaganda Police Academy and 30 officers and cadets of the Kokshetau Technical Institute under the Interior Ministry's Emergency Committee learned about psychological techniques for identifying potential threats during mass events. Experts focused on psychological profiling, including identifying the elements of risk profiles, crowd mentality and psychological methods of influencing an aggressive crowd, lie detection techniques and drills to improve visual memory, concentration and attention. Experts also presented ways to use different risk indicators. The course was followed by a practical exercise where police officers worked in the city to practice using their news skills in the analysis of crowd situations under the guidance of the experts.

From 1 to 3 November, the Office, in co-operation with the Karaganda Police Academy under the MoIA co-organized a ToT course for law enforcement personnel on psychological profiling techniques for policing large-scale events. Experts from the Association of Psychologists and Behavioural Therapists of Kazakhstan trained some 30 mid-level police officers on observational psychology during mass events, focusing on elements of risk profiles, crowd mentality and psychological methods of influencing an aggressive crowd and exercises to improve visual memory, concentration and attention. A draft handbook developed for the Police Academy instructors, published in December 2017, was reviewed by event organizers.

On 8 December, the Office supported a public council meeting at the MoIA on the management of public assemblies and ways to increase the level of trust between law enforcement and citizens. Some 40 representatives from law enforcement, state authorities and civil society discussed current issues and challenges arising from regulations and procedures for managing public assemblies. In addition, they addressed effective approaches for the police and other law enforcement bodies during authorized and unauthorized public assemblies, demonstrations and protests. OSCE-supported national and international experts raised participant awareness on the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement in ensuring human rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens. They also discussed how to prevent unlawful actions during public gatherings, in accordance with international standards and

best practices. A set of recommendations was drafted by the participants.

## Other, including co-ordination and co-operation

On 24 April, the Office, together with the US Embassy in Kazakhstan and the Austrian Interior Ministry started a month-long Canine Explosive Search Training Programme for eleven canine specialists from the MoIA, the National Guard and the State Protection Service. The course included advanced techniques and methods for service dogs through hands-on training using positive reinforcement on detection of explosives and their components. Participants were trained on the theoretical foundations of dog training and searching. The course was organized to support the canine capacities of Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies on explosives detection.

On 29 and 30 June, the Office supported a two-day workshop on implementing the UNSCRs to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in Kazakhstan. The event was organized in partnership with the Financial Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Finance and the US Embassy in Kazakhstan for some 25 state officials. The international experts familiarized participants with the FATF standards and UNSCR requirements related to preventing and disrupting the financial flows related to WMD.

## Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

From 31 July to 4 August, the Office, in co-operation with the PGO, the Law Enforcement Academy and the US Embassy in Kazakhstan, organized a five-day regional workshop on investigating financial crimes and recovery of stolen assets for some 30 law enforcement officials from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan. National and international experts from Canada, the UK and the US delivered presentations on how to investigate money laundering crimes, collect evidence, identify tax evasion and corruption schemes, conduct cross-border investigations, protect third-party rights and submit mutual legal requests to foreign jurisdictions for the recovery of repatriated assets. The event aimed to strengthen co-operation between participating countries in the field of investigating financial

crimes, and familiarize them with best international practices in tracing, freezing and recovering stolen assets.

From 20 to 22 September, the Head of Office spoke at a three-day workshop co-organized by the Office and the Financial Monitoring Committee on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT). Some 100 representatives of the financial sector, Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions and non-profit organizations were familiarized with the requirements of the FATE, money laundering and terrorism financing risks, as well as measures to mitigate them. OSCE-supported experts from Italy and Serbia shared international best practices on addressing the misuse of non-profit organizations for financing of terrorism purposes and ways of identifying the beneficial owner as part of the customer due diligence procedure. The workshop combined both theoretical lectures and practical exercises on the existing and uprising challenges for the reporting entities under the AML/CFT monitoring framework.

On 26 and 27 October in Almaty, the Office, in co-operation with the Financial Monitoring Committee, organized a working meeting to discuss the draft *Guide on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism*. The event gathered some 15 representatives of the financial and non-financial sector. An OSCE-supported expert from Belarus presented the draft and collected feedback from participants to finalize the Guide, which will be the first of its kind for a specific target audience: pawn shops, microfinance institutions, notaries and precious metal trading companies.

From 5 to 7 December in Vienna, the Office facilitated the participation of three government officials from Kazakhstan on a ToT course on countering the financing of terrorism, organized by TNTD and the UNODC Global Programme against Money Laundering. Six national trainers were trained by the international experts of the OSCE and UNODC on financial disruption of terrorist networks and listing terrorists and terrorist organizations for sanctions. The course also highlighted specific instruments and techniques that could significantly improve trainers' ability to counter terrorist financing and improve inter-agency co-operation to support these objectives.

### **Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT**

From 31 January to 1 February, the Office, in co-operation with the Centre for Military Strategic Research under the Ministry of Defence and the PGO, co-organized an international roundtable discussing factors leading to violent extremism, radicalization and terrorism, and ways to effectively address the threat in different countries. The roundtable brought together some 90 participants including

high-level officials from the Senate of Parliament, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Religious Affairs and Civil Society, the Anti-Terrorist Centre as well as national experts, leaders of political parties and representatives of civil society and bilateral embassies. Experts from Austria, Azerbaijan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the UK presented research on methods of violent extremist groups, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, deradicalization and re-integration of extremists, recruitment techniques and countering the propaganda of violent extremist groups among young people. A set of recommendations was developed for Kazakhstan's parliament and national experts on enhancing their interaction and co-operation with civil society in P/C VERLT.

On 12 and 13 May, the Office supported a two-day regional workshop in Almaty, organized by the OSCE Austrian Chairmanship, for 14 young experts from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Participants discussed their role in the prevention of VERLT, and ways to use social media and to design campaigns to promote counter- and alternative narratives to violent extremist propaganda in their home countries. They also developed a set of recommendations which was presented to representatives of participating States and Partners for Co-operation at the 2017 OSCE Counter-Terrorism Conference on 23 and 24 May 2017 in Vienna.

On 23 and 24 May in Vienna, Austria, the Head of Office attended the OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference 2017: "Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism". He presented the perspective of field missions in work countering VERLT and noted the importance of promoting the relevance of the OSCE field operations to host countries.

On 4 and 5 October, the Office and TNTD/ATU co-organized a seminar as part of a joint UNODC-OSCE initiative for Central Asia on criminal justice responses to terrorism. The seminar, funded through ExB support from the United States of America, focused on good practices detailed in the Global Counterterrorism Forum's Rabat Memorandum. Over 30 practitioners from the judiciary, law enforcement agencies and prison management met with experts in the field of criminal justice from Germany, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Poland, the UK and the United States of America, as well as work by the private financial sector in this area. Participants discussed effective co-ordination mechanisms among domestic government agencies and the importance of international co-operation, in countering terrorism.

From 5 to 7 December in Vienna, the Office facilitated the participation of three government officials from Kazakhstan on a ToT course on countering the financing of terrorism which was organized by TNTD and UNODC's Global Programme against Money Laundering. Six national trainers were trained on financial disruption of terrorist networks and on listing terrorists and terrorist organizations for sanctions. The course also highlighted specific instruments and techniques to counter terrorist financing and improve inter-agency co-operation.

From 11 to 13 December in Almaty, the Office and the EU-funded Border Management in Central Asia Programme organized a national seminar on identification and profiling of FTFs for officers of Kazakhstan's Border Service and Migration Police. Some 20 officers representing the Border Service of the National Security Committee and the Internal Affairs Ministry were introduced to international best practices on identification and risk profiling techniques with a special focus on current trends in technology and its application. The training included both theoretical and practical components.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 20 and 21 April, the Office, in co-operation with the MoIA and the US Embassy organized a two-day international seminar in Almaty aimed at countering the illicit trafficking of new psychoactive substances. Some 45 participants representing the Parliament, the Presidential Administration, the Secretariat of Security Council, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court, the Health and Social Services Ministry, UNODC, the EU, the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the CARICC took part. International experts from Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Uzbekistan shared their experiences. Participants developed recommendations on how to counter the illicit trafficking of new psychoactive substances and discussed Kazakhstan's draft law on state control over new psychoactive substances and countering their illicit distribution. The draft law, based on international experience discussed at the seminar, was prepared by the MoIA.

On 13 and 14 November in Tashkent, the Office attended and supported the participation of two officers of the MoIA at a workshop "Strengthening Law Enforcement Co-operation in the Central Asian Region, including Afghanistan, in Combating Illicit Drugs," organized by TNTD and Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan. The event focused on new psychoactive substances and/or new ways of drug trafficking, including the use of Darknet and cryptocurrencies, and was especially useful to the law enforcement investigators as well as representatives from relevant national agencies from Central Asia.

### Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime

On 1 March, in the framework of annual retraining courses for judges, the Office, in co-operation with the Academy of Public Administration under the President and the United States Embassy in Kazakhstan, co-organized a two-day training seminar on judicial protection of victims' rights as part of a series of events aimed to combat THB. Some 40 judges handling criminal, civil and administrative cases from regional courts across the country took part in the seminar.

From 16 March and 4 August, the Office supported a series of training seminars focusing on the criteria and standards for assisting the victims of human trafficking, relevant national and international legislation, ways in which social exclusion and disenfranchisement make people vulnerable to trafficking, as well as on the issues of re-socialization and compensation for survivors:

- On 16 March in Kyzylorda, the Office, jointly with the Health Care and Social Development and Interior Ministries as well as the US Embassy in Kazakhstan, supported a training seminar for some 30 law enforcement officers and social workers from Karaganda and Astana regions on social standards and ways to identify human trafficking victims;
- On 27 and 28 April in Ust-Kamenogorsk, the Office, jointly with the US Embassy, as well as the national Health Care and Social Development and Interior Ministries, supported a two-day training seminar for some 60 law enforcement officers and social workers from the East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar Regions on social standards and the ways in which to identify human trafficking victims;
- On 8 June, in Petropavlovsk, the Office, jointly with the Health Care and Social Development and MoIA, as well as the US Embassy, supported a training seminar for some 35 law enforcement officers and social workers from the North Kazakhstan region on social standards and the ways of identification of human trafficking victims;
- From 3 to 4 August in Aktau, the Office supported a two-day training seminar on social standards and the ways of identifying human trafficking victims for some 100 law enforcement officers and social workers from the West Kazakhstan, Aktobe, Atyrau and Mangystau Regions. The event was organized in co-operation with the Health Care and Social Development and Interior Ministries, as well as the US Embassy in Kazakhstan.

On 3 and 4 April, the Office supported the participation of Kazakhstan's Ombudsman for Children's Rights and two NGO staff in the 17th high-level Alliance against Trafficking

in Persons conference “Trafficking in Children and the Best Interests of the Child”, in Vienna.

On 15 and 16 June, the Office participated in a workshop in Astana titled “Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Practices and Measures” jointly organized by the Foreign Ministry and the Office of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. The event gathered representatives from international organizations, NGOs and participating States (Azerbaijan, Denmark, France, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, UK and USA), as well as experts from Australia and Brazil. Participants examined how national authorities can effectively implement OSCE commitments which encourage participating States to work with the private sector to apply principles of due diligence and transparency when assessing and addressing risks of labour exploitation throughout supply chains.

On 14 September, the Office facilitated the official presentation of an OSCE-supported analytical report, produced by the Human Rights Commission (HRC) under the President and presented by the Chairman of the HRC on the rights of migrant workers and human trafficking victims in Kazakhstan. The event brought together some 200 participants, high-level government officials, including Foreign and Labour Ministers, parliamentarians, representatives of the judiciary, civil society, the diplomatic corps and international organizations. The report provides an assessment of the situation with the rights of migrant workers and trafficking victims, and offers specific recommendations for the protection of their civil, social, labour, economic and cultural rights.

On 20 September, in the framework of annual re-training courses for judges, the Office jointly with the Academy of Public Administration under the President and the US Embassy, co-organized a one-day training seminar on the judicial protection of victims’ rights in a series of events aimed to combat THB. Some 40 regional court judges handling criminal, civil and administrative cases from courts across the country took part in the seminar.

On 3 November, in Almaty, the Office in partnership with the Committee of Labour, Social Protection and Migration under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population supported roundtable discussion on Kazakhstan’s recently adopted 2017–2021 Migration Policy Concept Paper, which addresses regulating external, internal, and ethnic migration in the country. Some 40 representatives of central and regional migration and internal affairs government bodies, business associations and civil society organizations

participated in the event. Participants paid special attention to labour admission policies and identified measures to improve migration administration in Kazakhstan in line with best international practices.

On 29 November, the Office jointly with the Justice Academy under Supreme Court and the US Embassy, co-organized a training seminar on the judicial protection of victims’ rights. It was the seventh in a series of events aimed to combat THB. Some 40 regional court judges handling criminal, civil and administrative cases from courts from across the country took part in the seminar.

### Cybercrime

From 19 to 23 June, the Office supported a training course on countering the internet-based narcotics trade, organized by the US Embassy in Kazakhstan and the US Central Command (CENTCOM). The course focused on specialized investigative techniques for some 20 representatives of the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan and the MoIA. Experts of the US Global Training Team shared their experience of web-based procurement technology monitoring, the seizure of illicit drug transactions proceeds, the Internet Protocol (IP) address misuse, e-mail exploitation, website investigations, manipulation of social media and instant messaging, and undercover internet investigations.

From 22 to 23 September in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, the Office supported the participation of the Vice-Minister of Defence and Aerospace Industry at a seminar organized by TNTD entitled “Sub-regional Conference on the Role of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in the Context of Regional and International Security”.

From 9 to 13 October, the Office supported a ToT course on countering cybercrime for representatives of law enforcement agencies in Almaty. The event was co-organized with the US Embassy in Kazakhstan and CARICC. Some 12 officials from the MoIA, the Prosecutor General’s Office and its Law Enforcement Academy and the State Revenues Committee of the Ministry of Finance attended the course. Future trainers went through the fundamentals of computer hardware, networks, countering hacking techniques, information security, Internet resources and handling of electronic evidence.

From 4 to 8 December, in Almaty, the Office, in co-operation with the UNODC’s Regional Office for Central Asia and the International Centre for Mission and Exploited Children with financial support from the Kingdom of Norway, supported training seminar on countering cyber-enabled sexual crimes against children. Some 20 government officials representing the Interior Ministries, National Security Committees and



the Prosecutor General's Offices of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan were provided with a basic understanding of issues related to online sexual exploitation of children and the challenges in this field for law enforcement worldwide.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

From 13 to 17 February, the Office, in co-operation with the US Embassy in Kazakhstan and the CARICC co-organized a training course aimed at enhancing officials' skills in public speaking, communication and effective presentation skills. Some 20 participants from across the country received training from the global training team of the US DEA's Office of Training on speech improvisation, addressing speech anxiety, effective communication skills and the importance of body language in presentations.

From 27 February to 3 March, the Office held the first in a series of six OSCE-supported training seminars for 24 officers of the Border Service of Kazakhstan's National Security Committee (Border Service) on profiling techniques to counter transnational threats. The five-day event was co-organized by the Office, the US Embassy in Kazakhstan and CARICC. The event, entitled "Second Stage of the Project on Training Instructors in Risk Profiling", is a continuation of a series of six training events on profiling for border guards, which benefitted more than 80 border service officers in 2016. Experts from the Association of Psychologists of Kazakhstan and CARICC, with the involvement of officers from the Main Division for Border Control of the Border Service, provided participants with skills to develop a system of risk profiling, statistical instruments to analyse information on criminal incidents and ways to develop an actionable risk profile. Other topics included in-depth psychological analysis of suspects' verbal and non-verbal communication as well as contribute to elaborating a list of specific risk indicators. A manual "*On Organization of Profiling at Border Crossing Points*" developed by the experts from CARICC and the Association of psychologists with the support from the Office and the US Embassy, was presented at the opening.

From 27 to 31 March, a second five-day training event was held in Almaty. The third, fourth and fifth training courses were held from 3 to 7 and 24 to 28 April and 26 to 30 June in Akhtobe. The sixth and the last training course in this series was held from 30 July to 4 August in Kostanai.

From 18 to 22 September, the Office supported a training seminar in Almaty on the detection of forged travel documents and identification techniques for 32 Border Guards. The event was conducted in co-operation with the US Embassy and the Border Guard Service under the National Security

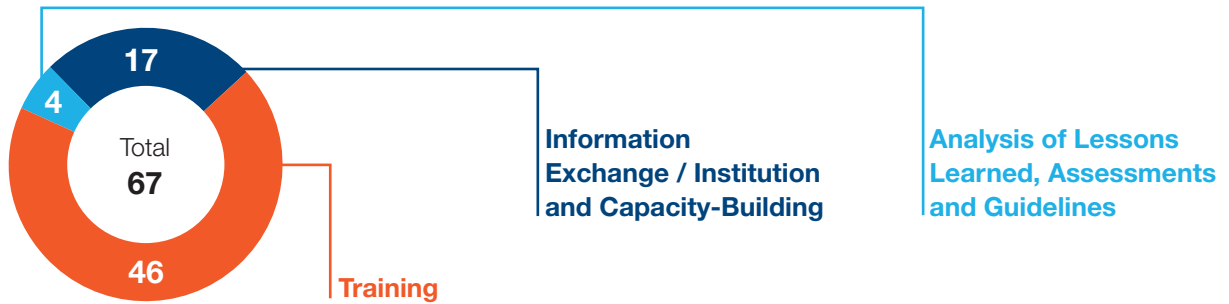
Committee, with support from the TNTD's Travel Document Security Programme. Experts from the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior and the US Customs and Border Protection shared best practices in ensuring international document security, including identifying falsified travel documents during document control and possible signs of travellers who are victims of human trafficking.

On 29 and 30 November, the Office supported a training workshop on best practices for administering a risk management system during the customs clearance process in Kazakhstan. The event was organized by the Office in partnership with the State Revenue Committee's Training Centre for some 45 officials of central and local customs authorities from across the country. The workshop focused on operational aspects of risk profiling, the application of automated information technologies and harmonization of import-export procedures.

### Other

From 5 to 8 June, the Office supported a four-day training course in Almaty, organized by TNTD and CARICC, to strengthen the capacity of government experts to resolve and investigate kidnapping situations. The course was led by experts of the Spanish National Police and included training sessions on responses during the different phases of kidnapping.

### Programme Office in Astana – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 40%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 60%



# 4.11 Programme Office in Bishkek

## Introduction

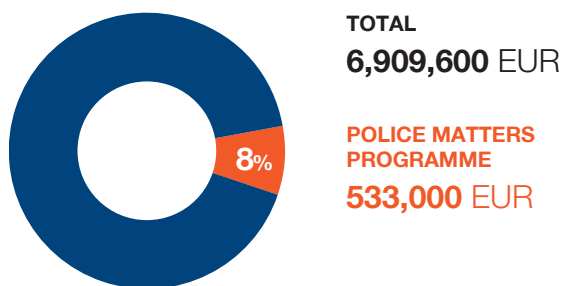
Established in 1998, the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek (POiB), previously Centre in Bishkek (CIB), has the mandate to promote the implementation of OSCE commitments, to facilitate the exchange of information, to establish and maintain contacts with local authorities, universities, research institutions, NGOs, and to encourage the further integration of the Kyrgyz Republic into the OSCE community.

The Police section of Politico-Military Dimension POiB (previously Police Matters Programme and the Police Reform Programme), focuses primarily on the work of the Ministry of Interior (MoI).

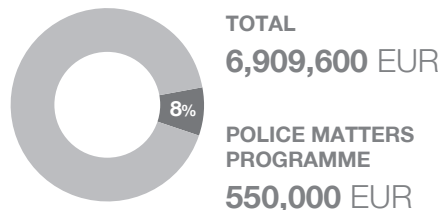
Promoting comprehensive reform at all levels of Kyrgyzstan’s law enforcement bodies, the section aims to assist Kyrgyz authorities in ensuring effective, accountable and representative

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2017

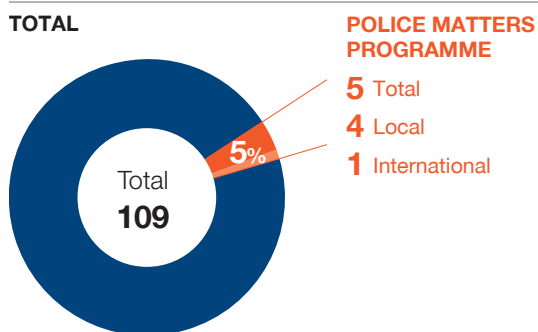


2016

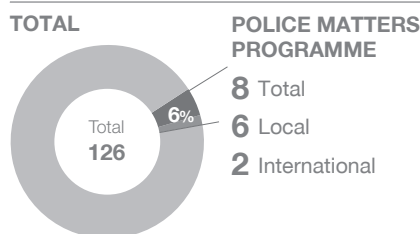


### STAFF\*

2017



2016



\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Programme Office in Bishkek

law enforcement through the development of democratic principles. In 2015, the section was incorporated into the Politico-Military Dimension to assist not only the MoI, but all law enforcement and security-providing institutions.

In 2017, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted measures to reform law enforcement, further implemented by the concerned law enforcement bodies. Some new laws were drafted to regulate police and wider law enforcement in Kyrgyzstan.

Throughout 2017, the POiB continued to provide advisory and technical assistance to the Forum of Women Members of Parliament (FWMP), Kyrgyz Association of Women Police (KAWP) and the MoI's Public Council in conducting their regional sessions. The international conference "Founding Conference of the Kyrgyz Association of Women in Security Sector" was organized in Bishkek. As a result of the conference, the Kyrgyz Association of Women in Security Sector (KAWSS) was established to empower female professionals from law enforcement and security sectors.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

During 2017, the POiB provided advisory support to the interagency working groups on law enforcement reform. These working groups were able to finalize the draft of four legislations on the work of law enforcement agencies which are currently being reviewed by the Government.

The POiB supported the organization of four joint regional sessions of the Forum of Women MPs and the MoI Public Council in April, July, September and December. More than 200 delegates from the Parliament, Government, MoI Public Council, local government authorities and civil society discussed the implementation of the 2016 measures to reform the law enforcement system. The participants assessed the structural changes in the MoI and the importance of initiating the new law on police. At the end of each regional session, resolutions were developed and submitted to the MoI and relevant government structures for consideration.

From 7 to 12 August and 4 to 11 September, six training courses were delivered on the implementation of the new police performance evaluation criteria. 140 police officers from the regional police departments participated. Gaps and

problematic areas of the new police performance evaluation criteria were identified and possible practical solutions were submitted as recommendations to the MoI.

From November to December, the POiB supported the MoI in conducting a countrywide public opinion survey on public trust in police, within the framework of the new police performance evaluation criteria. The findings, which rely on both quantitative and qualitative measurement, gauged the progress against the baseline data collected from the previous two years. The results showed a trend of increasing trust levels. The assessment also indicated an increased willingness from the public to support the work of law enforcement agencies and assessment highlighted the necessity to continue capacity-building efforts among police officers and develop a competition-based approach to hiring personnel for all MOI structures. The POiB Project on Police Reform is currently addressing such recommendations through capacity-building activities for police officers and expert support for overall police reform. The results of the survey were presented during the annual collegium meeting of the MOI.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

On 2 March, the POiB supported the Kyrgyz Association of Women Police initiative to establish the Kyrgyz Association of Women in Security Sector (KAWSS). Six security agencies, the Supreme Court, Parliament, Government, as well as the Office of the President supported the initiative and seven agencies are currently members of this Association. One of its long-term objectives is to increase the participation of women in the security sector in terms of quality and

quantity. The Association is conducting an analysis of the current gender situation in the country's security sector, and will develop a clear and detailed action plan to implement its strategic objectives.

From 20 to 27 August, the POiB organized a "summer school" on gender mainstreaming in the law enforcement system for 14 participants to enhance the knowledge and skills of the newly established executive body of the Association on the topic of gender equality in law enforcement system.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 4 October, the POiB supported the MoI in establishing the MOI Co-ordination Centre to assist the territorial units in Mobile Police Receptions (MPR) operations. Advisory support and tailored training was provided to 20 MPR teams and local communities. By the end of the year, MPRs conducted 1,700 visits to local communities and more than 6,500 people have approached them with requests.

From 18 to 20 June, 13 to 17 September and 27 November to 9 December, the POiB, jointly with the MoI, conducted a number of countrywide monitoring and evaluation trips that scrutinized the operation of the MPR vehicles in 16 territorial police stations.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Organized Crime

With assistance from the POiB, the MOI was provided online access to the "Portret-Poisk" database in Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken regions. From 4 to 17 September, the POiB organized training for more than 700 MoI officers on the use of the database in their operations.

From 21 to 23 and 28 to 30 August, the POiB organized two consecutive training courses, in Balykchy and Osh, on investigation of crimes committed with the use of explosives. More than 150 officials from different law enforcement units were able to study new trends in investigation of such crimes, became acquainted with best practices and shared their own experience with other colleagues.

On 20 December, the POiB distributed a handbook on combating organized crime to MOI officials, translated into the Kyrgyz language. The use of the handbook in training

MOI officials aims to increase their effectiveness in the fight against organized crime.

During the year, legislative expertise was provided to the Interagency Working Group on the development of relevant legislative documents. On 26 December, an interagency working group session was organized with 25 officials from different agencies discussing work done through 2017 and planned activities for 2018.

In 2018 the POiB will support organization of round table discussions with participation of working group members and civil society representatives. Moreover, a national legal expert will be hired for consultative and methodological assistance to the abovementioned working group. After support from the government structures and a series of public discussions, the draft legislation will be submitted to Parliament for approval with coming into force in parallel with the new *Criminal Code and Criminal Procedural Code* at the beginning of 2019.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

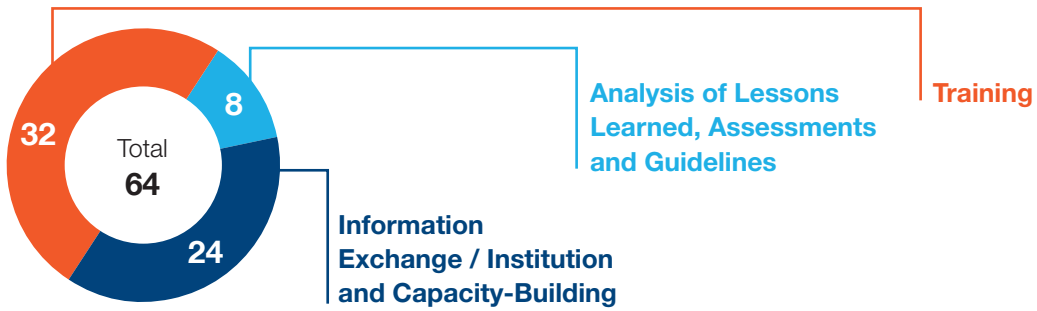
From 8 to 12 May, the POiB supported a one week intensive training course at the Italian Directorate for Countering Drugs for two MOI officials. The officials were familiarized with Italian best practices in combating illicit drug trafficking. The training also enabled discussions on the prospect of co-operation between the MOI KR and Italian authorities.

From 9 to 12 June, the POiB facilitated the participation of Kyrgyz MoI delegation at OSCE Chairmanship Conference on Drugs, held in Vienna. The event gathered a wide range of experts and served as a platform to form strategies to counter illicit drug trafficking.

### Cybercrime

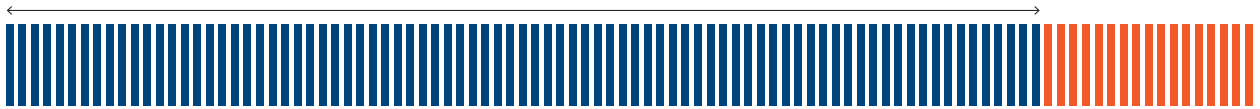
From 13 to 15 February, the POiB facilitated the participation of Kyrgyz delegation at OSCE Chairmanship Conference on cyber security, held in Vienna. The event enhanced the capacity of country officials to address cyber security through introduction of OSCE Confidence Building Measures.

## Programme Office in Bishkek – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 83%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 17%

# 4.12 Programme Office in Dushanbe

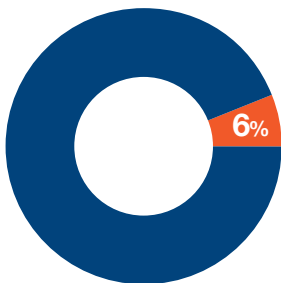


## Introduction

In 2017, the OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe (the Office) Police Reform project further supported the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in implementing key aspects of the Police Reform Strategy and its Program and Action Plan. The Office continued supporting the MIA in the field of community policing by assisting the Public Councils (PCs), creating model police stations and contributing to further development of the electronic crime registration system. In continuation of the efforts made in 2016 to increase the transparency and credibility of the MIA, the activities of PCs in the regions were widely financially supported and publicized in media at the national level. Informational banners were installed on billboards throughout Tajikistan to create a positive image of police co-operation with communities.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

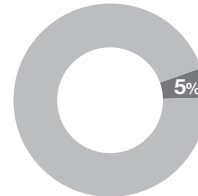
2017



**TOTAL**  
7,554,800 EUR

**PMD/CTPU**  
416,900 EUR

2016



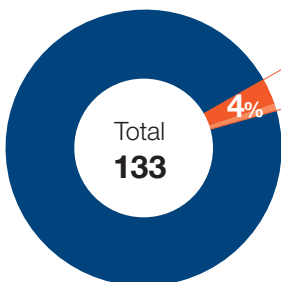
**TOTAL**  
7,756,300 EUR

**PMD/CTPU**  
421,300 EUR

### STAFF\*

2017

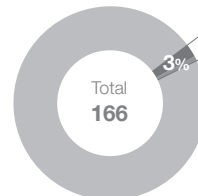
**TOTAL**



**PMD/CTPU**  
5 Total  
4 Local  
1 International

2016

**TOTAL**



**PMD/CTPU**  
5 Total  
4 Local  
1 International

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Programme Office in Dushanbe.

The construction of the pilot Model Police Station in Rudaki district started in September 2017 and will be completed by June 2018.

The Office completed the 1st phase of the project on electronic crime registration system and officially handed over the technical documentation to MIA for further implementation by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the US Embassy in Dushanbe.

The Office provided support to the MIA by holding series of joint training courses for police officers and PCs members aiming to increase their knowledge of strategic police reform documents, and development of practical presentation and communication skills. The training was designed and organized in close co-operation with the MIA.

During 2017, the participation of eleven representatives of Tajik law enforcement agencies in international events was supported by the Office. Five representatives of law enforcement agencies participated at Annual Police Experts Meeting in Vienna from 26 to 27 September. Three law enforcement officers took part in the Workshop on Strengthening Law Enforcement Co-operation in the Central Asian Region, including Afghanistan and Mongolia, in Combating Illicit Drugs which took place in Tashkent on 13-14 November 2017. One representative of MIA Academy participated at the international conference on Actual Issues of International Cooperation of Law Enforcement Agencies in Combatting Crimes which was organized in Moscow on 24 November 2017. Additionally, two representatives of MIA Academy participated in an event dedicated to publication of the Russian language version of the OSCE Guidebook on Intelligence-Led Policing in Astana on 28 November 2017.

The Office of Gender Sensitive Police Unit (GSPU) Office in Khorog was fully reconstructed and refurbished by the Office.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

The Office, in close co-operation with the MIA, has launched a pilot project setting up of a model police station in Rudaki district, designed according to community policing principles. The newly constructed police station will be staffed by 12-20 police officers and serve the region of 35000 – 40000 inhabitants. This will help local citizens in remote areas avoid travelling to the regional centres and exercise their civil and social rights close to their place of residence.

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

From 29 to 31 August, the Office, in co-operation with UNODC and INL conducted a three-day training course in Dushanbe on practical implementation of human rights protection mechanisms of detainees. The training involved representatives of PCs, police officers, prosecutors and employees from Agency of Drugs Control and State Committee of National Security.

From 13 to 19 November, the Office conducted three training sessions for police officers and prosecutors on interview techniques in full compliance with modern human rights standards. Some 20000 leaflets on rights of detainees were printed and distributed to police units and posted in police premises and detention facilities.

### Community Policing, Police-Public Relations and Crime Prevention

From July to August, the Office and the international organization Saferworld co-organized six training sessions



for 6 PCs, covering the aspects of Tajik police reform legislation. The training aimed to educate 77 PCs members on legal framework, and improve their presentation and communication skills.

On 21 and 22 September, the Office organized a one day roundtable for 20 PCs members to discuss co-ordination between Public Councils of all levels and to boost a constructive co-operation between PCs and the MIA.

From September to December, the Office supported organization of community meetings of Public Councils in more than 40 districts throughout all 5 regions of Tajikistan. More than 1800 citizens took part in the meetings. The members of PCs explained their role, mission and tasks and informed local communities about the progress of the ongoing Police Reform.

From November to December, the Office supported renovation work on the premises of two PCs, including donation of furniture and IT equipment.

### **Gender-based and Domestic Violence**

From November to December, the Office supported the refurbishment of the office of the GSPU, including the provision of furniture in Khorog.

### **Specialized Investigations Units / Forensics**

From November to December, the Office provided support to the MIA Academy in establishing a new forensic classroom and polygon, by supplying modern technical equipment and furniture.

### **Other, including co-ordination and co-operation**

From September to December, in its effort to contribute to improvement of traffic safety, the Office focused on safety of children by providing 25000 keychain reflectors and 5000 booklets to the schoolchildren in 50 schools in Dushanbe.

In November, the Office published 2,000 copies of a comprehensive handbook for drivers, explaining their rights in dealing with traffic police.

## **Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity**

### **Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT**

From May 17 to 19, the Office facilitated a three-day workshop on the role of youth in P/C VERLT in the public domain. The event gathered 46 participants, including students, youth workers, representatives of the civil society sector and journalist representatives of the Office of Prosecutor of General, the State Committee of National Security, and the MIA. The activity aimed to strengthen the capacity of youth, civil society, law enforcement, and media to jointly resist propaganda of violent extremism in the public domain.

### **Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds**

From 19 to 21 September, the Office and UNODC co-organized a three-day training course on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism for pertinent agencies of Tajikistan. Thirty representatives from the National Bank, Anti-Corruption Agency, Drug Control Agency the MIA, as well as commercial banks and other financial institutions enriched their knowledge on effective prevention and interdiction of money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

### **Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors**

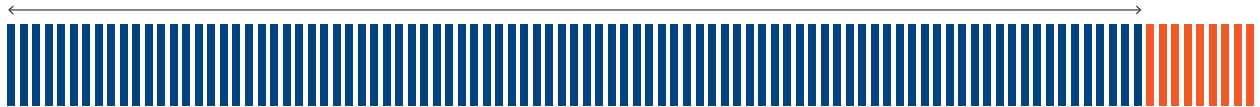
From 21 to 29 August, a comprehensive Drug Prevention Campaign involving over 5000 young people was conducted in selected communities along the border with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. This campaign put together young beneficiaries of four districts in Sughd region (Istaravshan, Asht, B. Gafurov and Isfara) through sport competitions and music program organized by MIA team, mobile theatres and distribution of flyers. The main objective of the campaign was to enhance youth awareness of drug use and means of prevention.

## Programme Office in Dushanbe – Police-Related Activities in 2017



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 91%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 9%

# 4.13 Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan



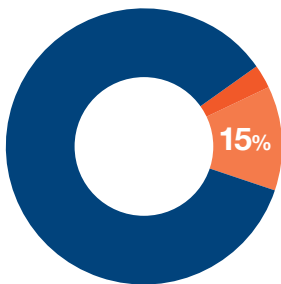
## Introduction

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) supports host country authorities in strengthening their anti-money laundering efforts and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) in line with the Recommendations of the FATF. Since 2012, the PCUz’s core activities in combating money laundering and terrorism financing (AML/CTF) have been established on a risk-based approach and focus on capacity-building of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Office of Prosecutor General and staff of financial institutions or other institutions engaged in AML/CFT measures.

Since 2007, the PCUz has been providing assistance to the Police Academy under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) to improve the Academy’s training capacities. Special attention was paid to the re-training and professional development of specialists responsible for crime prevention in the areas of terrorism, violent extremism, drug trafficking, and THB.

### BUDGET (UB)\*

2017

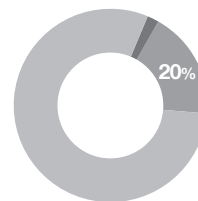


**TOTAL**  
**2,134,200 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**415,000 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(79% out of Politico-Military Activities)  
**327,850 EUR**

2016



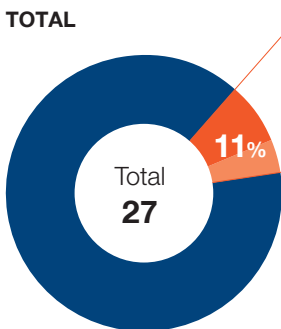
**TOTAL**  
**2,112,300 EUR**

**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**417,500 EUR**

**POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**  
(91% out of Politico-Military Activities)  
**380,000 EUR**

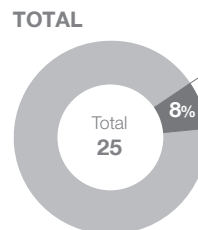
### STAFF\*

2017



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**3 Total**  
**2 Local**  
**1 International**

2016



**POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**2 Total**  
**2 Local**  
**0 International**

\* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan.

Since 2010, the PCUz has been co-operating with the Police Academy's Department of Theory and Practice of Human Rights and the MIA's Human Rights Protection and Legal Support Department. This collaboration is aimed at increasing the professionalism of local law enforcement agencies to uphold the rule of law and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Since 2008, the PCUz has been working closely with the National Centre for Drug Control (NCDC) in supporting the implementation of national strategies and policies on fighting illicit drug circulation. In 2013, the PCUz and the NCDC signed a MoU designed to improve joint efforts to address illicit drug circulation and other related transnational organized crimes.

In the field of THB, the PCUz supports the Inter-agency Anti-trafficking Commission, and other governmental agencies and civil society representatives in strengthening their efforts to combat THB. Besides capacity-building, the PCUz focuses on establishing a more systematic and sustainable approach to counter THB through better co-ordination between police, health and social workers, and NGOs in the identification of trafficked persons and the protection of their human rights.

## Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

### Police Development and Reform within the Security Sector Reform

On 20 February, the Head of the PCUz visited the MIA and met with the Head of the Department of Human Rights Protection and Legal Support. The aim of the meeting was to discuss potential co-operation between the PCUz and the MIA in light of the *Law On Internal Affairs Bodies* entering into force on 1 April 2017, and tasks set by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the meeting with law enforcement officials on 9 February. Currently, the PCUz is rendering support to the Human Rights Information and Resource Centre, established in 2010 within the framework of the Project on "Support to capacity building of the Department and its regional and structural subdivisions".

On 19 September, the PCUz facilitated the participation of a delegation from Uzbekistan comprising four representatives from the Senate (Higher Chamber), the Legislative (Lower) Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament), the Center for Development Strategy and the civil society, in the OSCE-wide "Conference on Security Sector Governance and Reform

(SSG/R)", held in Vienna. The participants discussed progress made in the field of SSG/R and identified necessary steps to further strengthen the effectiveness of the support provided by the OSCE, including in the areas of police reform, border management and security and counter-terrorism. The participation of the Uzbek delegation was organized in the lead-up to the planned PCUz project on "Promoting Security Sector Governance and Reform Processes in Uzbekistan", that aims to support and build national capacities and raise awareness of SSR/G approaches in security sector.

### Anti-Corruption

In 2017, the PCUz supported a number of government initiatives aimed at improving good governance in Uzbekistan, particularly in the areas of AML/CTF and countering corruption. Within this framework, the PCUz provided support in building capacities of national stakeholders in conducting risk assessments of national money laundering and terrorism financing. The general public was informed about corruption issues through a public awareness campaign implemented from April to December 2017.

The PCUz supported the government in the implementation of the National Strategy on Combating Corruption for 2017-2018 and the *Law On Combating Corruption*. In co-operation with the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) and Inter-Agency Commission on Combating Corruption (IAC), the PCUz supported a public awareness campaign from April

to December. The campaign involved the production of a Public Awareness Raising video, broadcast on national TV, and 100,000 posters highlighting corruption in education.

From 29 May to 2 June, the PCUz supported the participation of one representative of the GPO to attend training on anti-corruption strategies development and implementation, held in Singapore. The training was organized by the “Singapore Cooperation Programme”, and the participation of the Uzbek representative was co-funded by the government of Singapore. Participants learnt about Singapore’s implementation of anti-corruption strategies, effective laws, an independent judiciary, effective enforcement, and a responsive public service.

On 18 December, the PCUz, in co-operation with GPO and IAC, organized public discussions on corruption broadcasted live on television. The PCUz provided international expertise in the development of national policies and mechanisms on combating corruption, resulting in legislative documents that were integrated into anti-corruption policies. In addition, the PCUz organized a study visit to the United Kingdom in order to learn best practices of implementation of open data principles that increase transparency of government institutions and foster business activities.

On 18 December, the PCUz, jointly with the GPO and IAC, organized an open-doors day dedicated to the International Anti-corruption Day. The event gathered some 150 high-level officials from the GPO, the Senate (higher chamber) of the Oliy Majlis (parliament) and government agencies along with civil society and media representatives. The event included a discussion on the achievements and priorities of Uzbekistan in curbing and preventing corruption, a media forum organized by the International Press Club, and a national contest for students, supported by the Central Asian Regional Office of UNODC.

## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds

In 2017, the PCUz continued to support national stakeholders in their implementation of National Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment (NRA) and provided further support to the government and private sector on

NRA. Host government authorities responsible for AML/CFT received additional information and training on money laundering and terrorism financing threats assessment. Representatives of financial regulators and financial sector associations focused on data collection and analysis, using in-house NRA methodology, developed with the support of the PCUz in 2016. In December, the PCUz jointly with Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (EAG) organized a regional seminar for expert evaluators within the EAG region on latest AML/CFT standards.

The PCUz supported the participation of Uzbek FIU representatives in the Plenary Meetings of the Egmont Group of FIUs in the framework of the project on “Support to Uzbekistan in combating money laundering and countering financing of terrorism”:

- From 29 January to 3 February, the participation of the newly appointed head and one additional official of the FIU of Uzbekistan to the Plenary Meeting of the Egmont Group of world FIUs in Doha, Qatar.
- From 2 to 7 July, the participation of two representatives of the FIU in the Plenary Meeting of the Egmont Group of FIUs held in Macao, Special Administrative Region of China.

These regular events gather the FIUs of all member countries to discuss the latest money laundering and terrorism financing trends and threats, as well as operational issues like mutual and multi-government co-operation.

From 19 to 24 February, the PCUz supported the participation of the head and one additional official of the FIU of Uzbekistan to the Plenary Meeting of the FATF in Paris.

From 28 to 30 March, the PCUz organized two consecutive training sessions in Tashkent on NRA. The training sessions were delivered by international experts and focused on assessing money laundering vulnerabilities by law enforcement agencies (first training) and identifying and analyzing national vulnerabilities in banking and non-banking financial sectors, as well as in the sector of designated non-financial businesses and professions (second training). Each training session was attended by over 40 participants representing both the government and the private sector. The training is part of a series of five workshops aimed at increasing capacities of stakeholders in Uzbekistan on data collection and analysis to support the NRA process. These activities are implemented in the framework of the PCUz ExB project “Support to Uzbekistan in building the capacity of national authorities to collect data and identify and analyse

priority risks in support of the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessment". The project is supported by ExB contributions of Germany, Liechtenstein and the United States.

From 24 to 27 April, the PCUz supported the participation of representatives of the FIU of Uzbekistan at the FATF joint Experts Meeting and a following workshop on sharing experiences in conducting country risk assessments, both held in Moscow. The meeting gathered representatives of FATF and FATF-style regional organization representatives to discuss latest trends and AML/CFT based on different international practices. The discussions were focused on financing of recruitment to terrorist activities, the issue of beneficial ownership and international co-operation. The risk assessment workshop addressed countries' experience in conducting NRA.

From 18 to 23 June, the PCUz supported the participation of five representatives of the FIU of Uzbekistan, Central Bank, Presidential Administration and National Security Service in the Plenary Meeting of the FATF held in Valencia, Spain. This regular event gathers representatives of FATF member countries and members of FATF-style regional bodies to discuss latest trends of money laundering and terrorism financing, counter-measures and the progress countries have made. The support was provided in the framework of the project "Support to Uzbekistan in combating money laundering and countering financing of terrorism".

On 23 and 24 October, the PCUz organized a training event on National Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment in Tashkent for financial sector representatives and other stakeholders involved in implementation of the AML/CFT regime in Uzbekistan. The training was delivered by three international experts and focused on collection and analysis of data from financial institutions and identification and analysis of national risks in financial sectors. It was attended by more than 70 participants representing both government and the private sector. Participants shared and discussed experiences of implementing NRA in the OSCE area.

From 11 to 15 December, the PCUz organized a regional seminar in Tashkent for expert evaluators of member countries of the EAG. The event was organized jointly with the Eurasian Group and Uzbek FIU and provided training for 60 representatives of governmental agencies from the EAG member countries Belarus, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The training course featured interactive and practical learning modules on how to evaluate a country's compliance with the FATF 40 recommendations. It was

conducted by international experts on AML/CFT from the International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring.

### **Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters**

From 19 to 21 September, the PCUz, jointly with TNTD/BSMU organized an interactive training course in Tashkent on identification of potential FTFs for 27 border and security officers from Uzbekistan. The training course was delivered by members of the OSCE Mobile Training Team from Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland and Ukraine. Experts from the OSCE, INTERPOL, Partnership for Peace Consortium, Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and CSTO shared their knowledge and expertise. The course included discussions on international, regional and national legal frameworks, effective use of databases, detection of forged travel documents, risk analysis and management, behavioural indicators and table top exercises. The training was part of the PCUz project on "Supporting the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against terrorism" that is focused on providing assistance to national law enforcement agencies and relevant institutions from the non-governmental sector in improving the capabilities of practitioners to effectively respond to terrorism-related threats in compliance with OSCE human rights and the rule of law commitments.

### **Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT**

On 18 April, the PCUz organized an expert meeting in Tashkent to discuss issues related to the development of an online web-portal. The main objective is to reduce the appeal of terrorism and mitigate the risks of using the internet and social media as a new means of communication of violent radical or extremist ideologies and terrorist recruitment. The meeting brought together 15 participants from local law enforcement agencies, civil society, and religious entities, as well as two experts from Russia and Kazakhstan. Participants discussed key aspects of developing an informational web-portal with interactive features that would contain advocacy materials accessible to the public. The web-portal can be used as a resource and a tool by individuals, policymakers, educators, community-based and other non-governmental organizations, and families and parents to prevent and counter violent extremism and limit the pool of potential recruits. The event took place as part of the project entitled "Providing Support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Fight against Terrorism".

From 22 to 24 May, the PCUz facilitated the participation of a delegation from Uzbekistan at the UNSCR 1540 (2004) National Action Plan (NAP) Implementation Review Meeting organized by the United Nations Regional Centre

for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) and the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre in Vienna. The five delegation members from Uzbekistan represented the State Inspection on Oversight of Safe Conduct of Work in Industry, Mining and Domestic Sectors, Centre for the Preparation of Experts on Radiation Safety, National Security Service, Ministry for Emergency Situations and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Uzbekistan. The NAP implementation review was a follow up on the national UNSCR 1540 round table meeting held in Tashkent in December 2016 and focused on the exchange of latest experiences in UNSCR 1540 implementation, in line with the resolution's national implementation action plans and strategies. The event was organized within the framework of the PCUz ExB project focused on providing assistance to the host country in implementation of the UNSCR 1540.

On 24 and 25 May, the PCUz facilitated the participation of representatives from the National Security Service, MIA and civil society in the OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference on "Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (P/C VERLT)", held in Vienna. The conference brought together over 500 law enforcement, judiciary, academia, civil society and security policy experts to discuss successful approaches to develop effective legal, policy and institutional frameworks to prevent and counter VERLT, the main drivers underlying the radicalization of women, and the promotion of good governance and human rights in P/C VERLT with a specific attention to the role of youth with a specific.

From 3 to 7 July, the PCUz organized a study visit to Spain for five representatives from the National Security Service, MIA, MFA, Independent Institute for the Monitoring of the Formation of Civil Society, as well as the Head of NGO Center for Studying of Regional Threats. The event was part of the project on "Providing Support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Fight against Terrorism". It focused on the experience of Spanish law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism, including prevention and detection of the underground cells and terrorists acting alone. They also focused on the role and place of civil society institutions within the framework of counter-terrorism measures implemented in Spain.

On 11 August, the PCUz representatives met with the Chief Radiologist at the Ministry of Health, and other experts of the Center for Preparing Specialists on Radiation Safety in Tashkent. During the meeting, experts discussed the updates to the new National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the UNSCR 1540.

On 28 and 29 September, the PCUz facilitated the participation of two experts from the National State Inspection on Flights Safety and State Border Protection Service under the National Security Service of Uzbekistan in an OSCE-wide seminar in Vienna on Passenger Data Exchange. The event aimed at providing participating States with an understanding of the features, functions and benefits of API systems. Experts from international partners, the International Air Transport Association and the International Civil Aviation Organization, the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre and the European Commission briefed the participants on elements which should be included in their national laws in order to lawfully transmit passenger data by airlines and what international standards need to be followed when drafting appropriate legislation. PCUz assistance was organized in the framework of the project "Supporting the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against terrorism".

On 31 October, the PCUz organized a working group meeting in Tashkent to discuss issues related to the implementation of a project focused on providing assistance to the Republic of Uzbekistan in promoting human-rights compliant national counter-terrorism policies and building the capacities to P/C/ VERLT. The working group members represent the MFA, National Security Service, MIA, GPO, Independent Institute for Monitoring of the Formation of Civil Society, and non-governmental organization Centre for Studying Regional Threats. Participants discussed the potential development of a web-portal aimed to reduce the appeal of terrorism and mitigate the risks of using the internet and social media as a new potential for communication of violent radical or extremist ideologies and terrorist recruitment. Several ideas for future activities were discussed as well. The event took place as part of the project "Providing Support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Fight against Terrorism".

From 21 to 24 November, the PCUz organized a study visit to Sweden for six representatives from the National Security Service, MIA, GPO, MFA, Independent Institute for Monitoring of the Formation of Civil Society, and the non-governmental organization Center for Studying of Regional Threats. The event was part of the PCUz project "Providing Support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Fight against Terrorism". The study visit focused on the experience of Swedish law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism, including the prevention and detection of underground cells and terrorists acting alone. The role and place of civil society institutions within the framework of counter-terrorism measures implemented in Sweden was also discussed.

### Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 24 and 25 April, the PCUz organized a workshop in Tashkent for 18 representatives of the Drug Abuse Prevention Centres representing both medical staff and social workers. The participants increased their knowledge on the potential role of social workers in prophylactics of drug addicts based on national and international experiences, forms of social rehabilitation and support, preventive measures and individual plans for drug addicts as well as recent national regulations and reform processes for Drug Abuse Prevention Centres to respond to current realities. The workshop was implemented within the framework of the PCUz project “Assistance to the Fight against Illicit Drug Circulation and Expansion”.

On 23 June, on the eve of the “International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Observance”, the PCUz participated in a drug burning ceremony organized in Tashkent by the National Information-Analytical Center on Drug Control under the Cabinet of Ministers (NCDC). Over 3.5 tonnes of drugs were destroyed. The event was also attended by representatives of embassies, international organizations, governmental bodies, law enforcement agencies and mass media. Additionally, in order to promote healthy and drug-free lifestyles among youth, the PCUz supported the NCDC in procuring t-shirts with the message “Say No to Drugs”. The t-shirts were disseminated among young people participating in a national campaign for the International Day against Drug Abuse. The campaign was carried out country-wide with regional administrations sponsoring a number of events involving both the public and civil society organizations. The PCUz’s assistance was organized in the framework of the project on “Providing Assistance to the Fight against Illicit Drug Circulation and Expansion”.

On 10 and 11 July, the PCUz supported the participation of the Director of the NCDC in the OSCE-wide Anti-Drug Conference in Vienna, titled “Nexus between Illicit Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism”.

On 2 and 3 November, the PCUz organized a workshop in Gulistan for 42 representatives of law enforcement agencies, medical staff, and regional administration officials of the Jizzak and Syrdarya provinces. The participants discussed national regulations and preventive measures in the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors. Special attention was given to the prevention of drug abuse among young people and detection of drug dealers and traffickers.

On 13 and 14 November, the PCUz jointly with TNTD/SPMU organized a regional workshop in Tashkent in countering illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs for representatives of law

enforcement agencies. The event brought together more than 50 experts from ministries and law enforcement agencies from France, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The participants discussed ways to improve inter-agency co-operation among law enforcement, co-ordination and information sharing at regional and national level, and other issues.

On 14 and 15 December, the PCUz, jointly with the NCDC under the Cabinet of Ministers, organized a seminar in Tashkent for 15 experts from all provinces in charge of implementing a country-wide programme on fighting illicit drug circulation. The participants discussed national regulations and preventive measures supporting the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical precursors.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

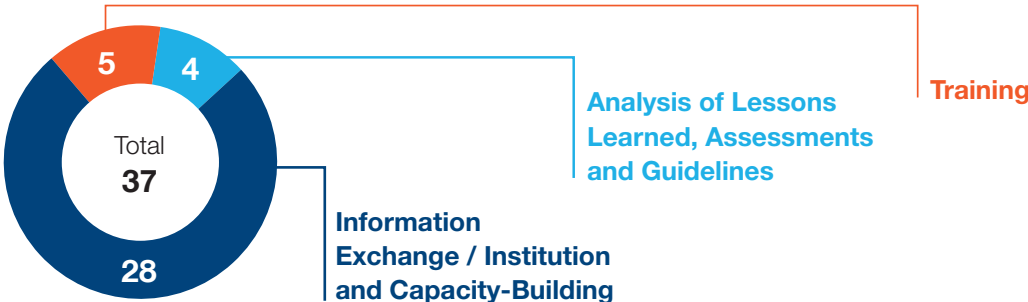
On 29 and 30 November, the PCUz facilitated the participation of a delegation from Uzbekistan comprising of two representatives from the State Border Protection Committee of the National Security Service and the Cabinet of Ministers in a seminar on delimitation and demarcation practices in the OSCE area, organized in Minsk by TNTD/BSMU. Some 30 officials and experts from 13 participating States discussed past and ongoing border demarcation and delimitation processes and exchanged lessons learnt and good practices in this field. The participants also had an opportunity to visit the border between Lithuania and Belarus. The participation of the Uzbek delegation was organized under “Strengthening regional co-operation” component of the PCUz project “Providing Support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Fight against Terrorism”.

### Other

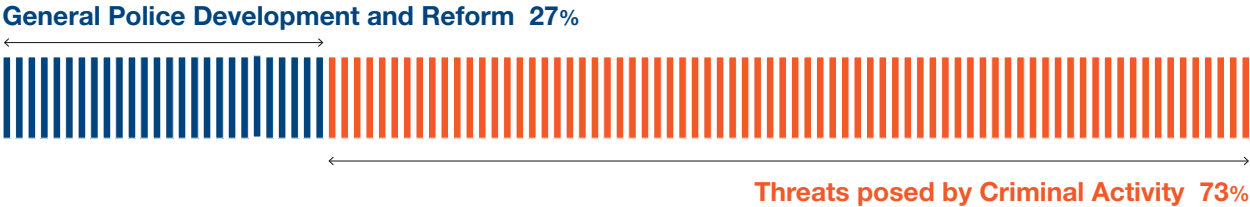
On 6 and 7 September, the PCUz convened a workshop in Tashkent jointly with the French Embassy in Uzbekistan and the French National School for the Judiciary for the High Training Courses under the General Prosecutor’s Office. The training was conducted in the framework of the project “Supporting capacity-building of the General Prosecutor’s office” and aimed at enhancing the quality of professional training for the prosecutors. The participants included teachers and peer educators from different educational establishments for prosecutors and judges. The event was led by specialists from the Bordeaux National School of the Judiciary and covered e-learning methodologies for prosecutors and the major features of in-service training for legal professionals in France.



### Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan – Police-Related Activities in 2017

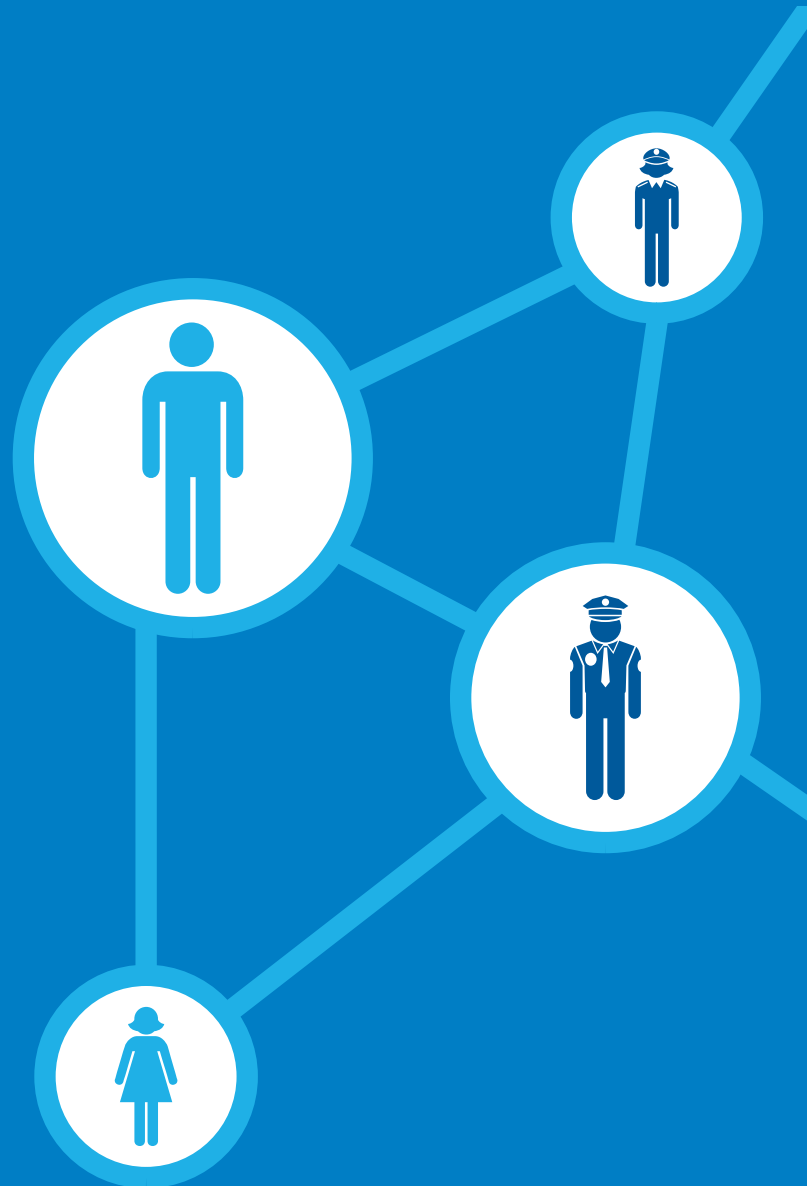


ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_





# Appendices



# ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2017

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

## Introduction

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides police-related assistance to governments and civil society in participating States in close co-operation with other OSCE executive structures and international organizations.



## General Police Development and Reform

### Human Rights and Police Accountability

On 28 March, ODIHR organized a workshop in Vienna for representatives of 36 participating States (35 women and 25 men) on the prevention of torture in the early stages of police custody and during investigation. The workshop aimed at addressing and sensitizing authorities to the important role that procedural and substantive safeguards play in the prevention of torture and other ill-treatment during police custody. Participating States were also invited to support the development of a “universal protocol on humane investigative interviewing” (adopting the so-called PEACE model). ODIHR received very positive feedback from a number of delegations who expressed interest in further exploring the use of the PEACE model and the development of a universal protocol.

### Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

On 29 and 30 May, ODIHR conducted a training seminar in Kyiv for the recently established Human Rights Directorate of the National Police of Ukraine. The training seminar was organized upon the request of the Directorate and focused on the integration of human rights complaint approaches and gender perspectives into internal police oversight. The event gathered 24 participants (17 women and 7 men) from the central and provincial offices of the Directorate. Two members of the cabinet of the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine were also present. The sessions focused

on strengthening control over police conduct both externally (human rights compliant security delivery) and within the police forces (addressing and preventing harassment, discrimination and misconduct). The sessions were positively received, informing the audience on international good practices of integrating a gender perspective into internal oversight and lead to specific follow-up capacity-building exercises. In particular, ODIHR received a request to conduct a training seminar on gender-based violence and handling of domestic violence cases, which was delivered in November (see section on gender-based violence below).

On 10 November, ODIHR participated as a keynote speaker at the Conference “Gender, Police and Society”, organized by the Basque Police (Ertzaintza) in Bilbao, Spain. The conference gathered more than 100 participants, of which approximately 75% were women, from different police structures present in the Basque Country. Representatives from the Basque Institute of Women’s Rights Emakunde, Basque political parties and NGOs were also present. ODIHR’s presentation explained the importance of integrating a gender perspective into police work and concrete ways to achieve this, by providing examples from various participating States. The presentation was well-received, stirring a lively debate on how to proceed in the Basque context. As a result, the Gender Working Group of the Basque Police asked for further expert advice from ODIHR in capacity-building on gender aspects of police work; in the revision of existing policies, plans and strategies through a gender lens; in the formulation of a gender action plan; and the creation of a policy of zero tolerance towards sexual harassment and abuse within the police.

On 14 November, upon the request of the Office for International Cooperation of the Polish Police, ODIHR delivered a training session in Warsaw on “How to design and conduct gender training for the security sector” for a study delegation from the Moldovan Police. Five participants, all of them women, represented the Moldovan General Inspectorate of Border Police, Service of Civil Protection and Emergency Situation, the Department of Carabineer Troops and the Office for International Cooperation of the Polish Police. The steps of design and delivery were discussed in detail through a series of interactive exercises. The participants also looked for ways to mitigate various risks and challenges to effective capacity-building on gender in the security sector, including resistance, implicit bias and lack of commitment at the management level. The Office for International Cooperation of the Polish police has evaluated this joint endeavour as highly successful and is looking forward to further co-operation.

On 16 November, ODIHR delivered a training session in Queluz, Portugal on “Integrating Gender into Security Sector Reform (SSR)”. 27 police officers from EU countries (16 men and 11 women), attended the session as a part of a three-day pre-deployment course organized by the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL). Participants and organizers alike appreciated the interactive nature of the session and provision of concrete examples of successful gender integration in SSR processes in developing and post-conflict countries (inter alia: Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nicaragua, Colombia). In addition, a series of key recommendations developed from the training and access was granted to ODIHR’s publications on the topic. As a result, further co-operation with CEPOL is envisioned.

### **Community Policing and Police-Public Relations**

In 2017, ODIHR continued work on building trust and understanding between police and Roma and Sinti communities. These efforts seek to reduce harmful stereotypes that frequently result in over-policing of those communities, and to strengthen the protection against discrimination and hate crimes, thereby enhancing the security of Roma and Sinti communities. ODIHR did so through the implementation of the training programme on “Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing in Roma and Sinti Communities”, which aims to strengthen the capacity of police officers operating at the local level to work effectively with Roma and Sinti and mixed communities, while complying with international human rights standards.

On 26 and 27 April and 5 and 6 December, ODIHR organized two training courses in Krakow for Polish police officers, in co-operation with the Regional Police Headquarters in

Krakow. The first training course involved 20 front-line law enforcement officers (14 male and 6 female) who work directly with Roma or mixed communities. The second course involved 20 senior police officers (16 male and 4 female) who oversee the work of the front-line law enforcement.

On 10 and 11 October, the Office also delivered training in Budapest to 21 Hungarian front-line law enforcement officers (10 male and 11 female), in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior of Hungary. Furthermore, ODIHR provided two training courses from 13 to 16 December in Kyiv for 20 male and 20 female Ukrainian law enforcement officers and representatives of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, in co-operation with the National Police of Ukraine and National Academy of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Participants of these training rounds highly appreciated the interactive methodology and opportunity to exchange practical experiences with both trainers and colleagues on effective and human-rights compliant policing. The training evaluation demonstrated that participants enhanced their understanding of the importance of building trust between police and Roma and Sinti communities and overcoming existing stereotypes of these communities.

### **Gender-Based and Domestic Violence**

In 2017, ODIHR further engaged in training the Ukrainian National Police and its educational institutions on effective responses to sexual and gender-based violence.

On 4 and 5 April, ODIHR organized training on “Stepping Up Police Responses to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence”, in Kharkiv, Ukraine. The training gathered 28 police educators (19 women and 9 men), from Ministry of Interior educational institutions of Kharkiv, Lviv, Odessa, Dnipro and Donetsk and investigators from the National Police of Ukraine. The training seminar was organized in co-operation with the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM) and La Strada Ukraine. The seminar contained sessions on legal qualification of gender-based violence crimes, international good practices of investigation, national legal frameworks and related challenges for the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul convention). The seminar also extensively featured the topic of conflict-related sexual violence and human trafficking. It was evaluated as excellent by the participants.

Their practical application of the new knowledge and skills was also tracked 6 months after the event and a requested follow-up training was organized in Kyiv, on 22 and 23 November. The training involved 27 participants (17 women and 10 men), including investigators, police instructors and also, for the first time, internal oversight officers of the

National Police Human Rights Directorate. Participants discussed their experiences, challenges and good practices, including domestic violence case-handling and co-operation with service providers and civil society. The training was designed based on a needs assessment and feedback provided by the trainees during the previous events. The training was also a timely endeavour in view of the upcoming adoption of the Law on Domestic Violence.

Both events directly contributed to the integration of human rights and gender perspectives into Ukraine's ongoing security sector reform and further support the implementation of Ukraine's UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan.

## Hate Crime

In 2017, ODIHR continued its efforts to support participating States in addressing hate crimes through implementation of its Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) Programme.<sup>1</sup>

Three more participating States committed to implement TAHCLE<sup>2</sup> by signing Memoranda of Understanding with ODIHR (Estonia, Malta and Slovakia). Georgia sent an official request asking for ODIHR's assistance in implementing training on hate crimes for the Georgian Police. Currently ODIHR is negotiating the modalities of the implementation and key provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding which will be signed in early 2018.

On 13 January, the Estonian Academy for Security Sciences signed an agreement with ODIHR to implement TAHCLE. Following that, the Estonian authorities established a National Implementation Working Group (NIWG) tasked to oversee and advise on the process of TAHCLE implementation. Together with the NIWG members, ODIHR worked on customization of the TAHCLE Curriculum to reflect the national situation.

On 28 June, ODIHR delivered a half-day awareness-raising workshop within the framework of implementation of TAHCLE in Estonia for 35 representatives (eight women and 26 men) of the Estonian Police, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor's Office and Academy for Security Sciences.

From 31 October to 2 November, ODIHR conducted a three-day ToT session for a group of 15 participants (ten women and five men) from the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, Prosecutor's Office and Police and Border Guard Board. The

ODIHR-trained trainers are expected to deliver training on hate crimes to their colleagues and to the students of the Academy. The cascading training sessions will start in 2018.

On 2 February, the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security of Malta signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ODIHR to implement TAHCLE.<sup>3</sup> In line with the MoU, ODIHR worked closely with the established National Implementation Working Group to customize the curriculum to the national context and to agree on the modalities of the ToT. During the customization process, ODIHR took into account information received during the needs assessment mission, organized prior to signing of the MoU.

Once the curriculum was finalized, ODIHR delivered a three-day ToT course on TAHCLE for nine participants (four women and five men) at the Academy of Disciplined Forces in Malta. The training included modules of ODIHR's Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training (PAHCT)<sup>4</sup> programme as some of the participants have combined investigatory and prosecutorial functions. Following the ToT, the National Liaison Officer prepared a cascading plan for the training on hate crimes. The implementation of the plan has already started, and to date, about 100 police officers have received training on hate crimes. The training will continue throughout 2018.

On 18 January, ODIHR conducted a half-day workshop on hate crimes for 20 senior officials (four women and 16 men) from Finland, including representatives of the Prosecutor's Office of Helsinki and the Police University College, as well as a representative of the Finnish League for Human Rights. During the workshop, ODIHR facilitated a discussion on the importance of addressing hate crimes, delivered modules on the definition of hate crime, international standards, relevant national legislation and the impact of hate crimes. The participants evaluated the programme highly and expressed readiness to support the cascading process. From 7 to 9 March and 24 to 27 April, in line with the Memorandum of Understanding, signed on 28 April 2016, ODIHR delivered two ToT sessions for 42 police officers (nine women and 33 men) at the Police University College in Tampere, Finland. After the training sessions, the Finnish National Police Board developed a plan to disseminate the training on hate crimes to all relevant police forces and to integrate it into the curriculum of the Police University College.

1 Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE), <http://www.osce.org/odihr/tahcle>.

2 OSCE/ODIHR news item is available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/293781>.

3 OSCE/ODIHR news item is available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/297026>.

4 Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training (PAHCT) Programme <http://www.osce.org/odihr/pahct>.

From 24 to 26 April, ODIHR delivered a three-day ToT course on TAHCLE for nine police officers (four women and five men), in Reykjavik, Iceland.<sup>5</sup> This activity was implemented in the framework of a MoU between ODIHR and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Iceland, the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions of the Republic of Iceland, signed in December 2016. ODIHR delivered the key modules of the programme including the definition of hate crime, international and national legal framework, role of the police in preventing of and responding to hate crimes. In their feedback, the participants appreciated the interactive format of the training and possibility to freely express their opinions and engage in lively discussions on the topic.

From 1 to 3 August, ODIHR, in co-operation with the European Network of Police Women, delivered three-day ToT on hate crimes at the Irish Police Academy in Templemore, Ireland. The training gathered an international group of 22 police officers and police trainers, including 15 women and seven men, from seven participating States. The purpose of the training was to equip participants with knowledge and skills to recognize, record and respond to hate crimes. The event also was an effective means to promote the TAHCLE programme in the participating State through the participants. Following the training, several countries expressed interest in TAHCLE (e.g. Ireland, Spain). Currently ODIHR is exploring opportunities to implement TAHCLE in the interested participating States.

In September, the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic (MoI) signed an agreement with ODIHR to implement TAHCLE. The agreement envisaged customization of the standard TAHCLE Curriculum in co-operation with the National Implementation Working Group, translation into the Slovak language, and delivery of a three-day ToT. The ToT was held from 28 to 30 November on the premises of the Slovak Police Academy in Bratislava. ODIHR trained 29 participants, including six women and 23 men, from the MoI, Academy of Police Force, National Counter Terrorism Unit, Secondary Schools of Police Force, Regional Directorates of the Police Force and National Centre for Human Rights. It is envisaged that the participants will continue disseminating TAHCLE through delivering training sessions to their colleagues as a part of in-service training and to the students of the Police Secondary Schools and the Police Academy as a part of pre-service training. The dissemination is planned for 2018.

On 12 and 13 September, within the framework of ODIHR's "Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response

to Hate Crime" project<sup>6</sup>, a TAHCLE session was held in Milan, Italy, in co-operation with the Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD) and the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart.<sup>7</sup> Twenty-four law enforcement professionals (seven women and 17 men), representing the State Police and Carabinieri from the Lombardy region, participated in the session. The training materials were customized to the needs of the Lombardy region and included real-life cases collected by OSCAD and UNAR (National Office against Racial Discrimination). Evaluation of the event demonstrated raised awareness and comprehension from the vast majority of participants on the meaning of prejudice, stereotyping, discrimination and hate crime. Several participants underlined that the knowledge would prove useful in their daily work, and that there is a need to train other relevant stakeholders in order to achieve satisfactory results in addressing hate crime.

Throughout 2017, ODIHR continued implementation of its "Turning Words into Action to Address Anti-Semitism" project.<sup>8</sup> Within the framework of a project component which aims to address anti-Semitic hate crimes, a guide was published on "Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities". The guide lays out practical steps that governments should take in co-operation and partnership with Jewish communities to address their security needs. The guide is part of a wider effort to improve the capacity of law enforcement officials and institutions in addressing the security needs of Jewish communities. In addition, the guide deals with related issues such as underreporting and recording of anti-Semitic hate crimes. Based on this guide, awareness-raising workshops were held on 6 July for 25 police officers and Jewish community security focal points, including five women and 20 men, in Vienna, Austria; on 5 September, for 28 participants from the Nordic countries, (eight women and 20 men), in Helsinki, Finland and on 20 September for 27 participants (seven women and 20 men), in Zakopane, Poland.

These events increased awareness of the security needs of Jewish communities and provided a platform for discussion on enhancing collaboration between law enforcement and Jewish communities in addressing anti-Semitic hate crime and increasing security. The impact of the Guide will be amplified through the development of an online training module for law enforcement on anti-Semitic hate crime, in co-operation with A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe (CEJI). The development of training modules started

<sup>5</sup> OSCE/ODIHR news item is available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/314411>.

<sup>6</sup> The project description is available at <http://www.osce.org/projects/criminal-justice-response-hate-crime>.

<sup>7</sup> OSCE/ODIHR news item available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/340321>.

<sup>8</sup> The project description is available at <http://www.osce.org/project/words-into-action-to-address-anti-semitism>.

in 2017 and will be finalized in 2018. They will offer police officers a resource to build their capacity to effectively apply the practical tools offered by the Guide.

In 2017, ODIHR also continued co-operation with the participating States on improving their hate crime data collection systems. ODIHR organized workshops in Albania, Estonia, Kosovo<sup>9</sup> and Moldova with the goal of understanding and improving hate crime recording and data collection.

On 24 March, ODIHR organized a workshop in Chisinau, Moldova which gathered 16 participants (six women and ten men), with representatives from the law enforcement, prosecutors, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, civil society organizations and of the OSCE Mission to Moldova. The aim of the workshop was to raise awareness on the need to record hate crimes and understand the existing hate crime recording and data collection framework. As a result of the workshop, a set of recommendations on how to improve the hate crime recording system of Moldova were issued.

On 12 May, TND organized a workshop on understanding and improving hate crime recording and data collection in Tirana, Albania. The workshop involved 24 participants (six women, 18 men), with representatives of the law enforcement, Prosecutor's Office, the State Commissioner for Non-Discrimination, the Ombudsman, civil society organizations and from the OSCE Presence in Albania. Participants were informed on the existing hate crime recording framework and how to identify gaps in the current system. At the end of the workshop, the participants and ODIHR jointly developed a set of recommendations to improve the current hate crime recording system in Albania.

On 1 and 2 November, ODIHR facilitated a one-and-a-half-day workshop organized by the OSCE Mission to Kosovo (OMiK) in Prishtinë/Priština. The meeting gathered representatives (five women and 20 men), from the Kosovo police, MIA, Chief Prosecutor's Office, Kosovo Judicial Council and three civil society organizations working on monitoring hate crimes. The workshop aimed at the development of an Inter-Agency Agreement on Addressing Hate Crimes; a policy document including concrete actions that each partner should commit to in order to ensure a comprehensive and co-ordinated response to hate crimes. During the workshop, the participants in consultation with ODIHR finalized an Agreement which now includes a Kosovo-specific monitoring definition of hate crimes shared across the four partner agencies. A national working group has been established by the Agreement with a task to co-ordinate partner co-operation.

On 8 December, ODIHR facilitated a workshop on improvements to hate crime recording in Tallinn, Estonia. The workshop gathered 19 participants (14 women, five men), including representatives from the Estonian Ministry of Justice, MoI, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonian police, Prosecutor's Office and civil society organizations. The participants discussed the shortcomings of the current system and possible improvements. As a result of the workshop, the Estonian Ministry of Justice committed to implement the most urgent recommendations as a matter of priority. These included updating instructions for the police on recording hate crimes and the establishment of an inter-agency working group to develop a working definition of hate crimes for recording purposes.

## Public Order and Crisis Management

In 2017, ODIHR started its 4<sup>th</sup> cycle of assembly monitoring to identify gaps and challenges, as well as examples of good practices, in how participating States meet their commitments on freedom of peaceful assembly. Several ODIHR monitors (11 women and 11 men) observed 19 assemblies in three participating States, namely Belgium, Italy and Germany. The main findings and recommendations of the monitoring exercises will be published in a thematic report at the end of the monitoring cycle, in December 2018.

In June, ODIHR developed and piloted a ToT course in Warsaw, building on the good policing practices promoted in ODIHR's Human Rights Handbook on Policing Assemblies.<sup>10</sup> 11 police commanders (3 women and 8 men), from seven participating States participated in the pilot course. In November, ODIHR conducted its first ToT course on human rights compliant policing of assemblies in Kyiv, Ukraine with the participation of 15 public order police commanders and representatives from the Patrol Police and the National Guard (all men).

## Other

In 2017, ODIHR released its new Guidelines for Public Security Providers in Elections.<sup>11</sup> These guidelines are intended as a reference document for ODIHR election experts in the course of observing and assessing the framework for providing security and the conduct of public security providers over the course of an election. The guidelines may also benefit other organizations seeking guidance on how to assess these issues in the course of their election observation activities. The guidelines can also serve as reference material for government and election authorities, including those who legislate on electoral security, and for public security providers themselves.

<sup>9</sup> All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with UNSCR 1244.

<sup>10</sup> See <http://www.osce.org/odihr/226981>.

<sup>11</sup> See <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/339581>.



## Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

### Counter-Terrorism & P/C VERLT

From 20 to 22 June, ODIHR held a training workshop in Malaga for 22 mid-to-higher officers (20 men, two women) from Spanish local police forces, as part of its work on human rights and anti-terrorism.<sup>12</sup> The training focused on the link between human rights and the P/C VERLT, providing officers with an opportunity to analyze the risks of human rights violations and their negative impact on the short and long-term effectiveness of policing to P/C VERLT. The training built on ODIHR's standard human rights and counter-terrorism training curriculum and included additional modules based on TNTD and ODIHR *Guidebook Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A Community Policing Approach*.<sup>13</sup>

On 21 and 22 November, ODIHR conducted another training course in Tirana for 22 counter-terrorism officers of the Albanian State Police (19 men and three women), with the assistance of the OSCE Presence in Albania. The event, which focused on “Complying With Human Rights Standards and Effectively Countering Terrorism”, combined practice-oriented and interactive sessions. It highlighted how failure to respect human rights may jeopardize counter-terrorism policing and how, in turn, human rights compliance can strengthen its overall effectiveness.<sup>14</sup>

From 11 to 15 December, ODIHR, in co-operation with TNTD, organized a ToT workshop in Warsaw on human rights and counter-terrorism investigations. This was a part of a joint ODIHR and TNTD project for the development of a new training curriculum for police officers, focusing specifically on various human rights issues arising at the different stages of a counter-terrorism investigation. The ToT aimed to build a dedicated pool of qualified trainers for the delivery of future training sessions on the basis of the new training curriculum. With the establishment of a pool of trainers as a result of the ToT, the new curriculum is now ready to be rolled out in participating States.

### Border Security and Management / Customs

ODIHR's work under its freedom of movement portfolio on identity management and population registration, linked to work on security of identity and travel documents, continued in 2017. A series of activities on these issues included work

relevant for policing and border authorities, including a partnership with OSCE/TNTD on the publication of a *Compendium of Good Practices in Identity Management in the OSCE Region*.<sup>15</sup>

The *Compendium of Good Practices in Identity Management in the OSCE Region* was produced jointly by ODIHR, which contributed based on its work on identity management and freedom of movement, and TNTD, which contributed based on its work on travel document security. It highlights good practices in identity management, both in providing evidence of identity in the issuance of travel documents and identity cards and in ensuring access to economic, civil and political rights. It was launched as part of the OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange held in Vienna on 29 September 2017. The publication is the result of consultations initiated in 2013, and the subsequent development process included a series of expert meetings and information collection through a detailed questionnaire distributed to all participating States in August 2016.

On 8 November, ODIHR organized a seminar in Kyiv on “Strengthening links between civil identification and civil registration in Ukraine”. The aim of the seminar was to facilitate better co-ordination between the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in charge of civil identification, and the Ministry of Justice, responsible for the civil register, to provide a robust mechanism for identity verification in the process of issuance of travel and identity documents. The seminar gathered 13 representatives (seven women and eight men) from the State Migration Service, Ministry of Justice and the civil society organization Europe without Barriers. The meeting contributed to developing a shared understanding by the State Migration Service and the Ministry of Justice of the importance of continued close co-operation to develop a secure framework for issuance of travel and identity documents.

On 16 November, ODIHR, in partnership with TNTD, participated in the “Working party meeting on Frontiers/False Documents” in Brussels, organized by the Estonian Presidency of the EU. The event brought together representatives of identity management authorities from EU Member States as well as the representatives from private sector and other international organizations. ODIHR and TNTD presented the *Compendium of Good Practices in Identity Management in the OSCE Region* highlighting different approaches by participating States to developing national frameworks for identity management that informs the process of issuance of travel documents. The European Commission authorities as well as the Estonian Presidency recommended the *Compendium* as a useful tool in supporting

<sup>12</sup> See <http://www.osce.org/odihr/324871>.

<sup>13</sup> The Guidebook is available in English, Russian, Albanian, Bosnian, Serbian and Arabic at <http://www.osce.org/atu/111438>.

<sup>14</sup> See <http://www.osce.org/odihr/358096>.

<sup>15</sup> See <http://www.osce.org/odihr/346906>.

the implementation of the EU “Action Plan to Strengthen the European response to travel document fraud”.

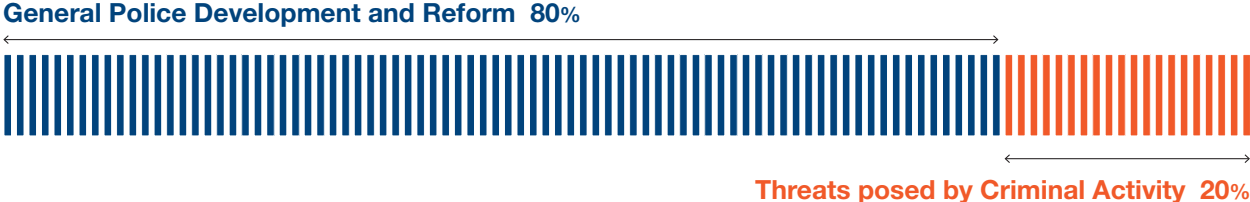
ODIHR, together with 14 other international and civil society organizations, participates in the work of the Frontex Consultative Forum, which serves as an independent body advising the agency’s Management Board as well as its

Executive Director on all fundamental rights matters. The Forum offers strategic advice on how Frontex can improve respect for fundamental rights in its various activities. In 2017, ODIHR contributed to the discussions on the human rights implications of the ongoing Frontex operations and activities at Forum meetings held on 1 and 2 February and 11 and 12 October in Warsaw, and 16 and 17 May in Brussels.

**ODIHR – Police-Related Activities 2017**



ACTIVITIES ON: \_\_\_\_\_



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

The Ninth MC 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 PC 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 PC 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 MC (Porto 2002), its members called on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. They emphasized the need to include in this co-operation international law enforcement bodies such as Europol and INTERPOL, as well as the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), with a view to investigating and prosecuting those responsible for trafficking in human beings in accordance with domestic law and, where applicable, international obligations. In this regard, they also asked the Senior Police Adviser to devote increased attention to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

This tasking was further detailed in the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, which requested the TNTD/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 TNTD/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 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 TNTD/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 area with respect to policing and Roma and Sinti communities. Another established task was to assist the participating States in developing codes of conduct to prevent racial profiling and improve inter-ethnic relations. The *OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and*

*Stability in the Twenty-First Century*, adopted by the 11th MC 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 MC (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 TNTD/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 MC (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 UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime UNTOC and its Protocols. The Decision also tasked the OSCE PC 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 MC 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 PC 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 MC 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.

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

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

Recalling the MC Decisions Nos. 3/05 (Ljubljana) on combating transnational organized crime, and 5/06 (Brussels) on organized crime, PC 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 in co-operation with UNODC, and to organize a workshop in co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC.

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

At the Helsinki MC 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 MC Decisions on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation, and on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women, the 17th MC of the OSCE (Athens 2009), in its *Decision on Women’s Participation in Political and Public Life*, called on the participating States to consider providing for specific measure to achieve the goal of gender

balance in all legislative, judicial and executive bodies, including police services.

Acknowledging the “[...] diverse and multifaceted OSCE work, experience and lessons learned in the policing field, in particular the work of the SPMU and the field operations within their respective mandates”, the PC, in its Decision 914/09, adopted in Athens, expressed its conviction that the time had come to take stock of what had been done so far in policing and to “[...] initiate a thorough dialogue on how to further enhance police-related activities within the OSCE.” The PC 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 PC decided that this report would be further discussed during the next Annual Police Experts Meeting in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference.

The Athens MC Decision No. 2/09 on *Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability* took note of, *inter alia*, the OSCE’s contribution to international efforts to fight organized crime through the provision of relevant law enforcement expertise and assistance to participating States and called for exploring further ways to strengthen synergies in OSCE activities against transnational threats, addressing them in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner and focusing on areas, where the OSCE has a comparative advantage and can complement the work of other international organizations.

“Recalling that the OSCE, as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region, is a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation”, the participating States, in the 2011 Vilnius MC Decision No. 3/11 on *Elements of the Conflict Cycle, Related to Enhancing the OSCE’s Capabilities in Early Warning, Early Action, Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation Support, and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation*, reiterated “[...] that the OSCE’s ability to deploy civilian, police or unarmed military expertise rapidly is essential to effective conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation”, and expressed their expectation for “[...] the OSCE Chairmanship and the executive structures to take full advantage of their respective mandates to address all phases of the conflict cycle” and while urging the

Chairmanship and participating States to use, swiftly and to the greatest extent possible, all available tools and procedures as applicable to a particular crisis or conflict situation [...].”

“Reiterating the determination expressed by Heads of State or Government of the OSCE participating States in *the 2010 Astana Commemorative Declaration: Towards a Security Community* to achieve greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cyber threats and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, drugs and human beings”, the Vilnius MC, in Decision No. 9/11 on *Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE’s Efforts to Address Transnational Threats* welcomed “the proposals by the Secretary General included in the 2012 Unified Budget Proposal for the creation of a department to address transnational threats, consistent with the OSCE’s mandates and within available resources, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination, strengthened coherence and more efficient use of the OSCE’s resources in addressing transnational threats [...].”

To further strengthen the OSCE’s efforts to address transnational threats, the Dublin MC adopted Decision No. 4/12 in December 2012. This so called ‘chapeau’ decision endorses four decisions which had been adopted in 2012 by the PC on the *Development of confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies* (PC.DEC/1039), the *OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC.DEC/1048), the *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* (PC.DEC/1049) and finally, the *OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism* (PC.DEC/1063).

In the PC Decision No. 1039 on the *Development of Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies*, the PC “decides to step up individual and collective efforts to address security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner in accordance with OSCE commitments and in co-operation with relevant international organizations. The PC further tasks the OSCE Chairmanship to establish an open-ended, informal OSCE working group under the auspices of the Security Committee to elaborate a set of draft confidence-building measures (CBMs) to enhance interstate co-operation, transparency, predictability, and stability, and to reduce the risks of misperception, escalation, and conflict that may stem from the use of ICT; and to help build consensus for the adoption of such a set of CBMs in 2012”. The *OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs*

*and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors* (PC.DEC/1048) identifies areas and activities for a short-, medium- and long-term engagement in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors that requires sustained efforts, and establishes a political framework for comprehensive action by the participating States and the OSCE executive structures to combat this threat. The Concept stresses the participating States’ commitments to support the implementation of the respective international obligations in this area, with a particular focus on the related UN Conventions and decisions. It also sets principles and major objectives of co-operation, and provides a platform for OSCE’s co-operation with international organizations and partners in recognition of the important role played by civil society, including the media and nongovernmental organizations, in addressing drug-related crimes, as well as preventive measures aimed at reducing drug abuse and dependence, and drug-related harm to health and society, especially to children and young people. According to the Concept, the participating States’ co-operation will include, *inter alia*, the exchange of best practices and scientific evidence-based information on combating the threat of illicit drugs; as well as the facilitation and promotion of cross-border interaction between relevant criminal justice agencies and other competent national structures of the participating States in the prevention, identification, suppression, detection and investigation of drug-related crimes, and the apprehension and extradition of criminals in accordance with existing legal frameworks.

The *OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities* defines the Organization’s priorities in this area, such as police development and reform and the fight against organized transnational crime, including trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors, trafficking in human beings, the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, and cybercrime, within a wider OSCE approach to security. Through needs assessment, capacity-building, institution building, training and evaluation the OSCE will assist the law enforcement agencies of the participating States to address the threats posed by criminal activity. All of these activities will be done in line with the promotion of the principles of democratic policing, such as the importance of the rule of law; due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including gender and minority issues; police-public partnerships; effective and accountable criminal justice systems; and enhanced criminal justice co-operation among participating States and international and regional organizations. The decision highlights the importance of co-operation with governmental authorities as well as civil society, in a long-term approach, that fosters local commitment and ownership to as well as sustainability of police-related programme achievements.

The OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC Decision No. 1063) further strengthens the profile of the Organization in the struggle against terrorism. The Decision builds on relevant decisions of the MC and highlights the OSCE's anti-terrorism profile listing comparative advantages of the Organization. The Decision provides guidance for the Organization outlining strategic focus areas for counter-terrorism activities. Therewith the Decision is a roadmap for any further OSCE action to be taken in the area of countering terrorism.

In the 2012 Dublin MC Declaration on *Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism*, the participating States encourage the OCEEA and the TNTD “within their respective mandates to assist the participating States, at their request, in their efforts to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including through the development, adoption and implementation of legislation and practices to improve interagency and external co-ordination mechanisms in this area.”

In 2013, the participating States, with PC Decision No. 1106 adopted the *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later*, which amends the 2003 *Action Plan*, providing the participating States with an updated toolkit to combat all forms of THB, and helping to address the current and emerging THB trends and patterns, as well as the most pressing challenges related to the prosecution of the crime, its prevention, and protection of trafficked persons.

In 2013, the participating States adopted the *Initial Set of OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies* (PC Decision No. 1106) in order to enhance interstate co-operation, transparency, predictability and stability and to reduce the risks of misperception, escalation and conflict that may stem from the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). According to the decision, the participating States will voluntarily facilitate co-operation among the competent national bodies; share information on measures that they have taken to ensure an open, interoperable, secure and reliable Internet; and use the OSCE as a platform for dialogue, exchange of best practices, awareness-raising and information on capacity-building regarding security of and in the use of ICTs, including effective responses to related threats.

The 2014 Basel MC adopted several decisions and declarations related to policing activities.

The Basel MC Decision No. 5/14 on *the Prevention of Corruption* underlines, *inter alia*, “the central role played by law enforcement bodies and judicial institutions in preventing and combating corruption” and encourages the relevant OSCE executive structures to facilitate the exchange of best practices in the prevention of corruption among participating States upon their request.

The Basel MC Decision No. 7/14 on *Preventing and Combating Violence against Women* reaffirms earlier commitments to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence, and calls on participating States to improve their legal frameworks for preventing and combating such violence and to collect and make public data and statistics regarding all forms of violence against women. It encourages participating States to enhance awareness-raising and other prevention programmes, to ensure the protection of victims of all forms of violence against women and to “strengthen the efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and provide victims with protection and appropriate remedies.” The decision tasks the OSCE executive structures to assist participating States, at their request, to facilitate the exchange of information, improve co-ordination and provide technical assistance and training to help participating States fulfil these goals.

The Basel MC Declaration No. 5/14 on *the OSCE's Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014)* calls upon the OSCE executive structures, *inter alia*, “to offer assistance in capacity-building activities to the requesting participating States, in accordance with PC Decision No. 1063, and to organize, where appropriate, regional and subregional events to identify potential weaknesses in international legal and operational co-operation mechanisms in order to foster better co-operation and coordination nationally and internationally”; “to continue to promote OSCE efforts to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including through community policing approaches to preventing terrorism, in particular at the local level”; and “to support requesting participating States in the implementation of their commitments regarding travel document security and border management and to facilitate technical assistance in this field by INTERPOL and other relevant international organizations to requesting participating States.”

The Basel MC Declaration No. 6/14 on *the OSCE's Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014)* calls upon

the OSCE executive structures to continue promoting the international legal framework against terrorism, to explore ways to exchange information between intelligence agencies and the criminal justice systems and to promote capacity-building for managing, investigating and prosecuting cases of terrorist kidnapping and hostage-taking.

The Belgrade MC Declaration No. 2/15 on *the OSCE Activities in Support of the Global Efforts Tackling the World Drug Problem* states the need for a balanced and integrated approach to tackling the world drug problem, for further co-operation between the OSCE with UNODC, the International Narcotics Control Board, and other relevant multilateral organizations, especially with the emergence and spread of dangerous new psychoactive substances and the diversion of chemical precursors, and for further co-operation in preparation for the UN General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem (UNGASS 2016).

The Belgrade MC Declaration No. 3/15 on *Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of the Recent Terrorist Attacks* condemns all terrorist attacks and reaffirms the OSCE's commitments to remain united in combating terrorism, while underscoring the respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law as complementary to effective counter-terrorism measures.

The Belgrade MC Declaration No. 4/15 on *Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism* calls upon participating States to strengthen and adapt their efforts to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and to support a multi-dimensional approach, including community policing, to countering VERLT within the OSCE area.

The Hamburg MC Decision No. 1/16 on *Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism* underscores the central role of the UN in preventing and countering terrorism, including the importance of OSCE commitments to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and that participating States have the primary role in preventing and countering terrorism and P/C VERLT, while stressing the need for participating States to take appropriate steps to prevent and suppress financing of terrorism. The decision also positively appreciates the implementation of the #UnitedCVE campaign, and welcomed the activities by OSCE executive structures in the field of preventing and countering terrorism.

The Hamburg MC Decision No. 3/16 on *OSCE's Role in the Governance of Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees* encourages participating States to use the OSCE platform for improving dialogue on migration-related matters by developing effective measures and common approaches to address such matters, and encourages OSCE executive structures to reinforce the exchange of best practices and to enhance dialogue and co-operation with Partners for Co-operation.



# Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACN	Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia	CTHB	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
ACA	Anti-Corruption Agency	CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
AEPC	Association of European Police Colleges	DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
AKPW	Association of Kosovo Police Women	DHRC	Department for Human Rights and Communities
AML/CFT	Anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism	DPED	Department of Police Education and Development
APEM	Annual Police Experts Meeting	DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety
API	Advance Passenger Information	DVU	Kosovo Police Domestic Violence Unit
APT	International Association for the Prevention of Torture	EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
ARO	National Asset Recovery Office	ECTC	European Counter Terrorism Centre
ASP	Albanian State Police	ECTEG	European Cybercrime Training and Education Group
BD	Brčko District	EEAS	European External Action Service
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	EGF	European Gendarmerie Force
BMP	Border and Migration Police	EMSC	European Migrant Smuggling Centre
BMSC	OSCE Border Management Staff College	ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
BSM	Border Security Management	EU	European Union
BSM NFP	Border Security Management National Focal Points	EUAM	European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine
BSMC	OSCE Border Security and Management Concept	EU-BOMNAF	EU Border Management Northern Afghanistan
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre	EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
CBM	Confidence-Building Measure	EUPM	European Union Police Mission
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear	Eurojust	European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
CCC	Common Contact Centres	Europol	European Union Law Enforcement Agency
CCPCJ	UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	ExB	Extrabudgetary
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training	EWG	Expert Working Group
CiB	OSCE Centre in Bishkek	FATF	Financial Action Task Force
CiO	Chairperson in Office	FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
CID	Criminal Investigation Departments	FIT	Forensic Information Technologies
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
CND	UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
CoE	Council of Europe	FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
CoESPU	Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units	FTFs	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre	GA	General Assembly
CRA	Communications Regulatory Agency	GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
CROSS	Italian Monitoring Center on Organized Crime	GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
CSCO	Community Safety Coordination Office	GPI	General Police Inspectorate
CSO	Civil Society Organization		
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization		

GPML - UNODC	Global Programme against Money Laundering	KSCS	Kosovo Security Council Secretariat
GSPU	Gender Sensitive Police Unit	LCPC	Local Crime Prevention Centre
HCNM	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities	LE TrainNet	Law Enforcement Training Network
HoLEDs	Heads of Law Enforcement Departments and Programmes	LES	Law Enforcement School
HQ	Headquarters	LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
HRMA	Human Resources Management Agency	MARRI	Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations	MC	OSCE Ministerial Council
IACA	The International Anti-Corruption Academy	MC.DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	MC.DOC	OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police	MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Council
ICITAP	U.S. International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program	MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ICMA	International City/County Management Association	MoI	Ministry of Interior
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	MoS	Ministry of Security
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
ILP	Intelligence-Led Policing	MP	Member of Parliament
INCB	International Narcotic Board Control	MPU	Macedonian Police Union
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	MSC	Municipal Safety Council
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization	NAM	Needs Assessment Mission
IOM	International Organization for Migration	NAPC	National Agency for Preventing Corruption
IP	Internet Protocol	NATC	National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
IPA	Instrument of Pre-accession Assistance	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
IPA	International Police Association	NCB	INTERPOL National Central Bureau
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	NCDC	National Centre for Drug Control
ISSAT	International Security Sector Advisory Team	NCO	National Coordination Office
IT	Information Technology	NFC	National Forensic Centre
IWG	Informal Working Group	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
JC D&S	Bosnia and Herzegovina Joint Committee for Defence and Security	NIWG	National Implementation Working Group
JTC	Judicial Training Centre	NPU	National Police of Ukraine
KAF	Kosovo Agency on Forensic	NPUC	Norwegian Police University College
KAPS	Kosovo Academy for Public Safety	NRA	National Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment
KAWP	Kyrgyz Association of Women Police	NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
KAWSS	Kyrgyz Association of Women in the Security Sector	NRM	National Referral Mechanism
KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO-led)	NQA	National Qualification Authority
KG	Kakaricka Gora	NWP	North Wales Police
KJC	Kosovo Judicial Council	OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities
KP	Kosovo Police	ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
		OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
		OFA	Ohrid Framework Agreement
		OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
		OiO	Office of Internal Oversight
		OMIM	OSCE Mission to Montenegro
		OSR/CTHB	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
		OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
		PA	Police Academy

PAD	Police Affairs Department	SoM	Smuggling of Migrants
PAF	Police Affairs Programme	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
PAHCT	Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training	SR	Special Representative
PAMECA IV	European Police Assistance Mission in Albania	SSR	Security Sector Reform
PAN	Police Academies Network	SSG/R	Security Sector Governance and Reform
PC	OSCE Permanent Council	TAHCLE	Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement
PC.DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision	TAIEX	Instrument of the European Union for Technical Assistance and Information Exchange
PCCC	Common Police Cooperation Centres		
PCC SEE	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe	TC	Training Centre
PCGM	Policy Consultative Group Meeting	THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	TNPA	Turkish National Police Academy
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	TNT	Transnational Threats
PCWG	Police Cooperation Working Group	TNTD	Transnational Threats Department
PD	Police Directorate	TNTD/ATU	Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit
PDU	Police Development Unit	TNTD/BSMU	Transnational Threats Department/Border Security and Management Unit
PEC	Police Educational Complex	TNTD/CC	Transnational Threats Department/Co-ordination Cell
PfP	Partnership for Peace	TNTD/SPMU	Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit
PG CoE	Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs of Council of Europe's Pompidou Group	ToR	Terms of Reference
PGO	General Prosecutor's Office	ToT	Training of Trainers
PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo	TTX	Table Top Exercise
PMA	Politico-Military Activities	UB	Unified Budget
PMP	Police Matters Programme	UK	United Kingdom
PNR	Passenger Name Record	UN	United Nations
POM	Public Order Management	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
POOC	Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime	UNCCT	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre
PPI	Paris Pact Initiative	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PRP	Police Reform Programme	UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
PTC	Police Training Centre	UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
RACVIAC	Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre for Security Co-operation	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
RENEA	Department of Neutralization of Armed Elements	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
REGM	Regional Expert Group Meeting	UNSC	United Nations Security Council
RS	Republika Srpska	UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons	UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
SCoP	Security Co-operation Programme	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SCU	Security Co-operation Unit	VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative	WCO	World Customs Organization
SEE	South-Eastern Europe	WG	Working Group
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center	WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
SIA	Sectors for Internal Affairs		
SIAC	Austrian Security Police Academy		
SIENA	Secure Information Exchange Network Application		
SOCTA	Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment		

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