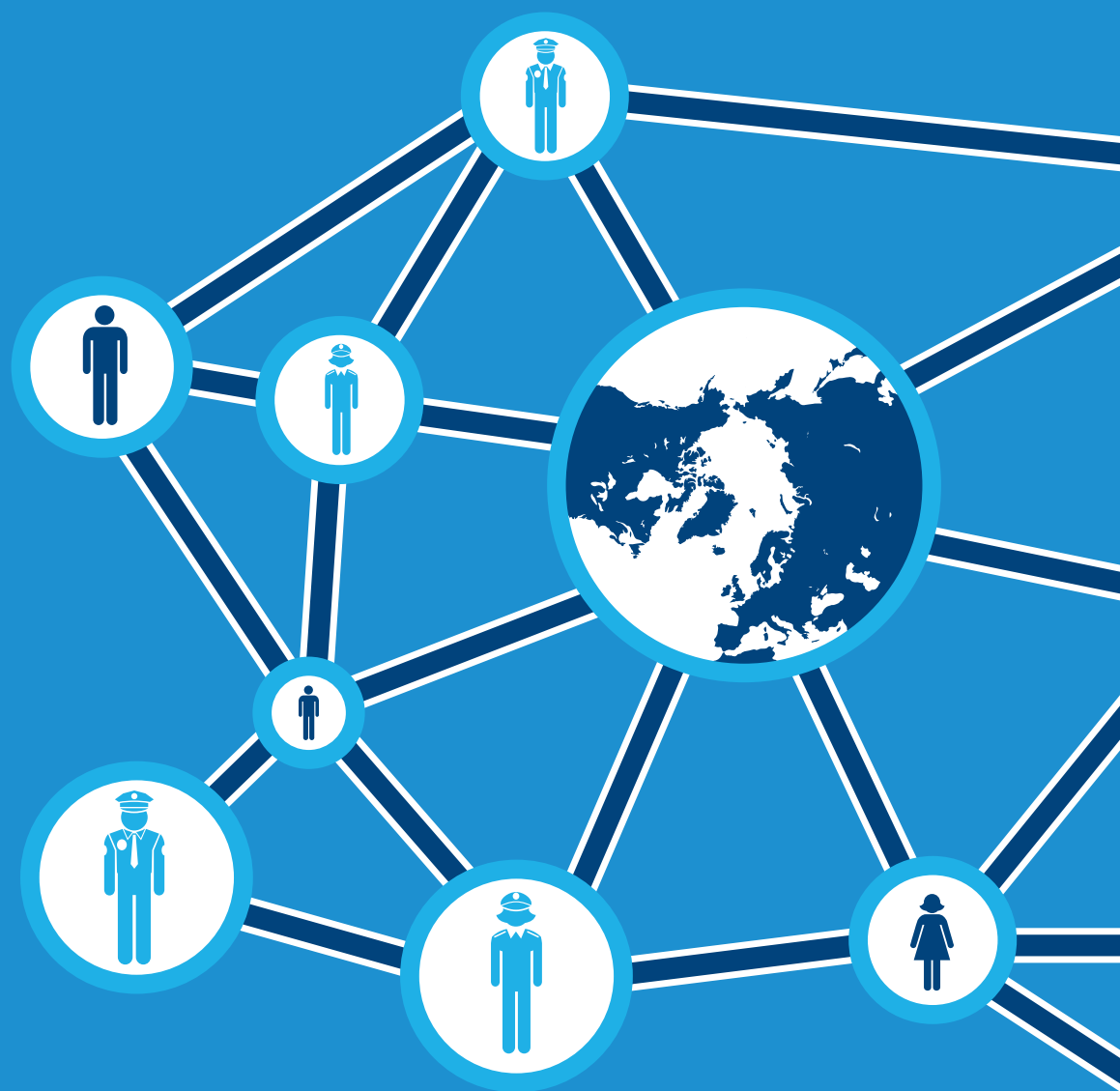


Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities 2020



**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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Foreword by the Secretary General



OSCE police-related activities demonstrate in a very tangible way the potential of our Organization's comprehensive approach to security. Because to effectively counter transnational threats such as organized crime, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, or cybercrime, participating States' police services appreciate the need to comply with, promote and uphold democratic principles and human rights.

Within their respective mandates, the Secretariat, Institutions and Field Operations continued in 2020 to support OSCE's participating States in two main categories of police-related activities. On the one hand, activities related to general police development and reform, including the crucial spheres of anti-corruption efforts, combating gender-based violence, community policing and hate crime. On the other, activities focused on countering threats involving criminal activities, such as organized crime, trafficking in human beings, terrorism, trafficking in illicit drugs and chemical precursors, and cybercrime.

Intelligence-led policing (ILP) efforts are a great example of how activities belonging to the first category ultimately contribute to more effectively countering transnational threats. By systematically gathering and analyzing data, an ILP approach enables law enforcement agencies to address the ever-increasing complexity and transnational nature of crime, while responding to the growing public demand for financial efficiency. However, while moving from reactive forms of policing to the more proactive ILP approach, compliance with national and international laws, data protection and human remain a top priority.

At a time when security challenges are rapidly evolving, effective platforms for the exchange of information and best practices are essential to strengthen and reform law enforcement capacities. In 2020, despite a reduction of activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic, our staff ensured business continuity by leveraging the opportunities offered by technology. Thanks to their efforts and dedication, it was possible to hold the two

most important recurring OSCE-wide police-related events: the Annual Police Experts Meeting and the OSCE-wide Drug Conference. Gathering around 400 participants in total, these two events enabled expert discussions between representatives from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia and the media.

The 2020 Annual Police Experts Meeting was dedicated to discussing challenges and examples of co-operation in police–media relations, with a special focus on lessons learned and good practices in police–public relations through traditional and social media platforms.

The 2020 OSCE-wide Drug Conference provided an opportunity for experts from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to discuss collective responses, including by means of community policing, to protect youth from drug use and abuse.

In summary, 2020 police-related activities once again demonstrated OSCE’s effectiveness in linking participating States and Partners for Co-operation with experts from other regional and international organizations, think tanks, civil society, academia and the media. As I believe this report shows, last year’s efforts represented a substantial and practical contribution to the Organization’s core mandate in conflict prevention and strengthening peace and security.



Helga Maria Schmid
OSCE Secretary General

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

The Annual Report of the Secretary General on Police-Related Activities provides a comprehensive overview of all police-related projects, events and programmes implemented by the OSCE executive structures, including the thematic units in the Secretariat, field operations (FOs) and institutions.

The Report is submitted in accordance with Decision 9, Paragraph 6, of the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Council (MC) Meeting, while the activities described in this report are based on a comprehensive list of individual mandates and tasks that have been provided by various MC and Permanent Council (PC) Decisions since 1998. A full list of all MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans with a focus on police-related activities is provided in Appendix 4.

The police-related activities described in this report are presented in two main categories:

- 1) general police development and reform, including Anti-Corruption, Gender-based Violence, Community Policing and Hate Crime; and
- 2) countering threats posed by criminal activity, including Organized Crime, Terrorism, Trafficking in Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors, Trafficking in Human Beings and Cybercrime.

This report also provides data regarding the number of police-related activities related to these categories that were implemented by the OSCE executive structures in 2020, as well as a comparison to the previous year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the impediments it caused, such as movement restrictions and the inability to organize on-the-spot events in the OSCE area, compared with last year this statistical data shows an overall decrease in the number of activities. The total number of police-related activities recorded in 2020 is 797, compared with 1,297 recorded in 2019. This represents a decrease of approximately 38%. Of this total, the number of general police development and reform activities (category 1 above) recorded in 2020 is 418, compared with 723 recorded in 2019 (a 42% decrease), while the number of activities related to countering threats posed by criminal activity (category 2 above) recorded in 2020 is 379, compared with 574 recorded in 2019 (a 34% decrease). This trend is also reflected in all the activities undertaken within these two groups.

Given these decreases due to the exceptional circumstances that marked the year 2020, and in order to present a more nuanced presentation of the collected data, the following paragraphs will analyse the percentage shares of the different

types of police-related activities in comparison to the previous year.

In 2020, the three areas of police-related activities with the highest percentage shares were: Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention (14%), Counter-Terrorism & Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism (VERLT) (13%) and Gender-based Violence (11%). These areas also recorded the highest percentage shares in 2019, albeit with a slightly different composition: in that year Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention recorded 15%, Counter-Terrorism & VERLT recorded 11%, and Gender-based Violence recorded 10%.

The areas that recorded a higher percentage share in 2020 than in 2019 were the following: Organized Crime (an increase of approximately 4%), Police Development and Reform, Counter-Terrorism & VERLT, and Illicit Drugs and Precursors (each approximately a 2% increase), as well as Anti-Corruption, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-based Violence, and Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters (each a 1% increase compared to 2019). On the other hand, the areas with the biggest decline in their percentage shares were the following: Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime (a decrease of 5%, with its percentage of the total number also 5%, half its share in 2019), Human Rights and Police Accountability, Public Order and Crisis Management, and Cybercrime (each with a decrease of 2%).

The majority of OSCE police-related activities in 2020 continued to be dedicated to the area of general police development and reform, albeit with a smaller percentage than in 2019 (52%, compared to its 2019 share of 56%). Within this group, a particular focus was placed on activities related to Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention (14% of the total), Gender-based Violence (11%), and Police Development and Reform (10%). The activities related to the area of Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention recorded a 1% decrease compared to 2019, when its share was 15% of the total. The activities related to Gender-based Violence, and Police Development and Reform recorded an increase of 1% and 2%, respectively.

The percentage share of the total number of activities related to countering threats posed by criminal activity in 2020 was 48%, which represents an increase of 4% compared to its share in 2019 (44%). Within this group, the activities related to Counter-Terrorism & VERLT recorded the highest

percentage share (13%), followed by Organized Crime, Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters, Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors, Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime, and Cybercrime (with each of these approximately 5% of the total number of activities). The greatest shift of focus was found in this group, with activities related to Organized Crime recording the highest percentage increase compared to their share in 2019 (an increase of approximately 4%), while the activities related to Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime recording the highest percentage decrease compared to their share in 2019 (a decrease of approximately 5%).

The trend of a declining number of activities related to Human Rights and Police Accountability continued in 2020. During this year, the percentage share of activity was 2% of the total, which is half of its percentage share in 2019 (4%), and approximately six times less than its percentage share in 2018 (13%).

When the data is organized according to executive structures, it shows that in the Secretariat, the activities with the highest percentage shares were: Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime (18% of the Secretariat's total), Organized Crime (16%), and Counter-Terrorism & VERLT (13%). In the OSCE institutions, the activities recording the highest percentage shares were: Counter-Terrorism & VERLT (38% of the institutions' total), Police Development and Reform (17%) and Hate Crime (14%). Across the different OSCE field operations, the three activities with the highest percentage shares were: Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention (17%), Gender-based Violence (13%) and Counter-Terrorism & VERLT (12%). This shows that while other priorities differ, across all OSCE executive structures, Counter-Terrorism & VERLT is a priority among their police-related activities.

Organized geographically, the data shows that in South-Eastern Europe (SEE), the police-related activities with the highest percentage shares were: Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention (19% of the total number of police-related activities in SEE), Counter-Terrorism & VERLT (13%) and Police Development and Reform (8%). These activities had the highest percentage shares in 2019 as well.

In Eastern Europe (EE), the three types of activities with the highest percentage shares were: Gender-based Violence (37% of the total number of activities in EE), Police Development and Reform (24%) and Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds (12%). In 2019 the areas with highest percentage shares were: Trafficking

in Human Beings, Gender-based Violence, and Police Development and Reform. Thus, the data shows a shift of focus, with Financial Investigations taking the place of Trafficking in Human Beings among the areas with the highest percentage shares of this region's police-related activities in 2020.

In Central Asia (CA), the three types of activities with the highest percentage shares in 2020 were the following: Gender-based Violence (23% of the total number of activities in CA), Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention (16%) and Police Development and Reform (12%). In 2019 the activities that had the highest percentage shares were: Counter-Terrorism & VERLT, Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention, and Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds. This also shows a shift of focus, with Gender-based Violence and Police Development and Reform taking the place of Counter-Terrorism & VERLT and Financial Investigation among the police-related activities with the highest percentage shares in Central Asia in 2020.

In line with OSCE commitments to promote gender equality, which stem from the 2004 Gender Action Plan, while preparing the 2020 Annual Report on police-related activities, TNTD/SPMU collected disaggregated data on the gender composition of the participants in OSCE police-related activities. The recorded data shows that the 2020 participation of women in OSCE police-related activities was approximately 40% (6,644 of a total of 16,430). This points to a gap between the current composition and gender-balanced representation.

Within the group of activities related to the area of general police development and reform, the percentage of female participants in its activities was approximately 42% (3,560 of a total of 8,564). There is particular room for improving gender-balanced participation in activities in the areas of: Hate Crime (female participants 20%), Human Resources/Police Management (24%) and Public Order and Crisis Management (27%). There was also analogous, yet reversed unbalanced gender representation in activities related to Gender-mainstreaming, where the percentage share of male participants was 32% (350 of a total of 1,106).

Within the group of activities related to addressing threats posed by criminal activity, the composition of female participants in its activities was approximately 39% (3,084 of a total of 7,866). Within this group of activities, the areas that recorded the lowest percentage shares of female representation were: Criminal Investigations and Analysis (21%), Cybercrime (31%), Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters (female participants 32%) and Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors (32%).

2020 Total Number of Police-Related Activities

Activity	Information Exchange / Institution and Capacity Building	Training	Analysis of Lessons Learned, Assessments and Guidelines	Total	%
General Police Development and Reform					52%
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building	4	0	0	4	
Police Development and Reform	25	32	25	82	
Strategic Planning, including Threat Assessments	0	0	0	0	
Human Resources / Police Management	15	2	2	19	
Human Rights and Police Accountability	3	8	5	16	
Anti-Corruption	6	16	2	24	
Gender Mainstreaming	18	6	5	29	
Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention	59	44	6	109	
Gender-based Violence	63	17	6	86	
Hate Crime	18	1	4	23	
Specialized Investigation Units / Forensics	5	0	0	5	
Public Order and Crisis Management	3	2	1	6	
Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation	10	4	1	15	
	229	132	57	418	
Threats Posed by Criminal Activity					48%
Organized Crime	31	5	6	42	
Criminal Investigations and Analysis	2	0	0	2	
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds	17	5	3	25	
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters	28	4	7	39	
Counter-Terrorism & VERLT	70	24	9	103	
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors	25	12	1	38	
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime	32	3	7	42	
Cybercrime	19	19	5	43	
Border Security and Management / Customs	25	9	1	35	
Other	8	1	1	10	
	257	82	40	379	
Total	486	214	97	797	

2020 Police-Related Activities Matrix

Activity	OSCE SECRETARIAT & INSTITUTIONS								OSCE FIELD OPERATIONS													
	ODIHR	HCNM	RF-oM	SPMU	ATU	BSMU	CC	GENDER	OSR/CTHB	ALBANIA	ASHGABAT	NUR-SULTAN	B AND H	BISHKEK	DUSHANBE	KOSOVO	MONTENEGRO	SERBIA	SKOPJE	UKRAINE	UZBEKISTAN	
General Police Development and Reform																						
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building																						
Police Development and Reform																						
Strategic Planning, including Threat Assessments																						
Human Resources / Police Management																						
Human Rights and Police Accountability																						
Anti-Corruption																						
Gender Mainstreaming																						
Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention																						
Gender-based Violence																						
Hate Crime																						
Specialized Investigation Units / Forensics																						
Public Order and Crisis Management																						
Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation																						
Threats Posed by Criminal Activity																						
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 & VERLT																						
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors																						
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime																						
Cybercrime																						
Border Security and Management / Customs																						
Other																						

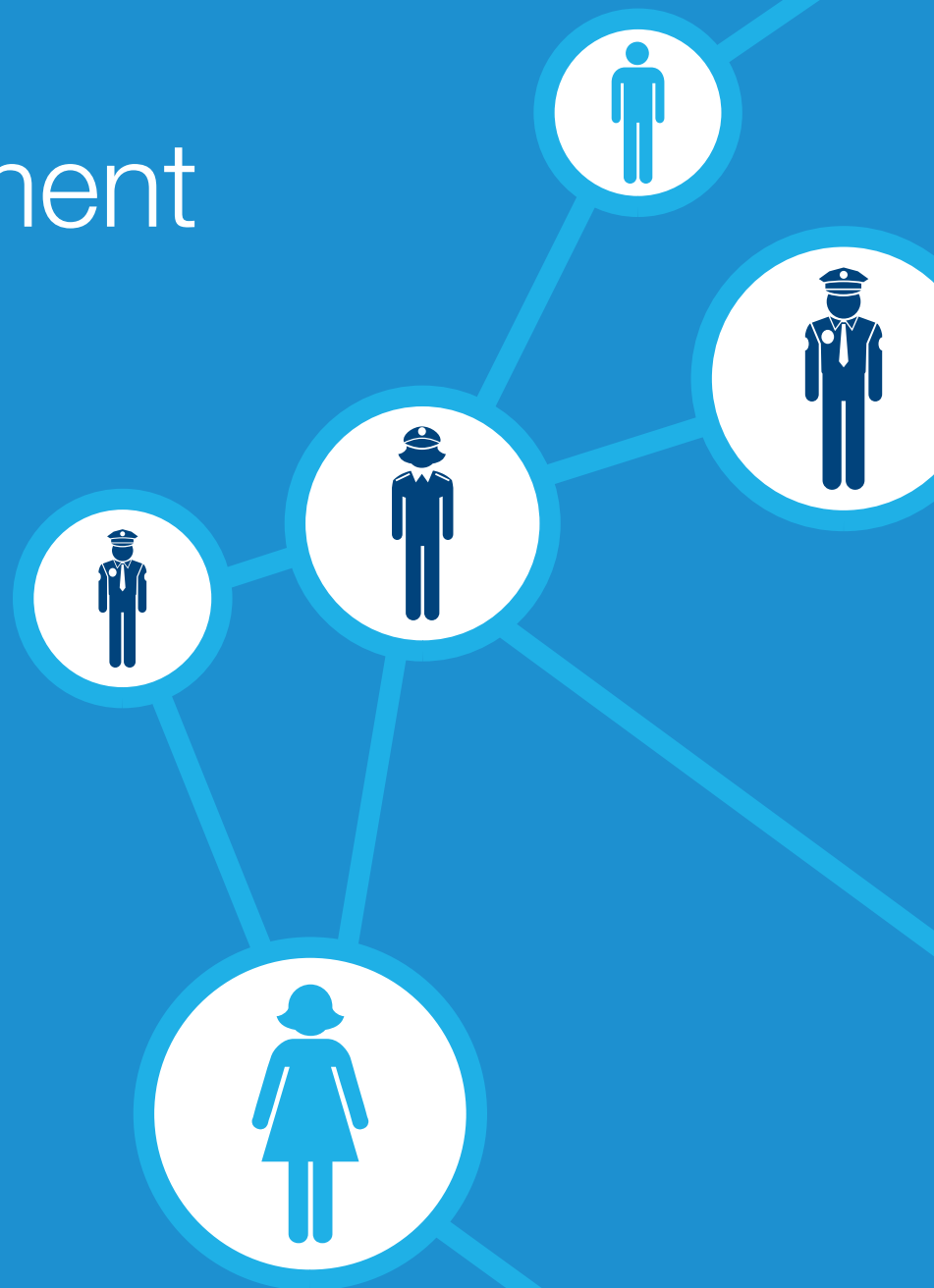
2020 Total Number of Police-Related Activities – all OSCE executive structures

Activity	Total Police-Related Activities					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Police Development and Reform						
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building	64	11	12	10	13	4
Police Development and Reform	154	150	89	81	99	82
Strategic Planning, including Threat Assessments	25	7	11	3	1	0
Human Resources / Police Management	0	7	3	11	43	19
Human Rights and Police Accountability	0	51	25	167	47	16
Anti-Corruption	32	20	34	65	29	24
Gender Mainstreaming	9	35	104	19	44	29
Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention	338	159	185	143	195	109
Gender-based Violence	69	59	109	122	130	86
Hate Crime	41	117	50	80	49	23
Specialized Investigation Units / Forensics	44	24	12	6	18	5
Public Order and Crisis Management	23	19	12	36	34	6
Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation	4	34	61	27	21	15
	803	693	707	770	723	418
Threats Posed by Criminal Activity						
Organized Crime	50	28	15	8	18	42
Criminal Investigations and Analysis	21	19	5	3	6	2
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds	17	28	22	39	40	25
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters	28	23	34	50	49	39
Counter-Terrorism & VERLT	55	54	92	130	142	103
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors	34	30	39	27	45	38
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime	66	89	145	109	132	42
Cybercrime	35	32	37	65	86	43
Border Security and Management / Customs	23	35	78	69	50	35
Other	21	14	22	16	6	10
	350	352	489	516	574	379
Total Activities	1153	1045	1196	1286	1297	797

2020 Gender Disaggregated Participant Data

Activity	Total	Women Participants	% Women Participants	Men Participants	% Men Participants
General Police Development and Reform					
Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building	89	55	62%	34	38%
Police Development and Reform	1389	496	36%	893	64%
Strategic Planning, including Threat Assessments	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Human Resources / Police Management	656	158	24%	498	76%
Human Rights and Police Accountability	583	251	43%	332	57%
Anti-Corruption	1162	360	31%	802	69%
Gender Mainstreaming	1106	756	68%	350	32%
Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention	1722	636	37%	1086	63%
Gender-based Violence	1165	586	50%	579	50%
Hate Crime	173	35	20%	138	80%
Specialized Investigation Units / Forensics	16	5	31%	11	69%
Public Order and Crisis Management	121	33	27%	88	73%
Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation	382	189	49%	193	51%
	8564	3560	42%	5004	58%
Threats Posed by Criminal Activity					
Organized Crime	1477	683	46%	794	54%
Criminal Investigations and Analysis	14	3	21%	11	79%
Financial Investigations, Anti-Money Laundering and Seizures of Criminal Proceeds	400	167	42%	233	58%
Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters	576	187	32%	389	68%
Counter-Terrorism & VERLT	2778	1076	39%	1702	61%
Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors	441	141	32%	300	68%
Trafficking in Human Beings & Migration-related Crime	379	207	55%	172	45%
Cybercrime	917	284	31%	633	69%
Border Security and Management / Customs	674	257	38%	417	62%
Other	210	79	38%	131	62%
	7866	3084	39%	4782	61%
Total	16430	6644	40%	9786	60%

Activities of the Transnational Threats Department



2.1 TNTD/Co-ordination Cell

In line 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 role is to optimize the support provided to the Secretary General, the OSCE Chairpersonship and the participating States on matters related to transnational threats. Led by the Co-ordinator of the OSCE Activities to Address Transnational Threats, the main role of TNTD is to act as a focal point for OSCE-wide programmatic activities that relate to countering transnational threats, whereby ensuring co-ordination and coherence of actions across all three OSCE dimensions and amongst all OSCE executive structures with respect to their mandates.

TNTD consists of a Co-ordination Cell (TNTD/CC), which covers cyber/information and communication technologies (ICTs) and security issues, and three thematic units: the Action against Terrorism Unit (TNTD/ATU), the Border Security and Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU) and the Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNTD/SPMU).

Cyber/ICT Security

Throughout 2020, TNTD supported participating States in the implementation of cyber/ICT security Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) for enhancing global cyber stability. It co-organized several working groups (WG) and other programmatic events promoting a cross-dimensional approach to cyber/ICT security.

In 2020, TNTD/CC facilitated the third Executive Course on the International Law of Cyber Operations, which took place online. The course welcomed 23 participants (7 women; 16 men) from 17 countries, including the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. The course was designed for policy advisors responsible for cyber/ICT security and legal experts dealing with cyber matters, to enable them to better navigate the complex legal issues involving cyberspace. In particular, the course examined key legal principles and regimes of international law that govern cyber operations conducted by, or directed against, States, as well as OSCE CBMs. In addition to policy advisors and legal experts, the course saw active participation of law enforcement representatives.

Policing Online Information System (POLIS)

In 2020, TNTD/CC continued to provide online and information system support to all OSCE executive structures by means of the OSCE's Policing Online Information System (POLIS), thereby assisting in the planning, co-ordination and implementation of TNTD activities. Following the transfer and organization-wide adoption of the POLIS e-learning and online community collaboration platforms, TNTD/CC supported the Department and Management and Finance during the transition period by facilitating the ongoing TNTD initiatives on both platforms. This major change prompted TNTD/CC to shift its emphasis towards optimization of TNT-related information flows within TNTD and amongst the field operations, reflecting the deliverables of programmatic activities in the POLIS Digital Library. TNTD/CC also continued to explore potential synergies between POLIS and the OSCE public website.

TNTD/CC – Police-Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

2.2 TNTD/Strategic Police Matters Unit

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

On 25 and 26 February, TNTD organized the training workshop Intelligence-Led Policing in Practice in Reykjavik, Iceland, for 38 senior law enforcement representatives (7 women; 31 men) from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, North Macedonia and Serbia. The event was opened by the Minister of Justice of Iceland, the Chief of Reykjavik Metropolitan Police and the Ambassador of Norway to Iceland. Its aim was to discuss the OSCE-recommended model of Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP), as well as practical examples of ILP implementation at the national and community levels, criminal intelligence databases and IT systems supporting ILP, as well as the use of ILP in tasking, co-ordination and decision-making processes. National experts from Estonia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Serbia and Sweden presented the ILP programmes and approaches in their countries. Following the workshop, the Icelandic Police decided to translate the *OSCE Guidebook on ILP* from English into Icelandic.

From April to August, TNTD/SPMU had the *OSCE Guidebook on ILP* translated into French and Spanish, and then printed and launched the two new versions. The Permanent Representation of Spain to the OSCE assisted in finalizing the Spanish version. The new versions are currently available in hard copy and electronic format on the OSCE website. Since the publication of the English version in June 2017, the *Guidebook* has been officially translated into ten languages and is used for training and educational purposes by various national law enforcement institutions and international organizations across the OSCE region and beyond.

On 23 June, TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, organized the online training workshop Introduction to Intelligence-Led Policing for 19 senior representatives (1 woman; 18 men) of the Turkmen law enforcement agencies, Prosecutor's Office and Supreme Court. The purpose of the event was to introduce ILP as a modern proactive model for contemporary policing and law enforcement management. Participants were familiarized with the key concepts and principles from the *OSCE Guidebook on ILP* and provided with two case

studies presenting experiences and lessons learned from ILP implementation at the national and community levels in Serbia and Sweden, respectively. They further discussed potential benefits and challenges of adopting such a policing model in Turkmenistan in the future. The event followed similar workshops that were organized by TNTD/SPMU in Central Asia in 2019, namely in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

On 24 July, TNTD/SPMU launched the extra-budgetary (ExB) project Advancing the Participation of Women at All Levels of Policing, with the first pilot activities taking place in Montenegro. The online event brought together members of the project's Steering Group, which was established to ensure local ownership and co-ordination of activities at the national level. The meeting was attended by 14 representatives (9 women; 5 men) from Montenegro's Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Interior, Police Directorate, civil society, as well as TNTD, the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, international partners from the Norway Center for Integrity in the Defence and the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF). Following this meeting, the first 2 sets of 15 interviews were conducted with senior and middle managers of the Montenegrin Police and the National Police Academy as part of a situational analysis and needs assessment that was conducted over the course of the following months. Based on the main findings of this analysis, a set of tailored, concrete recommendations will be proposed to Montenegro's national authorities.

In August through December, TNTD/SPMU finalized its desk research, developed methodology, conducted 23 interviews, including with 3 focus groups, and held 6 key meetings with representatives of Montenegro's Ministry of the Interior, Police Directorate, Police Academy, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Parliamentary Committee on Gender Equality, the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and civil society organizations, as well as the Norwegian Police Academy, Swedish Police and the OSCE Mission to Skopje. In total, 24 women and 23 men shared their opinions on the participation of women in the Montenegrin Police and on ways to strengthen this. These activities were a part of the situational analysis and needs assessment carried out within the framework of the project Advancing the Participation of Women at All Levels of Policing. They set the basis for a set of tailored, concrete recommendations on enhancing the participation of women in the Montenegrin Police, planned to be submitted to the Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate in February 2021.

From August to December, the Key Findings and Outcomes documents and the evaluation forms from the national and regional ILP workshops that took place during the last three years were analysed. Moreover, a needs assessment was conducted in the 28 countries that benefited from the project during the same period. The purpose was to identify interests and needs for possible future OSCE capacity-building and technical support activities on ILP. A total of 20 countries expressed their needs and interest in receiving ILP-related support. Based on the conclusions of the analysis and needs assessment, a new ILP capacity-building project was developed with a launching date of 1 January 2021.

On 8 September, TNTD/SPMU, in collaboration with the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), organized the online webinar Introduction to Intelligence-led Policing, where the OSCE ILP model was presented to the wider law enforcement community: law enforcement managers and governmental officials responsible for police strategies, law enforcement managers responsible for crime intelligence and analysis, and managers and instructors at law enforcement training academies/institutions. In total, 190 participants attended the webinar. Participants also had a chance to learn about the benefits of ILP, how ILP can complement traditional policing approaches, the relationship between ILP and proactive police work and key preconditions for ILP to fulfil its potential. The webinar was organized as the introductory part of the OSCE–CEPOL joint regional online training workshop (see below).

From 15 to 16 September, TNTD/SPMU, in collaboration with CEPOL, organized a regional online training workshop attended by senior and mid-level law enforcement professionals from Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland. The training workshop was also attended by a number of representatives from OSCE field operations and members of the OSCE Police Academies Network (PAN), with a total of 38 participants (9 women; 29 men). Law enforcement experts from Austria, Estonia, the United Kingdom, Israel and Sweden, as well as from the OSCE, presented and participated in group discussions. The areas covered during the training workshop included: ILP and community policing; ILP and law enforcement planning and prioritization; ILP and law enforcement decision-making; criminal intelligence analysis; and criminal intelligence databases.

On 8 October, TNTD/SPMU organized an online meeting for the PAN Focal Points, which was attended by some 40 participants (10 women; 30 men). The meeting participants discussed ways to revitalize and activate the network and exchanged ideas for discussions during the PAN Annual Meeting in late November.

From 15 to 16 October, TNTD/SPMU, in close co-operation with the OSCE Programme Office in Nur-Sultan, the OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, organized the regional online training workshop Intelligence-led Policing: A Modern Approach to Police Management for senior representatives of Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen and Uzbek law enforcement agencies. The workshop hosted 30 participants (8 women; 22 men), who were familiarized with the *OSCE Guidebook on ILP* and shared experiences, good practices and lessons learned from the implementation of ILP at the national level in Serbia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as at the regional and global levels from the perspective of INTERPOL. Participants also discussed potential benefits and challenges of introducing ILP in their own countries.

On 26 November, TNTD/SPMU organized an online conference entitled OSCE Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) Project: Achievements, Lessons Learned and Future Plans, which concluded the four-year ExB project on ILP. Over the past four years, the *OSCE Guidebook on ILP* has been translated into 10 languages, 19 national and regional events were conducted on the topic, and some 550 law enforcement officers and governmental officials of 35 OSCE participating States and eight Partners for Co-operation took part in training on ILP. Over 130 participants (30 women; 100 men) from beneficiary countries as well as partner international organizations such as INTERPOL, Europol, CEPOL and the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine attended the online conference. During the conference, representatives of beneficiary countries presented evaluations of their national ILP programmes and elaborated on concrete future ILP needs and requirements. TNTD/SPMU representatives presented the results of the ILP needs assessment and the new ExB project on ILP for 2021–2023.

On 27 November, TNTD/SPMU organized the 2020 Annual Meeting of the Police Academies Network, dedicated to the topic of the excessive use of force and the role of police academies in preventing such incidents and in promoting the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens. The online meeting was attended by 50 participants (18 women; 32 men), including a number of subject-matter experts representing academia and research institutions, police academies and human rights organizations. The discussions focused specifically on the potential long-term consequences of the use of excessive force, and possible ways for police training institutions to instil and strengthen democratic and value-based policing, as well as build desired attitudes among officers.

During the reporting period, TNTD developed the new project Strengthening Democratic Policing principles in Armenia through enhanced police–public partnership, which builds on the multi-year work of the TNTD to support police reform in Armenia. This two-year project is being funded in part by the EU. The objective of the project is to support implementation of police reform in Armenia, with special emphasis on community policing and the educational system. This project is linked to the joint UNDP–OSCE project Accountable institutions and human rights protection in Armenia. The two projects will be launched at the beginning of 2021.

Gender Mainstreaming

In June, TNTD/SPMU started designing informal online spaces for networking and furthering discussion on the needs and solutions to advance gender equality in the OSCE politico-military dimension. Within these informal networks, women can discuss their problems with women who are known as gender advocates, understand the challenges and have found ways to overcome similar obstacles. TNTD/SPMU is also working on expanding the scale of the mentoring programme for women in the first dimension in order to offer coaching and support to more women at the OSCE. These programmes have been designed based on the recommendations highlighted in the report *Prove yourself! Women's Experiences inside the OSCE First Dimension*, which was commissioned in 2019 with the objective to gain an improved understanding of existing obstacles and their impact on the recruitment, retention and advancement of women working in the area of the OSCE's politico-military dimension.

On 23 September, TNTD/SPMU supported the launch of a mentoring programme for women who are members of OSCE delegations and who work in the OSCE politico-military dimension. A recent TNTD survey registered the demand for, and the added value of, a targeted mentoring programme in the politico-military dimension. The aim is to promote the professional development and advancement of women working in the first dimension, in which they are historically underrepresented and face specific challenges, with a view toward achieving greater gender balance in the security policy dimension.

On 25 September, TNTD/SPMU organized a webinar designed for women of all grades and levels who work in the OSCE's politico-military dimension at the Secretariat. The webinar was an opportunity to meet with peers in an informal setting to share experiences and discuss ways to address everyday work situations where gender bias is involved — from oblivious behaviour to open discrimination, overt sexism and the more insidious patronizing attitudes

that characterize benevolent sexism. The webinar created a supportive network that can help the participants build their own microclimate for success. Attended by 33 participants, the webinar was a follow-up to the 2019 study *Prove Yourself! Women's Experiences Inside the OSCE's First Dimension*, commissioned by the TNTD.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

From 27 to 31 January, TNTD/SPMU contributed to the UN's community-oriented policing curriculum development by participating in a workshop of the UN Curriculum Development Group. This initiative, which is part of the UN Police Training Architecture Programme, was initiated to improve current police training materials and develop new ones in accordance with the UN's Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing (SGF). The SGF and the curriculum intend to benefit not only the UN, but any organization or State, including the OSCE, that deploys police and law enforcement personnel to international, multi-dimensional operations.

From 9 to 13 March, TNTD/SPMU conducted a study visit and monitored the implementation of the Swedish project PAR (Police, Ambulance, Rescue Service) in a suburb of the city of Stockholm. The aim of the project is to establish better relationships between the emergency services, create an understanding of what the emergency services actually do and who they are, decrease the risk of conflict and misunderstanding, and reduce crimes committed by youth in the area. The target group for PAR are eighth graders (14 to 15 years old — with equally balanced participation of boys and girls) in elementary schools. TNTD/SPMU will use the findings of this study visit to develop a pilot ExB project aimed at introducing this concept to another area in an OSCE participating State.

On 28 October, TNTD/SPMU, jointly with the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODHIR) and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, delivered the online training course Law Enforcement Agencies in response to COVID-19 and International Best Practices. The target group for this training course were law enforcement officials. The main topics of the course were regulations and recommendations in relation to COVID-19, how the police can practically encourage/enforce compliance with COVID-19 regulations and recommendations, and an introduction to community policing and fundamental human rights and law enforcement in times of a pandemic. The training course was uploaded on the POLIS platform to make it available to other field operations as well.

From 12 to 13 November, TNTD/SPMU participated in the final conference organized within the framework of the EU-funded project Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform, hosted by Sweden. The project consisted of research and studies on the implementation of community policing activities worldwide and in different environments, analysing their outcomes and presenting recommendations. TNTD/SPMU took part in the discussion panels and delivered concluding remarks at the final conference, which was attended by some 200 participants.

During the reporting period, TNTD (SPMU and ATU), jointly with ODIHR, finalized the training manual *P/C VERLT: A Community Policing Approach*. Due to the COVID-19 situation, a planned pilot training course on the subject was postponed until further notice.

Gender-based Violence

From 5 to 6 March, TNTD organized the closing conference of its project Effective Criminal Justice Strategies and Practices to Combat Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe. The event brought together key project stakeholders from the three beneficiary countries (Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania), including representatives from law enforcement and judicial agencies, victim support services, civil society and academia (48 women; 43 men). During three thematic sessions led by high-level representatives of the three countries, participants took stock of progress made and of achievements, and also exchanged good practices and lessons learned in the areas of preventing and combating gender-based violence. They also highlighted remaining gaps where further efforts are required.

Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation

From 4 to 5 February, on the invitation of the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Interior, TNTD/SPMU participated in the UAE's annual international summit, which gathered around 350 participants from countries world-wide as well as from international organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), INTERPOL and the EU. TNTD/SPMU delivered a presentation on the latest developments in modern policing and the principles and values that the OSCE is promoting in this domain, after which it took part in debates in which OSCE concepts on law enforcement were presented.

On 28 April and 18 June, TNTD/SPMU organized online meetings with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and its Center for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics to discuss the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in law enforcement activities, current practices, the need to ensure the responsible application of

AI, and to identify possible areas for co-operation and future endeavours. Following these discussions, TNTD/SPMU and UNICRI agreed to develop a joint pilot initiative aimed at assessing needs and the possible use of AI applications in law enforcement.

On 13 May, TNTD/SPMU attended the virtual discussion COVID-19: How can AI support Law Enforcement organized by INTERPOL and UNICRI. Forty-six participants from law enforcement, the private sector, UN agencies and other international organizations exchanged information on ongoing activities and views on the possible application of AI to support the work of police in times of crisis, not only in the current one being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, but also in future responses to new global threats.

On 22 July, TNTD/SPMU took part in the 3rd regional roadmap meeting on small arms and light weapons (SALW) in South-Eastern Europe, an online event organized by the OSCE's Conflict Prevention Centre/Forum for Security Co-operation (CPC/FSC) Support Section. The meeting gathered colleagues from all OSCE field operations involved in OSCE projects dedicated to fighting trafficking in SALW in South-Eastern Europe. TNTD/SPMU provided a contribution highlighting its involvement in the implementation of various projects, while underlining the crucial and needed co-operation and complementarity between CPC and TNTD on these activities.

From 25 to 27 August, TNTD/SPMU took part in the Annual Meeting of UNODC Law Enforcement Advisors, an online event organized by UNODC. TNTD/SPMU shared information about activities of common interest and moderated a session dedicated to international co-operation. The session involved INTERPOL, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Customs Organization (WCO), Europol and Frontex. Around 150 participants attended the event.

On 28 September, TNTD/SPMU, in co-ordination with the Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, supported the Albanian Chairpersonship in organizing the Annual Police Experts Meeting (APEM). The debate and exchanges focused on the relationship between the police and the media. The event, organized in a blended format, gathered 192 experts (84 women; 108 men), including law enforcement and government officials, representatives of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, international and regional organizations, researchers and journalists. The participants acknowledged that direct communication with citizens via diverse media platforms has become an integral part of modern policing.

They discussed good practices and lessons learned about police presence on social media. The meeting emphasized the relationship and communication between police and the media in crises and during high-risk events. Freedom of the media, journalists' access to information and the safety of journalists were also covered.

On 6 October, TNTD/SPMU participated in the online event Policing in Diverse Societies: Principles and Good Practices organized by the Office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM). TNTD/SPMU moderated the panel Good Practices of Policing in Diverse Societies, which included experts from the Legislative Committee of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), the Open Society Foundations and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Organized Crime

From 30 to 31 January, TNTD/SPMU participated in the Counter Criminality Awards Conference in the framework of the IPA/2017 Countering serious crime in the Western Balkans project. On the margins of the conference, chiefs of police from South-Eastern Europe, vice-ministers of interior, high-level representatives of international organizations such as UNODC, INTERPOL, Europol, Frontex, the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe and the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) discussed the status of international police co-operation and explored possible synergies to enable more streamlined co-ordination of efforts. TNTD/SPMU met with representatives from law enforcement and international organizations to discuss possible future collaborations and activities in the framework of the OSCE cross-dimensional asset seizure and confiscation project on organized crime.

From 12 to 13 February, TNTD/SPMU participated in the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) Environmental Crime Kick-off Meeting in The Hague, the Netherlands, organized by France. The meeting, which took place at the Europol headquarters in The Hague, brought together all EMPACT Environmental Crime member States, several international organizations involved in the fight against environmental crime, including UNODC, INTERPOL, the World Wildlife Fund, as well as the European Commission and relevant EU agencies. The main goal of this event was to present and discuss all operational actions

planned for 2020. TNTD/SPMU introduced its current and upcoming activities related to hazardous waste trafficking in South-Eastern Europe and presented recommendations and challenges identified during the preparatory meeting that was jointly convened by TNTD/SPMU and the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) in December 2019 in Tirana, Intelligence Picture of Hazardous Waste Management and Trafficking in South-Eastern Europe.

From 12 to 13 February, TNTD/SPMU supported a Steering Group meeting of the Balkan Asset Management Interagency Network (BAMIN), hosted by the Agency for Seized and Confiscated Assets of Albania's Ministry of Finance. Participants discussed ways to achieve full operationalization and sustainable management of BAMIN, including by involving new members or observers in the period 2020–2022. The meeting was followed up by an international training session for BAMIN members in November and mentoring on individual asset management cases in December 2020, as part of the OSCE project on fighting organized crime through asset seizure and confiscation.

In April, TNTD/SPMU and OCEEA initiated a comprehensive analysis of judicial and prosecutorial acts on the application of asset seizure in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The analysis aims at assessing whether asset seizure and confiscation are systematically reported, identifying shortcomings and proposing possible solutions for a wider and more effective use of these measures. This activity will allow a better understanding of how to effectively use this tool within the judiciary, as well as between the judiciary and law enforcement, by highlighting the main obstacles and offering a clear synopsis of various national legislative provisions and their application.

In June, TNTD/SPMU and OCEEA, in close co-ordination with the OSCE Mission to Serbia, designed a special training and mentoring programme to prepare relevant stakeholders from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia to obtain international certifications as anti-money laundering and fraud examiners. This initiative will provide and/or increase the number of experts in each country with similar, globally recognized knowledge and skills, thus contributing to improve regional and international co-operation on transnational organized crime. The training will be offered to 20 officials from these 5 beneficiary participating States.

On 3 June, TNTD/SPMU and OCEEA supported the organization of an online meeting of the BAMIN Steering Group that was aimed at improving criminal asset seizure,

recovery and social re-use in South-Eastern Europe. The meeting gathered 14 participants (6 women; 8 men). The Steering Group took key decisions on BAMIN's priorities, including the BAMIN Annual Meeting set to be held in autumn 2020, the Network's expansion, and ways in which the Network can adapt and maintain full operationalization under the new circumstances posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 4 June, TNTD/SPMU and OCEEA, together with the BAMIN Secretariat, organized a workshop on managing cryptoassets. Attended by BAMIN members and observers, as well as other interested participating States (Armenia, Georgia, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands), the meeting gathered 28 participants (10 women; 18 men) and offered insight into cryptoassets and their management through operational case studies. The workshop will help beneficiary participating States in harmonizing the management of cryptoassets across BAMIN jurisdictions and beyond.

On 8 July, TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Serbia, organized the high-level webinar Exploitation of the COVID-19 Pandemic by Organized Crime Groups. During the webinar, chief prosecutors on organized crime from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, North Macedonia and Serbia discussed new criminal trends and corrupt practices being generated by the pandemic, as well as future developments in the fight against organized and economic crime. The event was also an opportunity for further co-ordination of the work of the Permanent Conference of Organized Crime Prosecutors (PCOCP), a network supported by the OSCE of 14 organized crime prosecution offices from the OSCE region and the EU. The webinar was attended by 55 participants (23 women; 32 men) and organized within the framework of the TNTD/SPMU and OCEEA joint ExB project Strengthening the fight against transnational crime in South-Eastern Europe through improved regional co-operation in asset seizure, confiscation, management and re-use.

In August and September, TNTD/SPMU carried out national analytical reviews of judicial cases related to asset seizure and confiscation to identify shortcomings in the interpretation and application of relevant legislation in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. Based on these analyses, TNTD/SPMU will be designing training courses for judges and prosecutors that will address the identified gaps and propose possible solutions. TNTD/SPMU will also consolidate the national analyses into a comprehensive report to have an overview of the practices in the region and promote best practices with the aim of ensuring successful asset seizure, especially in the initial phases of investigations. All of these activities are being

carried out within the framework of the mentioned TNTD–OCEEA joint ExB project on fighting organized crime in South-Eastern Europe.

On 2 and 9 September, TNTD/SPMU organized the first sessions of an online preparatory training course for criminal justice professionals from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Montenegro. The aim of the course, which will be followed by a mentoring programme, is to prepare the participants for professional certification from the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners and the Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists, as well as to offer them in-depth expertise in anti-money laundering and fraud examination. The programme will enhance the capacities of the 16 candidates (5 women; 11 men) to carry out complex investigations in the fight against organized crime and corruption. The courses are being designed and delivered within the framework of the above-mentioned TNTD–OCEEA joint ExB project on fighting organized crime in South-Eastern Europe.

On 19 October, TNTD/SPMU contributed to the fifth session of the Regional Academy on the United Nations (RAUN) entitled Partnership for Countering Organized Crime by giving a presentation on asset seizure and confiscation.

On 19 November, TNTD/SPMU participated in an online meeting co-organized by the French Embassy in Austria and the Environmental Crime Service of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior. The meeting gathered 31 participants (13 women; 18 men) from the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) member states that are involved in the fight against environmental crime, namely: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania and Serbia, as well as from several international organizations: INTERPOL, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UNODC and Europol. The purpose of the event was to strengthen and harmonize the co-ordination of activities related to hazardous waste trafficking and management in the EU and South-Eastern Europe among all EU Member States and international organizations at both operational and strategic levels.

From 6 to 16 October, TNTD/SPMU supported BAMIN in organizing online workshops on the management of movable assets seized from criminals, with a particular focus on confiscated vehicles. Members of the judiciary and law enforcement from 14 full jurisdictions of BAMIN as well as participants from Georgia, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands participated in the workshops (in total 49 participants: 20 women; 29 men). The workshops highlighted legal limitations in certain jurisdictions that impede Asset

Management Offices (AMOs) to perform their tasks properly and efficiently, showed the importance of involving AMOs from the start, during the pre-seizure phase, and discussed the long-term management of assets and their eventual sale. The initiative was organized within the framework of the TNTD–OCEEA joint ExB project Strengthening the fight against transnational crime in South-Eastern Europe through improved regional co-operation in asset seizure, confiscation, management and re-use.

On 12 November, TNTD/SPMU attended the fifth meeting of the Executive Board of the Permanent Conference of Organized Crime Prosecutors (PCOCP). The online meeting was organized with the support of the OSCE Mission to Serbia. Attended by representatives from 13 prosecution offices of EU Member States and South-Eastern Europe countries, the meeting focused on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the work of prosecutors' offices and discussed a way forward in achieving the network's priorities, one of which being the use of financial investigations as a tool to fight organized crime.

On 26 November, TNTD/SPMU facilitated the annual general meeting of BAMIN, bringing representatives of national asset management and asset recovery offices of 16 jurisdictions together with officials from the BAMIN Secretariat and the OSCE. Joined by 44 people (24 women; 20 men), the meeting covered legal and structural changes to asset management systems, and also presented success stories. The exchanges at the meeting contributed to trust building among the members and fostered further co-operation, while also attracting new members to the Network.

In November and December, TNTD/SPMU organized four online national workshops on social re-use of confiscated criminal assets for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Serbia. The workshop series aimed at advocating and promoting the social re-use of confiscated assets, raising awareness, and increasing public engagement in the prevention of and fight against organized crime and corruption. TNTD/SPMU targeted all stakeholders affiliated with the asset recovery cycle. In total, 96 participants (47 women; 49 men) from relevant national government agencies participated in the workshop. The participants were introduced to their respective national legal frameworks on asset management, shown the importance and opportunities of social re-use, and provided practical examples of such cases in Europe and the region. The participants, together with OSCE asset recovery advisers, explored ways forward for improved asset recovery in local and regional contexts.

On 11 December, TNTD/SPMU, jointly with the CPC/FSC Support Section, the French Proof House and the French security institute Preventrisk, organized an online presentation of the French National Proof House in Saint-Etienne to the benefit of commissions of participating States in South-Eastern Europe dealing with small arms and light weapons (SALW). The meeting gathered 37 participants (11 women; 26 men) representing the SALW National Commissions of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, the OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe, the French Delegation to the OSCE, the OSCE Secretariat and UNDP/SEESAC. Directors of the French Proof House and the Preventrisk institute presented technical aspects of SALW deactivation.

From 15 to 16 December, TNTD/SPMU, jointly with OCEEA and UNODC, organized a regional online workshop for South-Eastern Europe on organized crime, management, and social re-use of assets confiscated from organized criminal groups. The participants, 185 in total (95 women; 90 men), included representatives from civil society organizations as well as members of academia and youth organizations from the region. The workshop aimed at enhancing the understanding of organized crime, its links to corruption, and the role of the participants in the fight against it, particularly in connection with the confiscation and social re-use of assets. The workshop sparked lively discussions and exchange of ideas among the experts and participants, resulting in positive feedback from the attendees of the event. This workshop was an essential and a concrete example of OSCE–UNODC co-operation in one of the areas stipulated in their Joint Action Plan.

On 17 December, TNTD/SPMU supported the BAMIN Steering Group Meeting attended by representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, the BAMIN Secretariat, TNTD and OCEEA. In addition to recapping the challenges during 2020 and the measures taken by BAMIN to tackle them, the Steering Group discussed the 2021 Presidency and the priorities for the upcoming Presidency, including future memberships in the Network.

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 5 to 6 February, TNTD/SPMU contributed to the preparation meeting of the Council of Europe Pompidou Group (CoE PG; the CoE's drug policy co-operation platform), and also discussed the participation of the Group experts in OSCE TNT-related events. The event, organized by the CoE, brought together experts from pertinent member countries and observers from international and regional organizations (INTERPOL, World Customs Organization, and Maritime Analysis and Operational Centre – Narcotics). The participants discussed the outcomes of the 2019 Annual

Meetings on precursor networks and drug-related crimes and set up plans for 2020. TNTD reported on its planned thematic events for 2020, including the OSCE-wide anti-drug conference and the Annual Police Experts Meeting.

From 17 to 21 February, TNTD, in co-operation with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and the Nizhniy Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia, organized a five-day training course in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on combating the spread of new psychoactive substances (NPS) being facilitated by the Darknet and cryptocurrencies. More than 20 representatives (3 women; 18 men) from law enforcement agencies in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan acquired techniques for identifying websites with malicious content, and gained an understanding of anonymity, encryption and the functioning of the Darknet. The participants also enhanced their knowledge about the role of cryptocurrencies in drug-related and other crimes facilitated by the Darknet.

On 20 February, upon invitation of the Italian Ministry of Interior, TNTD/SPMU participated in the conference Antidrug policies: prevention of and fight against the drug phenomenon and international routes. Cooperation strategies in combating drug trafficking under the slogan “No Drug – No Problem”. The event gathered about two hundred participants from around the world, including from international organizations such as UNODC, INTERPOL, CARICC and European agencies. TNTD/SPMU delivered a presentation on how the OSCE contributes to the international endeavour and on OSCE policy regarding the world drug problem.

On 22 July, TNTD/SPMU attended the 10th Meeting of the Working Group on Controlled Deliveries, organized by the CoE PG via video-conference. The working group members tested the website on controlled deliveries that has been created by CoE PG, discussed updates and determined further steps in the development and promotion of the website. TNTD/SPMU proposed circulating examples of good practices regarding the website that could be of help to convince OSCE participating States and CoE Member States to use this CoE PG tool.

On 8 September, TNTD/SPMU attended the 35th Annual Meeting of the Co-operation Group of Drug Control Services at European Airports, an online event organized by the CoE PG. The participants discussed measures to reduce trafficking in drugs by sharing information on improving control, risk management, profiling, detection and investigative techniques. TNTD/SPMU contributed to the discussion

on how to increase knowledge on drug trafficking-related issues by raising awareness, exchanging information, sharing best practices and networking, including through the OSCE dialogue platform.

On 9 September, TNTD/SPMU attended via video-conference the 4th Annual Meeting of the expert working group on general aviation, organized by the CoE PG. The experts addressed threats to general aviation posed by illegal trafficking in goods, including narcotic drugs, and reviewed preventive actions against the abuse of general aviation traffic through improved control, risk management profiling, detection and investigation

On 6 October, TNTD/SPMU supported the Albanian Chairpersonship in organizing the OSCE-wide Conference on Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors: “Strengthening Effective Prevention of Drug Use among Youth through Community Policing”, in a blended format. The conference, organized in co-operation with UNODC, gathered nearly 200 experts (83 women; 116 men) from national anti-drug agencies, representatives of international, regional and civil society organizations, and the private sector from OSCE participating States and OSCE Partners for Co-operation. Participants exchanged best practices and lessons learned on effective drug prevention measures targeted at youth. They emphasized the role of community policing and closer partnerships between public authorities and youth as effective tools for creating a drug-free environment at the community level.

On 15 December, TNTD/SPMU attended the UNODC Paris Pact Expert Working Group (EWG) online meeting entitled Investing in Families for Effective Drug Prevention and Treatment. Participants agreed to facilitate sharing experiences, training and other materials, as well as the UNODC/WHO Standards on Drug Use Prevention and Treatment, especially the interventions focusing on parenting/family skills, particularly in the period of (and after) the COVID-19 challenges. The EWG called for streamlining the multi-agency collaboration to further promote such efforts and integrate these services into primary health care packages, as well as into mother and childcare programmes. During the exchange of views, TNTD/SPMU highlighted the results of the 2020 OSCE-wide anti-drug conference focusing on prevention of drug abuse among youth.

On 16 December, TNTD/SPMU participated in the 7th annual meeting of the expert group on drugs, which was held online and organized by CoE PG. Participants reviewed emerging trends in Darknet marketplaces and collective responses. They discussed e-commerce misuse, search engines, social media and postal supply chains in facilitating

drug-related crimes. TNTD contributed to the discussion on the role of regional organizations and law enforcement co-operation in tackling online drug trade.

On 17 December, TNTD attended (online) the 13th annual meeting of the international network on the control of precursors' diversion, organized by CoE PG. The participating experts addressed new trends and modi operandi of the illicit trade in precursors. They called on enhancing national and regional drug precursor legislations and strengthening international and regional co-operation mechanisms focused on countering trafficking in precursors.

Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants

On 12 February, TNTD/SPMU hosted a side event titled *Joining Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and Terrorism on the margins of the Joint Regional High-level Conference on challenges related to foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)*. Its main objective was to present and discuss operational and strategic responses to combat trafficking in human beings and terrorism crimes in line with recommendations provided by the international community. The OSCE Secretary General and speakers from UNODC, INTERPOL and the EU Trust Fund gave presentations at the event, which was attended by some 100 representatives from OSCE participating States, civil society organizations and academia.

From 3 to 6 March, under its ExB project *Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants Training in Ukraine*, TNTD/SPMU met with beneficiaries and stakeholders in Kyiv to follow up on previous monitoring visits made in January and February 2020. TNTD/SPMU discussed the future activities of the project with the beneficiaries, such as bilateral study visits to Italy and Turkey, and the development of new training modules, including a training-of-trainers component. A new ExB project, which is in development and meant to start in 2021 as a continuation of the present one, was also discussed.

On 21 July, TNTD/SPMU organized the online side event *Towards Resilient and Cohesive Societies: Community Policing to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in the context of the OSCE Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference*. The discussion revolved around how to leverage the potential of community policing towards improving the prosecution track records of human trafficking cases by decreasing the rate of impunity cases. The side event gathered more than one hundred participants.

Cybercrime

On 5 and 6 February, TNTD/SPMU facilitated a study visit of Azerbaijani officials to Dublin to learn about co-operation between public and private sectors in fighting cybercrime. The officials (2 women; 5 men) visited the Irish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ireland's police force An Garda Síochána, the regional headquarters of Microsoft, eBay, PayPal and Google, as well as University College Dublin. During the study visit, the private sector representatives shared best practices on how to improve co-operation and exchange of information. Following up on this activity, TNTD is currently discussing a new capacity-building initiative on cybercrime with Azerbaijan.

In June, TNTD/SPMU requested the University of Oxford to provide an analysis on the extent serious organized crime groups are engaging in cybercrime, as well as on the types of cybercrime they are mainly involved in (both cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled crime). The Oxford expert delivered a presentation at the 2020 Albanian Chairpersonship's conference on *Addressing Organized Crime through Strategic Partnerships*.

In June, TNTD/SPMU, upon request of the Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, provided technical assistance in relation to the establishment of a national cybercrime unit. Specifically, TNTD/SPMU offered an analysis of the requirements and possible steps to undertake when setting up an operational unit within the framework of the national police to better respond to cybercrime. This activity is part of TNTD's broader strategy to build capacities and close the gap of law enforcement to counter cybercrime across the OSCE region.

On 18 September, TNTD/SPMU, jointly with representatives from the Armenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Investigative Committee, the Ministry of Hi-Tech Industry and the Armenian Police, kicked off the first of a series of official meetings to develop a capacity-building initiative aimed at boosting the capacities of all relevant institutions to combat cybercrime. This initiative is being conducted in close co-ordination with the Council of Europe. Five representatives of Armenian institutions (1 woman; four men) and five representatives from the OSCE Secretariat (TNTD, CPC/Policy Support and CPC/Programming and Evaluation Support Unit — all women) attended the first meeting.

On 1 October, TNTD/SPMU kicked off the ExB project *Capacity-Building on Combating Cybercrime in Central Asia*, funded by the United States of America, with the aim to start implementing the planned activities in 2021. The objective of this project is to build up the training capacities of the five OSCE participating States in Central Asia to sustainably educate and train their police officers

and prosecutors in combating cybercrime. During the period November–December, TNTD/SPMU continued a needs assessment in close co-operation with the OSCE field operations in Central Asia and the respective participating States and Permanent Missions in Vienna as part of the project’s preparatory phase. TNTD/SPMU has also co-ordinated with ODIHR and CPC regarding the upcoming project activities and established partnerships with relevant national authorities of the beneficiary countries, as well as the law enforcement training institutions that are under their authority.

In November and December, TNTD/SPMU, with support from the European Cybercrime Training and Education Group (ECTEG), initiated a project to convert a two-week-long in-class training course for new digital forensics investigators into an e-learning format, with the aim of making it available for delivery to broader audiences in OSCE participating States. The resulting course material is being developed using pioneering online teaching methodologies. The format will be available for delivery in the second quarter of 2021.

On 4, 11 and 17 December, TNTD/SPMU resumed a series of meetings of the group working on developing a proposal for a project entitled Capacity-Building on Combating Cybercrime in Armenia. These meetings included all relevant stakeholders from the Armenia Security Council Office, Investigative Committee, Prosecutor General’s Office, the

Police, Ministry of Hi-Tech Industry, Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, as well as relevant OSCE departments. The meetings were attended by 25 participants (15 women; 10 men). The purpose of the meetings was to ensure that the needs of the relevant stakeholders are heard and discussed, with the aim of determining a set of targeted activities to address them.

In November, TNTD/SPMU facilitated a review and conversion of the in-class ECTEG training course on Python programming for police investigators into an e-learning format and started delivery of the material to 10 investigators and trainers (1 woman; 9 men) of the Special Cybercrime Unit of the Central Criminal Police Department and the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. The course will continue and conclude in February 2021. The resulting e-learning course material will be made available to all ECTEG member organizations.

In October, TNTD/SPMU, jointly with EMPACT, began the implementation of an ECTEG project to develop a new advanced training course for specialized police investigators dealing with crimes facilitated by use of the Darknet. TNTD/SPMU held a number of working meetings of the development team comprised of police officers from several participating States. This initiative aims to deliver training course material that is expected to be piloted by the Council of Europe, CEPOL and the OSCE by the end of 2021.

TNTD/SPMU – Police-Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 37%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 63%

2.3 TNTD/Action against Terrorism Unit

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Counter-Terrorism and VERLT

On 16 January, TNTD/ATU participated in the EU Working Party on Terrorism – International Aspects (COTER), at the invitation of Croatia in its capacity of Presidency of the Council of the European Union. In particular, TNTD/ATU presented specific counter-terrorism policy issues by illustrating planned project work and OSCE-related events for 2020. Among these, capacity-building on preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (P/C VERLT), rehabilitation and issues related to re-integration, challenges related to FTFs and accompanying family members, and planned initiatives concerning gender mainstreaming within law enforcement agencies were illustrated.

On 28 January, on the invitation of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (UNCTC), TNTD/ATU participated in the open meeting on Countering terrorist narratives and preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, which was held at the UN headquarters in New York. The event gathered 250 representatives from UN Member States, international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, the private sector, academic institutions and think tanks. TNTD/ATU briefed on OSCE activities in countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes by reporting on a series of related tabletop exercises organized in Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe.

On 11 and 12 February, over 400 participants (150 women; 255 men) from more than 70 countries participated in a two-day regional conference on challenges posed by FTFs. The event was jointly organized by TNTD/ATU, the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), and Switzerland, in co-operation with the Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship. Panel discussions addressed key challenges, including: (i) responses to incitement, recruitment for and facilitation of FTF activities; (ii) preventing FTF travel; (iii) gathering and sharing of evidence; (iv) prosecution of FTFs; and (v) repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration. In addition, seven side events were convened by individual participating States, OSCE Executive Structures and UN entities. The conference was part of a series of regional events held in preparation of the Second UN High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies.

On 17 February, TNTD/ATU together with the League of Arab States (LAS) held a one-day event to launch the Arabic version of the OSCE guidebook *Understanding the Role of Gender in P/C VERLT – Good Practices for Law Enforcement*. Forty participants (23 women; 17 men) from LAS countries, including OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, as well as UN agencies, international NGOs, local NGOs and the media attended. In addition to the Arabic version, the guidebook is also available online in English, Russian, Albanian and Bosnian.

On 25 February, TNTD/ATU, along with the OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe and the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia, organized a four-day training course on disrupting the financing of terrorist networks. Seventeen Tajik experts and practitioners (1 woman; 16 men) from the General Prosecutor's Office, the Financial Monitoring Department of the National Bank, the Ministry of the Interior, and the State Committee for National Security attended the seminar.

On 26 and 27 February, TNTD/ATU supported the facilitation of and actively contributed to the Practitioners' and Curriculum Development Workshop on Rule of Law-Based Multi-Actor Intervention Programmes for Preventing Violent Extremism, hosted by the Danish Centre for the Prevention of Extremism and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ). The event was an outgrowth of the guidebook published by TNTD, *Understanding Referral Mechanisms in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization That Lead to Terrorism: Guidebook for South-Eastern Europe*.

On 18 March, TNTD/ATU issued the outcome document of the OSCE-wide Expert Seminar on Promoting Resilience of 'Soft' Targets against Terrorist Attacks through Public-Private Partnerships, held on 16 and 17 December 2019 in Vienna, Austria. The seminar served as a platform for experts to share experiences, *inter alia*, on the establishment of public-private partnerships, involving local actors and the private sector, as well as on building public awareness and promoting community engagement.

On 21 April, TNTD/ATU, together with UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch, the EU and INTERPOL, organized an online workshop on the handling of electronic evidence. The event gathered over 65 experts (22 women; 43 men) from law enforcement/criminal justice academies of 13 countries and several international organizations to develop a new training-of-trainers (ToT) course for relevant

law enforcement and judicial training institutions. The related training module will be based on the *Practical Guide for Requesting Electronic Evidence Across Borders*, which was produced by UNODC together with other partners and translated into Russian by the OSCE.

On 25 May, TNTD launched an e-learning course on preventing and countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes, designed for policymakers, law enforcement and governmental officials involved in security issues, as well as academics and practitioners from the non-state sector. The e-learning course is available in English and Russian, and divided into two modules. Module One provides examples of how violent extremists and terrorists abuse the internet. Module Two looks at how to effectively respond to these challenges in a human rights-compliant manner, drawing for example on the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum's (GCTF) Zurich-London Recommendations for Preventing Violent Extremism Online. The course is freely available on the OSCE e-learning platform.

From 1 to 3 and 17 to 19 June, respectively, TNTD, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, organized an online foundational training as well as an analysis course aimed at strengthening the capacity of Turkmenistan to combat the financing of terrorism (CFT). The foundational course was attended by 18 experts and practitioners (1 woman; 17 men), while 24 participants (2 women; 22 men) took part in the analysis course. The participants represented the Financial Monitoring Service under the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Ministries of Internal Affairs and of National Security, and the Prosecutor's Office of Turkmenistan. This activity was part of the joint OSCE–UNODC multi-annual training programme on CFT.

On 25 June, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, TNTD/ATU organized an online seminar on criminal justice responses to terrorism. Turkmen practitioners (10 women; 14 men) from relevant government agencies, the Bar Association and civil society attended the event, which was held in Ashgabat. Twelve international experts (7 women; 5 men), including academics, representatives from ODIHR, the OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) and UNODC, as well as senior criminal justice professionals from Croatia, Germany and the Netherlands contributed to the seminar from their respective duty stations. Discussions focused on gender-sensitive responses to terrorism, as well as juvenile justice parameters applicable in the prosecution of minors. The seminar also addressed efforts by governmental and civil society actors in disengaging terrorist offenders and reintegrating them into society.

From 26 to 28 August, TNTD/ATU was invited by the OSCE Programme Office in Nur-Sultan to make a presentation during a National Online Seminar on Countering Cybercrime. In an interactive presentation, TNTD/ATU elaborated on how human rights can be potentially during such investigations, and on how a lack of respect for human rights may undermine international co-operation in investigating cybercrimes and cyber-enabled crimes. Special emphasis was placed on problems related to vague or overly broad definitions in domestic legislation, which can cause arbitrary or even abusive applications.

On 7 and 8 September, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with UNODC and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, organized a ToT event aimed at strengthening Uzbekistan's capacity to investigate terrorist financing. Organized in a blended format, the event gathered 11 participants (all men), among them 7 national trainers/senior experts from Uzbekistan's Department for Combating Economic Crimes, the Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Service. The course emphasized the key role of interagency and international co-operation and of multi-stakeholder approaches in countering terrorist financing.

On 14 and 15 September, TNTD/ATU supported the Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship in organizing the annual OSCE-wide Counter Terrorism Conference, gathering in total 538 participants (242 women; 296 men). The conference was organized in a blended format. High-level representatives and experts from governments, state agencies, the UN and other international organizations, as well as representatives from the public and private sector, civil society and academia explored ways to strengthen effective partnerships in the fight against terrorism. Discussions addressed international and regional co-operation, multi-agency co-ordination at the national level, public–private partnerships, as well as civil society partnering with governmental agencies. The conference was attended by representatives from the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, 20 international and regional organizations, including various UN agencies, and more than 50 civil society organizations, academic and business entities. In addition to the plenary sessions, seven side events were organized by participating States, ODIHR, partner organizations such as UNODC, and civil society from different OSCE areas.

From 28 to 30 September, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with UNODC and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized a ToT event aimed at strengthening Bosnia and Herzegovina's capacity to investigate terrorist financing. The event took place in a blended format. Following this course, eight national expert practitioners, together with OSCE and

UNODC international experts, initiated training courses for local government officials. The course was tailored to the national context and covered national, regional and transnational threats, sources of information, money flows, tackling financial intelligence and strategic analysis.

On 8 October, TNTD/ATU held a virtual launch event of the guidebook *Non-custodial Rehabilitation and Reintegration in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization That Lead to Terrorism: A Guidebook for Policymakers and Practitioners in South-Eastern Europe*. The 80 participants (49 women; 31 men) represented civil society, governments, academia and international organizations based in South-Eastern Europe, and included the Director of the CVE Center of Albania and North Macedonia's National Co-ordinator for Countering Violent Extremism and Combating Terrorism. This guidebook is a complementary resource to existing tools on the reintegration of violent extremist offenders in prison settings.

From 21 to 23 October, jointly with UNOCT, the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), TNTD/ATU organized an online training course on the effective investigation of digital crimes and online terrorist offences. Over 70 practitioners (16 women; 56 men) from all five Central Asia States took part in the event, raising awareness of online investigating, as well as on requesting, processing and handling digital evidence. Experts from the organizing entities, the UN's Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and UNODC familiarized participants through case studies with good practices in cybercrime investigations, as well as in countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes, based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. This training course was held during the month-long global campaign to raise awareness about cyber/ICT security and was implemented as part of the OSCE-UNOCT Biennial Action Plan (2019-2021).

From 3 to 6 November, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with UNODC, the Monitoring Team of the UN Security Council

Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Daesh), and the OSCE Programme Office in Nur-Sultan, organized an online training course on the use of targeted financial sanctions to disrupt terrorist networks. Fourteen participants (1 woman; 13 men) from governmental agencies of Kazakhstan, including the General Prosecutor's Office, the Academy of Law Enforcement Agencies under the Prosecutor General's Office, the Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market, the Financial Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement agencies took part. During the course, participants engaged in a range of interactive exercises and knowledge tests.

From 11 to 13 November, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with UNODC and the OSCE Presence in Albania, organized an online ToT course with the aim of further strengthening Albania's capacities in countering the financing of terrorism. Senior experts and practitioners (3 women; 1 man) from the Finance Ministry's General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering and the Albanian State Police took part. Together with the OSCE lead trainers, participants developed scenario-based exercises for the OSCE-UNODC training courses on countering terrorist financing that will be delivered in the country in the future.

From 23 to 25 November and 9 to 11 December, respectively, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with UNODC and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized an online foundational ToT course as well as an analysis course, both aimed at strengthening the capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina to counter the financing of terrorism. Senior experts and practitioners (7 men) from Bosnia and Herzegovina's Ministry of Security, Prosecutor's Office, State Investigation and Protection Agency, as well as from the Ministries of Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska took part in the two events. These participants will be training other experts from relevant authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the coming years, jointly with trainers from the OSCE and UNODC.

TNTD/ATU – Police-Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

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 Chairpersonship, executive structures, OSCE field operations (FOs) 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, as well as in other relevant international and regional documents, such as the 2016 MC Decision on enhancing the use of Advance Passenger Information (API) (MC.DEC/6/16) and UNSCR 2396 (2017).

In 2020, the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (BSM NFP) Network contributed to the exchange of information and strengthening co-operation between border security and management services of the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. TNTD/BSMU co-operated with a number of international and regional actors, such as UNODC, UNOCT, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), IOM, Frontex, INTERPOL, the International Air Transport Association (IATA), WCO and OSCE FOs, thus contributing to dialogue and co-operation between the participating States and the Partners for Co-operation in the Mediterranean region. TNTD/BSMU maintained the OSCE BSM NFP network and provided training and capacity development activities to border security and management services of participating States and Partners for Co-operation. It provided front-line border officers with various training courses, including courses on detecting forged travel documents, fighting illicit trafficking in cultural property, establishing passenger data systems, promoting anti-corruption efforts, and mainstreaming gender perspectives within border agencies across the OSCE region. Furthermore, TNTD/BSMU launched its first podcast series, “Live from the borders”. The first season contains 14 interviews with front-line border officers and mid- to senior-level representatives in an effort to answer questions about the new challenges COVID-19 has caused and to present the current situation in the field.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

To address the cross-border movement of FTFs, TNTD/BSMU organized and participated in various face-to-face and online meetings on the identification of potential FTFs/criminals at borders. In February, TNTD/BSMU participated in a UNODC workshop and provided expert contributions on activities to address cross-border movement of FTFs/criminals at borders that are in compliance with human rights standards. In May and June, TNTD/BSMU organized two co-ordination meetings with members of the Mobile Training

Team (MTT) and INTERPOL to discuss the best way to convert the training into an online format. It was agreed to record all the presentations made by MTT members, but also to add new modules on biometrics, gender and human rights. One training session on the identification of imposters and detection of forged documents was held in February for 20 officials from the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Organized with the help of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the training aimed at officials widening their abilities and developing the crucial skills needed to stop people travelling under false identities. Moreover, TNTD/BSMU co-operated closely with Frontex throughout 2020 in the area of document fraud. Additionally, TNTD/BSMU conducted an Advance Passenger Information (API) consultation meeting in Armenia in February that gathered together 25 local experts (8 women; 17 men). The meeting

resulted in the establishment of an interagency working group (IAWG) that will be in charge of implementing API in the country. These activities supplemented TNTD/BSMU efforts to prevent the movement of FTFs in line with UNSCR 2178 (2014) and UNSCR 2396 (2017), as well as OSCE MC.DEC/6/16 on Enhancing the Use of API.¹

In October, in co-operation with UNOCT, TNTD/BSMU organized the fourth OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange in an online format for more than 273 experts and law enforcement officials (85 women; 188 men). The event focused on preventing the return of FTFs and the use of passenger data systems to check against national and international watch lists of known and suspected terrorists, in accordance with international law and human rights. The experts from participating States, international organizations and the private sector delivered presentations on how passenger data can be used to trace COVID-19, good practices in establishing Passenger Information Units, and using passenger data analysis systems of private IT companies.

In November, TNTD/BSMU organized an online roundtable discussion focusing on the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on border agencies, as well as on a number of serious transnational security threats, *inter alia*, trafficking in human beings, misuse of technologies for terrorist activities, etc. The event, which gathered 194 participants (76 women; 118 men), was organized jointly with the Slovak Chair of the OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation Group, the OSCE Border Management Staff College, the Office of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the OSCE External Co-operation Section.

In 2020, TNTD/BSMU organized and participated in a number of events on trafficking in cultural property (TCP). In May, TNTD/BSMU and WCO delivered joint online training for 15 South-Eastern Europe customs administration representatives (no gender breakdown available). The training aimed at improving participants' knowledge and skills in preventing offences related to illicit trafficking of cultural objects. Furthermore, in September, TNTD/BSMU and the Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Centre (MPSOTC) organized a five-day online pilot course on cultural property protection. More than 50 participants (10 women; 43 men), including experts from UNESCO, UNODC, INTERPOL, the Greek Police, the Austrian Army and other institutions, engaged in virtual interagency and international

co-operation exercises. In October, TNTD/BSMU supported the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina to deliver online cultural property heritage protection training to more than 31 officers (8 women; 23 men) from police, border and customs services, as well as the judiciary. This initiative was part of a joint initiative between TNTD and INTERPOL based on INTERPOL's Database on Stolen Works of Art and the INTERPOL handbook *Creation of National Cultural Heritage Unit*.

In June and September, TNTD/BSMU organized two co-ordination meetings with the Mediterranean Points of Contact (PoC) on border security and management. The purpose of these meetings was to involve the PoC more closely in BSMU-planned meetings and training courses in 2020, but also to discuss topics for future training and workshops for PoC members. In December, TNTD/BSMU organized a regional workshop on establishing API systems that gathering 28 representatives from Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation countries (no gender breakdown available). The workshop focused on the benefits of establishing API systems, current challenges in their implementation and technical requirements.

In total, TNTD/BSMU participated in and contributed to some 12 training events, conferences and workshops, which were all aimed at addressing cross-border co-operation with international and regional organizations, including the UNOCT, UNODC, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), NATO, the World Border Organization, Frontex, the International Air Transport Association (IATA), WCO and INTERPOL.

Border Security and Management/Customs

TNTD/BSMU continued to provide support and guidance to members of the OSCE Gender Equality (GE) Platform on border security management (BSM). In May, TNTD/BSMU organized the webinar Border Management and Gender (Tool 6) and COVID-19 for 45 representatives (39 women; 6 men) from the GE Platform, National Focal Points (NFPs) and OSCE field operations. The main purpose of the webinar was to present and discuss the Border Management and Gender Tool developed and published by ODIHR, the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) and UN Women while exploring the impact of the pandemic on the implementation of a gender perspective in border agencies. A follow-up webinar for the members of the GE Platform took place on 23 June 2020. It focused on getting leadership to recognize the importance of gender analysis to better mainstream gender perspectives in border agencies. The participants reflected on fundamental principles of gender analysis within border and law enforcement agencies. The webinar also helped the participants to better understand

¹ Advance Passenger Information (API) allows law enforcement authorities to receive information about travelers before their arrival in a country, making it an effective tool in preventing cross-border movement of potential terrorists and criminals.

what type of disaggregated information was available in their agencies, where gaps exist, and how to measure the impact of strategies on gender equality and development outcomes using gender indicators.

In December, TNTD/BSMU organized a webinar for 18 representatives (14 women; 4 men) of Moldovan border and law enforcement agencies focusing on gender equality assessment tools and establishing gender action plans within their respective agencies.

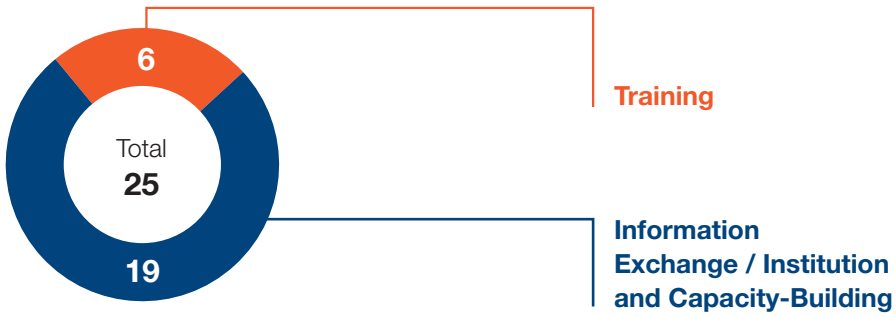
In May and June, TNTD/BSMU organized co-ordination meetings with the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (NFP) Network from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The aim of the meetings was to provide a forum for members to discuss the biggest challenges being faced by their national agencies due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In July, TNTD/BSMU organized an online training event for NFP members on identifying impostors with 150 participants (40 women; 110 men). The two-day training, which included lectures and interactive exercises, aimed at enhancing the ability of border officers to identify potential criminals at borders by focusing on relevant anatomical features and behavioural indicators. Furthermore, in October, TNTD/BSMU, jointly with the OSCE Albanian Chairpersonship, organized the 14th Annual Meeting of the NFP Network in a blended format (in Vienna and online). The event focused on the current pandemic and associated challenges for border agencies, as well as transnational threats triggered by these challenges. A total of 106 border officials (37 women; 69 men) from across the OSCE region and from the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation attended the event, which provided an overview of available mechanisms and modern approaches to crisis management in the OSCE area. During the meeting, the NFPs contributed directly to revisions of the OSCE Self-Assessment Tool for Nations to Increase Preparedness for Cross-Border Implications of Crises.

In September, TNTD/BSMU, DCAF and the Regional Anti-corruption Initiative (RAI) organized the online Annual

Meeting of the Regional Anti-corruption Platform for participating States from South-Eastern Europe, Moldova and Ukraine. More than 25 senior officers (8 women; 18 men) discussed good practices, policies, initiatives and practical cases related to whistleblowing in border and law enforcement agencies in the region. Furthermore, in December 2020, TNTD/BSMU and the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) organized an online advanced training course on preventing and countering corruption for the internal security departments of border and law enforcement agencies. The training, attended by 26 members of the Anti-corruption Platform (9 women; 17 men), aimed to improve the overall capacity of internal control departments to prevent and counter corruption in a practical and sustainable manner.

Throughout 2020, TNTD/BSMU encouraged participating States and Partners for Co-operation to align their border security and management policies and procedures with international and regional best practice. In October, TNTD/BSMU organized the Regional Workshop on Demarcation and Delimitation Practices for participating States in South-Eastern Europe. In total, 12 participants (1 woman; 11 men) discussed the application of the *OSCE Guidebook on Delimitation and Demarcation*, published in 2017, as well as technical, socio-economic and border management issues with a focus on maritime boundaries. In November, TNTD/BSMU, with support of the OSCE field operations in Central Asia, organized the 15th Annual Central Asian Border Management Initiative Conference in an online format, gathering 62 participants (22 women; 40 men) from all five Central Asian participating States and Afghanistan, as well as representatives from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior, IOM, ICMPD and EU Border Management in Central Asia (EU BOMCA). It was agreed that TNTD/BSMU will continue organizing annual Central Asia Border Management Initiative (CABMI) conferences and provide international/regional partners in Central Asia (EU BOMCA, IOM, UNODC, UNOCT) as well as the national counterparts with access to the OSCE POLIS platform for the exchange of information and familiarization with available tools.

TNTD/BSMU – Police-Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 0%



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Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

Police-Related Activities of other Thematic Units



3.1 Programme for Gender Issues

Introduction

The Programme for Gender Issues (the Programme) within the OSCE Office of the Secretary General (OSG) supported participating States in implementing activities aimed at preventing and combating gender-based violence, as well as in preparing National Action Plans to implement the UNSCR resolution 1325+ on women, peace and security.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Gender-based Violence

In October and November, the Programme organized three expert meetings on eliminating violence against women and girls for the sub-regions of Central Asia, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe. Some 160 experts (130 women; 30 men) from the sub-regions participated, including representatives from respective law enforcement agencies and Ministries of Interior. One of the key topics discussed was legislation and the role of law enforcement and the justice system in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls. Participants shared good practices and challenges, and recommended, among other things, the regular training of law enforcement staff, including specialized training that promotes victim-centred approaches and challenges harmful gender stereotypes and norms surrounding gender-based violence.

As a follow-up to the OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women, the Programme published the practical guide *How to use survey data to prevent and combat violence against women and girls*, which provides concrete guidance for decision makers and policymakers on applying the survey.

Women, Peace and Security Agenda

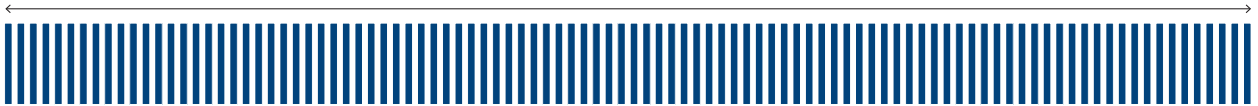
The Programme is currently conducting the project OSCE support to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, which aims to promote the UNSCR resolution 1325+ among participating States and within OSCE executive structures. In the first phase of the project, the study *Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the OSCE Region* was conducted, and three sub-regional expert roundtable events were organized to discuss the study results among stakeholders in participating States and to further identify important challenges in the implementation. In total, 113 representatives (98 women; 15 men) from security sector institutions, other public and international organizations, civil society and academia took part in the roundtables.

Programme for Gender Issues – Police-Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 100%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 0%

3.2 Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB)

Introduction

In line with the Ministerial Council (MC) Decisions No. 02/03 and No. 3/06, the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) is mandated to address all forms of trafficking in human beings (THB), to ensure the co-ordination of the OSCE's efforts in combating THB across all three dimensions and to act as a focal point for the OSCE's efforts in this area. In 2020, the OSR/CTHB continued its efforts to support participating States and Partners for Co-operation in preventing and prosecuting human trafficking and protecting its victims in line with the OSCE anti-trafficking commitments and recommendations set forth in the 2003 OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, its 2005 and 2013 Addenda, as well as the 2017–2018 MC Decisions. A number of research activities, including on the current challenges in addressing THB, were supported, and awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts were undertaken, most conducted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020, particularly at the onset of lockdown measures throughout the OSCE region, the OSR/CTHB intensified its exchanges with the OSCE field operations, especially with the counter-trafficking focal points. These virtual engagements were instrumental to inform the development of recommendations in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and co-ordinate thematic areas, including prosecution and technology-facilitated THB. The OSR/CTHB co-operation with ODIHR, TNTD, the OSG/Programme for Gender Issues and other OSCE Secretariat teams has deepened, which has resulted in shared planning and a number of co-ordinated activities.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-Related Crime

In 2020, the OSR/CTHB conducted follow-up country visits to Ireland (17–20 February) and Turkey (5–9 October), as well as a high-level online segment of the official visit to Finland (2–3 September). Through consultations with government authorities, parliamentarians, law enforcement agencies, judiciary and civil society, these visits enabled the Special Representative to highlight the anti-trafficking agenda at the highest levels of government, identify good practices, share knowledge and lessons learned with participating States, and provide technical assistance when appropriate.

On 30 January, the regional expert meeting Contributing to the Elaboration of the General Recommendations for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) focused on trafficking of women and girls in the context of global migration. The meeting was co-organized by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNODC and the OSCE, in collaboration with the CEDAW Committee in Vienna.

On 3 April, in response to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in the OSCE region, the Special Representative, in close co-operation with the OSCE Albanian Chairpersonship, issued the *Statement on the need to strengthen anti-trafficking efforts in a time of crisis*.² Building on the statement, on 30 April, the Special Representative and Co-ordinator issued

² <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/449554>

a series of practical recommendations³ on short-term responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, these focusing on preventive measures and ways to keep protection services running, as well as on how to keep the criminal justice system functioning during the challenging months of the pandemic.

On 6 April, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), co-chaired by the OSR/CTHB, released the *Issue Brief on Non-Punishment of Victims of Trafficking*.⁴ The Issue Brief, which represents the collective output of ICAT's 25 entities, provides recommendations that States and practitioners can consider in order to achieve a more consistent, human rights-based application of the non-punishment principle, which generally provides that trafficked persons should not be subject to arrest, charge, detention or prosecution, or be penalized or otherwise punished for illegal conduct that they committed as a direct consequence of being trafficked.

On 12 May, as a co-chair, the OSR/CTHB convened a virtual working group meeting of ICAT that focused on co-ordinating, through the UN system and beyond, anti-trafficking responses to online exploitation and the use of technology to facilitate criminal conduct, particularly in the new reality of the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 29 May, the OSR/CTHB contributed to the training-of-trainers Introduction to the Albanian Simulation Exercise, organized in co-operation with the OSCE Presence in Albania. The training course gathered a multi-agency group of key developers of the exercise, including law enforcement experts, to discuss methodological approaches and logistical modalities in preparation of the first national anti-trafficking simulation-based exercise to be conducted in Albania.

On 5 June, the OSR/CTHB convened an online expert meeting on drafting Terms of Reference for national focal points for child victims of trafficking. Following MC Decision 6/18, the Office gathered experts to discuss the functions and organizational setup of the national focal points in order for them to be effective and operational in multi-agency and cross-border settings. Based on these consultations, in October the OSR/CTHB released the publication *Establishing National Focal Points to Protect Child Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings*.⁵

On 9 June, the OSR/CTHB facilitated a meeting of the Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team (AECT), which focused on strategic medium-term anti-trafficking priorities of the AECT members and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including prosecution of trafficking in human beings (THB).

On 16 June and 11 December, the OSR/CTHB conducted two expert meetings dedicated to an analysis of CTHB-related training and capacity-building in the OSCE region to identify shortcomings and training gaps in the area of investigating and prosecuting THB-related crimes. The participants analysed the landscape of past, ongoing and future capacity-building initiatives within the OSCE region, and planned for a more harmonized and co-ordinated approach for CTHB training initiatives aimed at effective and victim-centred investigations and prosecutions of THB cases.

On 24 June, the OSR/CTHB launched its publication *Leveraging innovation to fight trafficking in human beings: A comprehensive analysis of technology tools*,⁶ which was developed in co-operation with Tech Against Trafficking, a coalition of international technology companies. The publication examines the ways in which technology is misused to facilitate trafficking, how more than three hundred technology tools and initiatives have been developed to deal with the problem, and how governments, civil society and the private sector can strategically use technology to combat THB.

On 6 and 7 July, the Expert Meeting on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Removal of Organs was co-organized by the OSR/CTHB and OHCHR, and co-sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO). The meeting gathered legal, criminal justice, medical and victim-protection experts from over 20 OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation and international organizations to discuss ways to enhance OSCE-wide understanding and response to this form of trafficking.⁷

From 20 to 22 July, the OSR/CTHB conducted the 20th Conference of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, entitled "Ending Impunity: Delivering justice through prosecuting trafficking in human beings". The event gathered — both online and in person in Vienna — more than 800 participants and viewers from nearly all OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, as well as from over 300 international and civil society organizations from across the OSCE region. The Conference highlighted a number of effective ways to ensure that perpetrators of

³ <https://www.osce.org/cthb/451186>

⁴ https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ICAT/19-10800_ICAT_Issue_Brief_8_Ebook.pdf

⁵ <https://www.osce.org/cthb/472305>

⁶ <https://www.osce.org/cthb/455206>

⁷ <https://www.osce.org/cthb/473661>

human trafficking are prosecuted and convicted for the offences they have committed, and that their victims receive the justice they deserve. The conference also emphasized the need to offer regular, specialized and sustainable training programmes for relevant law enforcement units across sectors (including financial, cyber, labour, migration and border police), as well as training of judges and prosecutors, in order to ensure protection of victim rights, consistent application of the law, and appropriate sentences based on the seriousness of the crime.⁸

On 29 September, following the publication of the first-ever compendium of resources and a step-by-step guide for financial investigation frameworks in human trafficking cases, the OSR/CTHB organized a first meeting of the Financial Investigation Pilot in Cyprus. The event promoted greater co-operation between law enforcement agencies, financial investigators and banks, which can lead to strong evidence to identify traffickers and victims, support prosecutions, assist courts in confiscating illicit funds and compensating victims, and prevent the misuse of the financial services industry.

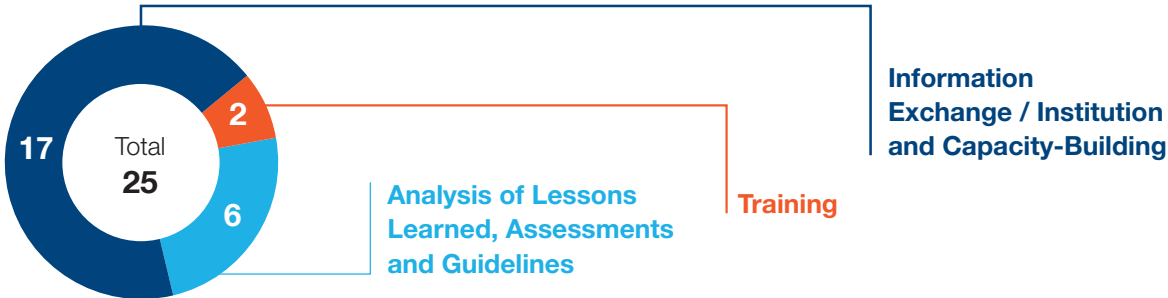
On 14 October, the SR/CTHB moderated an ICAT-organized side event to the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational

Organized Crime. The event highlighted both best practices and persistent challenges related to the implementation of the non-punishment principle for victims of trafficking, with a particular focus on national experiences.

Between 15 October and 12 November, with support and co-sponsorship from the International Association of Prosecutors, the National Attorneys General Training & Research Institute, and the International Justice Mission and Aequitas, the OSR/CTHB conducted a five-part webinar series aiming to equip criminal justice professionals (primarily investigators and prosecutors) with tools to better understand and apply a victim-centred, trauma-informed, and human rights-focused approach to prosecution of human trafficking cases.

On 3 and 4 November, the OSR/CTHB, together with the Council of Europe (CoE), co-organized an annual meeting of the National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators and Rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms. Attended by over 110 participants from 51 OSCE participating States and 2 Partners for Co-operation, the meeting sought to identify joint actions in addressing current human trafficking-related challenges in the region and foster the implementation of relevant OSCE and CoE commitments, with particular focus on challenges and responses related to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁹

OSR/CTHB – Police-Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 0%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 100%

⁸ <https://www.osce.org/cthb/470955>

⁹ <https://www.osce.org/cthb/478510>

On 9 November, the OSR/CTHB facilitated the anti-trafficking session during the online roundtable Leveraging Innovation and Technology to Address 21st Century Security Challenges and Crises across the OSCE and Asian Partners for Co-operation, organized by TNTD together with the Slovak Chair of the OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation Group, the OSCE Border Management Staff College and the OSCE External Co-operation Section. The event focused on the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on a number of serious transnational security threats, *inter alia*, THB, and the challenges related to the misuse of technologies for committing the crime of THB as well as opportunities for leveraging technologies to aid anti-trafficking efforts.

On 26 November, the OSR/CTHB facilitated the second 2020 meeting of the AECT, which focused on discussing practical ways to secure the rights of victims of trafficking regardless of their co-operation with or willingness to support criminal justice proceedings. While such unconditional support is highlighted in several international documents, in practice it remains challenging, also due to difficulties of conceiving how to provide such unconditional support in the criminal justice context. Representatives from Finland, Greece and Serbia were invited to share their positive practices with the members of the AECT.

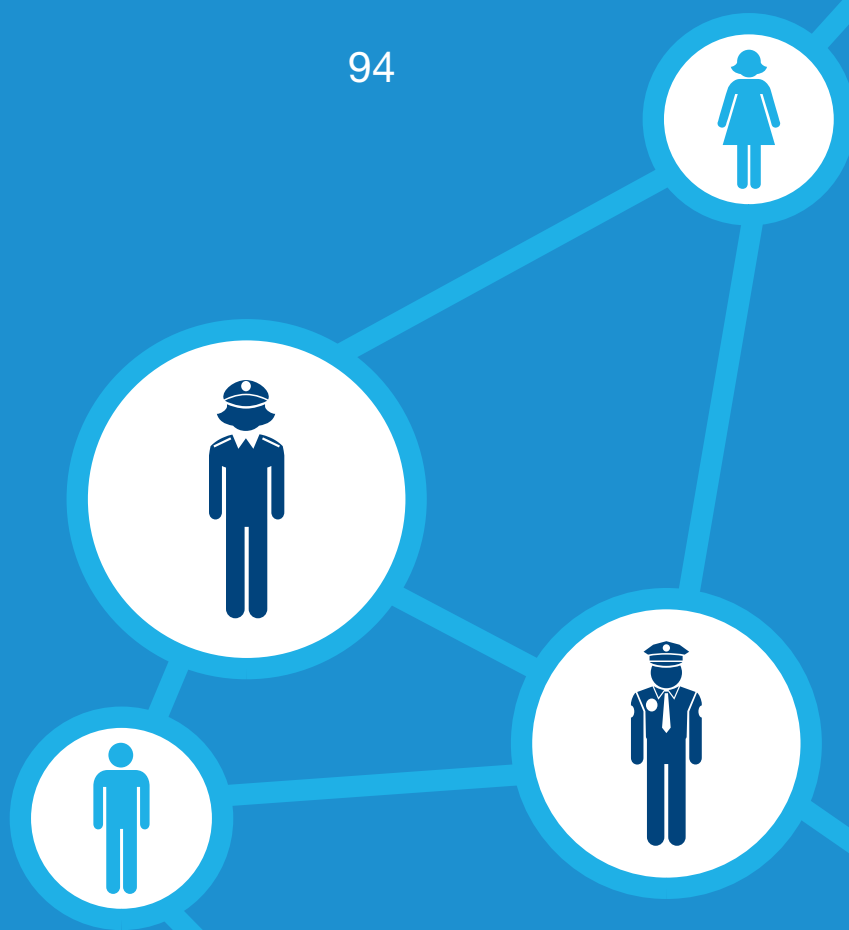
On 15 December, the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings took part in a high-level meeting of the Principals of the ICAT. The meeting reviewed achievements and persisting challenges in the field of THB twenty years after the adoption of the *Palermo Protocol*, and set the priority areas for ICAT's action in the next years. The Special Representative and Co-ordinator provided an overview of the two-year OSCE and UN Women co-chairing of ICAT, highlighting the work being done on technology-facilitated trafficking, forced labour and the non-punishment principle of victims of trafficking.

On 18 December, on the occasion of International Human Solidarity Day, the AECT issued a Statement calling on States to increase their support to anti-trafficking civil society organizations during the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁰ The pandemic poses an amplified risk of THB due to increased vulnerabilities, changing modus operandi of criminals, reduced activities of law enforcement, service providers and other anti-trafficking stakeholders, and impeded access to assistance. In this regard, the AECT believes that national strategies and actions to combat THB would benefit substantially from the inclusion of and support to civil society organizations working to prevent human trafficking and assist its victims.

¹⁰ <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/474105>

Police-Related Activities of Field Operations

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE	44
EASTERN EUROPE	90
CENTRAL ASIA	94



4.1. Presence in Albania



Introduction

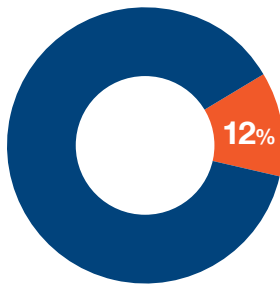
Throughout the year 2020, the OSCE Presence in Albania (the Presence) made efforts to consolidate its police-related activities, these aiming at promoting sustainability and strengthening modern, democratic law enforcement institutions. The global COVID-19 pandemic seriously affected the implementation of activities that had initially been planned, and during the course of the year the Presence had to adjust and modify most of them to respond to the pressing needs of its partners and the current environment.

Over the year, the Presence’s efforts were aligned with the following strategic priorities:

- (i) The Presence continued to focus on Albanian and regional priorities. This included support to the Albanian State Police (ASP) in enhancing its professional capacities in the

BUDGET (UB)*

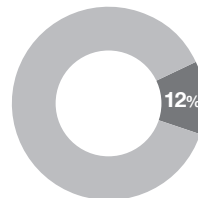
2020



TOTAL
2,981,200 EUR

SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT
348,300 EUR

2019



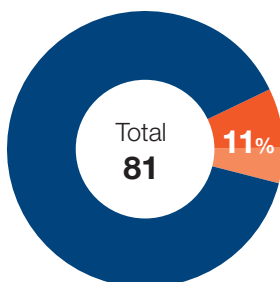
TOTAL
2,981,200 EUR

SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT
366,000 EUR

STAFF*

2020

TOTAL

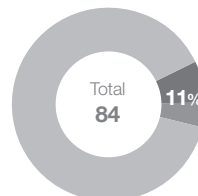


SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

9 Total
6 Local
3 International

2019

TOTAL



SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

9 Total
6 Local
3 International

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

area of drug investigation and crime analysis, support to the new Special Prosecutor's Office for the Fight against Organized Crime and Corruption and to the National Bureau of Investigation, and support for financial investigations, in particular against money laundering and the proceeds of crime.

- (ii) In the field of work against radicalization and violent extremism, the Presence supported the Ministry of Interior and the Coordination Center for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE Center) in Albania to foster multi-agency collaboration.
- (iii) A whole-of-society approach was promoted more widely in the country, at both central and municipal levels, and involved the Ministry of Interior, the ASP, the Local Safety Councils, which the Presence helped to build up, the CVE Centre and citizens.
- (iv) The next stage of support for integrated border management reforms included capacity-building of personnel and improvement of procedures.

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic in Albania, the Presence intensified its co-operation with the ASP. During this challenging period, the Presence maximized its efforts to deliver an effective and efficient response to identifying needs, such as providing support for the Albanian Border Management Police staff to acquire equipment under the new unified budget project proposal Supporting Police Safety and Security. The Presence joined UNDP and other UN agencies in providing personal protective equipment for the Border Police, costing a total of EUR 20,000. The personal protection equipment donated by the Presence included infra-red thermometers, plastic face shields, carbon face masks, disinfectant and full protection body suits. These items were distributed to all border-crossing points in Albania, including ports and the international airport.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

On 11 February, the Albanian Security Academy, in co-operation with the Presence, organized the Fifth International Scientific Conference "Environmental Crime, Environmental Security and National Security". Academics, scholars, professionals from Albania and abroad, students, and employees of the State Police and all law enforcement institutions were invited to submit papers, projects, proposals and presentations to the conference.

In March 2020 the Albanian Parliament adopted the Law No. 22/2020 on Amendments to Law No. 71/2016 On Border Control. For the first time in Albania, airline companies, both domestic and international and including

charters, were obliged to transmit passenger data to the Passenger Information Unit (PIU), as requested by respective authorities in charge of border control. Based on the law, the PIU will collect, process and exchange advance passenger information (API) on passengers and check data against national and international watch lists. The implementation of the law will enable the obtaining of API, which will facilitate important processes regarding border management, the fight against terrorism, trafficking and other illegal acts. It will also facilitate passenger traffic. The Presence assisted the Albanian authorities in establishing the inter-institutional working group on API already in 2018, based on a decision taken at the OSCE Ministerial Council of December 2014.

On 24 and 25 November, the Presence facilitated a training course on police integrity for the staff of the Service of Internal Audit and Complaints of the Ministry of Interior. Some 40 employees, who will serve as evaluators of the Service and will be involved in vetting police officers, received the training, which was delivered by an expert from the OSCE Mission to Skopje.

From 2 to 9 December, the Presence attended a six-day online training entitled Advanced Course on Preventing and Countering Corruption for Internal Security Departments of Border and Law Enforcement agencies. Two officers from Ministry of Interior (MoI) Service of Internal Affairs and Complaints (1 woman; 1 man) and one from Albanian Customs (1 man) also participated.

In November, the Presence supported the publication of the *Glossary of Law Enforcement Phrases* (Albanian–English), which was prepared by the Security Academy in Albania in support of law enforcement activities of the ASP. Some 1,900 copies were donated to the ASP and the Security Academy. The *Glossary* will assist law enforcement officers with better and more professional communication with foreign nationals.

Public Order and Crisis Management

In light of the COVID-19 crisis and the emergency situation this introduced to the country from March 2020, following the severe earthquake on 26 November 2019 and its aftermath, the Presence revisited its project plan for 2020 and adjusted project strategy to respond to the pressing needs of the Albanian Government. Based on discussions between the Deputy Minister of Interior and the senior management of the Presence, and later with the General Director of the Police, it was decided to redesign some of the activities with the overall aim to assist police officers to be better equipped with knowledge and skills to address crisis situations. It was mutually agreed to start with educational programmes and curricular review. Thus by the order of the Director General of the Albanian State Police, a working group (WG) within the Security Academy was established to review and, if necessary, develop curriculum on crisis management. In order to support the WG and incorporate best international practices into the curriculum, the Presence employed an international expert. The WG decided to design two curricula: one for strategic-level police officials and another for mid-level management police officers. The draft curricula developed by the international expert were approved by the WG and submitted to the Director General of the Albanian State Police for his final approval. In 2021, the Presence will monitor and evaluate the introduction of the new curricula in the Security Academy.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

The establishment of Local Safety Councils (LSCs) in Albania, as co-ordinating mechanisms for matters of security at the local level, presents the opportunity for local institutions to co-ordinate their efforts more effectively in emergencies.

The Presence facilitated the development of guidelines with recommendations for national and local state and non-

state actors on how to adapt the roles and responsibilities of the LSCs to crisis and emergency situations, and take full advantage of this structure to address challenges arising from crises, such as in the case of the COVID-19 pandemic or the 2019 earthquake. The guidelines address both the legal framework that regulates interagency co-ordination, as well as proposing concrete steps and actions that the LSCs can undertake to respond to emergencies in a well-co-ordinated manner. The recommendations of the guidelines will be discussed during a round table with municipalities and central bodies that is planned for 2021.

The work of the LSCs, with a particular focus on those supported by the Presence the last two years (in Elbasan, Cërrik, Librazhd, Lushnjë, Vlorë and Pukë), was evaluated in 2020. For this task, the Presence hired a national expert to evaluate the sustainability, effectiveness and accountability of the LSCs. The evaluation methodology was adapted to the pandemic-related restrictions in the country: in-person meetings and interviews were mixed with online meetings and interviews. After desk research and a stakeholder analysis, the expert conducted a series of 64 semi-structured interviews with key local, national and international stakeholders. The questionnaires were processed and cross-checked to provide an accurate overview regarding effectiveness, functionality, structure and sustainability from both the mid- and long-term perspective.

The evaluation concluded that, as a new structure, LSCs face a number of challenges amidst Albania's developing legal and strategic environment. Thus in 2021, the Security Co-operation Department of the Presence will organize a roundtable discussion with the stakeholders to present the findings of the evaluation report and discuss further steps for supporting the LSCs in Albanian municipalities.

As another element of the LSC assessment, the Presence engaged a local expert to develop a training package for members of LSCs. The training package included narratives on selected topics, a two-day agenda, Power Point presentations, a list of recommended literature, methodology for delivering each topic of the training, and pre- and post-training evaluation forms. The main topics of the training courses were the following: the LSC model in Albania, multi-agency co-operation, a SWOT analysis¹¹ to develop local security plans, police–public partnership, the role of LSCs in the prevention of violent extremism, and engagement of youth and women in decision-making at the local level. The training package will enable the work of the LSCs to improve,

¹¹ SWOT: Analytical method for mapping and assessing internal and external issues affecting an organizations or a unit. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

and increase the knowledge of their members in how to develop security plans.

On 3 and 25 September, five in-person, interactive workshops were organized by the Presence in the municipalities of Shkodër, Mirdita, Përmet, Pogradec and Korçë. They brought together over 87 active youth members (36 women; 51 men), either high school or university students. Some of these participants are members of or volunteers in youth-focused civil society organizations (CSOs). A national expert was hired to prepare and manage the workshops. The main topics were the following: modern concepts of security, conflict resolution, youth role in preventing violence, violent extremism, domestic violence, youth engagement in decision making, and youth partnership with security actors.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Organized Crime

The comprehensive judicial reform in Albania has envisaged the establishing of the Special Prosecutor's Office against Corruption and Organized Crime (SPAK) and its investigation component, the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI). The prerogatives given to the newly formed NBI in the fight against organized and serious crime and high corruption have naturally made the support of this institution a priority for the Presence.

In September 2020, Ms. Aida Hajnaj was appointed as the first Director of the newly formed NBI, and based on the Law No. 95/2016, on the organization and functioning of institutions for combating corruption and organized crime, which regulates the establishment and operation of the NBI, a procedure for selection of the NBI members was initiated. The Presence pledged its support in the training of the NBI staff, together with its longstanding partners, the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program of the US Department of Justice (ICITAP) and the EU-funded technical assistance to Albanian law enforcement authorities PAMECA V. The implementation of this activity is pending, since the candidates for the NBI went through rigorous testing and vetting procedures. The Presence will be involved in the first phase of the training for the members of the NBI, which is expected to take place at the beginning of May 2021 and to continue in the third quarter of 2021.

In addition, the Presence supported the establishment of the NBI by donating office furniture, office supplies and

clothing with the NBI logo for the new NBI staff, including sweatshirts, vests, caps and protective masks.

Cross-Border Co-operation in Criminal Matters

Although 2020 was a difficult year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Presence increased its support to the Border and Migration Police through a series of activities focusing on enhancing border management and the fight against transnational threats in Albania.

During April and May, the Presence visited several main border crossing points (BCPs) in Albania to monitor the overall situation in light of the recent pandemic, as well as to identify needs for which support could be offered. The visited BCPs included Kapshtica, Kakavija, Han i Hotit, Muriqan, Morinë, Port of Durrës and the Tirana International Airport Nënë Tereza. During these visits, the Presence met with regional border directors and station commanders, and received an overview of the general situation at the BCPs. A detailed report was drafted and endorsed by the authorities. A second round of monitoring and inspection visits of BCPs was conducted in September and October.

Furthermore, monitoring and oversight visits were conducted with the National Parliamentary Security Committee as part of the cross-departmental co-operation with the Parliamentary Support Unit of the Presence. These visits took place from 19 to 20 October at the BCPs of Qafë Morinë (Tropojë) and Morinë (Kukës).

From 3 to 7 February, an external border assessment was conducted in four preselected border crossing points in Kukës Region, in the northern part of Albania. The team was made up of four Albanian border police experts and one international expert from Frontex. The objective of the assignment was to assess the border management at the selected BCPs and green border sections, with an emphasis on surveillance capacities, mobility, vertical and horizontal communication, risk-based activities, as well as management of cross-border flows. The team assessed the BCPs with a view to establishing opportunities to share border police resources on both sides of the border to improve the fight against cross-border crime and other illegal activities.

Moreover, intensive meetings at the regional and central level were held between Albania and its neighbours, despite the difficult COVID-19 situation. Two meetings at the regional level were organized between Albania and North Macedonia border police (one in Pogradec, the other in Ohrid) and another between Albania and Montenegro border police in Shkodër. In addition, a trilateral regional meeting between Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia was organized

in October. Another trilateral cross-border meeting at the central level was organized in November among the Directors of the Border and Migration Police of Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia and was held in Korçë. A meeting between the Border Directors in Tirana and Prishtinë/Priština was held in Kukës on 18 November.

To harmonize the text of the Hot Pursuit Protocol and finalize it prior to being signed by the Ministers of Interior of Albania and Montenegro, a meeting of the Joint Working Group was organized in Shkodër on 3 November. This year the focus was crisis management in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, along with topics such as the challenges of border police services in enhancing border security and fighting criminal activities along the border.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

On 11 and 12 February, the Joint Regional High-level Conference entitled Foreign Terrorist Fighters — Addressing Current Challenges was organized by TNTD/ATU, the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the Government of Switzerland, and held in Tirana. The overall aim of this two-day conference was to further dialogue on good practices, lessons learned and policy options in addressing the evolving foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) phenomenon in compliance with the rule of law and human rights. This regional conference brought together national counter-terrorism co-ordinators or equivalent senior experts and practitioners from the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, along with representatives from the UN system, international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society and academia. The Presence supported participation of the National Coordinator of the CVE Center to the Prime Minister's Office, who delivered a presentation at the conference.

On 8 October, the Presence participated in the online seminar organized by TNTD/ATU entitled Non-custodial Rehabilitation and Reintegration in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization That Lead to Terrorism: A Guidebook for Policymakers and Practitioners in South-Eastern Europe. The Presence also facilitated the participation of the CVE Center Director (as a speaker), and three staff members of the Center. Participants shared and discussed current challenges and capacity needs in their countries.

Community Policing and P/C VERLT

As in previous years, the Presence, jointly with the CVE Center, continued to synchronize activities of central and local bodies to effectively prevent and counter VERLT.

This year, three sets of activities were organized:

- (i) Meetings with school security officers and community policing officers;
- (ii) Meetings with mayors and prefects; and
- (iii) Meetings with universities and students.

From 9 to 11 September, the Presence supported the CVE Center to organize six outreach meetings with community policing officers (CPO) and school security officers (SSO) in Himarë, Vlorë, Fier, Divjaka, Pogradec and Korçë. Sixty-six community policing officers, school security officers, municipality police officers, and representatives from the regional education directorate (19 women; 47 men) participated in the events.

The second round of outreach meetings with SSOs and CPOs was organized from 16 to 20 November. The Presence supported the CVE Center in organizing five meetings in Kukës, Rrëshen, Lezhë, Laç, Krujë and Fushë-Krujë for some 67 CPOs and SSOs (16 women; 51 men).

The purpose of these meetings was to discuss violent extremism and other security related issues in schools and communities. Representatives from the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, and the ASP attended the meetings, where they presented the roles and priorities of their institutions in the fight against violent extremism and preventing crimes among youth.

Discussions in communities about FTF returnees

From 23 to 27 November, the Presence, in co-operation with the CVE Center, organized nine meetings in municipalities and prefectures of Bulqizë, Dibër, Burrel, Klos, Kukës, and Shkodër. The main objective of the meetings was to discuss with local governments the current level of co-operation between central and local bodies to prevent and counter VERLT and the mechanisms for implementing reintegration programmes for the families of FTF returnees. The team, which was composed of the CVE Center Director, a specialist from the CVE Center, a National Community Safety Officer from the Presence and an inspector from the Albanian Agency for Support to Self-Governance, met 31 representatives (21 women; 10 men) of local government in North Albania, including mayors and prefects.

VERLT and universities

The Presence supported the CVE Center in organizing a set of meetings with rectors and representatives from public universities in Central and South Albania. From 26 to 31 October, the Presence supported the CVE Center in organizing six meetings with universities and students in Elbasan, Korçë, Gjirokastër and Vlorë. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the initiative of a co-operation

agreement between the Rectorates, the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, and the CVE Center, with the focus on the prevention of violent extremism among youth/students. The team, which was composed of the CVE Center expert for Education and Research, the CVE Center expert on Civil Society and Security Affairs, and one specialist from the Ministry, met 41 representatives (20 women; 21 men) from universities, including rectors and students.

Countering the financing of terrorism

On 16 June 2020, the Security Co-operation Department of the Presence, jointly with TNTD/ATU and UNODC, organized the online session Indicators of Effect to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the Countering Financing of Terrorism Course implemented so far. Five national trainers connected online with two international trainers to exchange information about indicators of effect in personal, organizational and sectorial aspects.

From 11 to 13 November, TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with the Presence and UNODC, organized the online train-the-trainer course Financial Disruption of Terrorist Networks. The participants (3 women; 1 man) were senior experts and practitioners from the Ministry of Finance – General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, and the ASP. Together with the trainers, they developed real life

scenario-based exercises for the OSCE–UNODC training courses on countering terrorist financing to be delivered in the Albania in the future.

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 22 to 25 September, 15 law enforcement officers (2 women; 13 men) participated in a training course on drug investigation. The course aimed at enhancing the ASP’s capacity to dismantle organized crime groups specialized in drug trafficking. International experts from the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC), the United States’ Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the UK’s National Crime Agency (NCA) engaged the participants in fictitious and real scenarios of criminal investigation cases of organized criminal groups dealing in drug trafficking. The training course was part of a larger project run by the Presence to support Albanian law enforcement to improve regional co-operation and tackle serious and organized crime.

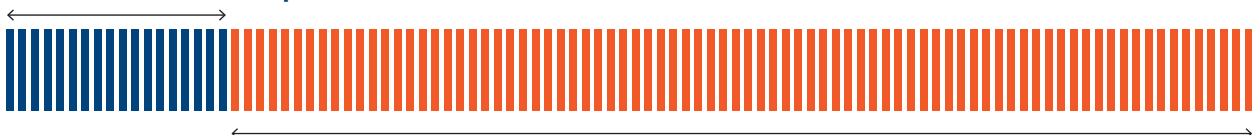
On 6 October, the OSCE-wide Conference on Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors, this year entitled “Strengthening Effective Prevention of Drug Use among Youth through Community Policing” took place. The Presence facilitated the participation of two representatives from the ASP (2 men).

Presence in Albania – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 17%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 83%

From 20 to 23 October, the Presence facilitated the organization of a four-day residential course on the concepts and techniques of crime analysis, in support of the ASP. An international expert (a woman) with vast experience in this field trained 18 officers and executives (7 women; 11 men) charged with developing crime analysis programmes from different regional police directorates.

From 6 to 9 November, the Presence facilitated the participation of one ASP officer (a woman) to attend an online training course on money laundering conducted by the Guardia di Finanza – Economic-Financial Police School in Rome, Italy. The course aimed at intensifying contacts with European counterparts in order to improve law enforcement co-operation and information exchange related to knowledge and skills in the prevention of money laundering and transnational financial investigation techniques.

Border Security and Management/Customs

On 30 September, the Presence facilitated and organized a study visit in Skopje for the Director of the Border and Migration Department and the Regional Border Director of Korçë. The meeting rendered an opportunity for the two directors to share experiences and best practices regarding the management of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, current challenges in assuring secure borders, as well as the observed increase of irregular migration.

From 13 to 15 October, the Presence attended an online regional workshop on delimitation and demarcation practices in the South-East European region, and also facilitated the participation of three representatives from the ASP Border and Migration Department (1 woman; 2 men). During the workshop, the Albanian representative delivered a presentation on the demarcation and delimitation situation in the country.

From 27 to 28 October, the Presence attended the 14th Annual Meeting of the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (NFP) Network, and also facilitated the participation of the Albanian Border NFP (a woman). The NFP was also part of the series of podcasts “Live from Borders” that was initiated by the BMSU/TNTD, where she was invited to share her experience and the challenges the border police are facing while coping with the COVID-19 pandemic.

To support the growing needs of the ASP for distance learning due to the pandemic, the Presence adjusted its plans and assisted the ASP to establish an e-learning platform. A needs assessment was conducted in November and December, followed by the procurement of the necessary IT equipment. Some 12 laptops, 11 projectors, 11 screens and 8 printers will be used by the Border and Migration Police as part of the first phase of the project, which will enhance knowledge of police officers across the country.

4.2 Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

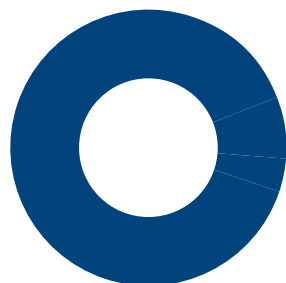


Introduction

Although the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Mission) does not have a unit dedicated to advancing law enforcement, it continued to provide related support. In view of OSCE commitments and good governance principles in the security sector, the Mission support focuses on building capacities, promoting interagency co-operation, and securing multisectorial partnership. Law enforcement representatives are included as participants, contributors and beneficiaries in all relevant activities and initiatives, also when they are not the sole target group. Gender mainstreaming and promoting ethnic diversity remain central to the Mission’s police-related activities.

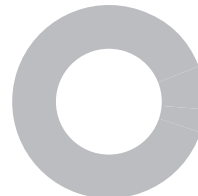
BUDGET (UB)*: N/A**

2020



TOTAL
11,682,000 EUR

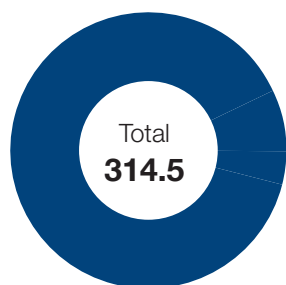
2019



TOTAL
11,682,000 EUR

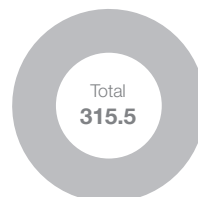
STAFF* N/A**

2020



TOTAL OFFICE
314.5 Total
280.5 Local
34 International

2019



TOTAL OFFICE
315.5 Total
281.5 Local
34 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.

The Mission's assistance in improving policing involved providing support to law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and security managers in effectively addressing contemporary and emerging challenges and threats to security. Accordingly, it has focused on addressing terrorism, and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (P/C VERLT), trafficking in human beings (THB), corruption, hate crime and domestic violence. The Mission also supported the authorities in bolstering border management and cyber/ICT security, advancing gender equality, promoting gender and youth mainstreaming, promoting ethnic diversity and securing freedom of assembly — all in line with international standards.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

In 2020, the Mission developed a five-year ExB project to provide programmatic, systemic and sustainable support to LEAs in developing and applying the intelligence-led policing (ILP) model. This proactive and systematic approach to law enforcement is part of wider police development efforts that should enable Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) to more effectively counter current and emerging threats to security. The project has been developed based on the findings and recommendations of the corresponding ILP needs assessment conducted in 2019. As a first step, the project envisages establishing an environment conducive to ILP development, which entails defining and creating strategies, priorities, goals and other decisions of law enforcement management. Project activities are designed to help strengthen organizational, legal and IT structures and policies for the systemic gathering, analysis, use and sharing of relevant criminal intelligence information and crime analysis products by and among LEAs and prosecution services. Support for increasing the compatibility of IT platforms would facilitate multiple and simultaneous searches of various LEA databases as well as the electronic exchange of information. It would also improve the quality of operational co-operation with INTERPOL, Europol and foreign LEAs, thus strengthening international/regional investigations and complex police operations involving transnational organized crime and other serious crime. An important project component is support for establishing sustainable and targeted training for law enforcement officers and officials (i.e., crime intelligence staff, analysts, senior officials and managers) and prosecutors. To bolster the use in BiH of ILP methods, techniques and best practices, the project also integrates co-operation and co-ordination with other regional and national ILP initiatives.

Between November 2019 and June 2020, the Mission supported the working group established by the Chief of Police of the Brčko District (BD) of BiH to prepare the new BD Law on Peaceful Assembly. In July 2020, this co-operation resulted in the adoption of one of the most progressive laws governing freedom of peaceful assembly in Europe, according to the ODIHR Panel of Experts on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly (FoPA). This piece of legislation will also serve as an example of good practice for the Mission's future efforts in aligning the other 11 BiH laws on FoPA with international human rights standards.¹²

On 24 February, the Mission organized a training session in Banja Luka on the human rights-compliant policing of public assemblies for 20 senior police officers from four police administrations (Banja Luka, Gradiška, Prijedor and Doboј) in Republika Srpska (RS). The training helped increase awareness and practical knowledge among the participating police officials about freedom of assembly and non-discrimination. Trainees received an in-depth overview of international human rights standards relating to the right to freedom of assembly, and discussed positive examples of police conduct.

On 11 March, the Mission organized a training event on FoPA in Zenica, gathering representatives of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) of Zenica-Doboј Canton, trade unions of local companies, as well as environmental NGOs previously involved in peaceful protests. The trainees shared their experiences with peaceful protests and discussed perspectives from the side of the police and that of potential organizers, particularly in terms of expectations, perceptions and concerns.

Between October and December 2020, the Mission supported the working group established by the Sarajevo Canton Minister of Interior in preparing the new cantonal Law on Peaceful Public Assemblies. The working group held seven meetings and prepared draft laws on peaceful public assemblies and

¹² <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-bosnia-and-herzegovina/458428>

on public manifestations, both partially harmonized with all applicable international human rights standards. During the concluding meeting of the working group on 17 December, the group considered additional proposals from civil society organizations (CSOs) for amendments to the text.

Gender Mainstreaming

In the first quarter of 2020, the Mission's Gender and Youth Unit continued to support the BiH association Network of Women Police Officers.

On 11 February in Ljubuški (West Herzegovina Canton) and on 13 February in Travnik (Central Bosnia Canton), the Mission supported the Network in organizing training sessions on gender equality and gender-based discrimination at work for their peers in the cantonal MoIs. The training helped better familiarize women working in law enforcement with the work of the Network. The Network was also able to get better acquainted with the issues and ideas of colleagues from the two cantons. The sessions involved discussions on the number of women employed in police structures, international and domestic legal frameworks regulating gender equality and the protection of women in the workplace, workplace discrimination, gender sensitive and insensitive language, and protective mechanisms. The events also proved valuable for enrolling new members to the Network.

Since 2018, the Mission has funded and supported such sessions in nine cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), with the exception of Sarajevo Canton. It was intended to organize such a session in Sarajevo Canton in the second quarter of 2020, but this was hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Gender-based Violence

On 10 and 11 March, the Mission and the entity-level Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres (JPTCs) organized an event in Tarčin (Sarajevo Canton) for 51 prosecutors, judges and police officers from across the country (23 women; 28 men). Some of the participants demonstrated a general lack of knowledge on processing domestic violence cases, and it was evident that there is a dire need for a co-ordinated and harmonized approach of all relevant actors. The event addressed the lack of awareness, differing practices in the implementation of legislation, and limited understanding of legal obligations, such as the mandatory nature of protective measures. A Mission-engaged court expert/psychologist described the position of a domestic violence victim in different phases of the process. A drama play helped to effectively convey the perspectives of both victim and offender. The lack of interest on the part of some judiciary staff indicated that there is still room for sensitizing central actors in the domestic violence referral mechanism.

Hate Crime

On 22 June, following Mission advocacy for re-invigorating the position and role of the National Point of Contact for Hate Crimes (NPoCHC), the BiH Ministry of Security (MoS) appointed a new person to this position. Follow-up contacts resulted in improved commitment, observed through the expressed interest of the MoS and NPoCHC to support Mission efforts in addressing the hate crime reporting and recording system. Moreover, after several years of inaction, the new NPoCHC submitted an official input to ODIHR's 2019 *Annual Hate Crimes Report*.

On 15 July and 23 September, the Mission met with the Federal Police Administration and the RS Ministry of Interior, respectively, to discuss potential co-operation on establishing a harmonized system of reporting and recording hate crimes. Both counterparts expressed an interest in participating and sharing their experiences. Similar meetings with officials from other jurisdictions will continue in 2021.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Organized Crime

As part of its assistance to the MoS of BiH and the small arms and light weapons (SALW) Control Co-ordination Board of BiH, the Mission supported the organization of three board meetings, on 14 February, 9 and 10 March, and 7 and 8 October. The meetings focused on the implementation of the *2016–2020 BiH SALW Control Strategy*, and gathered representatives of the MoS, State, entity and cantonal MoIs, the Court Police of FBiH, the FBiH Civil Protection Administration, the Indirect Taxation Authority, and the Ministry of Defence of BiH. In addition, in consultation with all law enforcement agencies in BiH, a plan for inclusive development of the new *BiH SALW Control Strategy* for the upcoming period was agreed upon.

In parallel and pursuant to the objectives of the *BiH SALW Control Strategy*, the Mission developed a three-year ExB project with five areas of focused support to BiH institutions. These priority areas were officially endorsed by the SALW Control Co-ordination Board of BiH and related to assistance officially requested from the OSCE by the MoS.

On 1 and 2 July, the Mission supported the holding of an additional online meeting of the BiH SALW Control Co-ordination Board that focused on the development of the new *BiH SALW Control Strategy* and the implementation of the *Roadmap for a Sustainable Solution to the Illegal*

Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their Ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024. Members of the Board agreed on the agenda and dynamics for development of the new *SALW Control Strategy*, and in co-ordination and co-operation with the CPC/FSC Support Section, discussions were held with the BiH MoS and representatives of law enforcement agencies on the action plan for the implementation of the Roadmap in BiH and related OSCE support.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

Upon request of the BiH MoS, and with a view to informing the drafting of the new Strategy, in August and September the Mission conducted an assessment of the prevention pillar of the *2015–2020 BiH Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism* (CT Strategy). The assessment was conducted in line with a methodology that included a data review, as well as structured interviews and focus groups with representatives from all police agencies in BiH, non-security actors and civil society. Some of the main recommendations include the need for better communication and co-ordination, the preparation of risk and threat assessments, inclusion of gender perspectives, improved correlation with other relevant strategies (i.e. on SALW, UNSCR 1325, organized crime, migration and THB), and the necessity of allocating appropriate resources for the CT Strategy's implementation at all levels.

Following the Mission-supported development of Una Sana Canton's *Guide for Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism through Education Process* (the Guide) for secondary school pedagogues, on 4 March the Guide was presented in Prijedor to pedagogues and psychologists from the area. Participants found the Guide to represent a valuable additional tool in recognizing and preventing all forms of violent and intolerant behaviour of pupils.

In 2020, the Mission supported the Herzegovina Neretva Canton (HNC) Ministry of Education (MoE) in conducting research on the implementation of their Programme for Prevention of Violence, including issues related to potential radicalization among secondary school students. Data collection concluded in December 2020, with 7,874 respondents (students, teachers, parents and school pedagogues/directors) having provided input. The findings will provide the basis for the HNC MoE's future activities related to updating guidelines, bylaws and legislation, and will also help the Mission further streamline its activities on preventing and countering VERLT.

Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crime

In order to improve the capacities of law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities to efficiently investigate trafficking in human beings, the Mission made the *Manual for Investigating Trafficking in Human Beings* and *Following the Money: Compendium of Resources and Step-by-step Guide to Financial Investigations into Trafficking in Human Beings* available in local languages.

On 8 and 9 October, the Mission and its international partners supported the organization of a panel on trafficking in human beings at the 13th Prosecutorial Symposium, which this year took place online. The participants (24 women; 9 men), including law enforcement officers, improved their knowledge of case law of the European Court of Human Rights relevant to combating trafficking; novelties in national legislation and case law; trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation; problems related to child trafficking and mixed migration; and comparative experiences in fighting human trafficking.¹³

On 20 November, the Mission organized a webinar to mark World Children's Day. The event drew more than 130 participants (approx. 70% women) from BiH and the region, including members of the judiciary, law enforcement, executive and legislative bodies, educational institutions, social services and civil rights organizations. The webinar explored the question of when child marriage becomes human trafficking, with participants discussing the effectiveness of domestic and international legal frameworks for the protection of victims of human trafficking and early/forced marriage. It was noted that girls from underprivileged backgrounds often become prey of organized criminal groups that exploit child brides for the purpose of forced criminality, forced begging and prostitution. The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic was moreover noted as being likely to lead to an increase in early marriage, with families from vulnerable communities resorting to marrying off their children as a means of ensuring their subsistence in the absence of adequate support from society.¹⁴

Cybercrime

On 23 and 24 November, the Mission organized online training for 40 specialized law enforcement officers (9 women; 31 men), from the MoIs of FBiH and RS on combating cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime. The session was delivered by BiH trainers previously trained as part of a regional OSCE project, and it helped enhance responsiveness, knowledge and skills — including by presenting expertise, tools and techniques

¹³ <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-bosnia-and-herzegovina/466566>

¹⁴ <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-bosnia-and-herzegovina/471090>.

for countering criminal misuse of IT through the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such crimes.

Border Security and Management/ Customs

From 17 to 21 February, TNTD/BSMU and the Mission organized a five-day training event for law enforcement officials on the identification of impostors and the detection of forged documents. The training was delivered by experts of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior and benefited 5 female and 14 male representatives of the BiH Border Police from different border crossing points and from the Operations Directorate. All the trainees also received a high-quality mobile document verification device, donated by the OSCE.

On 11 August, the Centre against Trafficking of Works of Art, the BiH MoS Agency for Education and Professional Training and the Mission facilitated an online training session on countering trafficking in cultural property. This focused on building the capacities of judges and prosecutors from the entities' Centres for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training. In total, 9 female and 4 male judges and prosecutors benefited from the training.

From 13 to 15 October, the Mission hosted and facilitated an INTERPOL-led workshop on the fight against trafficking in cultural property, supported by TNTD/BSMU. The workshop was a continuation of Mission efforts on addressing this issue together with the Tuzla-based NGO "Centre against Trafficking

in Works of Art" and the BiH Ministry of Security's Agency for Education and Professional Training. The workshop focused on INTERPOL capabilities in this field, UNSC resolutions 2199/15 and 2347/2017, the PSYCHE Stolen Works of Art Database, as well as the mobile application ID-Art. INTERPOL also presented experiences from the operations ATHENA II and PANDORA IV, and the establishment of a cultural heritage unit. Foremost beneficiaries were 34 law enforcement personnel (9 women; 25 men) from the border police, customs and judiciary. The event helped increase their awareness and understanding of this issue, as well as their capacities to investigate and prosecute criminal activity and counter it at both first and second lines of border checks.

As a part of broader support to BiH in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, in May the Mission provided significant quantities of personal protective equipment (1,000 face shields) and disinfectant to the BiH Border Police. Furthermore, in November the Mission donated 200 face shields, 600 reusable protective face masks and rubber gloves, as well as hand sanitizer to the Directorate for Co-ordination of Police Bodies in BiH. The donations aimed to increase the safety of personnel and the capacities of these two key State-level police agencies, especially in view of their front-line role in supporting the implementation of public health measures for containing the spread of COVID-19. The donations also helped ensure that they could continue to effectively conduct their important work protecting the safety and security of BiH citizens and borders.

Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 37%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 63%

4.3 Mission in Kosovo



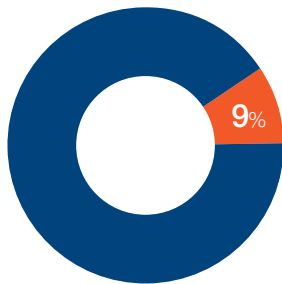
Introduction

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. Building on the past support and progress achieved, further capacity-building and strategic improvements of the public safety and security sector, in line with best international practices, remain among the main priorities of the Mission.

In 1999, the OSCE was mandated with training the new police service of Kosovo¹⁵ 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 (KPSS) that in 2006 evolved into the Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and

BUDGET (UB)*

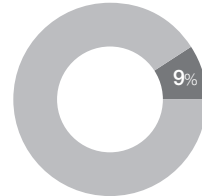
2020



TOTAL
17,462,600 EUR

DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY
1,589,900 EUR

2019



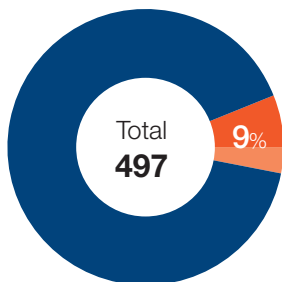
TOTAL
17,462,600 EUR

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT
1,615,700 EUR

STAFF*

2020

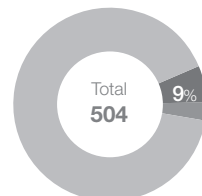
TOTAL



DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY
44 Total
31 Local
13 International

2019

TOTAL



DEPARTMENT FOR SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY
45 Total
31 Local
14 International

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

¹⁵ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, should be understood in compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

Development (KCPSD) 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.

On the request of its beneficiaries and in accordance with their needs, in 2020 the DSPS continued to offer capacity-building, strategic, advisory and technical support to public safety institutions, with a view to advancing their overall performance in providing security and safety. It conducted unified budget and extra-budgetary project activities consisting of specialized and advanced training, seminars, workshops and roundtables. These focused on strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) and its security sector institutions, as well as other public safety institutions and forums, to prevent and counter various forms of transnational threats and to promote overall safety. The activities targeted organized crime, cybercrime, terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization, trafficking in human beings and illicit narcotics and domestic violence, as well as the enhancement of communication, community policing and community safety infrastructures. In addition, the DSPS continued to contribute to drafting and reviewing strategic documents of public safety institutions, with the intent of enhancing the overall security sector.

The DSPS also utilized its field presence in its five regional offices of the Mission to monitor cases in the public's attention as well as the human rights compliance of the Kosovo Police (KP), with a particular focus on promoting appropriate police responses to cases of hate crime and public assemblies. It additionally used its field staff to advise and advocate for local and municipal safety mechanisms and to sensitize these mechanisms to contribute more to the safety in their localities. Additionally, in its activities related to the advancement of community rights, the Mission's Department of Human Rights and Communities (DHRC) also co-operated with the police and undertook a number of relevant activities during 2020.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform within Security Sector Reform

On 4 March, the Mission delivered a course on media relations to 23 officers (3 women; 20 men) of the Kosovo Correctional Service (KCS) and the Agency for Emergency Management (AEM) in the framework of their first-line supervision training at KAPS. A focus of the training were matters related to effective communication with the media, as one of the most important community outreach tools. Participants learned about building strong working relationships with the media, and how to best meet their information needs by using a proactive approach in accordance with organizational procedures. Since the communication of these two agencies

with the media and the public is centralized, throughout the event the accent was placed on professional communication as a crucial component in accurately informing the public about their work and achievements.

Following a series of regular meetings, from 25 to 28 August representatives from the Mission attended a workshop organized by the KCS and contributed with its in-house expertise in finalizing the first draft of the Law on KCS.¹⁶ Specifically, the Mission provided expertise on upholding human rights, effective human resources management, recruitment, and professional relations between the KCS and other institutions, in particular the Ministry of Justice.

¹⁶ Once the administrative procedures are finalized, the draft Law will be submitted to the government, and subsequently to the Assembly of Kosovo for approval. Until now, matters related to correctional services were regulated by the Law on Execution of Penal Decisions.

On 14 September, the Mission supported the KCS to organize its first meeting with local and international partners to harmonize its training plan for 2021. Attendees included representatives of KAPS, the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau of the US Department of State (INL), the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program of the US Department of Justice (ICITAP), the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the Mission. The Head of the Mission opened the meeting, where international partners, including the Mission, presented plans and projects to support the KCS in 2021. Specifically, the support of the Mission will focus at the strategic level on revisions of KCS training strategies, and at the operational level on training activities involving dynamic security, emergency response systems and human rights and rehabilitation programmes.

On 21 and 22 September, in co-ordination with the KCS, the Mission conducted the training Communication skills with persons in crisis — de-escalation techniques, conflict resolution and stress management for 11 correctional officers at the Correctional Centre for Females in Lipjan/Lipljane (all women). In general, the training taught the officers how to manage difficult situations by enhancing their skills in establishing contact, building rapport and gaining influence to achieve objectives. The attained abilities included incident stabilization tactics, decision-making, and verbal and non-verbal communication.

On the request of the Kosovo Police (KP), from 5 to 9 October, the Mission organized the training of trainers (ToT) Communication skills with persons in crisis — de-escalation techniques, conflict resolution and stress management for 15 officers from the KP Special Operations Unit. The course improved participants' training skills in communication abilities and de-escalation techniques, and enabled them to further deliver such specialized training to young police cadets. Through the use of different case scenarios and exercises, the officers were acquainted with incident stabilization tactics, decision-making, and verbal and non-verbal communication. In conclusion, officers conducted group presentations, whereby they shared their gained knowledge in managing difficult situations.

From 16 to 18 October, the Mission delivered a training course on media and online content analysis to 20 communication officers from the MoIA, KP, KAPS, Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK), AEM and KCS. The training course specifically focused on content analysis and processes for systematic qualitative and quantitative examination of security-related content generated from online media and social media platforms. In addition, communication officers of these institutions were introduced to the vast amount

of media and user-generated content that is delivered in different forms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and blogs. These various media forms were then analysed during the practical part of the training course by using a set of clearly defined steps and techniques for systematic content analysis. Moreover, the participants were familiarized with a number of methods for identifying fake news, such as by using different online platforms to evaluate the truthfulness of information and reliability of the source. In conclusion, the participants and trainers developed a tailor-made content analysis methodology based on the needs of the various institutions for online media monitoring.

On 15 December, the Mission handed over 1,000 printed copies in three languages of the booklet *OSCE Mission in Kosovo and Kosovo Academy for Public Safety* to the Acting General Director of KAPS. This booklet presents the Mission's contributions to the establishment, development through different phases, and the main achievements of the institution since 1999. Findings from annual reports, assessments and internal reports produced by local institutions and international organizations, alongside open sources and institutional memory, were used during the development of the booklet. Today, KAPS is an accredited institution responsible for delivering basic, specialized, advanced and accredited bachelor programmes for all public safety institutions operating in Kosovo: the KP, KCS, Kosovo Probation Service, Customs, AEM, and PIK.

From 21 to 24 December, the Mission supported the KP in reviewing and standardizing the curricula for basic professional training based on standards set by the Kosovo Qualification Authority, the European Qualification Framework and the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 2008) codes. During the workshop, the Mission-assigned expert helped the KP instructors and curriculum developers to ensure that the curricula was compatible with the European Qualifications Framework. The initial focus was on the components representing the key standards of the European dimension in the security domain, including qualification structures, curricula, credits, combinations of qualifications based on prior learning, occupational standards, ISCO codes, diploma supplements, and other aspects. Also elaborated during the event were criteria for approving qualification and re-accreditation of vocational education and training of security providers, including quality assurance for accredited institutions. Following the online workshop, individual meetings were held between representatives from the Mission and the senior police curriculum developers, whereupon it was possible to complete the revision of minimum professional police standards.

Human Resources/Police Management

At an official joint event held on 14 February, the Mission handed over 1,600 copies of the *Administrative Instruction (AI) on Disciplinary Violations* and 200 copies of the *Training Catalogue* to the General Director and senior staff of the KP. The Mission contributed to the development of instruction on disciplinary violations in late 2019, as well as to the related standard operating procedures (SOPs). In addition, the Mission provided expertise for updating the training catalogue, which it originally helped develop in 2015. The catalogue has been enriched with new training courses, and police representatives have acquired the needed capabilities to competently deliver these courses to colleagues and other public safety agencies. Both documents, printed in three languages, will be distributed to the relevant personnel of the KP.

At another official event on 17 December organized by the Mission together with the KP, the Mission handed over 100 printed copies of the *Training Strategy and Action Plan 2019–2021* to the KP Acting General Director. The Mission contributed to the development of the Strategy through in-house expertise in the police working group, as well as by implementing activities included in its own action plan. The Strategy, which will be distributed to police departments in the different regions, focuses on improving police training, enhancing co-operation with local and international interlocutors, and developing police human resources and capacities.

The Mission handed over 164 books and 4 bookcases to the KP Regional Directorates of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. This activity was organized in response to a needs assessment conducted in 2019, when several regional police directorates requested assistance in establishing legal libraries at police stations. In consultation with the police, the Mission selected these two police regions for a pilot endeavour. The libraries were set up in close consultation with the KP Training Division and contain books in Albanian, Serbian and English. Included are publications with information about relevant international and domestic legislation, particularly legislation related to human rights standards in policing. This police-specific literature will enable police officers to enhance their professional knowledge.

Human Rights and Police Accountability

On the request of the KP, during June and July, alongside senior police officers and representatives of civil society and international organizations, the Mission attended and provided its expertise in several sessions of the police working group drafting internal regulations on integrity for the KP. During these meetings, the working group discussed the

general concept of integrity, the scope of integrity regulations, and the duties and responsibilities of the newly established Integrity Unit within the KP. The Mission offered in-house expertise regarding the new unit, its mechanism of oversight, detection and investigation, and the conjunction between this unit and the Professional Standards Division, the Anti-Corruption Agency and PIK. Furthermore, discussions were held on the use of social media, the behaviour of protecting colleagues in sanctioned actions known as the “code of silence”, socializing with persons with criminal backgrounds, abuse of task delegation instruments, conflict of interest, background checks on integrity, and other related matters.

From 29 June to 3 July, the Mission conducted a training course on the analysis of statistics and data for 13 members (5 women; 8 men) of PIK inspection, finance and administration units. This practical exercise with scenario-based training equipped the participants with new insight into data collection, trend development and data visualization, as well as various types of data and statistics analysis, such as interlinked tables, average movement, correlation, probability and forecasting methods. The training also contributed to the participants’ abilities to conduct accurate analyses, as well as to draft statistics-based reports with evidence-based recommendations.

Through a direct invitation from the KP, on 24 July the Mission attended and contributed to a police working group meeting reviewing professional standards for police officers. Under review at the meeting, which was also attended by international partners, was the professional standards document, which includes standardized officer classifications (i.e., cadet, officers I and II, instructor/trainer) and professional education development. The meeting was quite engaging, with all points in the document discussed and amended with various comments, edits and suggestions.

From 7 to 11 September, the Mission facilitated a training activity on handling digital evidence at crime scenes for 12 senior police investigators of the PIK (9 men; 3 women), specifically tailored to the needs of PIK investigators on the basis of the daily challenges that are encountered during criminal investigations. This hands-on training contributed directly to enhancing the forensic and technical abilities of the participants to extract digital evidence in a professional and legal manner, and to use it to conduct digital evidence analysis. In addition, the training provided participants with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with various software used by other law enforcement agencies to perform first response duties at crime scenes. The Mission also equipped the PIK with personal protective equipment for use during the training as well as their daily work.

From 27 to 29 October, the Mission conducted a training course on monitoring the KP Confidence and Satisfaction Programme¹⁷ for ten inspectors of the PIK (2 women; 8 men). Additionally, on the request of the PIK, from 16 to 18 November, the Mission delivered additional training on this topic to seven PIK inspectors (2 women; 5 men) through an online platform. In these training courses, the Mission assisted the PIK in its efforts to develop operational and scientific capabilities for performing credible and professional monitoring. The courses contributed significantly to further strengthen PIK inspectors' capabilities in monitoring police performance in delivering public services to ensure transparency and accountability of police officers at all levels. Emphasis was placed on furthering the skill sets of the PIK officials who are mandated to conduct independent external oversight of police performance through inspections of police structures and functions to ensure accountability, effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the Confidence and Satisfaction Programme.

Lastly, from 23 to 25 November, the Mission delivered an online training course to nine officers (2 women; 7 men) from the KP Directorate of Professional Standards aimed at improving their knowledge about police integrity. Overall, the course helped acquaint police investigators with mechanisms and associated methods for testing integrity, and how these contribute to ensuring that best ethical standards are implemented within the KP. Furthermore, it provided investigators with enhanced skills to ensure that high levels of integrity within the police are maintained, focusing on how to assess complaint sources, gather intelligence, and conduct covert measures to obtain audio and video evidence.

Gender and Ethnic Mainstreaming

From 7 to 10 March, the Mission supported the KP and the Association of Women in Kosovo Police (AWKP) in hosting the Annual Board Meeting of the International Association of Women in Police (IAWP) and a conference on the role of women police officers in response to transnational threats. The two-day Annual Board Meeting was followed by the conference, which brought together about 30 IAWP board members (all women) from around the world and over 300

senior members of law enforcement agencies¹⁸ in Prishtinë/Pristina (250 women; 50 men). The conference, which was also supported by the United States' INL and ICITAP and moderated by members of IAWP for the first time in the Balkan region, aimed at sharing expertise, increasing the capacities and role of women in policing, and promoting a multi-institutional approach to addressing transnational threats. At the event panels, speakers with many different areas of expertise discussed a wide range of topics, including the challenges in recruiting women in the security sector and barriers to their advancement, understanding gender-based policing to enable the development of gender-responsive policing services, the victim-centred approach in police proceedings, the impact of domestic violence and trafficking in human beings on women and girls, etc. Moreover, during the conference, the AWKP and the Association of Women in Correctional Service formalized their co-operation by signing an agreement to jointly protect women's rights in detention centres and increase capabilities to prevent gender-based threats in prisons. Additionally, on 8 March, the participants jointly marked International Women's Day in the security sector.

On 26 November, the Mission supported the KP in organizing an online workshop to facilitate dialogue between 30 representatives (17 women; 13 men) of local community safety forums,¹⁹ the KP, civil society and other relevant actors operating in the area of community safety. The workshop aimed at identifying means for encouraging the involvement of women in community safety forums and to promote women's active engagement in improving community safety and the quality of life within communities. During the workshop, the police presented statistical figures related to local public safety committees (LPSCs)²⁰ and described their important role in community safety mechanisms, including the engagement of women in problem-solving processes. The Mission highlighted the importance of joint work between

¹⁷ The Kosovo Police Confidence and Satisfaction Programme was introduced and has been supported by the Mission since 2016. It is designed to assist the police in delivering improved levels of service to victims of crime, thus improving levels of satisfaction of the public while increasing the public's confidence.

¹⁸ In addition to the Board Members of IAWP, the General Director and senior officers of the KP and the Board of AWKP, the conference was attended by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Public Administration, the Minister of Justice, the Head of Office for Gender Equality at the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ombudsperson, the Chief Executive Officer of the PIK, Association of Women in Kosovo Correctional Service, the Head of the Association of Journalists of Kosovo, as well as lawmakers, judges and prosecutors. In addition, the Head of European Union Office in Kosovo, the United States Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission in Kosovo, the heads of the US Department of Justice ICITAP and the Mission, the UN Development Coordinator for Kosovo, EULEX, the United Nations (UN) Mission in Kosovo and UN Women, KFOR, the Deputy Director of the Albanian State Police and other police experts from Slovenia, Montenegro and North Macedonia, as well as various representatives of local and international public safety institutions dealing with gender equality and gender mainstreaming in the security sector.

¹⁹ Municipal community safety councils (MCSC), local public safety committees (LPSCs) and community safety action teams (CSATs).

²⁰ Local Public Safety Committees (LPSCs) 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 Kosovo Police consults these committees about safety and security matters in the areas they cover.

community safety forums and the KP to ensure the safety of people in Kosovo. Among other topics, discussions were held on appropriate legislation for regulating gender equality and countering domestic violence, steps for preventing gender-based violence, protection of victims, and the challenges faced by victims in reintegration processes. In addition, special attention was given to best practices and preventive measures related to domestic violence, trafficking in human beings, violent extremism and radicalization, as well as other negative phenomena. The event concluded with a set of recommendations and suggestions that emerged from the discussion on improving women's participation in community safety initiatives. These will be conveyed to the relevant entities.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

At a conference held at the KP headquarters on 24 June, the KP and the Mission jointly launched the mobile application “Inform the Police” as part of the “Digital Reporting” programme. The KP General Director and the Head of the OSCE Mission informed participants and media representatives about the goals of the programme and its importance. In addition, details regarding the features, use and availability of the application were explained, along with a video supported by KFOR,²¹ which offered a visual presentation of the application's content. The “Inform the Police” mobile application provides residents with an alternative means for reporting crimes, violence, traffic violations and other public safety issues. The Mission also supported the police to produce promotional material for an awareness-raising campaign to acquaint the public with the “Inform the Police” programme and to highlight the importance of the general public's contribution to its efforts (see also below under “Highlights”).

Between 20 February and 30 July, the Mission supported the KP in conducting four one-day meetings of the working group responsible to design the *Integrated Community Policing and Intelligence-led Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2021–2025*. During these meetings the working group, consisting of KP representatives from all departments and regions, composed a first draft of the document. Through a workshop held from 24 to 28 August, the Mission then supported the KP in finalizing the Strategy. The workshop helped 40 participants (10 women; 30 men) from the KP and other local and international stakeholders to re-examine the objectives and activities foreseen to be implemented as part of the Strategy. Relevant officers from all ranks of the KP, representatives from the PIK, the EU project on police

reform, the UNDP, ICITAP and the Mission contributed to this strategic document. The Mission will continue to support the KP in the implementation process of the action plan.

In the same context, between 25 September and 9 October, in co-operation with the KP, the Mission organized eight regional workshops to introduce the finalized *Intelligence-led Policing and Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2021–2025*. The workshops familiarized the senior management of all regional police directorates with the content and most significant parts of the new Strategy, which was developed with the support of the Mission. In addition, the workshops served to develop clear internal communication with a view to ensuring interagency partnerships with stakeholders at all levels, especially with existing community safety forums, where both the police and community groups are represented. Advice and specific instructions on how to operationally apply and monitor the action plan's implementation was provided to 166 officers (24 women; 142 men), including regional directors, station commanders, chiefs of intelligence units, and other police staff.

Between 15 October and 24 November, the Mission conducted seven one-day training seminars for 140 frontline KP officers (54 women; 86 men) on new trends in juvenile crimes and delinquency and their prevention. Six regional seminars were delivered in person; one seminar with participants from two different police regions was held online. The seminars aimed at raising police awareness of these new trends and their consequences in the community, and at providing officers ideas for responses. The events also provided an opportunity for officers to re-examine customary approaches to new juvenile delinquency trends, encouraged officers to work alongside local institutions to respond promptly and appropriately, and assisted them in shaping policy decisions to tackle identified trends. The sessions offered a significant contribution to further improving the capabilities of frontline police officers to deal with juveniles.

On 17 December, the Mission supported the KP in facilitating an online workshop for the annual assessment of the implementation of *Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2017–2021*. The assessment provided a progress overview, helped to identify difficulties in implementing activities during this period, and offered recommendations for the future. Regarding the implementation of the action plan for 2020, it was reported that 90% of the objectives and foreseen activities were successfully undertaken. Thirty-two participants (5 women; 27 men) from the Mission and the KP, as well as representatives from the PIK and the ICITAP were involved in the Strategy revisions. The workshop also focused on planning activities related to the implementation

²¹ Kosovo Force, NATO Mission in Kosovo.

from January 2021 of the new *Integrated Intelligence-led Policing and Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2021–2025*.

Local public safety committees (LPSCs)

In the framework of the second phase of the joint OSCE–Royal Norwegian Embassy project to support community safety initiatives through local public safety committees (LPSCs), on 2 March the Mission held a meeting of the LPSC selection committee.²² During the meeting, the selection committee members reviewed 36 proposals submitted by LPSCs, and in accordance with the predefined criteria, approved 14 small-scale projects for implementation. The successful initiatives involve improvements in school safety and security through the installation of surveillance cameras, in traffic safety, environmental conditions, technical capacity of schools, and capacity-building for multi-ethnic youth. The selected LPSC initiatives were implemented during 2020 in close co-ordination with the selection committee members and relevant institutions.

On 10 June the Mission, together with the Norwegian Embassy, organized and facilitated an online workshop for LPSC co-ordinators as part of the second phase of the above project. Fourteen LPSC chairpersons and their deputies (3 women; 11 men), representing 12 LPSCs and comprised of mixed ethnicities and gender, attended the workshop. The workshop familiarized participants with the content of the above 14 small-scale projects that had been chosen for implementation in 2020, as well as with the Mission procedures to be adhered to during their implementation. During the workshop, the LPSC co-ordinators were provided with detailed instructions on their duties and responsibilities, in line with the respective implementation plans.

On 11 May, the Mission conducted an online training event for members of four newly established LPSCs, providing basic information about the two main modules of community policing training, namely, partnerships and team-building, and problem-solving. During the event, LPSC members emphasized the importance of LPSCs and the positive impact they have in contributing to safer communities. Some participants mentioned that since the establishment of LPSCs in the areas they reside, they feel safer and crime levels have dropped. Following up on this training event, from 15 to 17 September and 29 September to 1 October, the Mission delivered training on community policing to 30 members (8 women; 22 men) of the new LPSCs. In addition to the two main modules mentioned above, during these

sessions participants learned how to draft small-scale project proposals for addressing the needs, issues and concerns of their communities. The project proposals drafted by LPSC members during these training events will be developed further and implemented through Mission's joint project with the Norwegian Embassy to support community safety initiatives across Kosovo.

In an effort to revitalize several LPSCs with limited functionality, between 18 June and 20 November, the Mission supported the KP Directorate for Community Policing and Prevention in organizing four one-day training sessions on partnership-building and problem-solving for new members of seven existing LPSCs. The LPSC chairpersons played a crucial role in supporting the implementation of these sessions, where training was provided for 38 participants (12 women; 26 men), including Kosovo Albanians, Kosovo Serbs, Kosovo Ashkali community members, village leaders and police officers. During the training sessions, participants discussed some of the concerns they are currently facing, such as stray dogs, school safety, the importance of surveillance cameras to reduce crime, breaches of public order, and other community safety issues. The focus was on the successful implementation of community safety initiatives being supported by the Mission and the Norwegian Embassy.

On 30 November, the Mission facilitated an online workshop to introduce trainers of community safety forums to a newly developed capacity-building package for LPSCs and municipal community safety councils (MCSCs).²³ This introductory session acquainted 20 trainers (5 women; 15 men) with the roles played by MCSCs and LPSCs in communities, including the legal framework for community safety mechanisms, LPSC executive council meetings, auditing safety and checklists, gender equality and gender mainstreaming, hate crime concepts, and support for victims of hate crime. In addition, participants were introduced to the new training agenda, whose delivery will commence in 2021. It is planned that this training will also include lectures from the KP on violent extremism and trafficking in human beings.

Finally, following the facilitation of two inter-cultural youth forums called Youth for Better Future held in September and October in the municipality of Prizren, on 24 December the Mission facilitated an additional online awareness session for young students in the municipality of Prishtinë/Priština. The first two forums brought together 61 high school students

²² The committee consisted of permanent representatives nominated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Kosovo Police Directorate for Community Policing and Prevention, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, and the Mission.

²³ Municipal community safety councils are established in municipalities in order to institutionalize co-operation between municipal institutions, communities and the police. To this day, there are 34 established MCSCs Kosovo-wide, with four remaining to be established in the north.

aged from 19 to 24 years (35 young women; 26 young men) from Kosovo Albanian, Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Bosniac communities, as well as LPSC members and police officers from three municipalities. During these three-day events, the students learned about advocacy and negotiation, the importance of supporting initiatives related to the prevention of COVID-19, and various other youth-related topics. The sessions also highlighted the challenges being experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic and how young people can be involved in community safety issues. During one session, five young women and five young men exchanged their experiences and expressed their commitment to supporting the LPSC to organize online awareness sessions for younger students about negative phenomena, preventing the spread of COVID-19, helping families in need in their communities during the pandemic, and promoting voluntary work and local governance of young people. Overall, the events aimed at promoting relationships and co-operation between students of different ethnicities, enhancing the visibility of LPSCs in their communities, and establishing links with the police to reduce crime and improve safety and security in the areas where they live.

Municipal community safety councils (MCSCs)

From 10 March to 14 October, the Mission completed the facilitation of four preparatory meetings, which were followed by three consecutive workshops for all community safety forums across Kosovo. These events were jointly organized with the MoIA, with the participation of MCSC co-ordinators as well as representatives from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST), the Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA), the KP and UNDP. The workshops delivered three unique sessions with targeted discussions on the sustainability framework of MCSCs, with varying degrees of attention to three main topics: (i) designing a basic e-learning curriculum for MCSC members; (ii) revision of the *AI for MCSCs*; and (iii) revision of the *Guide for drafting an MSCS Annual Work Plan*, which in the future should include the use of digital online community safety web portals. MEST and KP representatives deliberated on objectives, specific lectures for treating negative phenomena and potential actions to be taken through improved synergies between safety forums and other responsible stakeholders. Discussions were also held about revisions to the existing *AI for MCSCs*, with the focus on composition, compensation and membership. An analysis of the collected findings will be used for preparing a set of revised policy proposals to be presented and addressed to responsible ministries for adoption in the nearest future. Eighty-five participants (12 women; 73 men) attended the preparatory meetings and workshops, which were chaired by representatives of the MoIA.

Gender-based Violence

From 19 to 27 February, the Mission facilitated four regional training workshops for 133 KP frontline officers (26 women; 107 men) on the role of community policing in preventing domestic and gender-based violence. The workshops were conducted by representatives of the KP, the Victim Protection and Assistance Office, and the Mission. Among other topics, the workshops presented community policing concepts related to addressing attitudes and myths about the gender-based dimensions of domestic violence. This is seen as crucial for improving victim identification and engagement. Further, the events examined legal aspects of victim protection, the KP's SOPs for responding to domestic violence, and the duties and responsibilities of police officers dealing with domestic violence cases. Discussed were best practices in preventing and addressing gender-based violence, development of communication skills, collaborative problem solving, and institutional co-operation.

Following a series of ToT events on domestic violence between 16 and 19 June, the Mission held five online information sessions on 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 September for representatives of the Women's Department of the Kosovo Islamic community on the role of institutions and service providers in addressing domestic violence cases. Each session gathered 30 participants (29 women; 1 man). During the online meetings, representatives from the shelter for victims of domestic violence in Gjakovë/Đakovica, the Ministry of Health, the Prosecutor's Office Victims' Advocacy and Assistance Office (VAAO), the KP Domestic Violence Unit, and the Department for Family and Social Services within the Ministry of Health informed participants about the role and responsibilities of their respective institutions in addressing domestic violence cases, as based on the Kosovo Legal and Policy Framework and available services for survivors of domestic violence. Furthermore, participants had an opportunity to pose questions and discuss issues on how to improve the referral mechanism against domestic violence and protect victim's rights. As an outcome of the ToT event and the information sessions on domestic violence, the trained women from the Women's Department of the Kosovo Islamic community will become domestic violence focal points.

From 14 to 16 October, the Mission delivered a ToT event on risk assessment and management in domestic violence cases to 17 participants (6 women; 11 men) from the KP, the VAAO, domestic shelters for victims of violence, and the Kosovo Centres for Social Work. The training course focused on how to effectively assess cases of domestic violence, and how to prepare plans, according to standardized procedures and on a case-by-case basis, to manage the safety risks faced by individual victims. The participants were familiarized with international standards related to risk assessment and

development of safety plans in line with the *Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence*, and recommendations 19 and 35 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Overall, the future trainers gained the knowledge and skills needed for conducting risk assessment, risk management and referral of domestic violence cases, particularly those involving high risk and potential lethal violence.

The Mission was asked to support the Municipal Co-ordination Mechanism Against Domestic Violence (MCMDV) in Prizren to organize an online meeting after months of inactivity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The MCMDV meeting took place online on 19 November and was attended by nine domestic violence focal points (7 women; 2 men) from the Basic Prosecution Office – Prizren Basic Court (a judge), and representatives from VAAO, the Free Legal Aid Office, the KP Domestic Violence Unit, and the Prizren shelter for domestic violence. Participants discussed and addressed the challenges they face in dealing with domestic violence cases. The purpose of the MCMDV is to improve assistance to victims and enhance inter-institutional co-ordination and the services available for victims, in line with the legal framework. All participants expressed gratitude to the Mission for facilitating the MCMDV meeting.

On 4 December, the Mission facilitated a radio debate within the framework of the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” campaign, in co-operation with the local media RTV “Fontana” from Istog/Istok. During the debate, the representative of the KP Domestic Violence Unit explained the role of the police in tackling domestic violence cases and the available institutional remedies to assist victims of gender-based violence. Moreover, during the discussion, the topic of sexual harassment against women in the workplace and the public environment was tackled, with the aim of raising awareness on the actions needed to prevent all forms of harassment and discrimination against women. The radio debate was re-broadcast for five days in a row in order to reach a larger audience and inform the public about the campaign.

On 14 December, the Mission conducted five online workshops for health care providers on how to identify, refer and protect victims of domestic violence, in co-operation with the KP and the Institute for Forensic Medicine. The event gathered over 130 health care providers (100 women; 30 men) from the main family health centres of the regions of Prizren, Pejë/Peć, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane and Prishtinë/Priština. The Mission provided an introduction on gender-based violence and the international legal framework on domestic violence. Furthermore, a representative from the

KP Domestic Violence Unit elaborated the role of the police in addressing domestic violence and emphasized the need to improve co-operation and referral mechanisms between the KP and health care providers. Contents of the brochure *Improving the Health Care Providers Response in Addressing Domestic Violence Cases*, which has been produced by Mission and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), were presented by an Institute for Forensic Medicine specialist doctor, who emphasized the key role of health care systems in identifying, recording and referring domestic violence cases. Details were also provided about medical records, violence exposure and risk assessment, medical examinations, and how to properly document injuries.

In December, the Mission supported the KP Domestic Violence Unit in printing a leaflet on domestic violence. The leaflet provides information on domestic violence definitions, victims’ rights, the role of the KP in addressing domestic violence cases, available services, and telephone numbers where potential victims can report cases and seek support. Approximately 1,200 copies of the leaflet, in Albanian and Serbian, will be disseminated to the public, including to students of secondary schools, during various activities to be organized by the police. The Mission will continue to support Kosovo institutions in increasing their knowledge and professional capacities in addressing domestic violence cases.

Hate Crime

On 13 February, the Mission attended the regional preparatory hate crime meeting with OSCE South-Eastern Europe (SEE) focal points in Tirana, Albania. The meeting, which preceded the annual regional conference on hate crime, brought together participants from five OSCE missions to exchange information on the latest developments regarding hate crime in the respective regions. During the event, the Mission presented its comprehensive programme on combating hate crime, focusing on the KP as first responders, and co-operation between LPSCs and the police in addressing such crimes. Traditionally, this preparatory meeting enables the focal points to discuss the main theme of the upcoming annual conference, its format and agenda, possible attendees and contributions of OSCE field operations.

During February and March, the Mission, in co-operation with the PIK and regional victim advocacy offices, facilitated eight one-day workshops for members of LPSCs and the KP, with a view to raising awareness about available legal mechanisms to support victims of hate crimes at the local level. During these events, some 138 representatives (26 women; 112 men) of LPSCs and the KP received instruction in providing appropriate support to victims of hate crimes at the local level and were familiarized with relevant mechanisms regarding victim protection and public complaints. Such guidance

was particularly delivered to ensure closer partnerships with LPSCs, to enable them to assist community members who may be victims of crime, hate crime and/or any type of discriminatory behaviour by law enforcement institutions.

On 27 August, the Mission organized a workshop on addressing hate crime and hate speech with a focus on graffiti and its impact on the security of communities. The workshop gathered 11 participants (2 women; 9 men) from the KP, and the MCSCs and LPSCs in three municipalities. During the event, the Mission presented the concept of hate crime, the legal framework of the Criminal Code, which foresees aggravated circumstances for crimes committed due to bias, as well as the KP's progress on implementing the *Co-operation Agreement to Address Hate Crimes in Kosovo*, signed in 2018. In addition, the Mission highlighted the impact of security incidents for targeted communities and the importance of immediate municipal response to restore community perception of security. Furthermore, the Mission presented the *Guidelines on Responses by Local Level Mechanisms to Incidents Affecting Communities*, developed by the Ministry of Communities and Return, the MoIA and the Ministry for Local Government Administration, as the best tool for local level mechanisms to effectively respond to inter-ethnic incidents.

From August to November, the Mission supported the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo (OIK) in crafting a public awareness campaign on hate crime, hate speech and ways to report both in Kosovo, as well as to display positive outcomes of reporting discrimination cases in a wider context. Specifically, the Mission supported the production of three awareness video spots, which were broadcast on two TV stations with wide Kosovo coverage in December. The videos are also available on the social media of the Mission.

From 1 to 3 September, the Mission held a three-day colloquium in Prishtinë/Priština on hate crime investigations and prosecutions, within the framework of its ExB project Enhancing capacities of the Kosovo agencies and special prosecution to address hate crimes. The event gathered core group members from the KP, prosecution and judiciary (a total of 12 participants: 5 women; 7 men) to review the policies, practices and protocols currently in place for hate crime, covering all stages of such cases, from the initial report to sentencing. The event allowed an assessment of whether, and to what extent, current documents match practices and what steps are required to ensure the effective communication of all relevant information from the police to prosecution offices and the courts. The participants of this three-day colloquium used the opportunity to advance the development of good practices in response to hate crime, incorporating holistic investigation and analytical

techniques to promote more efficient, effective and proactive responses of the responsible agencies towards hate crime. With input from international experts, the activities provided a forum for studying effective policy and operational delivery for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of hate crime.

From 22 to 24 September, the Mission implemented a second event in the framework of the above-mentioned ExB project. The event was delivered as a combined in-person and online conference to representatives of the MoIA, the KP, prosecution and courts. The conference aimed at bringing together dedicated international experts from Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States to share their technical expertise and experiences in handling hate crime cases. The experts provided the participants with insight into international response mechanisms and systems in place for effective tackling, prevention and penalizing of such crimes. The experts also provided a forum that included, but was not limited to, studying effective policy and operational delivery. Through this event the participants were able to gain knowledge about the valuable combination of technical practice and academic subject-matter expertise from the law enforcement and justice sector. The workshop aimed to reach reform recommendations serving to enhance inter- and intra-institutional functioning and to intensify engagement in the area of prevention and combating of hate crime.

Lastly, from 19 to 20 November, the Mission conducted online training for 12 media officers (2 women; 10 men) of the KP and the PIK aimed at strengthening their capacities in reporting bias-motivated crimes. During the course, special focus was given to hate crime and speech and their effect on target communities. Participants were provided an opportunity to discuss stereotypes and prejudices about different groups, identify barriers in reporting hate crimes, and map the stakeholders important to work with when responding to such crimes. Moreover, participants learned about the work of the Mission regarding hate crimes, such as the support being provided to law enforcement institutions to effectively investigate and record such crime. Communication officers from both the KP and the PIK demonstrated their reporting skills through the use of case studies, which illustrated various bias-motivated situations affecting specific communities that are covered by relevant hate crime provisions.

Public Order and Crisis Management

On 25 June, the Mission took part in the Third Regional Co-ordination Roadmap meeting on controlling small arms and light weapons (SALW), which was organized online by the MoIA. In line with the purpose of the meeting, stakeholders from UNDP, the German Foreign Assistance,

the French Government, the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), the Mission and other institutions reported on the latest developments in projects and efforts on preventing and combating the proliferation of SALW. Specifically, the Mission reported on the regional initiative of controlling SALW, including the approval of an ExB project aimed at supporting the KP Canine Unit to build up its capacities to detect and investigate cases involving SALW.

As part of the series of training events on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats that have been delivered to the KP Special Operations Unit since 2019, in December the Mission delivered online training to seven special bomb squad officers (all men) on police response to CBRN cases. The activity strengthened the skill set of participants to effectively prepare and implement police plans in responding to cases of CBRN, with particular emphasis given to supervision of plans, resource allocation, co-operation with other stakeholders, and post-operative assessments.

Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation

On 27 February, the Mission supported the Legal Office/Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency (KPCVA) to finalize the AI on *Determination of Rules and Procedures for Seizure and Demolition of Unlawful Structures*. The AI aims to establish a legal basis for the KPCVA to implement decisions for the demolition of unlawful structures built on the properties of displaced persons. The KPCVA has identified 69 such cases, which involve 112 buildings. The participants discussed the procedural aspects of seizure and demolition of unlawful structures and the responsibility of other institutions to support the KPCVA in this process, including the importance of support from the KP. In particular, for ensuring effective implementation in these cases, the assistance of the KP was considered crucial. Finally, the participants agreed that the implementation of KPCVA cases that require demolition of unlawful structures will complement the positive results of property rights restitution to affected parties living in displacement. Furthermore, it will contribute to the overall implementation of legislation on property rights in Kosovo, strengthen the property rights system, and provide for effective remedies to those affected by illegal occupation of their property.

On 1 July, the Mission hosted a second debate, through video-conference, on the rights of children within the justice system and human rights institutions, despite preparations for the implementation of the new Law on Child Protection, which was to come into force on 17 July 2020. Pursuant to this Law, institutions have a collective responsibility, each

in their respective capacity, to strive to secure the safety of children and uphold the principle of “the best interests of the child”. The Law requires that institutions interpret the provisions in full compliance with the *Convention of the Rights of the Child* and the standards set by the Council of Europe on child-friendly justice. The productive discussion helped build the capacity of the relevant institutions on the guidelines of the Council of Europe on child-friendly justice, upon which the new Kosovo Law on Child Protection is based. The 27 participants of the video-conference (20 women; 7 men) included the senior officer for children’s rights from the Office of Good Governance within the OPM, judges and prosecutors, judicial and prosecutorial focal points for gender-based violence, as well as representatives from the Kosovo Bar Association, the Kosovo Centres for Social Work, the VAAO, domestic shelters for victims of violence, the KP, municipal offices for gender equality, and OIK representatives from the regions of Prizren, Pejë/Peć and Gjakovë/Đakovica.

On 18 September, the Mission convened a meeting of the sub-implementation working group (sub-IWG) on Security, Dialogue and Reintegration, as part of the Skopje Process initiative. The online meeting was chaired by the Ministry for Communities and Return with participants from the KP, the Ministry of Justice, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the OSCE. It was the second meeting in 2020 and the first meeting after a long period of restrictions imposed to curb the COVID-19 pandemic. The participants discussed developments regarding the security situation in returnee settlements and the general safety of non-majority communities, as well as institutional responses and responses of law enforcement that would further help fight crime and prevent future incidents. The participants agreed to analyse incident statistics and follow up with a specialized approach aimed at policing areas and populations in need.

On 21 September, the Mission organized a roundtable in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica on the topics related to the novelties introduced in the Juvenile Justice Code, with special emphasis on the examination of juvenile victims. A judge for the Department on Juveniles of the Basic Court in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica presented these novelties in detail, focusing especially on how to and who can interview a juvenile victim in a criminal proceeding. Eleven participants (2 women; 9 men), including judges, prosecutors, police representatives, victim advocates and representatives of the municipal Centre for Social Welfare attended the roundtable.

From 9 to 12 November, the Mission organized an online training course on child forensic interviewing. The training course was attended by 19 participants (13 women; 6 men),

including prosecutors, judges, police investigators and victim advocates. During the first two days of the training, the Chief Prosecutor of the Basic Prosecution Office in Prishtinë/Priština provided participants with an overview of the relevant legal provisions in relation to proceedings involving juveniles. The participants had the opportunity to discuss issues regarding minors who are defendants, witnesses and/or victims. The final two days of the training focused on interviewing techniques for questioning children. This presentation was delivered by an international expert. The expert explained child-friendly interview techniques and methodologies for effective questioning that achieves sound evidence.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Organized Crime

On 3 and 4 December, the Mission delivered an online training course on investigation management to 16 KP investigation supervisors and investigators from central and regional directorates (2 women; 14 men). The main purpose of this activity was to increase the knowledge of participants regarding the essential components of successful investigative work. During the training course, participants learned about investigation management, co-ordination and communication, inter-institutional co-operation, the importance of information and intelligence, criminal analysis, planning of investigations, special investigation measures, and international co-operation. The training was also enriched with practical exercises and case studies, which allowed the participants to make the valuable connection between theory and practice, especially through sharing personal experiences from their daily work.

In order to strengthen the police capacities in conducting effective investigations of organized crime, on 10 December, the Mission equipped the KP Division for Crime Investigation and the Division against Organized Crime with high-end information and communication technology equipment and field kits for testing for narcotics. Specifically, the Mission handed over 16 desktop computers, 4 notebooks, 11 portable tablet computers, and seven narcotics field testing kits to the police, which will significantly strengthen their capabilities to identify, analyse and combat various types of organized crime. In accordance with their needs, these items will be specifically used as valuable tools for operational activities in their respective fields. Moreover, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission also provided 600 medical face masks to the KP for use in daily work.

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

On 25 February, the Mission organized a workshop on principal international standards to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism that brought together 23 representatives (11 women; 12 men) of the KP, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), the Special Prosecution Office and Basic Court judges. The workshop familiarized the participants with MONEYVAL,²⁴ a permanent monitoring body of the Council of Europe entrusted with the task of assessing compliance with the principal international standards to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism, as well as the effectiveness of their implementation. In addition, the workshop furthered the knowledge of participants in combating money laundering and terrorist financing, as envisaged in the objectives of the *Kosovo Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing*, in line with the EU standards.

On 20 and 21 August, the Mission delivered an advanced training seminar on countering the financing of terrorism networks to 9 representatives (2 women; 7 men) of the FIU, the KP directorates of anti-terrorism and economic crimes and corruption, the Special Prosecutor's Office, and KAPS. The seminar equipped the trainees with knowledge and skills to effectively conduct investigations combating money laundering and terrorist financing, in accordance with the objectives of the *Kosovo Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing*. Specifically, participants learned about information sources, the role of the FIU, case management, prevention of the abuse of non-profit organizations for financing terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters, and new payment methods.

From 24 to 26 August, the Mission delivered a training course on the investigation of money laundering, asset recovery and mutual legal assistance to 11 representatives (3 women; 8 men) of the FIU, the KP, the Special Prosecutor's Office, the Kosovo Tax Administration, and the Special Department of the Basic Court in Prishtinë/Priština. The training equipped participants with essential knowledge to effectively perform money laundering and financial investigations, as well as in embedding financial investigation, as a major criminal investigation tool, into other crime typologies. The course also acquainted the attendees with knowledge regarding protocols for obtaining intelligence and evidence, and taught them how to optimize the fight against profit-driven crime through close co-operation between the police, prosecution and judiciary, and other competent agencies.

²⁴ The Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism.

On 21 and 22 September, the Mission delivered a training course on tax evasion and informal economy to 11 participants (3 women; 8 men) from the KP, Customs and the Tax Administration. The course offered participants an opportunity to expand their knowledge on tax legislation, legislative amendments and modus operandi in relation to tax evasion and smuggling of goods. Participants were also acquainted with the extent of informal economy in Kosovo, particularly the black economy, which is posing a major challenge to various institutions in their efforts to rebuild and develop the overall economy. In addition, the programme included a number of case studies from the region, which prompted valuable discussions on tax evasion, informal economy, money laundering and other related aspects of financial crime, thus significantly contributing to the successful conclusion of the training.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

From 23 to 30 January, the Mission organized four regional workshops for 133 KP frontline officers (27 women; 106 men) on the role of community policing in P/C VERLT. The workshops facilitated discussion on promoting a multi-dimensional understanding of the threats of VERLT, also emphasizing the role of women and girls in prevention efforts. The panellists from the KP and the Mission explained the definitions of extremism and radicalization, factors and motives of young people exposed to extremism, and recruitment and radicalization processes, including online radicalization. In addition, discussions encompassed the current situation in Kosovo and the region, the number of individuals who have participated in foreign wars, returnees from Syria, and the process of de-radicalization and resocialization of returnees. Moreover, participants were familiarized with the main objectives of the *Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of VERLT 2015–2020* and the respective activities and challenges stemming from the *Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2017–2021*.

From 26 to 28 October, the Mission supported the MoIA in conducting a workshop for drafting the new *Kosovo Strategy and Action Plan against Violent Extremism and Terrorism*, which combines the two previous strategies on prevention of VERLT and on counter-terrorism. During the workshop, the working group (5 women; 30 men) made up of representatives from relevant institutions finalized an initial draft of the Strategy, which is now awaiting approval of the Government.

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 20 to 21 February, the Mission facilitated two one-day workshops for 38 investigators (4 women; 34 men) from the KP Directorate for Investigation of Trafficking with Narcotics. In line with the envisaged aim, the workshops equipped police officers with skills to effectively investigate illicit drug trafficking cases, with special emphasis placed on cases

intercepted at the source or in transit and delivered under surveillance with a view to identify the intended recipients. In addition, police investigators learned how to monitor and gather evidence regarding subsequent illicit drug distribution within organized criminal groups or in illegal supply chains. Real study cases were used to enrich the workshops, which were conducted through in-house expertise.

From 10 to 19 November, the Mission conducted four online one-day training workshops on identifying new types of drugs for 78 frontline KP officers (15 women; 63 men). In general, the training contributed to improving KP capacities to identify and examine new types of drugs and prevent their abuse in the future. Short video recordings and practical examples were presented to participants regarding first identification marks, the consequences these drugs have on users, ways and means of transportation, as well as the common mistakes parents and society make in the treatment of narcotics users, including the use of violence and cease of care. In addition, challenges in dealing with narcotics users, rehabilitation programmes and the lack of institutional capacities were also discussed. Police officers were encouraged to work with safety forums in maximizing efforts to reduce demand, supply and influence, in order to accomplish the key objectives of the strategy against narcotics and contribute to security, safety and welfare for all.

On 31 December, the Mission organized an online workshop for 15 investigators (all men) from the KP Directorate for Investigation of Trafficking in Narcotics, with the goal of providing them with updated information and best practices on investigation techniques to tackle illicit drug trafficking. The workshop focused particularly on new types of transnational criminality and the use of high-tech equipment in preventing crime and combating criminal groups. In addition, the workshop included a section on using narcotic testing kits in the field. A few real study cases were also reviewed, which encouraged an active discussion on the current challenges faced in investigation and prosecution of organized crime cases, operational and legal issues in the Kosovo context, as well as ways to improve police performance and efficiency in combating illicit drug trafficking.

Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crime

On 7 October, the Mission handed over 200 sterile protective suits to the Kosovo Anti-Trafficking Authority to support first-responding anti-trafficking agencies during the COVID-19 pandemic. The activity aimed at offering necessary protection from COVID-19, thus contributing to increased effectiveness of the overall performance of anti-trafficking agencies. The equipment was handed over to representatives of the MoIA and KP Directorate for Investigation of Trafficking in Human Beings. The KP is responsible for co-ordinating interviews

with potential victims of trafficking/victims of trafficking and relevant first responding agencies, such as the VAAO, the Kosovo Centres for Social Work, and shelters for victims of trafficking in human beings.

Cybercrime

From 20 to 24 July, the Mission conducted a training course on investigations involving the Darknet and cryptocurrencies for 15 police investigators (all men) specialized in financial crime, trafficking in human beings and illegal narcotics, and whose investigative work also involves Darknet use and cryptocurrencies. During the course, investigators were familiarized with the history of cryptocurrencies, including live data acquisition, modus operandi of criminals using virtual private networks (VPN) and the anonymity network Tor, and ways for investigators to respond to them. In addition, participants were introduced to how block chain technology can be harnessed to facilitate legitimate transactions with proper regulation. By practicing these techniques and using new technology, KP investigators will be able to use the gained practical and theoretical knowledge for identifying suspicious movements in the Darknet from a variety of platforms during investigations involving searching for and seizing digital evidence.

From 10 to 14 August, the Mission delivered the Network Forensics Intermediate Course to police investigators and prosecutors dealing with organized crime. Taking part in this interactive course were seven KP investigators specialized in cases of financial crime, human trafficking and drugs, and two prosecutors with some qualifications and theoretical and practical knowledge of networks at an intermediate level (all nine men). The training course equipped the participants with knowledge on conducting investigations on internet- and cyber-based crime. It encompassed best practices, technologies and techniques available to law enforcement specialists, as well as the processes needed for integrating network evidence sources into their investigations, with a focus on efficiency and effectiveness. Furthermore, investigators and prosecutors learned correct methods for collecting, analysing and correlating internet data, as well as reporting such data as valid and legal evidence in court.

From 24 to 28 August, the Mission facilitated an inter-departmental cybercrime exercise for seven participants from the KP and two prosecutors from the Special Prosecutor's Office (1 women; 8 men). The course provided the participants with experience in managing complex and difficult investigation cases by utilizing special investigative techniques. It is expected that the training will help strengthen co-operation between police officers and prosecutors to successfully conduct cybercrime investigations in their daily duties.

From 28 September to 2 October, the Mission delivered a training course on cybercrime to seven KP officers and two prosecutors (2 women; 7 men). The training enhanced the skill set of investigators and prosecutors dealing with highly complex computer-related crimes, with an emphasis on digital forensics. In addition, the training focused on challenges in investigating cybercrime and understanding threats to information assets, also covering the legal framework and global initiatives against cybercrime. The course highlighted the nature and impact of the threat of cybercrime, thus stressing the need to establish specialized units equipped with the necessary authority and resources to effectively combat such crimes.

Furthermore, in the frame of its ExB project to build the capacity of law enforcement institutions on combating cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime, in December, the Mission facilitated the attendance of one investigator from the KP Cybercrime Investigation Sector in each of three online certification courses conducted by the SANS Institute (all men): in-depth intrusion detection; battlefield forensics and data acquisition; and threat hunting, analysis and incident response training in the field of network forensics.²⁵ The courses equipped the officers with technical knowledge, insight and hands-on learning regarding the most used application protocols and tools, in order to intelligently examine network traffic for signs of intrusion. Additionally, the officers gained the skill set to identify the many varied data storage mediums presently in use, and how to collect and preserve data in a forensically sound manner, regardless of how or where it is stored. Further, they learned about digital acquisition from computers, portable devices, networks and the cloud. In conclusion, the officers were provided with related books and materials for future reference to enable the transfer of gained learning to execution.

From 14 to 18 December, the Mission facilitated an advanced training course on online surveillance as an investigation tool, which brought together two prosecutors from the Serious Crimes Department of the Prishtinë/Priština Basic Prosecution Office and 13 investigators from relevant KP departments (1 women; 14 men). The aim of the training was to introduce participants to advanced methods of surveillance, equipment and software for online surveillance, as well as the reading and classifying of generated data. Although delivered online, this interactive training provided the participants with practical exercises in simulated cases that enabled them to work together in the process of gathering online digital evidence. Furthermore, the Mission equipped the participants with relevant electronic materials for future reference.

²⁵ SANS is the most trusted and the largest source for information security training and security certification in the world.

2020 highlight – Supporting the police launch the mobile application “Inform the Police”

In June 2020, the Mission helped the KP launch the mobile application “Inform the Police”, which has been applied across all police regions in Kosovo. This activity builds on the Mission’s support to the KP in 2019 in preparing the Digital Reporting guideline programme, a set of practical tools and instructions on how to practically implement the programme through a mobile application. The entire endeavour demonstrates the KP commitment to provide residents with an incentive and alternative ways to report crimes and other issues affecting the daily lives of all communities. In addition, the programme builds on several successfully developed community policing programmes supported

by the Mission, and offers mobile access to report crimes, violence, traffic violations and more. By enabling the public to submit anonymous tips to the police, it is expected that the amount of crime left unreported will be reduced significantly.

In addition, within the framework of the Digital Reporting programme in 2019, the Mission assisted the police in printing and distributing 4,000 copies of programme guidelines, and in familiarizing over 180 officers (32 women; 148 men) with the programme. At the same time, the Mission supported the KP to produce promotional material for an awareness-raising campaign to acquaint the public with the programme, and to

highlight the importance of the public’s contribution to the entire effort. Specifically, the Mission assisted the KP to design, print and distribute 78,600 leaflets, 500 posters and 120 roll-up screens in all official languages spoken in Kosovo.

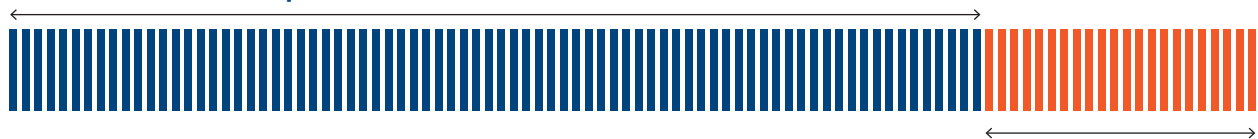
In this context, the Mission played a role in connecting communities with their police services and in lowering the barriers to communication and reporting security issues and concerns affecting the daily lives of the general public. Despite the short period of time the application has been in use, the increase of reporting by citizens is very promising.

Mission in Kosovo – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 78%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 22%

4.4 Mission to Montenegro



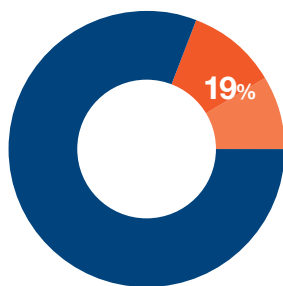
Introduction

In 2020, the OSCE Mission to Montenegro (the Mission) continued to help strengthen a transparent, responsive and accountable security and public safety sector in Montenegro in line with OSCE politico-military commitments. Through its Security Co-operation and Governance (SCoG) Programme, comprised of two international (one position currently vacant) and three national staff members, the Mission continued to implement the priorities identified in its five-year Strategy. Since 2005, policing in Montenegro has undergone a series of dynamic institutional changes. From 2005 to 2011, the Police Directorate (PD) acted as a separate public authority. In 2012, it was reintegrated into the Ministry of Interior (Mol). In January 2019, it became operationally independent from the Mol and was re-established as separate entity.

Throughout 2020, the Mission developed and implemented activities in partnership with the PD, which corresponded to the PD’s strategic and operational objectives, the Mission’s mandate and OSCE commitments and principles.

BUDGET (UB)*

2020

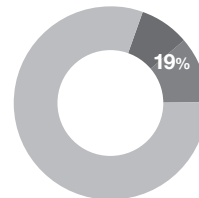


TOTAL
2,152,100 EUR

SECURITY CO-OPERATION AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME
402,600 EUR

POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES
1,749,500 EUR

2019



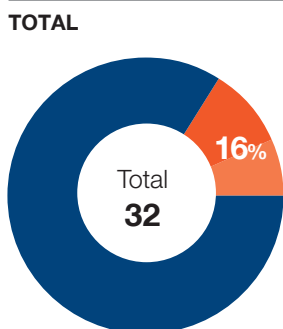
TOTAL
2,152,100 EUR

SECURITY CO-OPERATION AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME
402,600 EUR

POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES
1,749,500 EUR

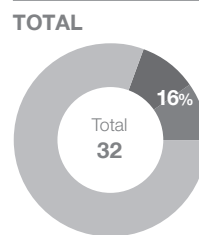
STAFF*

2020



SECURITY CO-OPERATION AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME
5 Total
3 Local
2 International

2019



SECURITY CO-OPERATION AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME
5 Total
3 Local
2 International

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

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

Together with the Norwegian Centre for Integrity in the Defence Sector (CIDS), the Mission supported the MoI and PD to develop the *Analysis of the situation in the police*, which lay the foundation for drafting the *Police Development Strategy 2021–2024* and the *Action Plan 2021–2022*. This process included eight online consultations and one in-person workshop. The Mission's expert conducted desk research, interviews with police managers and a SWOT analysis. Throughout the process, the Mission ensured gender-balanced membership in the MoI–PD strategy working group and in event participation. The process of changing the government in the last months of 2020, reorganization of the public sector and the announced re-integration of the PD into the MoI will temporarily put the finalization of the *Police Development Strategy* on hold until the new organizational steps are completed in 2021.

From 12 November to 1 December, the Mission conducted a public perception survey²⁶ on citizens' attitudes regarding the work of the PD. This research was a follow-up of a survey conducted in late 2019, which provided a baseline for a comparison of survey results. The survey examined, *inter alia*, citizens' views of threats to their personal safety, women as police officers, and police reform. The survey collected gender disaggregated data and included questions to identify gender gaps in the police. The survey found that almost two-thirds of the respondents have a positive view of safety in Montenegro and 66.1% have a positive attitude towards the police. Critical issues identified in the 2019 survey were repeated in the 2020 survey: 92% of the respondents perceive drug trafficking as a security threat, 89.9% feel the same way about corruption, and 89.6% about organized crime. Four-fifths of the respondents believe that men and women are equally capable of fulfilling duties as police officers. However, only 55.7% find women capable of serving in special police units.

Since 2016, the Mission has been working in partnership with the PD and the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) to enhance gender equality and integrity in policing. On 26 May, the Mission, together with seven police officers, participated in a webinar organized by DCAF to share best

practices and lessons learned in implementing gender equality and integrity in policing. An interesting aspect that was shared was that the police officers had volunteered to participate in order to develop skills in gender equality and integrity, and that their participation was in addition to their regular duties.

Gender Mainstreaming

The Mission supported the implementation of the *National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325*; the *Police Strategy 2016–2020*; the *Action Plan 2019–2020*; the *Police Human Resources Management Strategy 2019–2024*; its *Action Plan 2019–2020*; and the *Action Plan for increasing the number of women in the Police 2019–2020*. These documents have assisted the host country, in particular the MoI and PD, to raise awareness of the benefits of women at all levels of policing. Currently 12% of the officers in the PD are women, which confirms that women are still significantly under-represented in the police in Montenegro. There are no women in any senior positions in the police, and there are still three municipalities²⁷ with no women police officers.

To encourage recruitment of women in all ranks of policing, the Mission, together with the PD, developed a public information campaign. Using the slogan “We are the power of the team – For more women in policing”, six 30-second video spots were produced.²⁸ These videos promote a positive image of women police officers and show that a career in policing is an attractive and desirable job opportunity for women. An accompanying brochure and poster provide practical information about police work, education for police officers and employment in the police.²⁹ The active campaign will start in April 2021. Both male and female police officers from various police units³⁰ actively participated in the development and filming of the material, and provided their personal and professional input to its design. Their joint efforts highlighted the importance of recruiting more women in policing and underlined the necessity of having gender-balanced teams in the police. The campaign encourages young women to enrol in the police academy, and seeks to empower serving women police officers to develop and advance their careers.

In addition to the Mission's unitary budget activities, it actively supported the TNTD/SPMU to implement the ExB project Increasing and Supporting the Participation of Women at all Levels of Policing. This project was developed

26 <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-montenegro/475025>

27 Žabljak, Plužine and Šavnik.

28 Videos available at: <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-montenegro/474980>

29 Brochures available at: <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-montenegro/474935>; https://mup.gov.me/upravopolicije/naslovna/rodna_ravnopravnost/

30 Units from the public peace and order, border, crime police, special police sectors as well as the Police Academy.

to raise awareness of the under-representation of women in police across the OSCE region. At the International Women Police Officers Conference held in Montenegro in February 2019, the Montenegrin authorities volunteered to be a pilot site for the South-East Europe region. The project launch took place virtually through an online meeting of the project Steering Group on 24 July 2020, with representatives from the OSCE Secretariat, the Mission, the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, the MoI, the PD, civil society, CIDS and DCAF. SEESAC later joined the group. This Steering Group ensures local ownership and, to avoid overlapping, the co-ordination of activities at the national level with all relevant stakeholders. Following desk research, interviews and focus groups, and in consultation with all stakeholders involved, in December 2020, the TNTD/SPMU produced draft recommendations for increasing the number of women in the police. The Mission will consider supporting the implementation of some of the recommendations prioritized by the national stakeholders in the forthcoming period.

The Mission, together with the Head of the PD's Human Resource Management and Legal Affairs Service and the Police Gender Co-ordinator, presented their work on gender mainstreaming within the police as set out above in a webinar³¹ organized by TNTD/BSMU on 23 June. The webinar gathered around 40 participants (no gender breakdown available) of the OSCE Gender Border Platform, which is formed of representatives from border police and custom services of the OSCE participating States and field operations. It was the first time that the Montenegrin delegation presented its work on mainstreaming gender within law enforcement agencies and discussed ongoing challenges on an international platform.

The Mission contributed to the UN's efforts to mark the 20th anniversary of the *United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security* (UNSCR 1325) on 31 October 2020. The Mission produced a video on its work to foster women's enhanced participation in the police in Montenegro and in assisting the UN's efforts to create safer societies and sustainable peace. The video was included in the OSCE documentary on OSCE efforts to promote the participation and leadership of women police officers in conflict prevention and management, peace processes, arms control and disarmament, and in the security sector.³²

Gender-based Violence

The Mission joined the global campaign "16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence". Working in co-operation with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the

Mission produced three TV spots³³ and broadcast them on Montenegrin TV stations and through social media. Three women active in advocating the eradication of gender-based violence were featured in the campaign. The TV spots emphasized the importance of empowering women to participate equally in political and economic decision-making processes, of changing traditional norms, and of raising awareness that gender-based violence is a criminal offence.³⁴

Specialized Investigation Units/Forensics

The Mission continued its work on strengthening the technical capacities of the PD in fighting serious and organized crime by enhancing digital forensic examination and cybercrime investigations through its support of the PD's Forensic Centre in Danilovgrad.³⁵ The Mission provided capacity-building, supported regional networking with forensic centres and laboratories in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia and Serbia to strengthen cross-border criminal justice investigations, and donated equipment to the Forensic Centre.

In 2020, the Mission renewed various software licences of the Forensic Centre for digital forensic examinations (UFED Touch 2, XRY, the Amped Five and DVR Examiner), and provided devices for processing and analysing digital images, as well as mobile, ICT and video data in the laboratory as well as in the field. The Centre's software licenses were due to expire because of a lack of funds, which risked the interruption of forensic evidence validation. The Mission acted promptly to renew the licenses. As a result, 65 investigations into high-tech computer crimes were undertaken in 2020, whereby 175 items of digital forensic evidence were examined. In comparison, in 2017 there were 16 cyber-criminal investigations with 25 items of digital evidence examined. The Mission procured a Forensic Analysis Workstation designed in accordance with the PD's needs, as well as equipment for testing mobile phones, tablets and other small electronic devices to allow thorough analysis of data and prevent disruption or corruption of forensic evidence.

The Mission supported the organization of a virtual regional forensic conference on 16 December. To enable this

33 The three videos spots "Equal in society" available at:

1.) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vjz9-asaHW0&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=I-wAR2ki8Gd62wEydAXhl5pALMhcdsEjkdPg0lmt06_6H5qlvA_JZ4UIOq2q6;
2.) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MGzccqcEEho&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=I-wAR3QTJnTYj6H60QhDq7Yq0KdIFHXL45ihVS2Jl2tBzq4tntv7wdtnVdM3po;>
3) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_xQtchBxs&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=I-wAR0hpknWReUnhW_EhDneuj95X9vmNCl6r2jM_hjXsHqwu9gGuMYDuIDL_-o

34 <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-montenegro/471723>

35 The Mission supported the establishment of the Forensic Centre in 2008 and its institutional and capacity development until its fully-fledged membership in the European Network of Forensic Science Institutions (ENFSI). The Mission has also supported its accreditation in the international standard of quality ISO/IEC 17025:2005 in December 2014, and the actions that will lead to its re-accreditation in 17025:2017.

31 Crisis Management and Gender Mainstreaming in Law Enforcement in Current Global Challenges.

32 <https://www.osce.org/women-peace-security-2020>

conference to take place, the Mission donated ten laptops together with Webex licenses to every accredited forensic centre and laboratory in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. The conference, which gathered 16 participants (5 women; 11 men), served as a forum for discussing and exchanging experiences and research results on specific aspects of forensic science during the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The conference concluded with the signing of a protocol on regional forensic co-operation towards formalizing data exchange and increasing the efficiency of criminal-forensic investigations.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Organized Crime

Following consultations with the PD's sector fighting organized crime and corruption, the Mission procured audio visual recording equipment and other devices to equip an interview room. The Special Police Unit uses this room to interview witnesses and suspects in investigations of serious and organized crime. This equipment will ensure an accurate record of the interviews. Recording of interviews ensures better protection of the rights of victims and suspects.

Criminal Investigations and Analysis

The Mission obtained a license for "Geotime" software — geospatial software that allows visual analysis of events over time — to support the Criminal Intelligence Unit to analyse trends in criminal activity. The ability to promptly analyse data will increase the police capacity to deploy resources in a rational and efficient manner.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

The Mission organized a Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism (LIVE) training course for youth leaders from civil society with the goal of strengthening national and civil society capacities to P/C VERLT. Training workshops were organized by the Mission in close co-operation with TNTD/ATU. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the training workshops were changed to online courses. They took place from 7 to 11 September and from 2 to 6 November, with consultations in the interim period. Seven young people (4 women; 3 men) completed both training sessions. Afterwards they were divided into two groups to implement the developed projects to P/C VERLT. One group developed a policy brief on the prevention of VERLT, while the other group organized debating competitions at high schools on relevant topics.

From 19 to 21 October the Mission, together with the National Co-ordinator for P/C VERLT and the MoI State Secretary, hosted an online workshop entitled P/C VERLT for First Responders. Approximately 115 participants (74 women; 41 men) attended, including representatives from the security sector, NGOs and local self-governments, as well as educators, social workers and psychologists. The workshop provided basic information for first responders on how to recognize violent extremism and radicalization and how to react within their communities. Relevant case studies were examined to strengthen the capacity of participants to recognize, suppress and combat violent extremism amongst young people. The workshop was designed to build and strengthen national capacities to address the drivers of violent extremism through holistic and pragmatic responses in the education sector, and enhance the capacities of first responders to detect potentially radicalized persons and know how to react in such cases. Special emphasis was placed on the use of the internet in radicalization and terrorism during the COVID-19 pandemic, and a discussion was held on national challenges and potential solutions.

The Mission continued to support the implementation of the *2020–2021 Action Plan of the National Strategy for Youth*. As part of the Action Plan, on 6 and 7 July, the Mission gathered around 30 young people from all parts of Montenegro to discuss basic concepts and definitions in the field of prevention and combating violent extremism, its drivers, existing prevention programmes in Montenegro and the region, and the national prevention framework. Focusing on the potential for youth to combat and prevent violent extremism by promoting peace-building, tolerance and intercultural learning, the event was supported by the MoI State Secretary, the National P/C VERLT Co-ordinator and the Director of the Directorate for Youth in the Ministry of Sports and Youth.

Trafficking in Human Beings

The Mission continued to promote the Legal Framework and Recommendations for Formal Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (THB). In 2019, the government established a team for formal identification of victims of trafficking, which includes the MoI, security sector agencies and other relevant ministries. There has been progress in institutional capacities to tackle THB, as has been demonstrated by the increase in convictions under Article 444 of the Criminal Code and an increase in the number of identified victims. The *Trafficking in Persons Report, 2020* published by the US State Department³⁶ upgraded Montenegro from Tier 2 Watch List to Tier 2.

³⁶ US Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report, 20th Edition* (2020), p. 356. Available at: <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf> [accessed 29 April 2021].

On 12 November, in co-operation with the MoI's Department for the Fight against THB, the Mission organized a one-day online workshop on the formal identification of THB victims. Approximately 39 participants (24 women; 15 men) from the Team for Formal Identification of THB victims and other national THB stakeholders, including police officers, prosecutors, NGOs and social service providers, attended the event. Participants increased their knowledge of how to identify victims of THB and understand their rights. Participants learned how to create a holistic sector-wide response to victim referral and co-ordination. The Team plays a crucial role in the early identification of victims; this training workshop provided tools and examples that it can utilize for this task. Additionally, the participants were familiarized with the steps required in creating holistic sector-wide responses to victim referral and coordination.

Cybercrime – Cyber/ICT security

In 2020, the Mission joined the Secretariat in marking the Cybersecurity Awareness Month through a campaign to raise awareness on the importance of Cyber/ICT Security and the need to act responsibly to stay safe and secure online. In the course of three weeks, the Mission supported the TNTD's Co-ordination Cell in promoting weekly activities on cyber/ICT security.

Following the national SALW Commission and a request from the PD, the Mission agreed to help improve the PD's technical and operational capacities to detect and investigate illicit possession and trafficking in SALW, ammunition and explosives. Currently, the Criminal Police, the anti-bomb squad and the Forensic Centre operate with minimal equipment for investigating organized crime and threats to public safety and security. The Mission has started a process to procure metal detectors, a mobile explosives detector to expedite the process of finding trace explosives at crime scenes, and spray explosive kits that can quickly detect the presence of explosives. The procurement process and donation will be completed by March 2021.

Other Activities

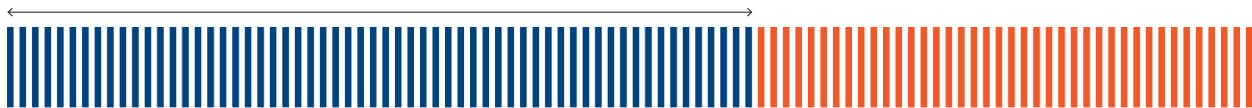
The Mission continues to support the Montenegrin Ministry of Defence (MoD) and PD in ensuring the safety and security of state-owned stockpiles of SALW and conventional ammunition, and contributes to combating the illicit use and proliferation of SALW, ammunition and explosives. In addition, the Mission has helped to achieve increased operational readiness of the police in combating illicit trafficking in SALW through improving their technical capacity and providing specialized training on firearms/explosives trafficking investigations. The Mission also helped prepare the drafting of the national rulebook *Standard Operating Procedures on Safe Storage of Ammunition and Explosives in storage sites of the Police and the Army of Montenegro*.

Mission to Montenegro – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 60%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 40%

4.5 Mission to Serbia



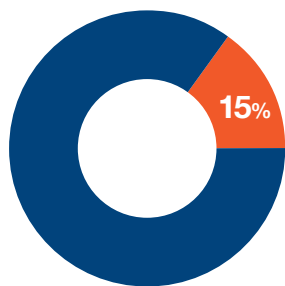
Introduction

In 2020, the OSCE Mission to Serbia (the Mission) applied a comprehensive and inclusive approach to co-operation in the security sector in Serbia, linking the reform process in the areas of criminal justice, law enforcement, democratic control of security, and community participation. The Mission’s Security Co-operation Department, consisting of four international and fifteen national staff members, continued supporting Serbia’s authorities in the reform process despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

Adjusting its working methods to the challenges posed by the pandemic, the Mission assisted the host country in fostering a more accountable security sector that is able to address serious threats and crimes, while ensuring public safety and the protection of the human rights of all citizens. The Mission’s assistance focused on: improving internal control and

BUDGET (UB)*

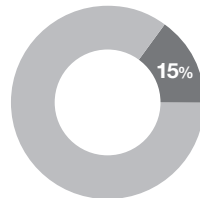
2020



TOTAL
6,258,600 EUR

SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT
944,800 EUR

2019



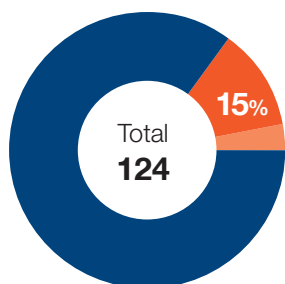
TOTAL
6,258,600 EUR

SECURITY CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT
944,800 EUR

STAFF*

2020

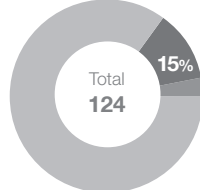
TOTAL



POLICE AFFAIRS
19 Total
15 Local
4 International

2019

TOTAL



POLICE AFFAIRS
19 Total
15 Local
4 International

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

police accountability systems; embedding community policing in crime prevention through partnerships with local self-governments and civil society; fostering regional co-operation in combating transnational and organized crime; developing a holistic approach to dealing with P/C VERLT; enhancing interagency co-operation to increase and improve prosecution of corruption and economic crimes, including money laundering; building police capacities in cyberforensics and in investigating cybercrime; promoting the OSCE's comprehensive approach to co-operation in the security sector; strengthening the mechanisms responsible for the protection of victims of trafficking; supporting the implementation of the *Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking*, with a particular focus on combating trafficking in women and children; and controlling small arms and light weapons (SALW).

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

From 8 to 9 July, the Mission, together with the Department for Data Processing, Complaints and Co-operation with Independent Bodies of Serbia's Ministry of Interior (MoI), organized online training on data protection for 78 newly appointed data protection focal points (25 women; 53 men) in 27 police districts. The training increased their capacities in the implementation of the new Law on Personal Data Protection. The MoI used its own IT platform for the online training.

To help the host country in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in December, the Mission donated 500,000 protective medical masks to the MoI to ensure the protection of police personnel while on duty across Serbia.

Human Resources/Police Management

To increase the representativeness of the police service, in June, the Mission supported the vocational police association Police Officers of National Minorities in reaching out to members of national minorities and helping them apply for basic police training, following the call for applications for enrolment of 1,060³⁷ new cadets issued on 21 May. The association has reached out to 400 young men and women in over 19 cities and towns throughout Serbia.

To strengthen police training capacities, from 21 September to 2 October, the Mission supported the MoI in organizing a two-week training evaluation course. Eight members (3

women; 5 men) of the MoI's Centre for Police Training/Sector for Human Resources Management gained competencies in evaluating the impact of training in various areas of the MoI's work, such as organized crime, anti-corruption, community policing and police accountability. This course was part of a comprehensive Training Development Programme being jointly implemented by the Mission and the MoI.

From 3 to 4 October, the Mission facilitated a two-day retreat in Vrnjačka Banja for seven members (2 women; 5 men) of the vocational police association Police Officers of National Minorities. With the Mission's support, the association developed recommendations for affirmative measures for the enrolment of Roma candidates in police training; for Roma employment as civilian personnel in district police services; for increasing Roma representation in police management; and for establishing a dedicated post for an officer working with marginalized groups. The recommendations will be shared with the Government's Working Group for Co-ordination of Activities on Advancing the Position of Roma, which was established on 21 August 2020.

Human Rights and Police Accountability

As part of its wider support to strengthen police accountability, on 5 November, the Mission, together with the MoI, organized training for the MoI's Sector for Internal Control (13 MoI staff members: 1 woman; 12 men) on security vetting. To organize this training, the Mission partnered with the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) and the EU Twinning Project Strengthening Capacities of Internal Control in the Fight against Corruption within the Ministry of Interior. The training familiarized the participants with different models and procedures for conducting the security vetting of future and current MoI employees, and offered them the opportunity to discuss best practices and lessons learned in their application. Additionally, the experts and participants discussed the most important security challenges and threats in vetting processes.

³⁷ The open call for applications to basic police training aimed to assign 300 cadets to border police, 250 to traffic police, and 500 to uniformed police across 26 Serbian cities, including Belgrade and Niš.

In December, the Mission donated two Webex licenses to the MoI's Sector for Internal Control to enable the Sector to continue with its work in an unimpeded manner during the COVID-19 pandemic. The licenses will be used for organizing training sessions, as well as for hosting online meetings with domestic and international counterparts.

Anti-Corruption

Under the second phase of the project Enhancing the capacities of Serbian police to fight corruption, funded by the Governments of Italy and Norway, the Mission implemented the following activities aimed at strengthening police and prosecution capacities to combat corruption.

On 6 March, the Mission joined the MoI in marking the second anniversary of the Anti-Corruption Department, which was established in 2018 by the new Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Authorities in Suppressing Organized Crime, Terrorism and Corruption. The Mission has played a crucial role in helping the MoI to set up the Department and build its capacities. By facilitating a series of training initiatives, the Mission strengthened the investigative capacities of 100 police officers and 30 prosecutors (some 25% were women). About 170 participants attended the anniversary ceremony, of whom the majority were staff of the Anti-Corruption Department. By the end of 2020, 18 officers (11 women; 7 men) obtained international certification as an Anti-Money Laundering Specialist and Fraud Examiner.

Adapting its programmatic activities to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, in May the Mission organized the first online training course on financial transactions analysis. The participants, 120 police officers (24 women; 96 men) from the MoI's Anti-Corruption Department, learned to collect materials for conducting pre-investigation procedures that can be used as evidence by prosecutors. The course material was made available on the MoI's e-learning platform from 18 to 24 May; daily live online training sessions began on 25 May and ended on 9 June.

In June, the Mission organized the second online training course on forensics to control the use of public funds. From 8 June to 30 June, 120 participants (27 women; 93 men) from the MoI's Anti-Corruption Department learned how to control the use of public funds. Participants had access to the theoretical part of the course on the MoI's e-learning platform. Ten live sessions were held until the end of June, with the first taking place on 15 June.

From 14 September to 9 October, the Mission supported the MoI in organizing a four-week-long Trainer Development Course at the Police Training Centre. Ten police officers (1 woman; 9 men) from the MoI's Anti-Corruption Department,

who thanks to the Mission's support had become internationally certified fraud examiners and anti-money laundering experts, learned to transfer their knowledge and training to their peers. After completing this training, the officers will be included in the MoI's roster of trainers specialized in economic crime and corruption, which will ensure the sustainability of the Mission's efforts in this area.

From 7 to 11 December, the Mission, the MoI and the Prosecution's Office for Organized Crime (POOC) organized five online seminars on identifying and proving instances of illegal trade or smuggling. A total of 111 police investigators and 21 prosecutors (some 25% were women) learned about procedures for identification, evidence collection and prosecution of illicit trade and smuggling.

From 30 November to 4 December, the Mission, together with the MoI and the POOC, organized another five webinars on investigating fraud in games of chance. The participants, 110 police investigators and 23 prosecutors (some 25% were women) from specialized Anti-Corruption Departments, learned about the types of fraud made possible by games of chance, which has become a serious type of economic crime. They also learned about procedures for identification, evidence collection, and the prosecution of criminal offences related to classic, special and online games of chance.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 20 February, the Mission hosted a visit of Belarus Government officials, policymakers and professionals working in the area of drug policy, as well as representatives from several UN agencies (UNODC, UNAIDS and UNFPA Belarus). Eleven representatives (4 women; 7 men), learned about the Mission's crime prevention activities, with a focus on prevention of violence and drug abuse, regional youth connectivity, and education. They also learned about the Mission's efforts in consolidating police reform, fostering police accountability and the community policing model.

From 26 February to 4 March, the Mission, together with the MoI's Criminalistics Investigation Directorate and its Service for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and Suppression of Narcotics, organized two training events on the prevention of drug use among schoolchildren in Belgrade and Novi Sad. Fifty-two school police officers (18 women; 34 men) learned about risk factors for young people, drug dependence and prevention, and acceptable application of police powers in schools.

In a similar vein, on 10 March, the Mission, together with the Ministry of Health and the Government's Commission for Drug Prevention in Schools, initiated training for 86 members

(69 women; 17 men) of multi-sectoral teams for educating pupils, teachers and parents on drug prevention. Organized in five sessions throughout the year, the training seminar enhanced the capacities of the dedicated multi-sectoral teams engaged at the local level, and provided support to schools and local communities in the implementation of relevant prevention programmes. The activity was part of the Mission's support in the implementation of the Government's *Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse in Schools*.

Within its wider efforts to support emergency response at the local level, on 10 and 11 March, in Kragujevac, the Mission partnered with the MoI (Sector for Emergency Management, Directorate for Preventive Protection) and the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities in organizing a meeting of Municipal Safety Councils to promote voluntary firefighting at the local level. Twenty municipal officials and police officers from eight towns³⁸ across Serbia learned about the functioning of the Firefighting Federation of Serbia and the legislation governing the establishment of voluntary firefighting brigades at the local level.

Within its wider efforts to support emergency response at the local level, on 2 and 3 July, the Mission, in partnership with the MoI, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities and the national umbrella organization of voluntary firefighting associations, organized a workshop in Vrnjačka Banja for representatives of Municipal Safety Councils to promote voluntary firefighting at the local level. Eighteen municipal officials and police officers³⁹ learned about the benefits of having voluntary firefighting associations in local communities, and about best practices for financing them.

To support Serbia's institutions in crime prevention, safety planning and dialogue on local safety issues, the Mission continued including civil society in the implementation of crime prevention activities. More specifically, on 1 September, the Mission, together with the CSO Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), launched the project Behind Police Official Press Releases: Local Safety and Crime Reporting, which ended in December. The project undertook research on the impact of crime on local communities in Serbia to evaluate the role of local safety councils in crime prevention. The research mapped and ranked geographical areas in Serbia according to crime intensity. In addition, the research identified security priorities and formulated recommendations for local safety councils.

Within its efforts to promote the online safety of youth, in December, the Mission supported the Municipal Safety Council of Zemun in the implementation of its "You are not alone when the world is online" action. The action raised the awareness of schoolchildren and citizens of Zemun, primarily parents, on dangers in schools and/or online during the COVID-19 pandemic, and relevant preventive measures.

In December, the Mission, together with the Municipal Safety Council of Zvezdara, implemented ten online workshops on prevention of peer violence. Attended by a group of 25 parents (13 women; 12 men) of schoolchildren, the workshops taught the participants about establishing common values of non-violence in school and within the family; about a collaborative versus polarized parent-school relationship; about conflict resolution styles; and about the position of a child in a peer group. Additionally, the Mission donated IT equipment and furniture to the office of the Voluntary Centre in Zvezdara, which was established and is run by the local self-government. The Voluntary Centre's office is used for organizing free-of-charge activities for vulnerable groups, including the elderly, youth, etc.

Gender-based Violence

In November, the Mission commissioned the translation into Serbian of the OSCE publication *Implementing the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda in the OSCE region*.⁴⁰ The publication contains best practices and findings on the trends in the implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) for UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. The publication serves as a reference for government and civil society stakeholders to examine practices in the development and implementation of NAPs.

Hate Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

To support the implementation of the national *Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse in Schools*, in April, the Mission partnered with the Ministry of Health and the Government's Commission for Drug Prevention in Schools in preparing methodology for local-level, multi-sectoral teams tasked with educating pupils, teachers and parents on drug abuse prevention. The methodology, completed in mid-2020, will be used during dedicated training seminars.

On 1 October, together with the Government's Office for Human and Minority Rights, the Mission hosted the 14th intersectoral meeting on hate crime. Held online for the first time, the meeting gathered 20 representatives from the MoI, the Ministry of Justice, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Commissioner for Protection of Equality, the Judicial

38 The towns of Čičevac, Kragujevac, Paraćin, Požarevac, Smederevska Palanka, Varvarin, Velika Plana and Žabare.

39 The participants were from Čačak, Gornji Milanovac, Raška, Vrnjačka Banja, Lučani, Knić and Kraljevo.

40 See: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/7/0/471363.pdf> [accessed 29 April 2021].

Academy and civil society. They exchanged information on the most recent activities related to combating hate crime, including the participation of the Republic of Serbia in ODIHR's Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness and Resources for Hate Crime Victim Support (EStAR) programme. The Mission has been supporting the organization of the biannual meetings of the intersectoral hate crime group since 2013 and will continue to do so in the future.

In partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Mission supported the Serbian translation and design of UNODC training material for an upcoming training of trainers on a family skills programme for the prevention of violence, crime and drug use. This programme is effective in preventing substance abuse, violence against children, peer violence and crime. It supports caregivers in promoting socially acceptable behaviour, and strengthening positive age-specific and age-appropriate family functioning and interactions.

Specialized Investigation Units/Forensics

In December, the Mission donated to the MoI's National Forensics Centre the equipment necessary for staging crime scenes, simulating the identification, marking and collection of material evidence, and the preservation of the chain of custody. The donation included, *inter alia*, zip-lock bags, paper bags, fingerprints tapes, swabs, magnetic powder, transparent fingerprint powder, and bowls/mixing containers. The donated equipment will be used for implementing interactive crime scene simulation training for forensic technicians and public prosecutors. The donation was a joint effort of the Mission's Rule of Law and Human Rights and Security Co-operation programmes and will enrich the upcoming crime scene investigation training courses.

Also in December, the Mission donated two Webex licenses to the MoI's National Forensic Centre. The purpose of the donation was to enable the Centre to continue with its work in an unimpeded manner during the COVID-19 pandemic. The licenses will be used for organizing training sessions, as well as for hosting online meetings with national and international counterparts.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Organized Crime

On 8 July, the Mission, together with TNTD and OCEEA, organized a webinar on the exploitation of the COVID-19 pandemic by organized crime groups. The webinar was attended by members of the Permanent Conference of Organized Crime Prosecutors⁴¹ (PCOCP), which is a network of 13 organized crime prosecution offices from the region and the EU. Some 70 police investigators and prosecutors, representatives of OSCE participating states and partner institutions (20 women; 50 men) also participated. Chief criminal justice prosecutors from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, North Macedonia and Serbia discussed new criminal trends and corrupt practices being generated by the pandemic, as well as future developments in the fight against organized and economic crime. The webinar was organized within the framework of the OSCE ExB project Strengthening the fight against transnational crime in South-Eastern Europe through improved regional co-operation in asset seizure, confiscation, management and re-use.

On 12 November, the Mission facilitated an online meeting of the Executive Board of the PCOCP. Hosted by the Serbian Prosecution Office for Organized Crime, the meeting was attended by five participants (1 woman; 4 men): the PCOCP members from Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania and Serbia, as well as by the Italian Anti-Mafia and Counterterrorism Directorate, represented by the Chief Prosecutor. The meeting addressed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the work of the prosecutors' offices, as well as the progress in co-operation since the last PCOCP meeting.

In late 2020, the Mission donated necessary IT equipment to the MoI's Department for Suppression of Financial Organized Crime, which is part of the MoI's Service for Combating Organized Crime. This equipment will help the department conduct efficient and effective financial investigations, as well as investigations of high corruption cases.

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

Within the CEPOL exchange programme, the Mission supported the participation of one representative (a man) of the MoI's Criminal Police Directorate in a study visit to Madrid, Spain, from 2 to 7 February. Also, from 9 to

41 An international initiative supported by the Mission since its inception in 2016.

14 February the Mission supported the participation of one representative (a man) of the MoI's Department for Planning and Coordination of Financial Investigations in a study visit to Bilbao, Spain. Both visits enabled the exchange of experiences in investigating financial crime, money laundering and corruption in Serbia and in Spain.

The Mission has been supporting TNTD and OCEEA in implementing the regional project Strengthening the fight against transnational organized crime in South-Eastern Europe through improved regional co-operation in asset seizure, confiscation, management and re-use. The project includes five countries — Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

From 21 to 25 September, the Mission facilitated the expert analysis of judicial cases related to the application of the measure of asset seizure. The analysis focuses on the deficiencies in the current legislative framework.

On 7 December, the Mission facilitated online workshop for national stakeholders on social re-use of confiscated assets in Serbia.

From 15 to 16 December, the Mission supported the organization of a joint UNODC–OSCE regional online workshop on organized crime, confiscation and social re-use of assets.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

On 23 and 24 January, the Mission facilitated two operational meetings of police officers from the MoI's Service for Combating Terrorism with their regional and EU counterparts. On 23 January, the Mission facilitated the study visit of two Serbian police officers to the Europol headquarters in The Hague, where they exchanged information on transnational criminal investigations with police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Netherlands and Europol. On 24 January, the Mission supported another operational meeting of the MoI's Service for Combating Terrorism with their Hungarian counterparts from the Countering Terrorism Centre in Budapest.

On 11 and 12 February, the Mission's expert staff member participated in the regional high-level conference convened by the Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship, the Government of Switzerland, and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, in Vienna, Austria. The conference promoted dialogue on good practices, lessons learned and policy options in addressing the foreign terrorist fighters challenge.

On 29 September, the Mission hosted an online consultative meeting for representatives of the MoI, the Ministry of

Education, Science and Technological Development and the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs. Ten participants (4 women; 6 men) discussed the implementation of planned activities in the area of strengthening capacity of local teachers, social workers and police for identifying early signs of radicalization and VERLT prevention.

On 30 October, the Mission facilitated an online meeting between Serbian and Spanish police representatives specialized in the prevention and countering of terrorism. The Mission organized this meeting in preparation for a study visit to Spain, postponed until 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nine participants (1 woman; 8 men) from Serbia presented their respective organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, and identified areas for further discussion. They discussed the use of software solutions and an internet "hotline" for reporting potentially illegal content, and also reviewed provisions of the counter-terrorism strategy and social media campaigns.

Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crime

As a part of its wider support to the host country in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, in April the Mission supported the Centre for the Protection of Rights of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) by providing it with basic food and hygiene packages for victims currently in the shelter run by the Centre. The Mission also ensured that female THB victims and their children were supplied with sufficient food and hygiene and childcare products for the next few months. The Ministry of Health provided the Centre with protective gear.

To help the host country in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in April the Mission procured protective masks, gloves and disinfectant for the MoI and the Task Force for Combating Human Smuggling to ensure the protection of their personnel while on duty. Additionally, on 15 June, the Mission delivered a second package of protective masks, gloves and disinfectant to the Task Force.

On 30 September, the Mission, together with the Serbian Task Force for Combating Human Smuggling, organized an operational online meeting of prosecutors and police investigators in charge of investigating and prosecuting organized crime groups dealing with smuggling of migrants. Twelve members of the task forces from Hungary, North Macedonia and Serbia exchanged operational information and discussed trends in migration flows and methods used by organized crime groups involved in the smuggling of migrants.

Cybercrime and Cyber/ICT Security

On 27 and 28 February, the Mission partnered with the Department for Combating Hi-Tech Crime of the Serbian MoI in organizing the final basic training course on the collection and documentation of information on the internet. The course enhanced the basic skills of ten police officers (3 women; 7 men) from the Belgrade Police District in handling digital evidence, open-source intelligence and internet investigations.

In late 2020, the Mission completed the needed documentation for donating IT equipment to the MoI's Department for the Suppression of High-Tech Crime. The donation will enable the Department to effectively conduct advanced seminars for police officers on cybercrime and cyberforensics in order to build a strong network of cybercrime focal points throughout the country.

Border Security and Management/ Customs

From 11 to 12 March, a Mission staff member participated in the OSCE politico-military focal points' co-ordination meeting on the implementation of projects preventing and controlling the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA). Since the Mission is implementing the SALW projects in close co-operation with the MoI, the meeting served as an important platform for understanding the approach of other OSCE field operations, especially where MoIs are tackling issues relating to the control of SALW.

From 27 to 28 October, the Mission facilitated the participation of the MoI's Border Police Directorate representative at the 14th OSCE Annual Border Security and Management National Focal Points (NFP) Meeting, organized by TNTD/BSMU. The meeting took place in a blended format. The NFP is an initiative for allowing the regular exchange of border-specific information. The event focused on crisis management at the border, available mechanisms, and modern approaches to border security and management in the OSCE region.

From 14 to 15 July, the Mission facilitated the participation of the MoI in a two-day online course on the identification of impostors at border crossings, organized by TNTD/BSMU. Attended by three first-line border police officers (all men), the innovative course improved their skills in identifying impostors through passenger documents, which has been identified as one of the main challenges in the area of identity fraud. The training was a continuation of the Mission's co-operation with TNTD/BSMU in this area, following training held in Belgrade on the same topic the previous two years.

Other Activities

To help the host country respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, in May the Mission partnered with the Leskovac Municipal Safety Council — a COVID-19 hotspot at the time — and donated protective gear and disinfectant. A significant portion of the supplies, donated by the Head of Mission, were used by the local city hospital, which was turned into a COVID-19 hospital and which serves two districts in south Serbia. Later, in August, the Mission procured and donated 40 backpack sprayer pumps to the Firefighting Association of Serbia. Supported by the Mission, the Association has been assisting in the fight against COVID-19 by delivering supplies to the elderly, and disinfecting areas in various localities across Serbia. The new equipment can also be used in other types of emergencies, such as in firefighting or for post-flood disinfection.

To complement the efforts of the MoI to address emergencies, the Mission supported the town of Zrenjanin, one of the promoters of voluntary firefighting, by equipping and furnishing a training room for young people interested in voluntary firefighting. The aim of this activity was to increase youth interest and participation in safety related voluntary activities, and to support the firefighting associations of Serbia, Vojvodina and Zrenjanin to increase their capacities and good quality work with young people. As a result of the Mission's overall efforts, ten volunteer firefighting associations, previously non-functional, were reactivated.

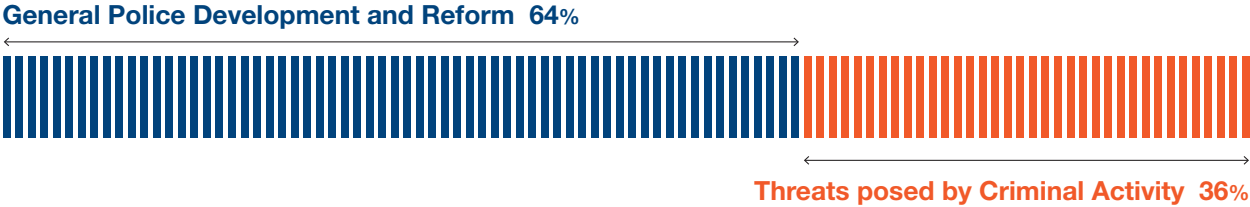
In September, the Mission and its implementing partner, the CSO National Youth Council of Serbia (KOMS), launched the joint project Assisting civil society to build capacities of youth to use online platforms to promote public safety. By December, the Mission and KOMS worked with 10 young social media influencers (1 young woman; 9 young men) to produce video content that will raise awareness among their peer audiences about the safety risks that young women and men are exposed to on the internet. Furthermore, the Mission worked with the popular young influencer Yasserstain in developing two educational videos⁴² on traffic and internet safety for youth. Available on YouTube, the videos reached some 90,000 views in one month.

⁴² Video on traffic safety available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00CR71XP-khY&ab_channel=Yasserstain; video on internet safety available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O84Wa0TbfSQ&ab_channel=Yasserstain

Mission to Serbia – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____



4.6 Mission to Skopje

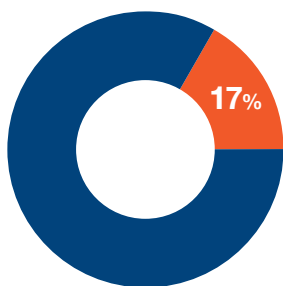


Introduction

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

BUDGET (UB)*

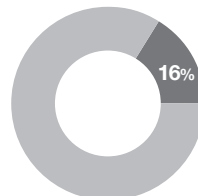
2020



TOTAL
6,506,100 EUR

POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT
1,072,500 EUR

2019

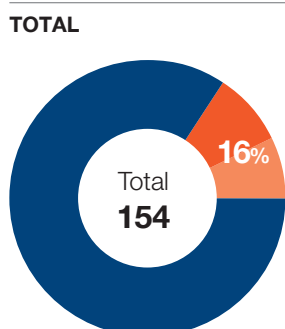


TOTAL
6,506,100 EUR

POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT
1,032,000 EUR

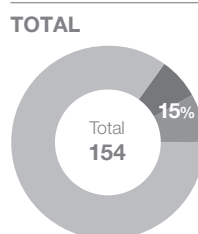
STAFF*

2020



POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT
24 Total
13 Local
11 International

2019



POLICE DEVELOPMENT UNIT
23 Total
11 Local
12 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 supporting law enforcement agencies, particularly the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), in developing a depoliticized, professional police service in line with international democratic principles and human rights standards leading to comprehensive security, by delivering and facilitating police training, supporting the development and implementation of the National Police Reform processes and strengthening the institutional capacities of law enforcement agencies to effectively counter transnational threats.

During 2020, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission focused on the well-being of law enforcement officers and continued to support the MoIA in improving its professional capacity by advancing the implementation of police reforms and strengthening the MoIA's institutional capacity and efficiency in applying the principles of democratic policing in a multi-ethnic society, including by taking gender-sensitive policies into account. The Mission also continued to support the law enforcement agencies in strengthening their institutional capacities in the fight against transnational threats, with a focus on combating organized and serious cross-border crime and terrorism, including financial crimes, cyber/ICT security, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration and effective border management.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

On 4 February, the Mission organized a workshop with the MoIA Working Group on Community Engagement & Communication (CE&C) Strategy and presented the findings of the latest Survey on Public Perceptions of Democratic Policing. The presentation highlighted areas that would most benefit from systematic implementation of the CE&C Action Plan. In a positive development, the CE&C strategy has been incorporated into the *MoIA Strategic Plan for 2020*. Its implementation will help improve police services and increase public confidence in the police.

In July, the Mission, in co-ordination with the MoIA's Training Centre (TC), organized a series of refresher training modules for police officers involved in election processes. The TC delivered specific training modules on the role of the police during parliamentary elections that were developed by the Mission. These modules include an e-course, as well as a mobile application available to all police officers. The modules were delivered while observing relevant health and security protocols due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 16 and 18 July, the Mission organized a "kick-off" workshop for the MoIA's working group (WG) tasked to develop

the *Strategy for Training and Staff Development of MoIA Employees 2022–2024* and its action plan. The WG discussed the structure and content of the new Strategy, and examined the risks and threats of the current system of training and development within the Ministry. In their capacity as a WG member, a Mission representative provided a presentation on the components of human resources management (HRM), police training, and international standards and best practices on training and staff development from EU countries.

From July to December, the Mission supported the MoIA's working group on a new *Training and Staff Development Strategy* by facilitating 14 online meetings to draft the Strategy. As strategic priorities, the Strategy will target improvements in the centralized and decentralized training systems; professional and career development of trainers at the Training Centre; fostering the development of a high-performing digital training system; development of a new rulebook on training for the MoIA; training for implementing a revised system of performance evaluation; and methodology for establishing priority training. Due to the COVID-19 situation, the finalization of the drafting process, which will be followed by the Minister's approval, has been postponed for 2021.

On 30 November and 1 December, the Mission conducted a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) training for nine MoIA WG members (4 women; 5 men) tasked with implementing the *Strategy for Community Engagement and Communication (CE&C) 2020–2022* developed with the Mission's support in 2019. The Mission used the workshop to reinvigorate the

Strategy's implementation, which was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mission also introduced the WG members to a sound results-based management and M&E framework. Participants discussed a M&E matrix that should facilitate the implementation process of the CE&C Strategy.

From 11 to 15 December, the Mission organized an online advanced e-course design workshop for the MoIA TC e-course developers. The participants, with the support of an external consultant commissioned by the Mission, finalized the e-course Standard Operational Procedure on Safe Storing and Management of Armament in the MoIA. With the practical implementation of this e-course, MoIA employees will be familiarized with basic safety procedures for using and storing official and personal small arms and light weapons.

Police Monitoring and Confidence-Building

Between 8 and 15 June, the Mission, with the assistance of the Police Union and its Women's Section, implemented four online workshops on stress management for 89 police officers (55 female; 34 male). The sessions were part of the Mission's project to strengthen the institutional capacity and efficiency of law enforcement agencies, particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic has placed an additional strain on police officers, who are being called upon to monitor compliance with preventive measures. The participants of the workshops enhanced their skills in coping with heavy workloads and stress, helping them to reduce the negative impact of stress, increase their resilience, and improve their well-being and overall performance.

Human Resources/Police Management

During 2020, the Mission organized ten workshops (two in-person at the beginning of the year and eight virtual meetings) with HR staff from the MoIA to develop a merit-based promotion policy that would benefit all 12,000 employees at the MoIA. The proposed draft policy introduces clear job descriptions for each position, defines the application process, and for vacant positions, provides for identifying suitably qualified candidates from within the ranks of the Ministry. Furthermore, the policy calls for written exams and an interview, as well as, if managerial competencies are required, a management exam preceded by a one-week training course for candidates. It was agreed that an assessment commission will compile the results, consider the eligibility of each candidate and establish a shortlist. The new promotion policy will enable more accountability for decisions, internal competition and competency-based assignments.

From February to May, the Mission conducted a Police Attitude Survey on Human Resources Management (HRM). In total, 575 of 600 police officers in eight Sectors of Internal

Affairs (SIAs) were surveyed, with an overall response rate of 96%. The sample was comprised of 439 men and 136 women. The 24% female representation reflects the actual gender composition of the police of the Republic of North Macedonia. The survey was designed to cover the main elements of HRM (recruitment and selection, training, promotion, politics and nepotism, retention, performance appraisal system and working environment) with a firm goal of measuring employees' satisfaction and commitment to the organization. The results of the survey suggest that there is a lack of transparency regarding recruitment, assignment, training and promotion policies. On this basis, a transparent and merit-based recruitment and promotion system should be established and all positions that become available should be filled through an open application process.

From 18 to 22 October, the Mission organized a study visit to the Police Academy and the Department of Human Resources Management of the Turkish National Police (TNP) in Ankara. Five staff members from the MoIA's HR Department and a legal adviser (4 women; 1 man) participated in the study visit, during which they learned about the TNP promotion system, the organization of management training, assessment board composition and processes, and the legal aspects of recourse and appeals. Following the study visit, the MoIA's HR WG was tasked with developing concrete policies in order to establish a transparent, merit-based promotion system. Once completed and approved by the Minister, the Mission will continue its work in 2021 to support the MoIA's efforts to develop lower-, mid- and high-level management training modules, and assist the MoIA in implementing the merit-based promotion system.

From 27 to 29 October, the Mission supported the MoIA's TC to deliver the second module of the first line management training for the Sector for Internal Affairs (SIA) Strumica. This training, with 16 participants (3 women; 13 men), represents a part of the Mission's efforts to introduce blended learning into the police training system. Although the first modules were completed, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the second modules of the first line management training had to be postponed until October and November, when they were also delivered to the SIAs of Skopje, Bitola and Strumica, with a total of 45 police supervisors trained (10 women; 35 men).

Human Rights and Police Accountability

From February to May, the Mission conducted an integrity survey aiming at identifying the level of integrity within the police of the Republic of North Macedonia. A total of 562 police officers in the eight SIAs were surveyed, with an overall response rate of 94%. The respondents were asked to evaluate ten hypothetical scenarios of misconduct. Fifty police officers

(30 line officers and 20 supervisors) were also interviewed to clarify whether perceptions toward disciplinary procedures include aspects of fairness, consistency, objectivity and, most importantly, the level of “code of silence”. The narrative report from the survey analysed the perceptions of police officers of various hypothetical scenarios of misconduct by measuring their responses according to the seriousness of misconduct, appropriate and expected discipline, and willingness to report misconduct. A qualitative analysis was made of their opinions concerning disciplinary procedures.

On 12 November, the Mission conducted a final online meeting with the MoIA chairperson of the Code of Ethics WG to discuss the progress on revisions to the Code. A year-long undertaking, the Mission contributed to the WG by proposing provisions on accepting gifts, misconduct through social media, excessive use of force and conflict of interest. In addition, the Mission proposed the establishment of a commission that would function as supervisory body for ethical issues and as a retaliation mechanism. The adoption of the Code of Ethics, approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs on 20 November, was the main outcome of the work.

Anti-Corruption

On 3 November, the Mission organized a workshop on integrity testing in collaboration with the Police and Customs Administration. The activity supplemented the work of the OSCE Secretariat’s Anti-Corruption Platform for participating States from the Western Balkans, as well as Ukraine and Moldova. As an outcome of the workshop, the MoIA’s Department of Internal Control is now exploring options to systematically implement integrity testing and other anti-corruption measures across the entire MoIA.

Gender Mainstreaming

On 9 and 10 March, the Mission organized a feedback workshop for 50 female police officers who had participated in the Mission-supported Mentoring Programme for Women in Police in the past two years. Participants shared their views on the efficiency and impact of the programme on the organizational culture within the police, as well as on their individual and professional development. In a separate session, participants shared their views on the way forward. It was recommended that the programme be imbedded in the MoIA training programme. The event was an important part of an effort to ensure the sustainability and continuity of the programme, whose ultimate objective is to enhance capacity-building and gender mainstreaming within the MoIA.

On 9 and 20 May, the Mission organized and facilitated two workshops to reflect on the successes achieved by the Mentoring Programme for Women in the Police over the past two years and options to sustain the programme going

forward. With the participation of 21 delegates (13 women; 8 men) from the Police Union, including its programme co-ordination body and Youth Section, the workshops concluded with the recommendation that the programme should be handed over to the MoIA and become part of regular police training. External consultants proposed including male police officers, who would also contribute to and benefit from greater mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the police. The Programme offered more than 150 mentoring sessions and 22 days of learning sessions for a total of 106 participants (all women). Seven female police officers became accredited trainers and all participants accomplished most of their individual objectives.

On 27 October, the Mission, in co-operation with the MoIA’s Human Resources (HR) department, organized a one-day workshop on the Mentoring Programme for Women in Police to finalize the self-evaluation process and pave the way forward. Fifteen police representatives from the HR and other departments and from all eight SIAs participated in the workshop (all women). Since the workshop served as a platform for discussing potential solutions for the future integration of the Programme into the Police, the participants of the one-day event are planned to be its future co-ordinators.

Gender-based Violence

On 10 December, the Mission handed over to the Police posters and stickers on the topic of victims of sexual assaults, prepared in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and UNDP – Skopje office. The police distributed the materials to the reception offices of police premises, duty officers, shift leaders, patrol leaders and inspectors on domestic violence, all with the aim of raising police awareness of gender-based violence.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Criminal Investigations and Analysis

On 26 November, the Mission conducted a workshop on emerging threats in drug production and trafficking, attended by 14 participants (3 women; 11 men) from the Unit for Combating Illegal Drugs and Weapons and Serious Crime Sector of the MoIA, the SIAs, and Border Police station staff. Participants learned best practices in detecting and thus reducing drug trafficking, and discussed legislation regarding asset recovery. Also mentioned was the lack of routine access to the EU/Europol Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA).

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

On 23 November, the Mission implemented an online training activity on financial investigation, anti-corruption and assets recovery for 12 participants (5 women; 7 men) from the Financial Investigation Unit of the MoIA. The training covered the topics of anti-corruption investigations in the public and private sectors, financial investigations and assets recovery. It focused on the efficient organization of working processes, communication with operational departments, operational analysis and international police co-operation.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

From 4 to 7 December, the Mission organized a series of online training events on assessing the risk posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and home-grown terrorists (HT) for 15 participants (2 women; 13 men) from the National Security Agency and the Sector for Counter-terrorism and Combating Violent Extremism of the MoIA. The events covered topics such as the tactics and modus operandi of terrorist organizations, and enhanced participants' knowledge of ways to counter risks posed by the terrorist organization ISIL (Daesh).

On 11 December, the Mission organized the online seminar Strategic Communication Concerning Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT). The event, attended by 28 participants (11 women; 17 men), was organized in co-ordination with the National Co-ordinator on Counter-terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, following the provisions in the national *Strategic Communication Plan* for public relation units in this field, which includes national institutions, local self-government units and the media sector. Speakers, national stakeholders, and high-profile experts shared their extensive knowledge on the topic, emphasizing the importance of media reporting on VERLT cases using appropriate terminology while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crime

On 27 November, the Mission implemented a workshop on enhancing analytical and intelligence capacities in detecting and investigating criminal activities in the area of trafficking in human beings (THB). The workshop examined best practices for combating THB in South-Eastern Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the importance of well-developed intelligence and analysis capacities in detecting and investigating THB.

Integrated Border Management

From August to November, the Mission organized a series of workshops with a total of 16 participants (9 women; 7 men)

on communication challenges between agencies involved in providing border security during pandemics and similar emergencies. All relevant state institutions were represented, including the ministries of internal affairs, defence, labour and social policy, foreign affairs, the prime minister's office, the customs administration, the State Health and Sanitary Inspectorate, the National Coordination Centre for Border Management, the army, the Protection and Rescue Directorate, and the chief of cabinet of the General Secretary. During the workshop, participants presented concrete actions for establishing a new State Operational Coordinating Body (OCB) to deal with the state of emergency during a pandemic, which was reflected in a newly developed Protocol on the functioning of this body. Interagency communication protocols on facilitating the exchange of information and on decision-making for government authorities are also included in the document.

On 30 November and 1 December, the Mission implemented the online workshop Police Customs Co-operation Centres (PCCCs) with 21 representatives (8 women; 13 men) from the border police, uniformed police, organized crime police, Europol and INTERPOL, as well as the Customs Administration. The workshop raised the awareness of participants of the benefits of PCCCs, and included experience from the co-ordinator of the Common Contact Centre in Tabanovce (North Macedonia–Serbia border) and a PCCC co-ordinator from Slovenia.

Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation

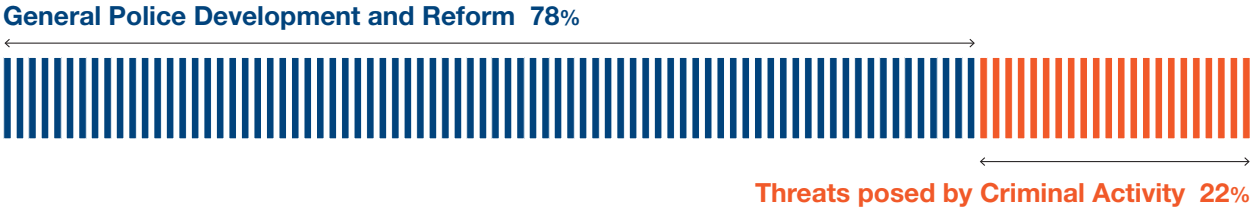
From 25 to 27 November, the Mission conducted three online workshops for 50 HR managers (32 women; 18 men) from the Private Security Chamber of North Macedonia. The workshops were part of the Mission's efforts in the area of security sector governance and reform (SSGR), especially to strengthen the capacities of security organizations as partners of the police in its role to provide public safety in times of emergencies, such as pandemics. During the workshop sessions, a general overview of the COVID-19 situation was presented, and it was discussed how the situation is affecting human resource management, including the planning of human resources, recruitment and management of change.

From 26 to 30 October, the Mission PDU held a series of six online workshops on stress management for members of the private security sector. The objective of the training sessions was to help private security officers develop skills for applying mental and physical self-care during the COVID-19 pandemic. The courses, organized in co-operation with the Private Security Chamber of North Macedonia, were attended by 150 members (46 women; 104 men) of private security agencies nationwide.

Mission to Skopje – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____



4.7 Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine



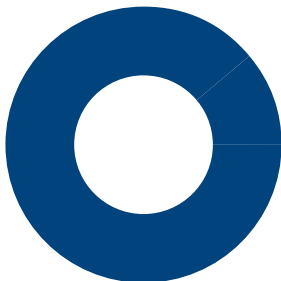
Introduction

In 2020, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU) assisted law enforcement authorities in general police development as well as countering threats posed by criminal activity. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of activities were transformed into online formats or revised to enable all needed precautions when conducted face-to-face.

The OSCE PCU conducted capacity-building of Ukrainian counterparts in crime investigation, including investigating corruption crimes and violence in custody crimes. The PCU supported the transformation of a cybercrime police department and provided training for senior officials on the leadership and managerial skills necessary for introducing a service-oriented and human rights-based approach in their everyday work.

BUDGET (UB)*: N/A**

2020



TOTAL
3,618,500 EUR

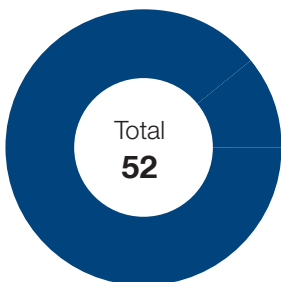
2019



TOTAL
3,618,500 EUR

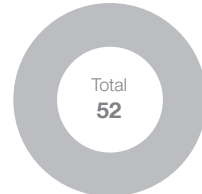
STAFF* N/A

2020



TOTAL
52 Total
49 Local
3 International

2019



TOTAL
52 Total
49 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.

The PCU does not have a separate department on police-related activities. Police-related activities are usually implemented through 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 helped law enforcement agencies to build their capacities in crime investigation and compliance with human rights standards. In August, the PCU conducted two training courses in Odesa for officers of the State Bureau of Investigations (SBI) on investigatory techniques that can be deployed to investigate corruption and abuse of authority crimes. In September, the PCU, together with the Council of Europe, held two training courses in Odesa for SBI officers on preventing and investigating violence in custody crimes (torture, ill-treatment and abuse of authority).

On 29 September, the PCU facilitated a discussion platform (a roundtable in Kyiv) for the national stakeholders on Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) development, aimed at forging inter-institutional consensus and vision on implementation, *inter alia*, of OSCE MC Decision 6/16.

In December, the PCU established a working group to undertake research on APIS experience abroad and options for its development in Ukraine. The results of the research were submitted to the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU).

In September, the PCU supported the sixth annual Lviv Criminal Justice Forum, which gathered 94 legal professionals (25 women; 69 men) to explore issues of security sector reform, prevention and prosecution of corruption, and reforms to criminal law. The event served as a platform to present and discuss the draft of the new version of the Criminal Code proposed by the Law Reform Commission, and to discuss proposed reform of the SSU. The Forum's recommendations have been delivered to the Parliament of Ukraine and national stakeholders.

The PCU helped share experience from the OSCE region and discuss current challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic for the law enforcement and security sector during the fourth Kharkiv International Legal Forum, which was held by the PCU in September.

The PCU facilitated liaisons between SSU and ODIHR related to the legislative review of a draft SSU Reform Strategy and relevant draft SSU Reform Bill, both currently under consideration in Parliament.

On 17 December, during the fourth Kyiv Polylogue on challenges for anti-corruption reform, the PCU provided a platform for the discussion of ongoing issues in criminal justice reform in the area of combating corruption. The platform gathered Supreme Court and high anti-corruption court judges, criminal investigators, prosecutors, as well as leading members of academia, attorneys and the expert community.

Gender-based Violence

To complete the PCU's three-year efforts in training "102" hotline police call-center personnel across the country, the PCU conducted 14 face-to-face two-day training activities in the seven regions of Ukraine from July to September. Operators and dispatchers (175 women; 113 men) improved their skills and knowledge on the identification and response to domestic violence cases, as well as effective communication with victims.

In December, the PCU finalized a manual on a specialized course on preventing and combating domestic violence for acting police officers and cadets of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) universities. The manual will be distributed to all MoIA universities and regional police stations in January 2021.

Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation

In August and September, the PCU completed three five-day training courses in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Dnipro for 53 representatives (40 women; 13 men) of the Psychological Support Services within the system of the MoIA. Psychologists from the MoIA, the National Guard, the National Police, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine practiced their skills in providing psychological support and rehabilitation to decrease the effects of stress, pain and psychological trauma.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

In 2020, the PCU contributed to implementing the national action plan to curb money laundering and counter financing of terrorism following the second national risk assessment that was conducted in 2019. Ukraine's Finance Intelligence Unit focused on several areas that were identified as key areas where the national financial monitoring system has deficiencies: identification of ultimate beneficial ownership, use of ICT tools to prevent money laundering, and introducing a risk-oriented approach at all stages of financial monitoring.

In September and December, the PCU organized two workshops for more than 350 participants (116 women; 234 men) from both the private and public sector to raise awareness of recent developments in fighting money laundering operations. The virtual format of these events allowed the audience to be expanded significantly, whereby all key stakeholders in financial monitoring processes could be invited.

The PCU developed several manuals for specific audiences on the identification of ultimate beneficial ownership and risk-oriented approaches for the non-financial sector. These manuals reflect best international practices and are accessible on the PCU website. The manuals also include Ukraine-specific cases featuring existing practices, and provide recommendations on how to improve procedures and established modus operandi in the financial sector, as well as in the non-banking sphere.

The COVID-19 pandemic precluded the project beneficiaries from participating in person in the Council of Europe MONEYVAL plenary meetings to keep updated on requirements for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). However, the PCU was able to use unplanned savings to procure modern video-conference equipment to enable the national AML/CFT authorities to participate remotely in these events, as well as in other specialized forums.

Trafficking in Human Beings and Migration-related Crimes

Based on a specialized training course on features of qualification and investigation of crimes related to trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, developed jointly with Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, the PCU developed

and organized a combating trafficking in human beings (CTHB) quest for students from seven Ukrainian higher education institutions of the MoIA. From October 28 to 30, twenty participants (10 women; 10 men) mastered their skills in CTHB by passing a simulation exercise — a case-based quest with trained actors to simulate real investigative actions, interrogation and identification of possible traffickers.

On 4 December, the PCU, together with the Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, organized an online conference for 101 participants (38 women; 63 men) on current challenges in the CTHB sphere and ways for introducing interactive training courses and materials on CTHB topics to the MoIA universities.

Cybercrime

In May, the PCU, together with Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, raised awareness among young people on the threats related to human trafficking on the internet, with 251 students (62 girls; 189 boys) participating in the all-national contest "Olympiada" in the area of cyber/ICT security. This initiative was supported by representatives of the National Police of Ukraine, who assisted in the development of tests related to current cyberthreats.

To support transformation of the Cyber Police Department into an effective and service-oriented structure, in September the PCU conducted three-day training courses in Poltava, Odesa and Kyiv. Sixty senior officials (3 women; 57 men) from all regions of Ukraine strengthened their leadership and organization skills, and learned how to build a service-oriented structure and ensure a human rights-based approach in their everyday work.

In December, the PCU launched an online course on cryptocurrencies and their impact within criminal justice. The course is available for both the professional audience and a wider public.

Border Security and Management/Customs

The PCU continued to enhance knowledge and practical skills of State Border Guard Service (SBGS) personnel in countering illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunitions and explosives (WAE).

From 24 to 25 September, a capacity-building training course for SBGS criminal analysis experts in countering illicit trafficking of WAE was conducted in an online format. Thirty SBGS experts in criminal analysis (8 women; 22 men), representing SBGS criminal analysis units from different regions of Ukraine, widened their knowledge and practical toolkit with regard to open-source intelligence methodology.

These efforts are particularly timely given recent adoption of the *National Strategy on Combating Organized Crime by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine* (16 September 2020) and an ongoing process of introducing changes to the Law of Ukraine on operative-search activities.

In addition, on 21 September the PCU started an in-depth analysis to assist the State Customs Service (SCS) to enhance their capacities in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in WAE.

From 16 to 18 December, the first basic-module training on combating cross-border trafficking in WAE was delivered

online. The group of trainees counted 25 participants (6 women; 19 men) and included border crossing point (BCP) shift leaders as a core target audience, regional headquarter level officers, and representatives from the SBGS Academy and training centres. The training programme was delivered by leading international and national experts. The topics covered included: WAE-related risk analysis and profiling, the psychological and behavioural features of potential offenders, WAE and its components, methods and techniques used by traffickers, vehicle search procedures, use of canine teams for preventing and combating illicit cross-border trafficking in WAE, as well as crisis localization.

Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 68%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 32%

4.8 Centre in Ashgabat



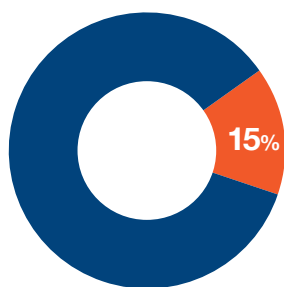
Introduction

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat (the Centre) was established in 1999. In accordance with an MoU between the Centre and the Government of Turkmenistan, the Centre assists the host country in implementing OSCE principles and commitments, and promotes the host country's co-operation with the OSCE across all spheres. Some of the Centre's police-related activities focus on building the capacities of the country's law enforcement agencies to counter terrorism and terrorist financing, fight illicit drug trafficking, and enhance border security and management, as well as cyber/ICT security. The Centre complements these activities with projects aimed at anti-corruption and anti-money laundering (AML), combating trafficking in human beings (CTHB), prevention of domestic violence, and assistance to the penitentiary and criminal justice systems.

In 2020, the scope of the Centre's activities was affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic crisis, and thus fewer activities were undertaken in comparison to previous years. The circumstances required the Centre's staff to change some projects to online formats and to

BUDGET (UB)*

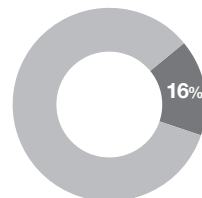
2020



TOTAL
1,803,600 EUR

**CONFLICT PREVENTION
AND CONFIDENCE- AND
SECURITY-BUILDING**
270,600 EUR

2019



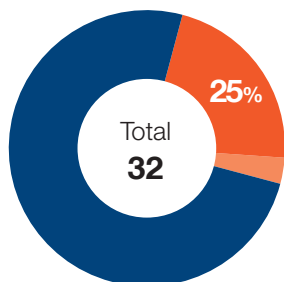
TOTAL
1,661,200 EUR

**CONFLICT PREVENTION
AND CONFIDENCE- AND
SECURITY-BUILDING**
267,600 EUR

STAFF*

2020

TOTAL

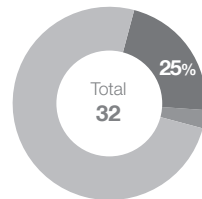


**CONFLICT PREVENTION
AND CONFIDENCE- AND
SECURITY-BUILDING**

8 Total
7 Local
1 International

2019

TOTAL



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

8 Total
7 Local
1 International

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

facilitate video-conference communication between project beneficiaries and experts. Due to travel restrictions, cancelled flights and closed borders, several events and study visits were cancelled or postponed. However, the host government representatives were able to participate via video platforms in several OSCE police-related activities organized by the Secretariat units and other executive structures.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

On 23 June, the Centre and TNTD/SPMU conducted a first-ever online training workshop on intelligence-led policing (ILP). The event, which introduced this modern proactive model for policing and law enforcement management, was held for 19 senior representatives (1 woman; 18 men) of the Turkmen law enforcement agencies. The participants familiarized themselves with the OSCE *Guidebook on ILP*, and heard about experiences, good practices, and lessons learned from the implementation of ILP at the national level in Serbia, and at the community level in Sweden. They also discussed the potential benefits and challenges of introducing ILP into the country. The Centre provided the participants with a Turkmen translation of the *Guidebook on ILP*, thus easing the implementation of relevant recommendations and methodologies in the curricula of the country's police training institutions.

On 15 and 16 October, with the Centre's support, five Turkmenistan officers (all men), representing the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) and the General Prosecutor's Office, participated in the online regional workshop Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP): A Modern Approach to Law Enforcement Management. The follow-up workshop, organized and conducted by TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with OSCE field operations in Central Asia, provided training sessions for senior representatives of the law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The workshop focused on the ILP law enforcement model, which uses information and data for evidence-based decision-making and planning, thus leading to more effective and efficient police work.

From 29 June to 1 July, the Centre organized an online roundtable discussion on integrating information and communication technologies (ICT) into the teaching process of the law enforcement and military institutions in Turkmenistan. The event brought together 18 representatives (1 woman; 17 men) from the Border Management Institute,

the Military Institute, and the Institute of the MoIA. The meeting aimed at providing a platform for the exchange of experiences and best practices, and for instructing teaching staff on how to design and develop e-learning courses using modern ICT. The training activity acquainted the participants with service platforms and digital learning management systems, thereby contributing to their capacity-building and further digitalization of the teaching process. The roundtable discussion was organized in support of and aligned with Turkmenistan's concept of digital education systems development.

On 28 September, the Centre facilitated the participation of five host country officials (2 women; 3 men) in the online 2020 Annual Police Experts Meeting (APEM), which was titled Police and the Media: Co-operation in Public Interest. Two representatives of the MoIA and three representatives of the national media attended. The meeting featured discussions on organizational change and development of skills and competencies within the police in public relations and media communications, police and social media, and police-media relations in crises and during high-risk events, such as natural disasters or public emergencies.

Human Rights and Police Accountability

From 9 to 13 November, the Centre facilitated an online course for law students (18 women; 35 men) on international human rights standards during criminal proceedings and investigations. The five-day event brought together students of the Institute under Turkmenistan's MoIA, the Institute of International Relations under Turkmenistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Turkmen State University. The course informed participants about the concept of human rights, including its history, types and functions. The course also addressed the respect of human rights in the context of criminal justice. International experts focused on ensuring the defendant's rights in the pre-trial investigation stage and the right to a fair defence and legal counsel. Participants reviewed relevant case studies and covered standards for custody, guarantees against ill-treatment and use of force, and guarantees of individual rights in cases of suspension and termination of the preliminary investigation. The special sessions on gender-based and domestic violence focused on implementing relevant international standards at the national level and best practices from OSCE participating States.

Enhancing prison health care systems was the focus of an OSCE-organized online seminar on 23 and 24 November 2020. The seminar was delivered by experts (4 women; 2 men) from the United Kingdom and the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, as well as representatives from international organizations, such as the Penal Reform International, the World Health Organization and the Human Rights Department of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). The event brought together representatives of the Parliament of Turkmenistan, the Ombudsperson's Office, the Institute of State, Law and Democracy, the Bar Association of Ashgabat, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Adalat (Justice), the supreme court and other law enforcement bodies (11 women; 16 men). The experts presented an international framework for the protection of prisoners and elaborated on standards related to prison management. The seminar highlighted healthcare provisions, including related challenges and best practices of prison healthcare systems. Special attention was paid to examples of the COVID-19 response in prison healthcare systems, including incident prevention and response to protect the safety of prisoners and staff.

Anti-Corruption

From 26 to 29 February, the Centre organized a series of activities aiming to support preparations for the expected Eurasian Group (EAG) mutual evaluation of Turkmenistan's compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) efforts, including 11 indicators of effectiveness and 40 technical recommendations. The seminar was attended by 106 representatives (24 women; 82 men) of law enforcement agencies, supervisory bodies, and other relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies. Two international experts from Belarus and Lithuania introduced the participants to key elements of the mutual evaluation process according to the FATF methodology and data provision on technical compliance, efficiency and statistics. The event programme included a session on analysis of conclusions of the National Risk Assessment and practical implementation of its recommendations. The seminar was followed by a roundtable meeting. The members of the national Inter-Agency Co-ordination Working Commission on Anti-money Laundering and the Countering Financing of Terrorism discussed the seminar's outcomes and the application of recommendations in national practice. The roundtable discussion gathered 21 participants (4 women; 17 men).

In April 2020, the Centre provided expert assistance in revision and translation of AML/CFT legislation in Turkmenistan through the facilitation of expert support

to the elaboration of 11 sub-laws in the AML/CFT area to contribute to the EAG-effective assessment of compliance of its AML/CFT system with the FATF standards. The list of elaborated documents includes rules and procedures that provide a legal basis for countering the legalization of proceeds of crime, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It standardizes the relations among the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Turkmenistan, reporting entities, and law enforcement and supervisory agencies of Turkmenistan on AML/CFT. The Centre provided technical support in translating several national development programmes, legislative acts, and other AML/CFT-related sub-laws into Russian for their submission to the EAG within the mutual evaluation process.

In May, the Centre organized a series of online meetings with the participation of government officials to discuss issues related to the effectiveness of the national AML/CFT system with respect to the FATF 40 Recommendations and the 11 Intermediate outcomes. The participants went through a stress test on mutual evaluation and discussed the results of the National Risk Assessment of Turkmenistan and the Action Plan in addressing these risks. In total, 118 representatives (34 women; 84 men) of the Ministry of Finance and Economy and its Financial Monitoring Service, financial and non-financial institutions, law enforcement and military units, as well as other relevant ministries, state agencies and non-governmental entities took part in the meetings. The consultations were part of the Centre's work to provide assistance to the Government of Turkmenistan to promote good governance principles and implement its international commitments in the area of AML/CFT and combating corruption.

From 15 to 16 July, the Centre organized a video tele-conference seminar on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (CFT/PWMD). The participating experts presented best practices in initial, operational and strategic analyses and financial investigations. They elaborated on effective methods and measures of analysis of suspicious transactions and financial investigations, including the use of relevant databases and typologies and applying a risk-based approach. The seminar gathered respective reporting entities, supervisory bodies, representatives from the private sector and the FIU, who shared their experiences regarding interaction with law enforcement bodies in the detection of transactions related to AML and CFT/PWMD, including a particular emphasis on advanced methods of financial analysis and investigation, as well as the importance of exchanging analytical data.

From 20 to 30 June, the Centre provided international expertise in the elaboration of the draft *Regulation on improvement of internal control on anti-corruption issues in law enforcement and judicial authorities* in accordance with international standards and in line with national priorities, set in the *National Program of Turkmenistan on anti-corruption for 2020–2024*.

From 12 to 14 October, the Centre organized a webinar where representatives of law enforcement bodies, the Mejlis (parliament), financial institutions and other relevant Turkmenistan agencies discussed the role of digital technologies in investigating and reducing the risks of corruption. International experts briefed participants about the scope and fields of applying IT in the fight against corruption, focusing on transparency, accountability, preventative detection and ethical behaviour. Participants examined the specifics of introducing information technologies in anti-corruption practices and their role in implementing anti-corruption strategies. The webinar also addressed methods of investigation and digital tracking of corruption cases. Additionally, participants explored artificial intelligence as one of the most efficient instruments in the prevention of corruption.

Gender-based Violence

During 2020, the Centre's implementing partner, the NGO Keyik Okara, conducted two seminars as part of a series of events to raise awareness of domestic violence, its prevention and referral mechanisms available to potential victims within the framework of the Centre's project Raising Awareness about Domestic Violence and Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence. A group of 12 people (8 women; 4 men) attended the first seminar in October, and some 13 trainees (8 women; 5 men) were enrolled in the second training event in November. The seminar participants consisted of high school students and individuals interested in the subject. Some participants had heard about the seminar through a hotline on domestic violence operated by the implementing partner. The hotline provides information for interested citizens about domestic violence and services available to assist victims.

On 22 October, the Centre supported the participation of two representatives from the national NGOs Yenme and Keyik Okara (1 woman; 1 man) in an expert roundtable on the elimination of violence against women and girls. The sub-regional meeting was hosted by the OSCE Gender Issues Programme, in close co-operation with OSCE field operations, which provided a platform for representatives of OSCE participating States and civil society to discuss the importance of taking action to combat violence against women and girls. The roundtable brought together experts in preventing and combating violence against women and

girls from Central Asian states and Mongolia and experts from selected countries without an OSCE field presence to encourage sharing of best practices and lessons learned. The meeting's decisions called on OSCE participating States to improve national legislation, policies and practices in this area. Additionally, the meeting resulted in a request that OSCE executive structures assist participating States in implementing these commitments by co-operating with relevant international and regional organizations to collect gender-disaggregated data and statistics on the occurrence of violence against women and girls in the OSCE region.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Organized Crime

On 5 October, five Turkmenistan officials (1 woman; 4 men) participated in the high-level conference titled Addressing Organized Crime through Strategic Partnerships. The 2020 Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship organized the online conference with the support of TNTD/SPMU, the Permanent Delegation of Italy to the OSCE and the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation Group under the Chairpersonship of Sweden. This conference provided an opportunity to illustrate past and ongoing activities and outcomes and best practices from various OSCE participating States. It also offered an overview of current partnerships and different approaches undertaken by other international organizations, think tanks and the private sector. The participation of Turkmenistan, with representatives from the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice and the General Prosecutor's Office, was organized and supported by the Centre.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

With the Centre's support, 12 representatives (2 women; 10 men) of Turkmenistan's MoIA, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Industry and Communications, State Border Service, State Migration Service and Airline Agency Turkmenhowayollary took part in the fourth OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange, organized by TNTD/BSMU and the UNOCT on 29 and 30 October. The online meeting brought together more than 250 passenger data experts from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. This year's event aimed to identify the technical assistance needs of States in their implementation of UNSCR 2396, which focuses on preventing the return of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) by mandating States to adopt and use both Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record data systems to check against national and international databases of known and suspected terrorists, in accordance with international law and human rights.

From 1 to 3 and 17 to 19 June, the Centre supported the organization of two online CFT courses, launched as an initial part of the multi-annual training programme by TNTD and UNODC. The programme aims at increasing the host country's capacity to prevent and combat terrorism financing and put its AML/CFT system in compliance with international standards, including FATF recommendations, UN norms and OSCE commitments to promote human rights-based approaches in countering terrorism financing.

From June to November, the Centre supported a TNTD-sponsored train-the-trainer seminar for a Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism (LIVE) online training programme for youth leaders from Central Asia by providing participation of two experienced trainers from civil society (both women). The seminar prepared regional facilitators to deliver training courses, which are part of the OSCE's LIVE initiative. This initiative seeks to promote context-specific efforts against violent extremism across the OSCE region developed and led by civil society at the grassroots level. Participants strengthened their facilitation skills, knowledge and awareness of concepts covered by the LIVE curriculum and practised its delivery. Later, these two OSCE-certified trainers helped the Centre facilitate a pilot webinar for a national audience on the role of youth in preventing the threat of VERLT.

From 24 to 25 June, jointly with TNTD/ATU, the Centre organized a two-day seminar on strengthening rule-of-law compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism. Thirty-one practitioners (11 women; 20 men) from relevant government agencies attended the event. Twelve international experts from Croatia, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Russian Federation, as well as from the OSCE Secretariat and ODIHR, focused on age and gender-sensitive criminal justice responses to terrorism. The seminar built on a 2019 event that tackled effective terrorism prevention and prosecution measures. Experts and participants discussed the gender perspectives within criminal justice responses to terrorism offences and the juvenile justice parameters applicable to the prosecution of minors.

With the Centre's support, on 14 October, seven officers (all men) of the Turkmenistan State Border Service, State Migration Service, MoIA, Ministry of National Security, and the communications agency Turkmenaragatnashyk took part in the Interregional Conference on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on International Security and Terrorism. The conference was co-organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, TNTD and the OSCE External Co-operation Section. Participants discussed the development and testing of weapons based on emerging technologies, the precautions needed to minimize risks to

civilians, and compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law.

On 14 and 15 September, the Centre facilitated the host country's participation in the 2020 OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference entitled Effective Partnerships against Terrorism and Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism. The online conference was attended by three officials (all men) representing the Turkmenistan MoIA (two) and Ministry of National Security (one). The event provided practical guidance and viable approaches to prevent and counter-terrorism in a holistic and effective way that upholds human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 17 to 21 February, the Centre facilitated the participation of two government officials (both men) from the General Prosecutor's Office and the MoIA of Turkmenistan in a five-day regional training course for police investigators entitled Investigation of Illicit Trafficking of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) facilitated by the Darknet (networks that require authorization to access) and the Use of Cryptocurrencies. The course was organized by TNTD/SPMU in co-operation with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and with the support of the Nizhniy Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation. Participants developed techniques to identify websites with malicious content and to understand anonymity, encryption and the functioning of the Darknet. They also enhanced their knowledge about cryptocurrencies in drug-related crime and other crimes facilitated by the Darknet.

On 6 October, with the Centre's support, three Turkmenistan officials (all men) from the Ministries of Education and Internal Affairs took part in the annual OSCE-wide Conference on Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors entitled Strengthening Effective Prevention of Drug Use among Youth through Community Policing. Held online from Vienna, the conference provided a platform for experts of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to discuss collective responses, including employing community policing, to keep youth from using and abusing drugs, as well as to reduce the risk of their involvement in criminal networks engaged in drug trafficking, supply and/or distribution. Community policing was a central theme, given its role in creating and building a bond of trust between the public and the police.

Border Security and Management/ Customs

From 27 to 29 May, 28 officials (1 woman; 27 men) from the State Border, Customs and Migration Services of

Turkmenistan, and the Transport Police of the MoIA took part in online training on border crossing facilitation for transit goods carried by rail and road. International experts from the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the EU-funded Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA), the International Trade Centre, the OSCE Secretariat, the International Road Transport Union and the World Customs Organization delivered presentations via teleconference. The training acquainted participants with security, public health, technical, economic and environmental aspects of rail and road border crossing of transit goods and computerization and digitalization of transport infrastructures. The international experts emphasized the issue of cargo facilitation with a view on disinfection of goods from COVID-19 at border-crossing points.

Cybercrime

On 7 and 8 September, supported by the Centre, five officials (all men) representing the Ministries of National Security and Internal Affairs and the communications agency Turkmenaragatnashyk participated in the 2020 OSCE-wide Cyber/ICT Security Conference titled Fostering Co-operation for a Stable Cyber/ICT Environment. The conference focused on exchanging views from various non-governmental stakeholders on the global ICT developments, governmental approaches to cyber/ICT security in the OSCE region, the ongoing implementation of OSCE confidence-building measures (CBM) on cyber/ICT security as presented by select participating States, furthering co-operation on cyber/

ICT security with OSCE Partners for Co-operation and how gender equality can positively impact cyber/ICT security. Turkmenistan is a participant in the Confidence-Building Measures – 8 (CBM-8) on Cybersecurity Measures.

Throughout 2020, the host country’s national point of contact for CBMs participated in various CBM-8-related sessions on cyber/ICT security and infrastructure protection issues, with the final session in December 2020 organized by TNTD’s Cyber/ICT Security Officer.

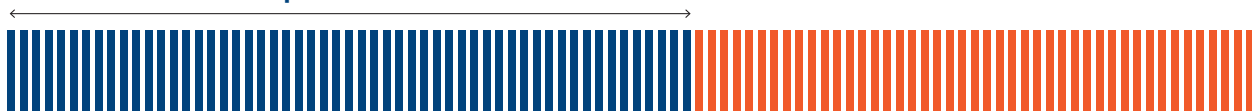
From 21 to 23 October, five officials from Turkmenistan (all men) representing the MoIA, the Ministry of National Security and the communications agency Turkmenaragatnashyk, completed a three-day online training course, along with more than 70 practitioners from the five Central Asia States, on the effective investigation of crimes committed in cyberspace and with the use of digital technologies. The TNTD, jointly with the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre of the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT/UNCCT), and the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA), with the support of the OSCE field operations in Central Asia, organized the training course. As part of a month-long campaign to raise awareness of cyber/ICT security, the course familiarized participants with international best practices and case studies in cybercrime investigations, as well as countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes, based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Centre in Ashgabat – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 55%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 45%

4.9 Programme Office in Bishkek



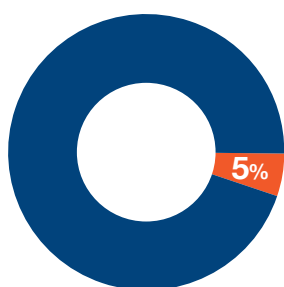
Introduction

The OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek (POiB), previously the Centre in Bishkek (CiB), was established in 1998 to promote the implementation of OSCE commitments in all three dimensions, to facilitate the exchange of information, to establish and maintain contacts with local authorities and civil society institutions, and to provide support based on the evolving needs and priorities of the host country.

The POiB supports the host country authorities in developing and reforming the law enforcement system with an emphasis on the rule of law, human rights, gender and multi-ethnic representation across all law enforcement agencies (LEAs). The POiB furthers these principles through providing expert, methodological and technical assistance to unite and co-ordinate national efforts to counter transnational threats such as organized crime and illegal drug trafficking.

BUDGET (UB)*

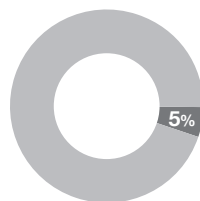
2020



TOTAL
6,811,000 EUR

POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME
346,310 EUR

2019



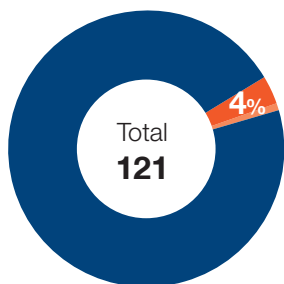
TOTAL
6,957,400 EUR

POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME
346,434 EUR

STAFF*

2020

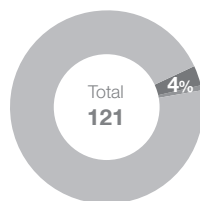
TOTAL



POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME
5 Total
4 Local
1 International

2019

TOTAL



POLICE MATTERS PROGRAMME
5 Total
4 Local
1 International

* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Programme Office in Bishkek.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

General Police Development and Reform

The POiB provided advisory and expert support to the Ministry of Interior (MoI) on developing draft amendments to the Law on Crime Prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic. The draft amendments were finalized and submitted to the relevant Government departments. However, due to State budget limitations and the change of management of the relevant Government agencies, the draft amendments were postponed to 2021.

The POiB supported the MoI Academy and the MoI Republican Training Centre with developing and printing training materials on updates for legal codes. With the expert support of the POiB, online training sessions on democratic policing principles were organized for 100 community policing officers and juvenile delinquency inspectors (25 women; 75 men). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, planned activities on supporting the participation of national law enforcement officials in OSCE events to share and study good practices were moved to online formats. Generated savings were directed to enhance the operational capacity of the MoI Human Resources Department and the MoI Forensic Centre. Specifically, the POiB supported the MoI by providing technical support in the form of ICT equipment and software, since much of its equipment was outdated, presenting challenges to the implementation of the national digital transformation concept “Sanarip Kyrgyzstan” (Digital Kyrgyzstan).

Gender Mainstreaming

In 2020, the POiB supported the Kyrgyz Association of Women in the Security Sector (KAWSS) programme on mentorship in the law enforcement system. For the second year, the “Open Door Days” information campaign on applying to law enforcement education institutions was conducted to promote and encourage more women students to work in law enforcement agencies (LEAs). This year the “Open Door Days” information campaign was organized in Chui, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Talas provinces. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the campaign was conducted in an online mode for 148 high school students (79 women; 69 men) from 12 schools (three schools from each province). The participants enhanced their knowledge about how to apply to LEA specialized education institutions. With the support of the POiB, the KAWSS staff developed and distributed electronic information leaflets on detailed steps, timeframes, requirements and list of documents needed for application

to specialized MoI education institutions, as well as on studying and students’ life in the Academy of the Ministry of Interior and the MoI Republican Training Centre. Also, during the campaign KAWSS experts shared their own work experiences in LEAs and provided information on what kind of skills and expertise a person needs to work in this field. The information campaign was warmly welcomed by the students and the management of the local schools, but due to limited technical resources (lack of computers, unstable internet connections), the number of participants was quite low. As a result, 20 students (5 women; 15 men) expressed interest in applying to the MoI Academy and established direct contact with the KAWSS’s chairperson for further consultations.

In 2020, the POiB continued to support an awareness-raising campaign for police officers on *United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security* (UNSCR 1325) and its implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic, dedicated to the 20-year anniversary of UNSCR 1325. The POiB, in co-ordination with the MoI, conducted four training sessions for police officers from Chui, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Talas provinces, for a total of 72 police officers (12 women; 60 men). During the training courses, two police officers from each location were selected to further promote information in the form of training courses in their police departments (train-the-trainer model). This initiative will be continued in 2021, including a more detailed training course for selected participants from the preliminary course.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

In 2020, with the joint efforts of the MoI and POiB, the activities of the mobile police receptions (MPRs) were expanded to six additional territorial police departments which were not previously covered. For three of these police departments, vehicles were provided by the POiB and an additional three vehicles were provided by the MoI. Currently, 36 MPR vehicles operate in 33 territorial police departments and provide assistance to more than 1,100 rural communities with a population of almost 3.8 million. Throughout the year, the MPR teams served as an effective mechanism of maintaining public safety and security in remote communities. During the COVID-19 outbreak, the MPR teams assisted in informing citizens on the importance of home quarantine and social distancing. Throughout 2020, 10,851 site visits were conducted and 12,813 citizens approached the MPR teams (6,554 women; 6,259 men). In 2019, 3,112 site visits were conducted by the MPR teams and 8,240 citizens (4,758 women; 3,482 men) approached them. In comparison to 2019, in 2020 the number of interactions between MPR teams and citizens increased by more than 55%.

With the POiB's expert support, an online MPR co-ordination meeting on sharing good practices and methods of enhancing the MPR's work in local communities was organized for over 100 representatives of the MoI and local MPR Council representatives from all seven provinces. As a result, recommendations on improvements of the MPR's activities were approved.

Ministry with personal protective equipment that included respirators, protective suits and glasses. In addition, the POiB supported the efforts of the MoI to further improve its witness protection programme via introduction of distant witness interviewing infrastructure. This infrastructure will reduce risks to victims, witnesses and other participants of serious, organized and sexual crime investigations.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

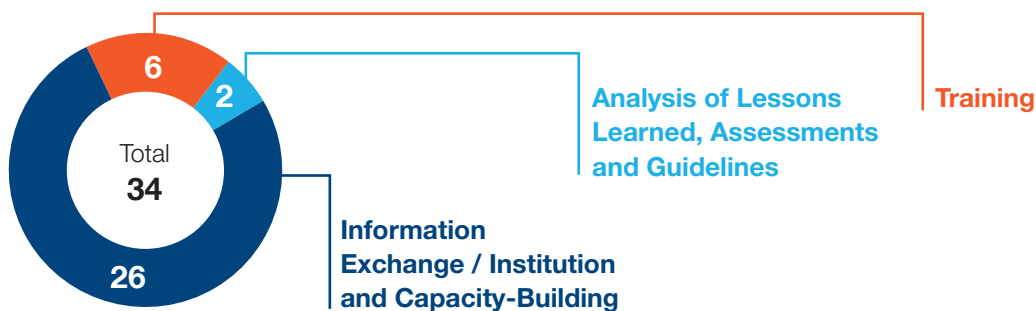
Organized Crime

In 2020, the POiB assisted the MoI in further improvement of intelligence-led policing (ILP) practices across regional police departments through on-site capacity-building training seminars for more than 420 officers (including 18 women) from different departments and units. The specialized courses focused on effective practices on investigation of serious and organized crime cases with the use of modern analytical IT tools, which were introduced with the POiB's support in 2014. In addition, the project contributed towards enhancement of forensic and expert capacities of the Ministry through provision of specialized forensic kits and supplies for all regional police departments in the country. Amid the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the POiB provided specialized criminal police departments of the

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

In accordance with the 2020 project plans, under the auspices of the anti-drug programme of the Kyrgyz Republic, the POiB continued supporting the drug prevention initiatives and activities of the MoI. From the beginning of 2020, the POiB supported the Service for Countering Illicit Narcotrafficking (the MoI SCINT) in conducting 14 prevention activities, such as sports contests, and cultural and online intellectual activities for students. These activities aimed to promote a healthy lifestyle among youth and raise awareness of the negative effects of drug abuse. The POiB assisted the MoI SCINT with necessary handouts, information and promotional materials for the participants. Due to travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the POiB adapted its support to also assist the MoI SCINT with the production of webinars for drug abuse-prevention specialists and awareness-raising videos for social media. The recorded webinars were aimed to help specialists to remotely study new information and methods on drug abuse prevention; the awareness-raising videos aimed at reaching a broad audience amongst youth via the internet.

Programme Office in Bishkek – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 50%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 50%

4.10 Programme Office in Dushanbe

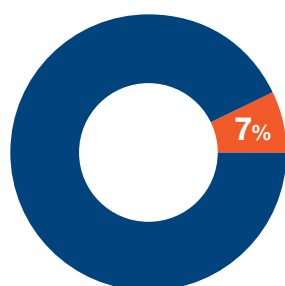


Introduction

In 2020, the Police Assistance Project of the OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe (the Office) continued its efforts to assist the Tajikistan Government in further developing the structures of its police and its Drug Control Agency (DCA). Expert support was rendered to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of Tajikistan to evaluate the police reform process and assess the steps undertaken from 2013 to 2020 to implement the Police Reform Programme. A clear picture was gained of the current status of the reform process, and valuable recommendations for future planning could be made. The Office also supported the MIA in developing the Police Reform Programme with its *Action Plan for the period of 2021–2025*, which will be the host country's basis for achieving its ongoing objectives of reforming and improving the law enforcement sector. In particular, consultative and administrative support was provided to the 37 district public councils (PCs) overseen by local MIA departments, enhancing their efforts to promote activities at the district level. It was also possible to

BUDGET (UB)*

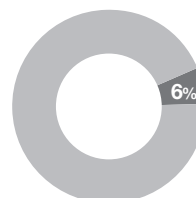
2020



TOTAL
7,311,600 EUR

**POLITICAL MILITARY
DIMENSION/COUNTER
TERRORISM AND
POLICE UNIT**
494,700 EUR

2019

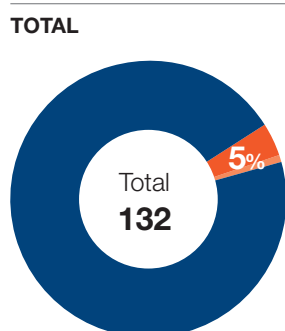


TOTAL
7,311,600 EUR

**POLITICAL MILITARY
DIMENSION/COUNTER
TERRORISM AND
POLICE UNIT**
455,700 EUR

STAFF*

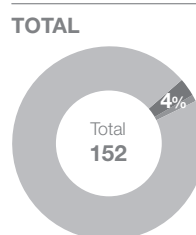
2020



**POLITICAL MILITARY
DIMENSION/COUNTER
TERRORISM AND
POLICE UNIT**

6 Total
5 Local
1 International

2019



**POLITICAL MILITARY
DIMENSION/COUNTER
TERRORISM AND
POLICE UNIT**

6 Total
5 Local
1 International

* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Programme Office in Dushanbe.

revitalize the work of district PCs in areas where the involvement of civil actors is greatly needed for ensuring the public order. Also with the support of the Office, police officers at the model police stations (MPS) established in Khissor and Rudaki improved their theoretical knowledge and practical skills on principles of community policing, with a consequent increase in levels of public trust and improvements in police–community relations. To expand the practice of community policing, the Office supported the MIA to establish a third MPS in Varzob district near Dushanbe City. In line with national drug control policies and international standards, to counteract the threat of illicit drugs and the spread of chemical precursors, the Office continued to provide support to the DCA in the area of raising citizen awareness, especially youth, about drug abuse.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

On 6 March, the Office, in co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), organized a working level co-ordination meeting entitled Police Reform Process in Tajikistan: Outcomes and Perspectives. Taking part were 15 representatives (2 women; 13 men) from diplomatic missions and international organizations operating in Tajikistan. The main goal of the meeting was to exchange information about activities aimed at supporting law enforcement agencies. In particular, potential challenges and future co-operation in the field of law enforcement development were discussed. The Office took a co-ordination role, collecting the participants' comments, which it then compiled and disseminated in the form of a unified matrix.

From July to September, the Office provided expert support to the MIA to assess the progress of police reform in Tajikistan from 2013 to 2020 by hiring two national experts (1 woman; 1 man). The Office also provided expert opinion on the drafts of the Police Reform Programme and its *Action Plan for 2021–2025*, as developed by MIA experts.

Through support from the Office, on 27 August the MIA opened two renovated and fully furnished rooms in the MIA headquarters in Dushanbe. The first room now accommodates the MIA's Project Development Team, which consists of eight MIA officers (all men) who were trained with support of the Office in 2019. The second is serving as a meeting room for the MIA's International Relations Department.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 31 August, the Office and the MIA's Dushanbe Department opened two offices in a Dushanbe district. These have been allocated to the Dushanbe Department's Public Council and a local police inspector.

In 2019 and 2020, the Office assisted the MIA in promoting a community policing approach by piloting two model police stations (MPS). Both were regularly inspected by the Office. Based on expert evaluations of their ongoing development, recommendations were given to the MIA. Surveys conducted by local actors regarding citizens' trust and confidence revealed that some positive progress in police–public relations has been made in the communities served by these MPS. In the fall of 2020, a third MPS was officially opened in Safeddara jamoat of Varzob district to serve the community as well as a nearby tourist resort.

Support was provided throughout the year to the public councils serving under the MIA by means of contracted partners for implementing awareness-raising events in the districts and regions. These events have aimed at improving the knowledge of participants about positive interaction between the police and the general public.

The Kyrgyz Police's experiences with mobile police receptions (MPR) as a tool for building trust and mutual respect between the police and local communities were used as the basis for the Office's support to the MIA in its endeavours to pilot a similar service in regional MIA departments during 2020 and 2021. For this purpose, the Office purchased two minibuses which will be donated to the MIA in 2021. The MIA is developing standard operational procedures, will provide staff for the MPRs, and will conduct a study visit to Kyrgyzstan or Kazakhstan to learn about the practical experiences of operating MPRs in those countries.

To support the further development of MPS in the various regions, from June to October the Office conducted four one-day basic training courses for MIA staff assigned to the MPS in the Rudaki and Khisor districts. The training activities helped 22 MIA officers (all men) to increase their practical knowledge of community policing principles and to improve their communication skills.

From 2 to 26 November, the Office supported the MIA in the organization of ten two-day training events entitled Interaction of Police with Communities for Ensuring Public Order in ten districts of the Khatlon and Sughd regions of Tajikistan. The training module and its contents were developed in accordance with the MIA *Guidebook on Interaction of Police with Communities*. The training was delivered by four local experts from the MIA Academy. Training modules were held in five cities and districts of the Sughd region: Khujand, B. Gafurov, Buston, Guliston and J. Rasulov, and five in the Khatlon region: Bokhtar, Khuroson, Kushoniyon, Sarband and Levakand. There were a total of 192 active participants, including 138 MIA officers (18 women; 120 men) and 54 members of public councils (26 women; 28 men). They gained knowledge and skills on how to interact and co-operate with territorial police inspectors to better ensure the public order in their respective communities.

From October to November, the Office supported the Drug Control Agency (DCA) and the MIA in the organization of a national-wide public awareness campaign on the prevention of drug abuse among youth in 14 cities and districts of Tajikistan. Fourteen events, including autumn camps and sports competitions, were conducted under the motto “Youth and Sports against Drug Abuse”. More than six thousand youth representatives between the ages of 12 to 25 actively participated in six types of competition: mini-football, volleyball, chess, checkers, table tennis and judo. Nearly 40% of the participants were women. All events were widely advertised through mass media channels, including national TV and radio stations, Facebook and Instagram, and the official web sites of the MIA, the DCA and various news outlets.

From 17 to 27 November, the Office supported the DCA to organize three three-day training events entitled Different Aspects of Internal Service, Principles of Code of Conduct, Countering Extremism and Terrorism, Prevention and Fighting against Corruption to increase the knowledge of its officers in these areas. A total of 52 officers from the Khatlon, Kulob and Sughd regional departments of the DCA took part (5 women; 47 men). Two local experts provided the training.

Human Rights and Police Accountability

From 7 to 9 March, the Office organized a three-day training course on the practical implementation of mechanisms for protecting human rights and promoting gender aspects in the work of law enforcement agencies for young officers of the DCA. A total of 25 officers (2 women; 23 men) participated in the course and enhanced their knowledge and skills on respecting human rights and gender mainstreaming.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

From 25 to 28 February, the Office organized a three-day training course for law enforcement agencies on countering terrorism financing (financial interdiction). Participating were 13 representatives from the MIA, the General Prosecutor's Office and the State Committee for National Security. All participants were men.

From 21 to 23 October, the Office supported the participation of 9 representatives (all men) from law enforcement agencies in the Central Asian regional online training course entitled From Cyber-Enabled Crime to Terrorism: Efficient Online Investigations and the Role of Digital Forensics. The participants were representatives from the MIA, the Police Academy, the General Prosecutor's Office and the State Committee for National Security.

Other Activities

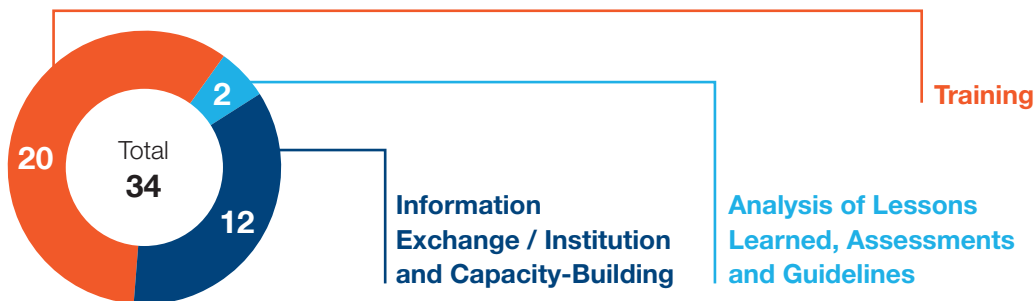
In the final quarter of 2020, the Office decided to support the setting up of two classrooms on the premises of the MIA and DCA, respectively, to enable the two institutions to conduct online training, meetings and other events. The Office initiated tender proceedings in November for purchasing and delivering the needed furniture and IT and video teleconferencing equipment. Due to a long procurement process complicated by the pandemic, the delivery and installation of the equipment had to be postponed to 2021.

In addition, the Office supported the MIA Chief of Staff Divisions to establish a protected computer network connecting 20 of the MIA's regional and district departments. This makes it now possible to share statistical and operational criminological data, and to conduct online activities.

On 30 April, the Tajik Government announced the first cases of COVID-19 infections in the country. After the host country's request to the Office to assist in preventing the spread of COVID-19, the Office provided personal protective equipment and medical supplies to state institutions and agencies. The MIA also requested the Office to provide

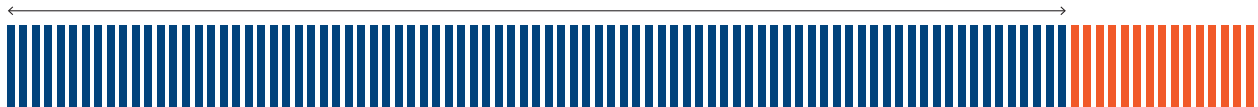
personal protective equipment for its outdoor police officers. Moreover, the MIA expressed its need for a minivan to enable the MIA Medical Service Hospital to provide 24/7 medical assistance for police officers. A minivan will be delivered and handed over in the first half of 2021.

Programme Office in Dushanbe – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 85%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 15%

4.11 Programme Office in Nur-Sultan

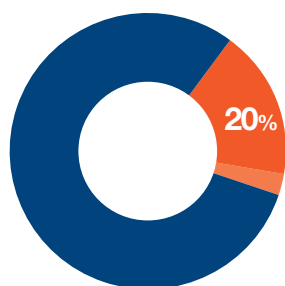


Introduction

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic forced the OSCE Programme Office in Nur-Sultan (POiN, Office) to reduce its activities to unprecedented low levels. Nevertheless, the Office organized events for police personnel and law enforcement officers across Kazakhstan in all three dimensions. It spent over 55,000 EUR on online training events, discussions and seminars on relevant topics. Areas of key interest included police reform, combating corruption, promoting gender and ethnic mainstreaming, combating domestic and gender-based violence, and training police officers and prosecutors on countering cybercrimes.

BUDGET (UB)*

2020

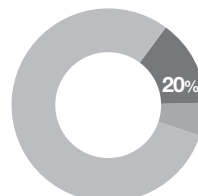


TOTAL
2,232,700 EUR

POLITICO-MILITARY
ACTIVITIES (PMA)
445,600 EUR

POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES
55,348 EUR

2019



TOTAL
2,232,700 EUR

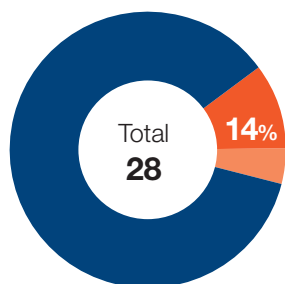
POLITICO-MILITARY
ACTIVITIES (PMA)
444,500 EUR

POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES
122,353 EUR

STAFF*

2020

TOTAL



POLITICO-MILITARY
ACTIVITIES

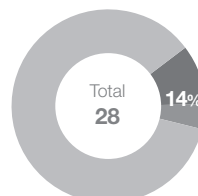
4 Total

3 Local

1 International

2019

TOTAL



POLITICO-MILITARY
ACTIVITIES

4 Total

3 Local

1 International

* Figures on budget and staff provided by the Programme Office in Nur-Sultan.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

From January to March, the Office, as part of its ExB project Supporting Police Reform in Kazakhstan, organized a series of training seminars (29–31 January in Karaganda; 10–12 February in Aktobe; 17–19 February in Kostanay; 24–26 February in Almaty; 2–4 March in Shymkent) on modern aspects of policing for faculty members of the academies of the Kazakhstan Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). One hundred and fifteen participants (52 women; 63 men) were familiarized with the fundamentals of problem-oriented approaches in policing, along with best strategies in preventing and combating crime.

Through the same ExB project, on 22 September, the Office launched a second series of modern policing training seminars for faculty of the MIA academies, the first in Almaty, continuing with training seminars in the other cities (13–15 October in Aktobe; 4–6 November in Kostanay; 18–20 November in Shymkent; 8–10 December in Karaganda). At these events 121 participants (55 women; 66 men) learned about tools for teaching communication skills and developing training curricula for police officers within the framework of a service-oriented approach to policing.

Human Rights and Police Accountability

On 10 July, the Office took part in an online briefing organized by the NGO Kadyr-Kassiyet (Dignity), which presented civil society proposals for amending the legislation on combating torture. Forty representatives from governmental bodies, defence lawyers, international organizations and NGOs (25 women; 15 men) discussed a set of proposals on the drafting of a separate law on the prevention of torture, the establishment of an independent body for investigating torture cases, the practical implementation of the UN Committee on Torture decisions, and the development of clear procedures for compensation to torture victims.

On 6 November, the Office supported the online Criminology Forum organized by the Academy of Law Enforcement under the Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) of Kazakhstan dedicated to the memory of the Prosecutor of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR), Utegen Seitov. One hundred participants (35 women; 65 men), including representatives of law enforcement agencies, parliamentarians, members of the Constitutional Council, legal experts, and representatives of civil society, discussed the results of studies developed by the Law Enforcement Academy under the PGO devoted

to the protection of human rights in criminal proceedings, prevention of torture in penitentiary institutions, increasing public confidence in law enforcement, and key issues related to countering drug abuse.

Anti-Corruption

On 19 November, the Office supported a half-day training webinar on anti-corruption legislation in Kazakhstan. The Office organized the event in partnership with the NGO Legal Media Centre. Fifty-five participants (41 women; 14 men), including representatives of a special anti-corruption monitoring group and members of the commission for the selection of anti-corruption experts, attended the event. The webinar focused on the preparation of proposals for the elimination of corruption-generating norms, including recommendations to prevent the onset of corruption offences. Under the guidance of an international expert from Lithuania (a man), participants discussed legal and organizational foundations of anti-corruption expertise, including drafting legislation, in order to identify and eliminate corruption-generating factors.

Gender Mainstreaming

On 20 November, the Office launched a series of online seminars on gender equality and human rights for non-experts from across Kazakhstan. The first seminar brought together 24 participants (all women), including NGO heads, entrepreneurs and students. The event introduced key concepts of gender equality, and provided an overview of national and international legal instruments for the promotion of gender equality. Particular focus was given to the concept of gender mainstreaming as a tool of social policy, and to different methods for implementing this concept at regional and local levels.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 23 September at the Almaty police department, and on 15 October in Aktobe, 57 district police officers (10 women; 47 men) met in person to discuss the application of the *Guidelines for the Work of District Police Inspectors* developed by the MIA in the framework of the Office's ExB project Supporting Police Reform in Kazakhstan.

On 30 September, the Office presented standard operating procedures (SOPs) for police action at an in-person meeting held in Almaty under the chairpersonship of the First Deputy Minister Kozhayev, who is responsible for district and patrol police. The meeting was attended by 29 participants (4 women; 25 men), including the first deputies of the heads of police departments of 17 regions and an expert from the Legal Policy Research Centre, a national NGO. One of the proposals was to extend training of trainers (ToT) on SOPs to all 17 regions

of the country. Currently, the ToT programme covers the five largest cities and district departments of Kazakhstan.

Gender-based Violence

In April, the Office started preparations to create a support package for the fight against domestic violence, which is reported to be on the rise globally due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Assistance will be offered to shelters and crisis centres in the form of capacity enlargement (such as the renting of new premises for hosting victims) and the hiring of additional personnel (doctors, psychologists, lawyers) to cope with the increased workload. Donated used office equipment will be delivered to the government of the Kyzylorda province (South Kazakhstan) based on its request. While the focus is on the regions, major cities (Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Shymkent) will also be covered.

In May, the Office enhanced its “on the ground” activities to assist the host country in mitigating the rise in domestic violence caused by the lockdown and self-isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Office assisted nine crisis centres in hiring an additional eight social workers, eight psychological experts and seven lawyers to provide assistance to victims in six provinces of Kazakhstan, including the cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent.

In June, to further assist the host country in mitigating and managing the rise in domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office provided additional premises for an Aktobe-based crisis centre to accommodate the influx of persons subjected to all forms of violence. It has also hired six social workers, two lawyers and a psychologist to render comprehensive assistance at crisis centres in the Almaty, Kyzylorda and North Kazakhstan regions.

In July and August, the Office hired an additional pool of 19 social workers (18 women; 1 man), 11 lawyers (10 women; 1 man) and 11 psychologists (all women) to provide comprehensive assistance to 13 crisis centres and NGOs in eight regions of Kazakhstan, including the cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent.

On 22 October, the Office facilitated the participation of six civil society experts (5 women; 1 man) in an OSCE subregional online expert meeting on eliminating violence against women and girls, organized by the OSCE Gender Issues Programme.

In October, the Office hired an additional pool of 17 social workers (all women), 11 lawyers (all women) and 12 psychologists (all women) to provide comprehensive assistance to 13 crisis centres and NGOs in eight regions of Kazakhstan, including the cities of Almaty, Nur-Sultan and Shymkent.

On 26 November, the Office supported the international online conference Preventing Gender-based Violence against Women and Strengthening Women’s Access to Justice as part of the global campaign “16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence”. The event was jointly organized with the National Commission for Women, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (National Commission), the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), UN Women in Kazakhstan, the UN Population Fund in Kazakhstan, and the Ne Molchi (Don’t Stay Silent) Public Foundation. Eighty participants (51 women; 29 men) discussed international best practices in preventing domestic violence, including during the COVID-19 pandemic. The conference was live streamed on the Ne Molchi Facebook page.

On 11 December, the Office organized a second online webinar on identifying and combating gender-based violence in a series of five training seminars on gender equality and human rights. The webinar, titled Domestic Violence: Types, Prevention and Assistance, was led by two experts (both women) and brought together some 29 representatives (all women) from civil society organizations, business, academia and various professional fields. Participants were informed about local and international legislation on addressing gender-based violence and protecting victims, effective measures in tackling violence against women and girls, and statistical data on cases of domestic violence during the current pandemic. Particular focus was given to the issue of identifying cases of violence, psychological portraits of abusers, and the lifetime consequences for persons who have experienced such abuse.

Public Order and Crisis Management

On 24 April, through an online interactive platform, the Office took part in a meeting of the working group under the Senate (upper chamber) of Parliament drafting a Law on Peaceful Assemblies in Kazakhstan. Some 25 parliamentarians and representatives of government structures, academia and NGOs (12 women; 13 men) discussed the provisions and shared their views on the draft law, which is currently being considered in the Senate.

Other activities, including co-ordination and co-operation

On 4 March, the Office participated in a public debate on a model of national unity and inter-ethnic relations organized by the PaperLab research group, with support from the Soros Foundation-Kazakhstan. Some 50 political experts, social and cultural scientists, and representatives of academia and civil society (20 women; 30 men) discussed issues related to national and cultural identity, along with existing government policies and approaches in ensuring unity and in reducing the risk of potential inter-ethnic conflicts.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

On 27 August, the Office supported a half-day training webinar on the role of financial intelligence units (FIU) in the investigation of suspicious transactions for 27 representatives (4 women; 23 men) of the Committee on Financial Monitoring and the Academy of Law Enforcement Agencies. The event focused on the role of FIU in identifying illegal transactions, exchanging data with foreign counterparts, and relieving beneficial ownership information. An international expert from Slovenia (a man) offered briefings on the authority of local law enforcement agencies to suspend or delay suspicious transactions domestically, channels of data exchange among foreign FIU, and information gathering related to assets subject to confiscation.

On 7 September, the Office, in partnership with the Committee on Financial Monitoring of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan and the Law Enforcement Academy under the PGO, organized a training webinar on prosecution for money laundering and best practices in forensic investigation for 20 government officials (4 women; 16 men) representing law enforcement agencies. Participants focused on best global practices related to financial crime investigation and international co-operation in financial investigation. An expert from Israel (a man) covered criminal prosecution for money laundering and shared Israel's best practices related to forensic investigation and criminal confiscation. The expert gave special attention to the role of interdepartmental co-operation, particularly among prosecutors, financial intelligence units and law enforcement agencies.

From 23 to 25 November, the Office supported a three-day seminar in Almaty on preparations for the upcoming second round of the Eurasian Group's (EAG) mutual evaluation of Kazakhstan's compliance with the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) standards on AML/CFT efforts. Thirty-five representatives (17 women; 18 men) from Kazakhstan's Agency for Financial Market Regulation and Development, the Financial Monitoring Committee and the National Bank attended the event, which was held in a blended format. International experts from Belarus, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (1 woman; 4 men) shared information on ways to demonstrate a country's technical compliance with FATF recommendations and the effectiveness of the AML/CFT system. The event was organized in co-operation with UNODC and Kazakhstan's Agency for Financial Market

Regulation and Development and Financial Monitoring Committee.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

On 11 and 12 February, the Office supported the participation of a representative (1 woman) of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the Joint Regional High-level Conference convened in Vienna by the TNTD/ATU, UNOCT, and the Government of Switzerland, in co-operation with the Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship, entitled Foreign Terrorist Fighters — Addressing Current Challenges. The participant subsequently met with members of the Office to discuss the ideas developed at the conference and possible opportunities for future joint projects.

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

From 17 to 21 February, the Office supported a training course in Almaty to promote co-operation among law enforcement agencies on combating the spread facilitated by the Darknet of new psychoactive substances (NPS). The course was organized by TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), with the support of the Nizhny Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. Participating were 20 representatives (3 women; 17 men) of law enforcement agencies from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. They developed techniques for identifying websites with malicious content, and gained a better understanding of anonymity and encryption, the structure of the Darknet, and the role of cryptocurrency.

Cybercrime

On 11 June, the Office organized a seminar on staying safe in cyberspace. Three experts from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation discussed "cyber hygiene", "life in cyberspace" after the quarantine, and fraud on social media for an audience of over 50 government officials, civil society leaders, students, and members of the general public (15 women; 35 men). The event was organized to help raise awareness of cyberspace threats, including financial crimes and threats against children. Participants attended via an online platform and submitted questions to the experts that were addressed in real time.

On 9 July, the Office organized the Kazakh language seminar Staying safe in cyberspace. The presentation focused on steps the participants can take to protect themselves and their data online, and how to avoid fraud in online transactions. Twenty representatives from the private sector, academia and civil society (11 women; 9 men) attended the event. It was organized to raise awareness of threats in cyberspace,

including financial crimes and personal data leaks. The seminar addressed the situation of people spending more time online to socialize and work due to measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 20 August, the Office organized a seminar on protecting privacy and personal data. The event focused on national legislation and international standards regulating the protection of privacy and personal data, as well as international and national court practices in this field. Sixty participants from the media, academia, civil society, diplomatic corps and legal community (38 women; 22 men) discussed the right to personal images and the legal risks of the use of videos and images. The participants' questions were addressed in real time.

From 26 to 28 August, the Office, together with the Law Enforcement Academy under the PGO Hub to Counter Global Threats, co-organized an online training seminar on countering cybercrime in Kazakhstan. Four experts from Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan and the OSCE Secretariat TNTD (1 woman; 3 men) discussed the challenges faced by law enforcement in investigating and prosecuting crimes facilitated by the use of information and communication technologies. Fifty-six police officers, prosecutors, and representatives of international organizations (11 women; 45 men) took part in the event. Experts also familiarized participants with international best practices, case studies

in the investigation of cybercrimes, and the use of digital forensics techniques to obtain relevant evidence.

From 9 to 12 November, the Office, together with the Law Enforcement Academy under Kazakhstan's PGO Hub to Counter Global Threats, co-organized an online training seminar on countering cybercrime in Kazakhstan. International experts from Belarus (two men) discussed several effective techniques related to conducting cybercrime-related investigations, including analytical work with relevant evidence using digital forensic instruments. The experts provided examples of actual criminal cyberattacks on bank accounts. The thirty police officers and prosecutors (6 women; 24 men) also learned how to identify and detain suspects, seize electronic evidence, and work with victims to determine the amount of damage suffered.

Border Security and Management/ Customs

On 25 December, the Head of the Office presented 25 portable magnifying devices for verifying travel document authenticity to the Border Academy of the National Security Committee in Almaty. The Academy will use the devices to train its current and future border controllers to identify forged travel documents. The Office provided these devices within the scope of its activities related to enhancing the host country's border security and management capabilities.

Programme Office in Nur-Sultan – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 86%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 14%

4.12 Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan



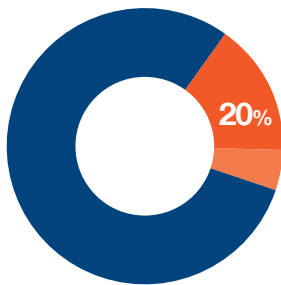
Introduction

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz) supports the host country authorities in strengthening anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) in line with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Since 2012, the PCUz's core activities in combating money laundering and terrorism financing have been established on a risk-based approach and have focused on capacity-building for the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) and staff of the financial institutions and other institutions engaged in AML/CFT measures.

Since 2007, the PCUz has been providing assistance to the Police Academy under the MoI to improve the Academy's training potential. Special attention has been paid to the re-training and professional development of specialists responsible for crime prevention in the areas of terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking and THB.

BUDGET (UB)*

2020

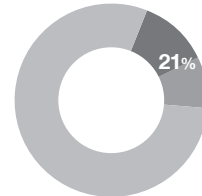


TOTAL
2,499,200 EUR

POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
504,900 EUR

POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES
1,157,709 EUR

2019



TOTAL
2,499,200 EUR

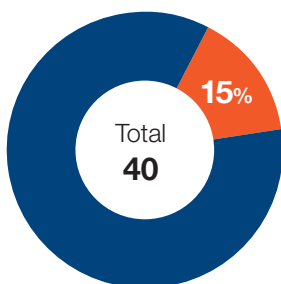
POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
517,800 EUR

POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES
207,027 EUR

STAFF*

2020

TOTAL



POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

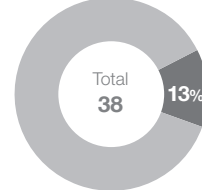
6 Total

5 Local

1 International

2019

TOTAL



POLITICO-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

5 Total

5 Local

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

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 an MoU designed to improve joint efforts to address illicit drug circulation and related transnational organized crime.

Since 2016, the PCUz has been working to assist national authorities in promoting human-rights compliant national counter-terrorism policies and in building the country's capacity to PC/ VERLT.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

On 8 October, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), in close co-operation with the PCUz and supported by speakers from ODIHR and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, organized a blended format workshop on the role of parliament in the oversight of the security sector in Uzbekistan. Twenty members of Uzbekistan's Oliy Majlis (parliament) (4 women; 16 men), coming from both the Legislative (lower) chamber and the Senate (upper chamber), took part in the event. Participants engaged in discussions on the work of the OSCE, the main actors and principles of good security sector governance, the role of human rights, the rule of law and gender equality. Concrete tools and instruments for parliamentary oversight of the security sector were also presented.

On 14 and 15 October, the PCUz participated in an online regional training workshop on intelligence-led policing (ILP), which was organized by TNTD/SPMU. The Head of the PCUz delivered a keynote statement during the opening session, and the PCUz facilitated the participation of a delegation from Uzbekistan's law enforcement agencies (all 26 participants were men). The delegation delivered a presentation on Uzbekistan's approach towards proactive policing and developments in ILP implementation. The workshop introduced the detailed concept of ILP and its practical implementation in several key areas. It also covered national perspectives on proactive policing and ILP in the Central Asian context.

On 26 November, the PCUz participated in an online conference entitled OSCE Intelligence-led Policing (ILP) Project: Achievements, Lessons Learned and Future Plans. The conference was organized by TNTD/SPMU. Discussion

topics included best practices and lessons learned in ILP implementation in the OSCE region, and the way forward for future ILP project activities.

Community Policing, Police–Public Relations and Crime Prevention

On 28 October, TNTD/SPMU, in co-operation with ODIHR and the PCUz, organized an online workshop on law enforcement agencies' response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Uzbekistan and international best practices. The workshop was held for 19 police officers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and 7 officers from the National Guard (all men). The event aimed at raising awareness among Uzbekistan's law enforcement agencies about human rights standards and the applicability of community policing techniques within the context of COVID-19 restrictions. This activity was conducted within the framework of the project Providing assistance to reform the Ministry of Interior of Uzbekistan.

Gender-based Violence

In February, the PCUz, together with the National Commission on Gender Equality and the Oila Centre of Academic and Applied Research under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, developed a video clip on protection orders. The goal of the video clip is to raise awareness in the society about violence against women, to reduce and finally eliminate gender-based violence, to better respond to acts of violence against women, and to enhance the overall safety of women and communities. The video clip shows how and in what cases a protection order can be issued, and how police officers can work with potential offenders and prevent acts of violence to protect the rights of victims of domestic violence. The clip was broadcast on national TV and social networks. This activity was organized within the framework of the project Crime Prevention in the Family.

On 1 May 2020, a hotline was launched by the NGO Civic Initiatives Support Center (CISC) together with the PCUz and the National Commission on Gender Equality. The hotline aimed at providing free legal and psychological

assistance to protect the rights of women and prevent gender-based violence, especially due to the surging of family conflicts during the COVID-19 pandemic. The hotline assisted families in challenging living situations, presented comprehensive information about resources and services available in the country, and ensured access to free legal and psychological counselling for women. A number of cases were referred from the NGO hotline to police and courts. During the hotline's implementation period, police and judges were equipped with knowledge and statistics to enable rapid responses during the COVID-19 pandemic emergency. This improved the police and judicial responses to such cases of violence against women and domestic violence. The number of gender-based violence cases reported, registered and resolved by law enforcement and judiciary authorities has increased due to a co-ordinated referral mechanism having been established.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

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

The PCUz supported the participation of three representatives from the Department on Combating Economic Crimes under the GPO and the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Plenary and Working Group Meetings of the FATF that took place in Paris from 16 to 21 February. The focus was on mutual evaluations and follow-up reviews. The FATF usually updates its public documents after this process and identifies jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies in their measures on AML/CFT. The plenary meeting dealt with issues of understanding and leveraging the use of digital identity, and mitigating the risk of virtual assets being used for money laundering and terrorist financing. Participation of the delegates from Uzbekistan in the FATF meetings was organized as part of the PCUz's continued project Support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT).

As part of the activities under the above project, the PCUz, in co-operation with the Department on Combating Economic Crimes and the Academy of the GPO, organized a series of webinars on the outcomes of the National Risk Assessment (NRA) that was conducted in 2019. In 2019, the PCUz brought a high-profile expert with extensive experience in supporting countries in designing and implementing proper national risk assessments on money laundering and

terrorism financing (ML/FT) to Uzbekistan. The expert worked in close collaboration with the FIU and delivered an NRA report, which also laid the ground for preparing a roadmap for countermeasures in the country to address identified risks, threats and vulnerabilities. In response to the findings and recommendations of the NRA report, the PCUz supported the FIU in building the capacities of state authorities with AML/CFT responsibilities. In particular, webinars were held on 11, 24 and 30 June for the following three groups of concerned national stakeholders: financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professionals, and the law enforcement sector. The webinar participants elaborated on the results and recommendations of the NRA and addressed the identified risks, threats and vulnerabilities. In addition, the goals and objectives of parallel financial investigations during the preliminary investigation of predicate offenses, the role of analytical information of the FIU for the successful collection of evidence, as well as the need to formulate a unified statistical approach to collect information on criminal cases and its analysis, including for the formation of typologies and ML/FT schemes, were discussed in depth.

On 15 September, the PCUz, in co-operation with Uzbekistan's GPO Academy and Department on Combating Economic Crimes, organized a webinar on AML/CFT risk management. The webinar aimed at strengthening Uzbekistan's capacity to detect and combat ML/TF and strengthen compliance with international standards in this area. In particular, the webinar focused on preparation for sectoral and national risk assessments in 2020, while emphasizing the key roles of interagency and international co-operation, and multi-stakeholder approaches to AML/CFT issues. It also underlined the importance of joint work with the private sector in risk assessments. The online event was attended by more than 100 participants (20 women; 80 men), including senior experts and practitioners from law enforcement, co-ordinating and licensing authorities, representatives of the private sector, as well as faculty members and students of the GPO Academy.

The PCUz, in co-operation with the Department on Combating Economic Crimes and the GPO Academy, also organized a series of webinars on the outcomes of the NRA. On 6, 9 and 13 October, webinars were held for the following three groups of concerned national stakeholders: financial institutions, representatives of the stocks and bonds market, and other designated non-financial businesses and professionals. The participants elaborated on the results and recommendations of the NRA and addressed the identified risks, threats and vulnerabilities. The webinars aimed at strengthening Uzbekistan's capacity to detect and combat money laundering and

terrorist financing, as well as strengthen compliance with international standards in this area.

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

On 9 January, the PCUz held a meeting with a working group to review the draft of the Strategy of Uzbekistan on P/C VERLT, as well as its *Action Plan for 2021–2025*, with the goal of submitting the documents for the consideration of the host country's Government authorities. The working group was composed of eight representatives (all men) from the MFA, the GPO, the State Security Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers, the Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the NGO Centre for Studying Regional Threats. The meeting was conducted to organize modalities to implement the project Assisting the Republic of Uzbekistan in fighting against terrorism.

From 3 to 22 February, the PCUz, in co-operation with the Embassy of the Russian Federation to Uzbekistan, supported the participation of four police officers (all men) in a training course for Uzbek dog handlers at the Rostov school for the training of sniffer dogs of the MIA of the Russian Federation. During the advanced training course, the participants gained practical knowledge and improved their skills on how to search for and detect explosives, explosive devices, weapons and ammunition. The event was organized within the framework of the project Providing assistance to reform the Ministry of Interior of Uzbekistan.

From 11 to 12 February, the PCUz supported the participation of three persons — a representative of the State Security Service (a man), the director of the NGO Barqaror Hayot (a woman), and a woman who had returned from conflict zones — at the Joint Regional High-level Conference in Vienna entitled Foreign Terrorist Fighters — Addressing Current Challenges, which was convened by TNTD/ATU, UNOCT and the Government of Switzerland in co-operation with the Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship. During the conference, the representatives from the Uzbek institutions presented their experience in conducting two humanitarian operations, called “Mehr” (benevolence), which aimed at returning Uzbek citizens, mostly women and children, back to their homeland from armed conflicts zones in the Middle East and reintegrating them into society and normal life. The participants of the conference also had the opportunity to hear the life story of the Uzbek woman who had returned from Iraq.

On 11 March, the PCUz participated in the Co-ordination Meeting on Implementation of Projects on small arms and

light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SALW/SCA) in Vienna. Participation was organized as a video-conference due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions. During the morning session, the PCUz representative explained recent challenges in implementing SALW/SCA projects in Uzbekistan, as well as positive expectations for increased activity in this thematic area in the future.

On 8 May, in close co-operation with TNTD/BSMU and with the support of an OSCE Advance Passenger Information Systems (APIS) expert, the PCUz conducted an online briefing with representatives of the responsible ministries and agencies involved in establishing an APIS in Uzbekistan. Issues regarding tracking of passengers infected with the COVID-19 virus through APIS was also discussed. A roadmap for establishing APIS in Uzbekistan was developed with the support of the PCUz in 2018. This activity was conducted within the framework of the project Assisting the Republic of Uzbekistan in fighting against terrorism, Phase 3.

On 22 June, the PCUz, in co-operation with the State Committee on Industrial Safety and the Ministry of Health, organized the online conference Risks and threats in the field of biosafety: analysis of problems and search for solutions in modern conditions. A total of 57 local experts (37 women; 20 men) from 19 respective agencies took part in the event. The PCUz delivered a presentation explaining the main objective of the UNSCR 1540 (2004) as preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and, to that end, to prohibiting any non-state actor from engaging in any proliferation-related activities, in particular for terrorist purposes. This activity was conducted within the framework of the project Assistance to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 – 2004.

On 6 and 7 July, the PCUz, in close co-operation with the Centre for Retraining of Journalists, organized the online training course Role of the Media in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (P/C VERLT). The training course was attended by 23 media professionals (9 women; 14 men) from the Andijan, Samarkand and Surkhandarya provinces of Uzbekistan. During the course, participants learned about current global challenges posed by violent extremism, and how and why mass media influences communities, societies and individuals in Uzbekistan. During the course, journalists also had a productive discussion with a representative of the MIA of Uzbekistan on topical issues related to countering terrorism in Uzbekistan. This activity was conducted within the framework of the project Role of the Media in P/C VERLT.

On 14 and 15 September, the PCUz participated remotely in the OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference organized by the Albanian Chairpersonship, and facilitated the participation of eight Uzbek officials (all men). Then Deputy Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan, Sherzod Asadov, spoke about co-operation with the PCUz in developing a national counter-terrorism plan. Panel discussions highlighted the importance of collaboration between civil society, the private sector and the media for devising, implementing and refining successful national counter-terrorism strategies and measures, especially those that emphasize prevention.

In September and October, the PCUz, in close co-operation with the Centre for Retraining of Journalists, organized the online training course Role of the Media in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Lead to Terrorism (P/C VERLT). The training courses were attended by 90 media professionals (43 women; 47 men) from the Andijan, Bukhara, Fergana, Khorezm, Namangan, Surkhandarya and Qashkadarya provinces and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. During the course, participants learned about current global challenges posed by violent extremism, including how mass media can influence communities, societies and individuals in Uzbekistan. This activity was conducted within the framework of the project Role of the Media in P/C VERLT.

From 4 to 22 December, the PCUz, in close co-operation with the Centre for Retraining of Journalists, organized four online expert roundtables entitled Role of the Media in Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (P/C VERLT). The training events were attended by 208 media professionals (109 women; 99 men) from Tashkent and several provinces of Uzbekistan. Each event was held for two days. During the events, media professionals were able to discuss topical issues with prominent experts in the field, learnt more about current global challenges posed by violent extremism, and heard how and why mass media can influence communities, societies and individuals in Uzbekistan. This activity was conducted within the framework of the project Role of the media in P/C VERLT.

On 10 December, the PCUz held a virtual co-ordination meeting with the EU-funded project Law Enforcement in Central Asia (LEICA) to discuss possible synergies and avoid overlap. During the meeting, the following issues were discussed: (i) the status of ratification and implementation of the 19 International Legal Instruments against Terrorism; (ii) the use of the internet for terrorism purposes; (iii) co-ordination between and among the various competent national departments on counter-terrorism, both at the policy and strategic level and the operational level;

and (iv) processing the return of families of foreign terrorist fighters to Uzbekistan.

On 26 November, the PCUz participated in the online seminar Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) in Central Asia: Regional Progress and the Way Ahead. This high-level dialogue event was organized in virtual format by the UNDP, and convened senior policy and practitioners engaged in various dimensions of addressing the challenge of violent extremism. The objective of the seminar was to take stock of the ongoing development efforts on PVE in the region, share knowledge and experiences in the regional and international contexts, foster the exchange of current knowledge, best practices, priorities, trends and needs regarding PVE, and build networks across the PVE community in the region and globally.

Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors

On 20 and 21 February, the PCUz supported the participation of three experts (all men) from the National Center on Drug Control (NCDC) under the Cabinet of Ministers and from the Cabinet of Ministers in the international conference Anti-drug policies: prevention of drug phenomena and fight against drug route, Co-operation strategies in the fight against drug trafficking, which was held in Rome and organized by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, an agency of the European Union. The meeting represented an opportunity for participants to deepen and share their experience and knowledge gained in the fight against phenomena related to the illicit proliferation of drugs.

Cybercrime

On 24 January, the PCUz held a meeting with the working group responsible for implementing the project Assistance to the Republic of Uzbekistan in developing national capacities to counter transnational information and communication technologies (ICT) threats. During the meeting, the working group members discussed customized recommendations for Uzbekistan on how to take advantage of the OSCE cyber/ICT CBMs. These recommendations were provided by TNTD, which conducted a detailed analysis of Uzbekistan's governance structure with regard to cyber/ICT security and how it relates to the purposes and aims of the OSCE cyber/ICT CBMs. As a result of this meeting, a draft Action Plan for 2020–2021 was developed for the next phase of the above-mentioned project.

On 15 June, the PCUz, in close co-operation with TNTD, facilitated the participation of one representative of the Cybersecurity Center of Uzbekistan to the Cyber/ICT Security Day event organized by the Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship. The Uzbek representative was a keynote

speaker in one of the panels. In his presentation, he presented the latest developments in Uzbekistan on cyber/ICT security. Two private sector representatives, as well as one representative of the MFA (all men) took part in the online event.

On 7 and 8 September, the PCUz participated remotely in the OSCE-wide Cyber/ICT Security Conference. The conference focused on how strengthened co-operation between OSCE participating States and other leading stakeholders can increase the resilience and stability of the current cyber/ICT environment. In addition, the two UN working groups dealing with cyber/ICT security-related topics provided updates on latest developments.

From 21 to 23 October, the PCUz, jointly with TNTD/ATU, UNOCT/UNCCT and UNRCCA, organized a three-day online training course on effective investigations of cybercrimes and terrorist use of the internet. The seventeen participants (all men) are responsible, in various law enforcement agencies of Uzbekistan, for investigations on crimes committed in cyberspace and/or with the use of digital technology, and/or for requesting, processing and handling digital evidence. The workshop was conducted by representatives and experts of the OSCE, the UNOCT/UNCCT, UNRCCA, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) of the UN Security Council, and UNODC. The trainers familiarized the participants with

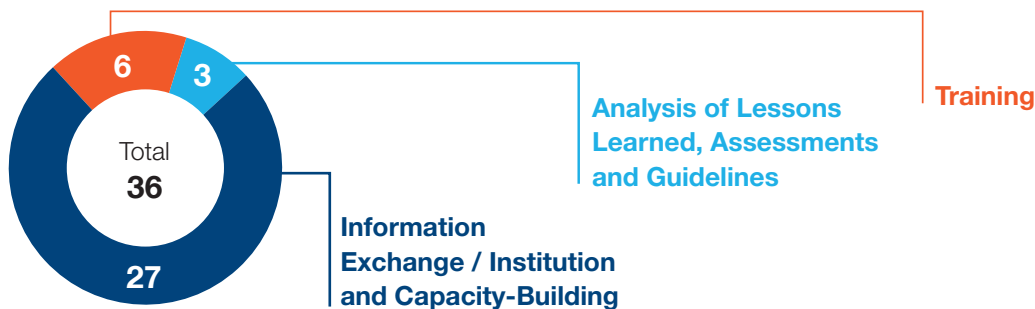
international best practices and case studies in cybercrime investigations, as well as countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. This activity was conducted within the framework of the project Capacity-building of the relevant law-enforcement agencies in countering cybercrimes.

On 10 November, the PCUz, jointly with the Academy of the GPO of Uzbekistan, published the handbook *Crimes in the field of information technology (cybercrimes): types, qualifications and tactics of investigation*. This handbook, the first of its kind in Uzbekistan, is aimed at developing the comprehensive knowledge and practical skills of prosecutors and other competent authorities in investigating cybercrime at the national and transnational levels. This was undertaken within the framework of the project Capacity-building of the relevant law-enforcement agencies in countering cybercrimes.

Border Security and Management/ Customs

On 25 June, the PCUz facilitated the participation of one representative (a man) from the MFA in the Annual Meeting of the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Points (NFP) Network. During his presentation, the MFA representative informed the Network that the Government of Uzbekistan had adopted a decision in May on the implementation of an APIS. Uzbekistan has already

Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan – Police-Related Activities in 2020



ACTIVITIES ON:

General Police Development and Reform 17%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 83%

developed its own system for passenger data exchange, which is now functioning in a test capacity. The MFA representative pointed out that APIS can be used against the spread of COVID-19 around the world. He also mentioned that the MFA will be relying on OSCE support to adapt and integrate their locally developed system to enable this step. This activity was supported within the framework of the project Assisting the Republic of Uzbekistan in fighting against terrorism, Phase 3.

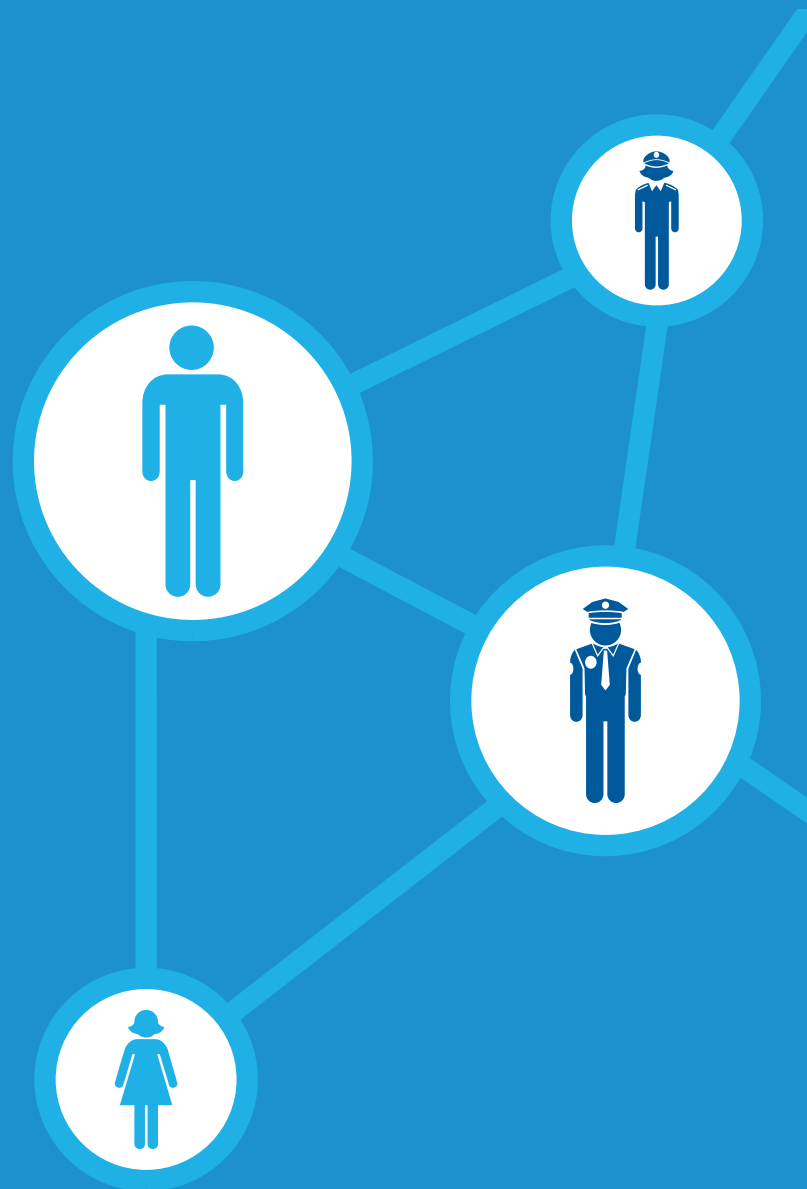
On 15 September, the PCUz participated remotely in the 5th Regional Steering Group meeting and final conference of the 9th Phase of the European Union (EU) Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA-9), a project funded by the EU. The conference was organized by the BOMCA project and the State Border Guard of Latvia. Discussion topics included achievements during the ninth phase (BOMCA-9) of the project period from June 2015 to September 2020. A preview was provided of planned events for the tenth phase (BOMCA-10), expected to begin in 2021.

From 29 to 30 October, the PCUz participated in the fourth OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange. The seminar was organized in an online format by TNTD/BSMU and UNOCT. The seminar brought together more than 250 passenger data experts from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. As well as exploring counter-terrorism issues, experts from participating States, international organizations and the private sector delivered

presentations on how passenger data can be used to trace COVID-19 cases and help authorities address challenges posed by the global pandemic while upholding human rights. Representatives from the Committee for State Border Protection of the State Security Service of Uzbekistan have attended earlier, similar events. The PCUz is assisting a national interagency working group to fully implement an APIS in Uzbekistan.

From 2 to 5 November, the PCUz facilitated the virtual participation of two representatives (1 woman; 1 man) from the State Customs Committee of Uzbekistan and two representatives (both men) from the State Border Protection Committee under the State Security Service of Uzbekistan in a four-day conference of the Central Asia Border Management Initiative. This event was organized by TNTD/BSMU in co-ordination with the OSCE field operations in Central Asia. The 25 representatives from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan attending the conference elaborated on the persistent and emerging challenges in national border security and management. During the interactive working groups, officials from border services in the region, together with representatives of international organizations, identified current needs for technical assistance in border security and management, and developed recommendations for enhanced co-ordination among international, regional and bilateral actors.

Appendices



ODIHR Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2020

Introduction

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides assistance to OSCE participating States in the implementation of their human dimension commitments. In doing so, ODIHR works with governments and civil society to promote, in close co-operation with other OSCE executive structures and international organizations, compliance of policing practices with fundamental principles of democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and tolerance and non-discrimination.



Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Human Rights and Police Accountability

On 30 November 2020, ODIHR, in co-operation with the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) and UN Women, organized the online event *Police Violence: Accountability, Institutional Cultures and Gender* as part of a series of webinars promoting the Gender and Security Toolkit.⁴³ The event was conceived to shed light on police violence as a multi-faced phenomenon, identifying some of the causes within institutional cultures of police institutions that are prone to excessive or disproportionate use of force. In order to address structural reforms, key issues that were identified include, but are not limited to, lack of inclusivity in terms of gender, diversity and minority backgrounds, insufficient oversight, flawed implementation of standards of conducts, and a male peer support ethos. The event was attended by 112 participants (80 women; 32 men) and held in English with simultaneous interpretation into Russian, French and Spanish.

⁴³ A recording of the event is available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1aZlBnd-2DQI> [accessed 29 April 2021]. For the Gender and Security Toolkit, see: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/440831> [accessed 29 April 2021].

Community Policing and Police–Public Relations

ODIHR continued the development of its training programme *Police and Roma — Effective and Human Rights Compliant Policing*, which is aimed at building trust and understanding between police and Roma and Sinti communities.

From 4 to 6 March 2020, ODIHR organized a training-of-trainers (ToT) course with four international training experts in Warsaw. The event also served as an opportunity to undertake a critical assessment and review of the ToT instruments. In the follow-up, and also based on feedback received during the ToT events organized since 2018, ODIHR undertook a revision of the instruments used in ToT delivery.

Moreover, in response to recent developments related to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the need to optimize the delivery of its training programme, ODIHR initiated the development of an online version of the ToT course. This will allow ODIHR to offer participating States a flexible training programme for equipping police trainers, including trainers and teachers at police schools and academies, with the skills and knowledge needed for further delivering training to police officers and commanders.

Hate Crime

In 2020 ODIHR continued to support participating States in addressing hate crimes through implementation of its programme Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE).⁴⁴ The publication *ODIHR's report OSCE Human Dimension Commitments and State Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic*⁴⁵ also clearly demonstrates the continuous need to prevent and respond to hate crimes through law enforcement capacity-building. This is even more urgent in emergency situations.

Despite the ongoing global health crisis negatively impacting the operations of the programme, which to a large extent is based on in-person interaction, two participating States turned to ODIHR with requests for support through TAHCLE. Another request from a participating State was received for a refresher course due to changes in that State's legislative framework.

- (i) An official request for TAHCLE was received by ODIHR from the Police of the Republic of Armenia on 15 April 2020. As a result, bilateral consultations were launched and a working meeting was held on 24 September 2020. Based on this process, partners agreed on an MoU that stipulates the modalities of implementing TAHCLE in Armenia.
- (ii) On 12 May 2020, partners from the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police contacted ODIHR with a request to support a project on hate crime with two training sessions based on the TAHCLE curriculum. This request launched a process of negotiations, with a view on starting co-operation in 2021. A working meeting was held on 8 September 2020.
- (iii) Conceptual work related to a revised TAHCLE curriculum for North Macedonia was completed.

Public Order and Crisis Management

On 28 October, ODIHR co-organized with TNTD/SPMU and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan the workshop Law Enforcement Agencies' response to COVID-19 in Uzbekistan and International Best Practices. It was attended by 26 representatives (all men) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard of Uzbekistan. The event aimed at raising awareness about human rights standards and the applicability of community policing techniques within the

context of COVID-19 restrictions. ODIHR delivered opening remarks and presented a session on fundamental human rights and restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic that emphasized assembly policing and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

On 27 November, ODIHR took part in the annual meeting of the OSCE Police Academies Network, with more than 50 participants (at least 20 women; 30 men). The overarching topic of the 2020 meeting was excessive use of force. ODIHR delivered the meeting's opening remarks and gave a presentation on human-rights compliant policing of assemblies. The presentation examined the freedom of peaceful assembly, the understanding and definition of peaceful assemblies, key principles behind a police approach to any assembly, and accountability mechanisms.

Activities Related to Threats Posed by Criminal Activity

Counter-Terrorism and P/C VERLT

In a follow-up to its *Guidelines on Addressing the Threats and Challenges of "Foreign Terrorist Fighters" within a Human Rights Framework*,⁴⁶ ODIHR continued to promote human-rights compliant responses to returning foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs). In particular, ODIHR focused its efforts in 2020 on amplifying the call for urgent repatriation of FTFs and their families, especially children, from detention and displacement camps in conflict zones to their countries of origin. On 12 February, ODIHR organized a side event on this issue on the margins of the Joint Regional High-level Conference on FTFs, which was convened by the OSCE, the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the Government of Switzerland, in co-operation with the Albanian OSCE Chairpersonship. With the participation of representatives of the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, and the Office of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, the side event highlighted calls for repatriation of FTFs by international human rights institutions and NGOs.⁴⁷ The event was attended by approximately 65 persons (30 women; 35 men).

⁴⁴ OSCE, *Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE): Programme Description* (2012). Available at: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/tahcle> [accessed 29 April 2021].

⁴⁵ OSCE, *OSCE Human Dimension Commitments and State Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic* (2020). Available at: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/human-rights-states-of-emergency-covid19> [accessed 29 April 2021].

⁴⁶ Since 2020 available in two more translations (Bosnian and French), in addition to previously published English and Russian versions. See: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/393503> [accessed 29 April 2021].

⁴⁷ See ODIHR Statement: *Repatriation of foreign terrorist fighters' and their families urgently needed to safeguard human rights and security*, OSCE human rights head says, 11 February 2020, <https://www.osce.org/odihr/445909>. Tweet: https://twitter.com/osce_odihr/status/1227544135281803264?s=20

In 2020, ODIHR also placed a special focus on the human rights implications of data-driven technological systems for screening and risk assessment at borders to detect and prevent terrorism-related travel.⁴⁸ In this context, ODIHR organized a series of four online consultation meetings between 15 and 25 June to consider the human rights impact of developing and deploying such technology, a consideration that is too often neglected.⁴⁹ The consultation brought together 80 security and human rights experts (39 women; 41 men). On the basis of these consultations, ODIHR is currently developing a policy brief on this topic, which will be published in the first half of 2021. On 14 September, at the margins of the 2020 Chairpersonship OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference, ODIHR also organized an online side event to highlight related human rights challenges. The side event was attended by approximately 60 participants (30 women; 20 men; 10 not known). At subsequent OSCE events, ODIHR presented key findings of the expert consultations.⁵⁰ Furthermore, ODIHR participated in a recording of a podcast episode of TNTD/BSMU's "Live from the Borders" series that discussed these issues.⁵¹

In 2020, ODIHR also continued to provide dedicated human rights expertise to OSCE partners in support of their counter-terrorism efforts to promote human rights compliant responses to terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) across the OSCE region. As part of this work, ODIHR representatives contributed as expert panellists to several national awareness-raising seminars and roundtables held by TNTD/ATU and OSCE field operations. These included seminars on the role of gender in P/C VERLT (Cairo, 17 February); on strengthening rule of law compliance: age- and gender-sensitive criminal justice responses to terrorism (Ashgabat, 24 and 25 June); on gender mainstreaming for law enforcement officers of Turkmenistan (Ashgabat, 3 to 5 August); and on strategic communication concerning VERLT (Skopje, 11 December).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ODIHR's capacity-building programme for law enforcement officers, which includes training courses on effectively protecting human rights while countering terrorism (standard training) and on human rights in counter-terrorism investigations (advanced training), was temporarily put on hold. The training courses will be resumed in 2021.

Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2020, through its Anti-Trafficking Programme, ODIHR continued to provide targeted and tailored assistance to OSCE participating States to train law enforcement officials on how to implement a human rights-based, gender-sensitive, trauma-informed and victim- and survivor-centred approach to combating trafficking in human beings. In particular, ODIHR aimed to provide guidance to enhance practices, policies and strategies in the criminal justice sector to address complex challenges in relation to the online trafficking of children. The focus was on specialized training on the features of child trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse of children, as well as comprehensive assistance for children as victims of trafficking or as witnesses.

On 17 August, ODIHR organized an online roundtable in Ukraine on developing training programmes for law enforcement to address online child trafficking and child abuse, which took place as part of an international online conference in Ukraine entitled Children and Internet – country response. The event was jointly organized with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office of the Adviser on Online Safety at the Office of Vice-Prime-Minister – Minister for Digital Transformation of Ukraine, and the American Bar Association. The roundtable was attended by 42 participants (no gender breakdown available) from Ukrainian law enforcement. It highlighted the importance of developing and strengthening comprehensive and sustainable training programmes for law enforcement to address child trafficking and child abuse on the internet while exercising a human rights-based, child-friendly, gender-sensitive, age-appropriate and victim- and survivor-centred approach.

Inspired by the positive results in Ukraine, ODIHR was requested to organize jointly with the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan an online roundtable for law enforcement officials entitled Protection of Children in the Digital Environment, which was held in Uzbekistan on 22 December. The roundtable brought together high-level representatives of government institutions and law enforcement agencies (20 women; 36 men) to examine promising practices from OSCE participating States as well as the experience of Uzbekistan in this regard.

48 These include systems for gathering and processing Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Records (PNR), biometric data, algorithmic decision making and the use of terrorism watchlists in border security.

49 See: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/453291> [accessed 29 April 2021].

50 In particular at the OSCE roundtable "Leveraging Innovation and Technology to Address 21st Century Security Challenges and Crises across the OSCE and Asian Partners for Co-operation", held in November 2020.

51 <https://polis.osce.org/live-borders-podcast-episode-14> [accessed 29 April 2021].

On 4 December, ODIHR led a session titled Human Trafficking and Border Security Management for the Module I “Modern Security Challenges and Border Management” organized by the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) and DCAF. During the session, ODIHR trained the participants (44 persons, no gender breakdown available) on a broad range of topics, such as background information and empirical data on THB, especially with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic; the nexus of THB and terrorism; trafficking and smuggling: similarities and differences; and human rights-based and victim-centred identification procedures at borders.

Border Security and Management/ Customs

On 25 February, ODIHR experts delivered a one-day training module in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, as part of the 26th Staff Course of the BMSC. The module focused on human rights and gender mainstreaming in border management, with one session looking specifically at human rights and counter-terrorism in the context of borders. Course participants were mid- to senior-level border management officials from 15 participating States and Partners for Co-operation (no number of participants or gender breakdown available).

ODIHR – Police-Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 38%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 63%

HCNM Annual Report on Police-Related Activities in 2020

Introduction

The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) provides “early warning” and, as appropriate, “early action” at the earliest possible stage with regard to tensions involving national minority issues. To fulfil this conflict prevention mandate, the HCNM addresses short-term triggers of inter-ethnic tension and conflict, as well as long-term structural concerns. Drawing on over 25 years of experience, successive High Commissioners have identified certain recurrent issues that either cause or are linked to tensions involving national minorities. These issues are addressed in the HCNM’s nine thematic *Recommendations and Guidelines*, which aim to assist the OSCE participating States in their efforts to define a comprehensive approach towards developing policies that promote the integration of their diverse societies. The HCNM also plays an important role in security sector governance and reform (SSG/R), because its engagement with minorities requires SSG responses. For instance, the HCNM supports police reform through a non-discrimination and multi-ethnic lens. Furthermore, the HCNM provides policy guidance to participating States, such as in its publications *The Recommendations on Policing in Multi-Ethnic Societies* (2006) and *The Graz Recommendations on Access to Justice and National Minorities* (2017).

Policing in Diverse Societies: Principles and Good Practices

On 6 October, in co-operation with the US Helsinki Commission, the office of the HCNM organized an online event entitled Policing in diverse societies: principles and good practices. The event was organized as a lead-in to the 15th anniversary of the HCNM’s *Recommendations on Policing in Multi-Ethnic Societies* (2006), which will be celebrated in 2021. These recommendations provide advice to policymakers on how to recruit, train and develop police services that are more representative of the society they serve, and to enhance communication and trust between the police

and national minority communities, thereby strengthening inter-ethnic relations, as well as increasing the operational effectiveness of the police. Participants in the online event assessed the continued relevance and operational applicability of these guiding principles, as well as how best to further their scope. Participants included representatives of delegations of the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, parliamentarians, representatives of OSCE executive structures and field operations, as well as members of civil society. The wider public was able to follow the event through a livestream. The various reflections presented by the diverse group of speakers during this event contributed to guiding the office of the HCNM in its ongoing dialogue with relevant stakeholders on this pertinent topic. This dialogue will continue during an event foreseen for 2021 to specifically commemorate the 15th anniversary of the *Recommendations*.

HCNM – Police Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 100%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 0%

RFoM Annual Report on Police-Related Activities for 2020

Introduction

The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFoM), which was established in 1997, is the world's only intergovernmental media freedom watchdog. The fifth RFoM is Teresa Ribeiro, from Portugal, who was appointed on 4 December 2020 for a period of three years. Based in Vienna, Austria, the RFoM observes relevant media developments in all participating States, and advocates and promotes full compliance with OSCE principles and commitments regarding freedom of expression and free media. The RFoM also addresses serious problems caused by, *inter alia*, obstruction of media activities and unfavourable working conditions for journalists. The RFoM has an early warning function and provides rapid response to serious non-compliance with regard to free media and freedom of expression. Free media is essential to a free and open society and accountable governments.

Activities Related to General Police Development and Reform

Police Development and Reform

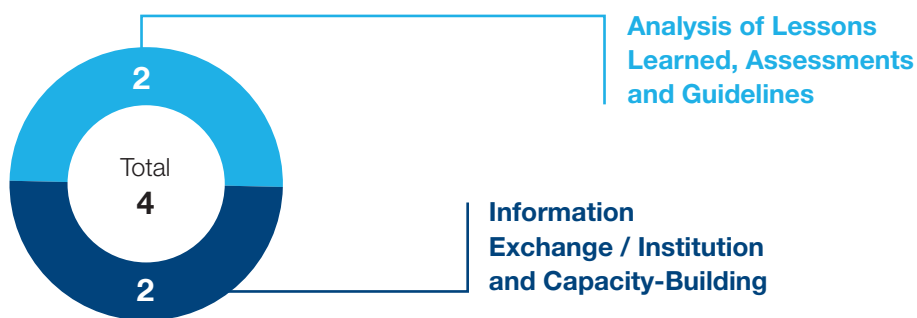
On 28 September, the Director of the Office of the RFoM participated in and delivered an opening speech at the OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting (APEM) entitled Police and the Media: Co-operation in Public Interest. The Director pointed out the crucial role of law enforcement officials regarding the protection of journalists, safeguarding a conducive media environment, both online and offline, and in combating impunity for crimes against media workers.

The main objective of the meeting, organized by the Albanian 2020 OSCE Chairpersonship and TNTD/SPMU and intended for law enforcement experts and other criminal justice practitioners, was to present and discuss challenges and provide examples of co-operation in police–media relations.

The Office of the RFoM moderated the third session of the meeting on police–media relations in crises and during high-risk events, and also contributed with a presentation on hate speech. The participants received a preview of three selected chapters of the Office's *Safety of Female Journalists Online Resource Guide*, ahead of its publication in October 2020. The presented chapters focused on the role of the executive, judiciary and law enforcement in better ensuring the safety of female journalists online.

On 22 October, the Office of the RFoM launched a special report on the handling of the media during public assemblies. The report elaborates on the role of both law enforcement agencies and journalists during such public events, and offers observations and recommendations to enable the media to provide coverage without undue hindrance. The report responds to the worrying number of instances whereby journalists have received particularly harsh treatment at the hands of law-enforcers while covering public assemblies in the OSCE region, and the rise in verbal and physical attacks on journalists committed by demonstrators and bystanders in several OSCE participating States.

RFoM – Police Related Activities 2020



ACTIVITIES ON: _____

General Police Development and Reform 100%



Threats posed by Criminal Activity 0%

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

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

The 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 police-related activities play in the OSCE'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 region.

The Charter for European Security adopted by the Istanbul Summit Meeting (1999) represents the platform for the OSCE involvement in policing. It contains the commitment of the OSCE participating States to enhance the OSCE's role in civilian police-related activities as an integral part of the Organization's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Such activities may comprise 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 multireligious composition that can enjoy the confidence of the entire population; and (3) promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in general.

The Ninth Ministerial Council in Bucharest (2001) declared the OSCE's decision to increase and promote co-operation among participating States in countering new security

challenges, including by providing advice or arranging for the provision of expert advice on requirements for effective policing (needs assessments) and how to meet them, and encouraging, where appropriate, the exchange of information among and between participating States regarding lessons learned and best policing practices in countering these new security challenges.

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

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

In the Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Porto 2002), its members also 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 SPMU to further promote the concept of community policing and facilitate the exchange of information between participating States on best practices to be used by relevant investigating units to check the possibly criminal and trafficking-related origin of suspicious assets. The SPMU was also tasked with continuing to develop training materials for law enforcement on trafficking and sex crimes investigation, identify law enforcement trainers to conduct training, and facilitate the funding of training sessions for law enforcement authorities in OSCE participating States.

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

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

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

The fight against organized crime came to the forefront of OSCE priorities during 2005 and was recognized in the

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

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

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

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

The Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children adopted by the 14th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Brussels 2006) encouraged relevant OSCE executive structures,

within their existing mandates, to devote attention to the area of sexual exploitation of children, including links to trafficking in persons, and emphasized the need for them and participating States to co-operate with other international organizations, NGOs and civil society in combating the sexual exploitation of children.

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

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming the participating States' commitment to proactively implement the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and recalling Ljubljana Ministerial Council Decisions on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation, and on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women, the 17th Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Athens 2009), in its Decision on Women's Participation in Political and Public Life, called on the participating States to consider providing for specific measures 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 Permanent Council, in its Decision 914/09 adopted in Athens, expressed its conviction that the time had come to take stock of what had been done so far in policing and to "[...] initiate a thorough dialogue on how to further enhance police-related activities within the OSCE." The Permanent Council tasked the Secretary General, "[...] within existing resources and in consultation with relevant OSCE executive structures, to prepare a report on police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures up to the end of 2009". The report was to be based partly on the annual reports on police-

related activities, reflecting existing mandates and OSCE commitments, and was “[...] to include an assessment of those activities and a forward-looking perspective, offering long-term strategic recommendations”. Moreover, the Permanent Council decided that this report would be discussed further during the Annual Police Experts Meeting in May 2010 as well as at the 2010 Annual Security Review Conference.

The Athens Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09 on Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability took note of, *inter alia*, the OSCE’s contribution to international efforts to fight organized crime through the provision of relevant law enforcement expertise and assistance to participating States, and called for exploring further ways to strengthen synergies in OSCE activities against transnational threats, addressing them in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner and focusing on areas where the OSCE has a comparative advantage and can complement the work of other international organizations.

“Recalling that the OSCE, as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the UN 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 Ministerial Council 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 [now Nur-Sultan] 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 Ministerial Council, 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 coordination, 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 Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 4/12 in December 2012. This so-called “chapeau” decision endorses four decisions which had been adopted in 2012 by the Permanent Council on the Development of confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies (PC Decision No. 1039), the OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors (PC Decision No. 1048), the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities (PC Decision No. 1049) and finally, the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC Decision No. 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 Permanent Council “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 Chairpersonship to establish an open-ended, informal OSCE working group under the auspices of the Security Committee to elaborate a set of draft CBMs to enhance interstate cooperation, 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 Decision No. 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 OSCE 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 assessments, capacity-building, institution building, training and evaluation, the OSCE is to assist the law enforcement agencies of the participating States to address the threats posed by criminal activity. All of these activities are to 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, ownership and 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 Ministerial Council and highlights the OSCE's anti-terrorism profile listing comparative advantages of the Organization. The Decision provides guidance for the Organization and outlines 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 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, the participating States encourage OCEEA and 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 Dec. 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 helps to address 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. 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 information and communication technologies, including effective responses to related threats.

The 2014 Basel Ministerial Council adopted several decisions and declarations related to policing activities.

The Basel Ministerial 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 Ministerial 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 with assisting 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 Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on the OSCE 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 Permanent Council Decision No. 1063, and to organize, where appropriate, regional and sub-regional 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 Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on the OSCE 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 Ministerial Council 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 Ministerial Council 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 Ministerial Council 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 region.

The Hamburg Ministerial Council 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 violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (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 Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/16 on the 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 the Partners for Co-operation.

With MC Decision No. 6/16 on Enhancing the Use of Advance Passenger Information the OSCE participating States commit to: 1. Establish national advance passenger information (API) systems in accordance with the

provisions contained in ICAO's Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention) and aligned with the WCO/IATA/ICAO Guidelines on Advance Passenger Information (API), including those on privacy and data protection, in order to effectively collect passenger and/or crew data from airlines operating in their territories; 2. Consider establishing at the national level an interactive system to exchange API data (iAPI) in order to prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters in line with UN Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2309 (2016); 3. Adhere to ICAO Document 9082 "ICAO's Policies on Charges for Airports and Air Navigation Services" in the context of establishing an API system, recognizing that States are responsible for ensuring the implementation of adequate security measures at airports; 4. Collaborate with all relevant national stakeholders in the implementation of national level API systems, and consider establishing one authority to receive, on behalf of all other authorities, all forms of passenger data through one single window data entry point; 5. Increase the added value of API data by seeking to establish automated cross-checking of this data against relevant national, regional and international watch lists, in particular

INTERPOL databases and UN Sanctions Lists; 6. Provide assistance to support other requesting participating States in establishing an API system.

The Tirana Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1/20 on Strengthening Co-operation in Countering Transnational Organized Crime underlined the importance of strengthening national co-ordination and international co-operation in countering transnational organized crime, through direct contact and engagement between relevant authorities, and by exchange of information and best practices, as well as by using the tools provided by the OSCE, UNODC and other relevant international organizations. It re-committed to maintaining the countering of transnational organized crime among the priorities of the OSCE by enhancing implementation of the respective international obligations and the OSCE's existing commitments, as well as reaffirmed the tasking of the relevant OSCE executive structures with regularly briefing the participating States on OSCE activities related to the implementation of existing OSCE commitments to address transnational organized crime, and encouraged continued discussions on this topic among participating States.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AECT	Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team	DCAF	Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance
AEM	Agency for Emergency Management (in Kosovo)	DEA	(United States) Drug Enforcement Administration
AI	artificial intelligence	DHRC	Department of Human Rights and Communities (in Kosovo)
AML	anti-money laundering	DPED	Department of Police Education and Development (in Kosovo)
AMO	Asset Management Office	DSPS	Department for Security and Public Safety (in Kosovo)
APEM	(OSCE) Annual Police Experts Meeting	EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
API	Advance Passenger Information	ECTEG	European Cybercrime Training and Education Group
APIS	Advance Passenger Information System	EE	Eastern Europe
ASP	Albanian State Police	EMPACT	European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats
AWKP	Association of Women in Kosovo Police	ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutions
BAMIN	Balkan Asset Management Interagency Network	EStAR	Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness and Resources for Hate Crime Victim Support
BCP	border crossing point	EU	European Union
BCSP	Belgrade Centre for Security Policy	EUAM	European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine
BD	Brčko District (of Bosnia and Herzegovina)	EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europol	European Union Law Enforcement Agency
BMSC	(OSCE) Border Management Staff College	EWG	expert working group
BOMCA	Border Management Programme in Central Asia	ExB	extra-budgetary
BSM	border security management	FATF	Financial Action Task Force
BSM NFP	(OSCE) Border Security and Management National Focal Points	FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
CA	Central Asia	FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre	FO	(OSCE) field operation
CBM	confidence-building measure	FoPA	freedom of peaceful assembly
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear	Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	FSC	(OSCE) Forum for Security Co-operation
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training	FT	financing of terrorism
CE&C	Community Engagement & Communication	FTF	foreign terrorist fighter
CFT	combating the financing of terrorism	GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
CiB	Centre in Bishkek	GE	Gender Equality
CIDS	(Norwegian) Centre for Integrity in the Defence Sector	GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
CISC	(NGO) Civic Initiatives Support Center	HCNM	(OSCE) High Commissioner on National Minorities
CoE	Council of Europe	HNC	Herzegovina Neretva Canton
CoE PG	Council of Europe Pompidou Group (drug policy co operation platform of the CoE)	HR	human resources
CPC	(OSCE) Conflict Prevention Centre	HRM	human resources management
CPO	community policing officers	HT	home-grown terrorists
CSAT	community safety action team	IACA	International Anti-Corruption Academy
CSO	civil society organization	IATA	International Air Transport Association
CT	combating terrorism	IAWP	International Association of Women in Police
CTED	(UN) Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
CTHB	combating trafficking in human beings	ICAT	Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons
CVE	countering violent extremism		
DCA	Drug Control Agency (of Tajikistan)		

ICITAP	(United States) International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program	MPR	mobile police reception
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	MPS	model police stations
ICT	information and communication technology	MTT	Mobile Training Team
IJJ	International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law	M&E	monitoring and evaluation
ILP	intelligence-led policing	NAP	National Action Plan
INL	(United States) Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization	NBI	National Bureau of Investigation (of Albania)
IOM	International Organization for Migration	NCA	(UK) National Crime Agency
IPA	(EU) Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance	NCDC	National Centre for Drug Control (in Uzbekistan)
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations	NFP	National Focal Point
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	NGO	non-governmental organization
IT	information technology	NOBLE	National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
JPTC	Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres (in Bosnia and Herzegovina)	NPoCHC	National Point of Contact for Hate Crimes (in Bosnia and Herzegovina)
KAPS	Kosovo Academy for Public Safety	NPS	new psychoactive substances
KAWSS	Kyrgyz Association of Women in the Security Sector	NRA	National Risk Assessment
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development	OCB	Operational Coordinating Body (in Skopje)
KCS	Kosovo Correctional Service	OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
KFOR	Kosovo Force (of the NATO Mission in Kosovo)	ODIHR	(OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
KOMS	National Youth Council of Serbia	OFA	Ohrid Framework Agreement
KP	Kosovo Police	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
KPCVA	Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency	OIK	Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo
KPSS	Kosovo Police Service School	OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
LAS	League of Arab States	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
LEA	law enforcement agency	OSR/CTHB	(OSCE) Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking In Human Beings
LEICA	Law Enforcement in Central Asia	OSG	(OSCE) Office of the Secretary General
LIVE	Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism	PAMECA V	EU police assistance in Albania
LPSC	local public safety committees	PAN	(OSCE) Police Academies Network
LSC	local safety council	PC	Permanent Council
MC	Ministerial Council	PCCC	Police Customs Co-operation Centres
MCMDV	Municipal Co-ordination Mechanism Against Domestic Violence (in Kosovo)	PCOCP	Permanent Conference of Organized Crime Prosecutors
MCSC	municipal community safety council	PCs	public councils
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	PCU	(OSCE) Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	PCUz	(OSCE) Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs	P/C VERLT	preventing and countering violent extremism that lead to terrorism
ML	money laundering	PD	Police Directorate
MLGA	Ministry of Local Government Administration	PDU	Police Development Unit
MoD	Ministry of Defence	PGO	Prosecutor General's Office
MoE	Ministry of Education	PIK	Police Inspectorate of Kosovo
MoI	Ministry of Interior	PIU	Passenger Information Unit (of Albania)
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs	PoC	Points of Contact
MONEYVAL	Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism	POiB	(OSCE) Programme Office in Bishkek
MoS	Ministry of Security	POiN	(OSCE) Programme Office in Nur-Sultan
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	PNR	Passenger Name Records

POLIS	(OSCE) Policing Online Information System	TNTD	(OSCE) Transnational Threats Department
PWMD	proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	TNTD/ATU	(OSCE) Transnational Threats Department/ Action against Terrorism Unit
RFoM	(OSCE) Representative on Freedom of the Media	TNTD/BSMU	(OSCE) Transnational Threats Department/ Border Security and Management Unit
RS	Republika Srpska (of Bosnia and Herzegovina)	TNTD/CC	(OSCE) Transnational Threats Department/ Co ordination Cell
RAUN	Regional Academy on the United Nations	TNTD/SPMU	(OSCE) Transnational Threats Department/ Strategic Police Matters Unit
SALW	small arms and light weapons	ToT	training of trainers
SBGS	State Border Guard Service	UAE	United Arab Emirates
SBI	State Bureau of Investigations	UN	United Nations
SCA	stockpiles of conventional ammunition	UNAIDS	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
SCINT	Service for Countering Illicit Narco-Trafficking	UNCCT	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre
SCoG	Security Co-operation and Governance	UNCTC	UN Counter-Terrorism Committee
SCS	State Customs Service	UNDP	UN Development Programme
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative	UNEP	UN Environment Programme
SEE	South-Eastern Europe	UNFPA	UN Population Fund
SEESAC	South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons	UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center	UNICRI	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
SGF	(UN) Strategic Guidance Framework	UNOCT	UN Office of Counter-Terrorism
SIA	Sector of Internal Affairs	UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
SIENA	Secure Information Exchange Network Application	UNRCCA	UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
SOP	standard operating procedures	UNSCR	UN Security Council Resolution
SPAK	Special Prosecutor's Office against Corruption and Organized Crime (of Albania)	VAAO	Victims' Advocacy and Assistance Office (of Kosovo)
SR/CTHB	(OSCE) Special Representative and Co ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	VERLT	violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism
SSG/R	security sector governance and reform	VPN	virtual private network
SSO	school security officers	WAE	weapons, ammunitions and explosives
SSU	Security Service of Ukraine	WCO	World Customs Organization
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats	WG	working group
TAHCLE	Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement	WHO	World Health Organization
TC	Training Centre		
TCP	trafficking in cultural property		
THB	trafficking in human beings		
TNP	Turkish National Police		

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