

Report on OSCE Activities in the Fight Against Organized Crime in 2008

Office of the Secretary General
Strategic Police Matters Unit

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATU	Action against Terrorism Unit
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CoE	Council of Europe
COP	Conference of Parties
CORE	Centre for OSCE Research
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CPC/OS	Conflict Prevention Center/Operations Service
CSI	Crime Scene Investigation
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
DACI	Anti Corruption Initiative Directorate
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EU	European Union
ExB	Extra budgetary
FO	Field Operation
FIU	Financial Investigation Unit
ICMEC	International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRMA	Integrated Resource Management (System)
IT	Information Technology
MC/DEC	OSCE Ministerial Council Decision
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MIND	Mobile Interpol Network Database
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator on Economic and Environmental Affairs
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSG	Office of the Secretary General
OSR	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Trafficking in Human Beings
PC/DEC	OSCE Permanent Council Decision
POLIS	Policing OnLine Information System
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
SECI	Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative
SEPCA	Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation
SPA	Senior Police Adviser
SPMU	Strategic Police Matters Unit
SVR	Sectors of Internal Affairs

TDS	Travel Document Security
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TIKA	Turkish International Cooperation and Development Administration
ToT	Training of Trainers
TU	Thematic Unit
UATI	Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments
UB	Unified Budget
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN.GIFT	UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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I. Introduction

In December 2006, the OSCE Ministerial Council in Brussels reiterated (MC.DEC/5/06) “its grave concern about the negative effects of organized crime on peace, stability and security” and expressed its concern “that organized crime is becoming increasingly efficient at exploiting our globalized economies and open societies and is representing a growing multidimensional challenge to all participating States throughout the whole OSCE area,” and “that organized crime commands vast wealth and can wield tremendous power, potentially undermining the democratic values in our societies and threatening the safety and security of ordinary citizens directly and indirectly,…”

MC.DEC/5/06 aimed at giving OSCE staff more political guidance on how to deal with the issue of the fight against organized crime. It tasked the OSCE Secretary General and the relevant OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates, to give enhanced attention to the key role of criminal justice systems in institution-building and in the promotion of the rule of law, as well as co-operating and co-ordinating more closely in order to take better into account the interaction between the components of those systems. A further major task was to build on and consolidate the existing knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime and to continue co-operating with the UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

In response to the Brussels Ministerial Council decision, the OSCE Secretary General and the Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, on 13 July 2007, submitted to the OSCE participating States a joint report on the OSCE’s contributions to the fight against organized crime.

In this report the Strategic Police Matters Unit has been designated as OSCE’s “Central Contact Point on Organized Crime”. In 2008, the SPMU therefore embarked on establishing a system of co-ordination and reporting on OSCE’s anti-organized crime activities that would strive to distribute and share existing knowledge and avoid duplications of activities in order to optimize the use of the existing limited human and financial resources in the OSCE.

The SPMU defined regular reports on anti-organized crime activities as an essential pillar of its information sharing role. Based on the information gathered from the focal points on organized crime of the OSCE executive structures, the report primarily provides a consolidated overview of the numerous cross-dimensional activities of the OSCE in the fight against organized crime during a specific period of time, usually a year. This year’s report covers all organized crime-related activities of the OSCE in 2008. Furthermore, as the participating States have specifically tasked the OSCE to support the UNODC in promoting the “United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime” (UNTOC), the report provides an update on OSCE’s activities in support of the UNTOC as well as the current status of ratification of the UNTOC convention among the participating States.

The updates on OSCE’s activities are kept very brief just to provide an overview. Any additional information can be requested from the relevant focal points on organized crime, listed in Appendix 2 to this report.

Appendix 1 includes a summary of MC and PC Decisions and Action Plans on Anti-Organized Crime Activities, which provide the political basis and taskings for the anti-organized crime activities.

II. Thematic Areas of Activities / Executive Summary

Since the OSCE has no mandate, nor the operational capacities to actively fight organized crime, the added value which the organization's executive structures can bring to the fight against organized crime is based on supporting specialized organizations and assisting the participating States in enhancing their capacities to fight organized crime. The OSCE's added-value takes the form of the sum total of OSCE networking, information sharing, capacity-building and promotion through its work and its unique membership. OSCE's comprehensive approach to security further ensures that through its cross-dimensional activities all three dimensions of security are taken into consideration in the fight against organized crime.

This chapter provides an overview of the cross-dimensional anti-organized crime activities that have been the major focus of OSCE's executive structure in 2008.

II.1 Fields of Organized Crime

International co-operation in the fight against organized crime has been the major focus of the OSCE executive structures' activities in the fight against organized crime. Approx. 27 percent of all reported activities referred to organizing, conducting or attending events at which legal and practical aspects of transnational and cross-border co-operation in the fight against organized crime were discussed and promoted. 6 field operations (FOs) and 2 thematic units (TUs) were active in this regard.

With regard to specific aspects of organized crime, Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) was the subject that received most attention from the executive structures with regard to the number of their activities. Around 13 percent of all activities focused on THB. 5 field operations (FOs) and 2 thematic units (TUs) were involved in these activities.

About 11 percent of all activities focused on the fight against Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture (undertaken by 6 FOs and 3 TUs) and 10 percent on Forged Documents (undertaken by 4 FOs and 3 TUs).

A further 8 percent of all activities focused on the fight against Drug Trafficking (undertaken by 4 FOs and 2 TUs) and around 7 percent on capacity-building in Crime Scene Investigations and Forensics (undertaken by 2 FOs and 1 TU).

Some 5 percent of the activities focused on the support of the implementation of the UNTOC convention by the participating States and were undertaken by 4 field operations and two thematic units (see also II.5).

Around 4 percent of the activities focused on Border Management issues other than forged documents and were undertaken by 2 field operations and 2 thematic units.

About 3 percent of all activities focused on corruption issues (3 FOs/1 TU) and cyber crime (3 FOs/1 TU) respectively.

Approx. 2 percent of the activities focused on witness protection and were undertaken by 4 field operations and 1 thematic unit.

Various other fields of organized crime were also touched on by the executive structures, but to a lesser extent.

A consolidated summary of all anti-organized crime activities is given in chapter III.

II.2 Legislative Support (and Institutional Reform Assistance)

A number of OSCE participating States have undertaken legislative and institutional reform efforts. This was done either as part of a broad transition to democracy or in the face of emerging challenges that existing legislation was not adequate to handle. The growing threat of organized crime represents one such challenge.

The ODIHR Legislative Support Unit and relevant units in the secretariat and field operations reviewed draft legislation of a number of participating States to ensure compliance with international standards, particularly OSCE commitments. Assistance went also beyond a mere review of draft legislation by providing states with best practices that have been culled from years of experience of working with a number of countries. Such practices and sample legislation may serve as a source of inspiration for lawmakers in other parts of the OSCE region.

In 2008, seven field operations, two thematic units and the ODIHR provided legislative assistance and supported the institutional reform of the criminal justice systems of a number of participating States with a specific view to the fight against organized crime. Approx. 19 percent of all anti-organized crime activities of the OSCE focused on legislative assistance.

II.3 Capacity Building (and Professional Development of Practitioners)

The OSCE works in support of participating States to build the capacity of officials and practitioners in the field of the rule of law and criminal justice systems. This assistance includes trainings and the exchange of experience through conferences and seminars.

While some 34 percent of the anti-organized crime activities of the executive structures focused on facilitating and providing trainings for the participating States, approx. 38 percent of all activities were devoted to the organization and facilitation of capacity-building conferences, seminars and workshops.

II.4 Technical Assistance

Approx. 9 percent of the activities referred to donating equipment and providing other technical assistance such as the provision of translations and/or publication of legislative documents, operational manuals etc.

II.5 Supporting and Promoting the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Conference of Parties

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It opened for signature by Member States at a

High-level Political Conference convened for that purpose in Palermo, Italy, on 12-15 December 2000 and entered into force on 29 September 2003.

The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Countries must become parties to the Convention itself before they can become parties to any of the Protocols.

The Convention represents a major step forward in the fight against transnational organized crime and signifies the recognition by Member States of the seriousness of the problems posed by it, as well as the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation in order to tackle those problems. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime, including the creation of domestic criminal offences (participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice); the adoption of new and sweeping frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation; and the promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.

MC Mandate to support the UNTOC Implementation

There are two Ministerial Decisions and one and Permanent Council Decision which provide mandates to support the implementation of the UNTOC. They are Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 3/05 (Ljubljana), 5/06 (Brussels) and Permanent Council Decision No. 810 (2007).

Joint activities of OSCE and UNODC to support the UNTOC Implementation:

On 7-9 April, the SPMU, in co-operation with the UNODC, hosted a major international workshop to assist the OSCE member States in the implementation of the UNTOC and its Protocols. The workshop on "Strengthening International Legal Co-operation Among the OSCE Participating States to Combat Transnational Organized Crime" brought together over seventy experts from twenty four countries and several international organizations. It was the fourth in a series of global workshops convened in accordance with Decision 3/2 of the UNTOC Conference of Parties. Three field operations facilitated the participation of representatives of their host states to this workshop.

On 9-11 July, the SPMU, in co-operation with the UNODC and the OSCE Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), hosted a workshop for legal experts in Central Asia in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The goal of the workshop was to assist participating States in the region with the practical implementation of articles contained in the UNTOC. The event, which brought together 68 practitioners from the five Central Asian States, Afghanistan, Russia and the Ukraine, focused on the confiscation of criminal assets, combating money laundering and mutual legal assistance across borders.

A SPMU Police Affairs Officer is a member of the UNTOC Steering Committee and the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance. The Steering Committee was established to provide assistance and guidelines to the Conference of Parties' secretariat in the implementation of Decision 3/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in particular on the preparation and organization of workshops on international legal cooperation. The Working Group on Technical Assistance was established to advise and assist it in the implementation of technical assistance.

On 7-17 October, the SPMU represented the OSCE at the UNTOC Conference of Parties meeting in Vienna. The Police Affairs Officer also participated as an expert adviser in the Technical Advisors meeting which was held as a side event.

Ratification Status of the UNTOC in the OSCE participating States, October 2008

As of October 2008 there are 49 OSCE participating States that have ratified the UNTOC. There are 6 OSCE participating States which have signed the Convention but still have not ratified it. There are 7 Partners for Co-operation which have ratified the Convention. There are 4 Partners for Co-operation that have signed the Convention but have yet to ratify it. One participating State is not a party to the Convention.

Also, as of October 2008, all of the OSCE participating States except 6 have ratified the UNTOC's THB Protocol. These 6 States have, however, signed the Protocol. There are 5 Partners for Co-operation which have ratified the THB Protocol. Three Partners for Cooperation have signed the Protocol and have not yet ratified it.

There are 7 OSCE participating States that have not ratified that UNTOC's Protocol against Smuggling Migrants. These States have signed the Convention however. There are 5 Partners for Co-operation which have ratified the Protocol. Three Partners for Co-operation have signed the Convention without ratifying it.

For an update of the UNTOC ratification status see:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/signatures.html>

II.6 Co-operation with other International Organizations Relevant to the Fight Against Organized Crime

In 2008, the OSCE continued to co-operate with a number of international organizations, non-governmental organizations and state agencies in the fight against organized crime. In addition to its particularly close co-operation with the UNODC, the OSCE conducted a number of joint activities *inter alia* with the Council of Europe, Eurojust, Europol, Interpol, the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI), the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association (SEPCHA) etc.

II.7 Support of Afghanistan and the neighbouring OSCE participating States in the Fight against Drug Trafficking

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

The need for continuing training of Afghan police officers in addition to providing assistance to Afghanistan in the fields of border security and combating drug trafficking was also a core topic of the Ministerial Decision No. 4/07 on *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan* (Madrid).

Participating States tasked the Secretary General to provide support for intensifying the involvement of Afghan counterparts in OSCE activities related to the fields of border security and management, policing and the fight against drug trafficking, and those in the training facilities in Central Asia and in the rest of the OSCE area. While tasked to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing efforts of other international actors, the Secretary General was also mandated to explore all possible co-operation options, in co-ordination with the UN and other relevant regional and international organizations and other actors.

Following a series of fact-finding visits to Afghanistan and discussions with the participating States and partner Organizations such as the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the EU, NATO, the EU, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, and the UN, the Secretary General, on 6 June 2008, provided the participating States with a document on “Proposed OSCE efforts to implement MC Decision 04/07” (SEC.GAL/107/08). This document contained a package sixteen specific project proposals that aimed to strengthen border security and management, foster cross-border co-operation between the Central Asian participating States and Afghanistan, and enhance national law enforcement capacities.

The Secretariat package proposed a “two-track” approach:

- the development of opportunities for assistance to the Afghan Border Police and Customs, based on existing or planned activities in Central Asia; and
- exploration of options for possible engagement inside Afghanistan.

Of the 16 proposed projects, 14 would be delivered within the OSCE area, while the remaining two would involve delivery in Afghanistan. One proposed activity (number 7) was to be funded from the Unified Budget¹, while the remainder would depend upon extra-budgetary contributions.

In consultations with the Chairmanship, the decision was made to prioritize among those elements of the June 2008 package that could be launched within existing authority, and to initiate their implementation as ExB projects within existing OSCE channels (CPC/OS/Borders Team, SPMU, ATU, OCEEA and Field Operations in Central Asia).

Several of these projects, dealing with assistance in areas of border security and management, police and customs, were uploaded to IRMA in October-November 2008 to be implemented by the OSCE field presences in Central Asia. Whereas several other projects (on border guards assistance, support to Afghan Border Police Training at the Tajik National Border Guard Academy and others) are pending, subject to approval by the respective Host Countries.

The implementation of projects is intended to start in 2009.

¹ Subject to agreement by participating States.

III. Activities of OSCE Executive Structures

This chapter provides an overview of the specific cross-dimensional anti-organized crime activities, the OSCE institutions, field operations and thematic units in the Secretariat have conducted in 2008.

III.1 Thematic Units in the Secretariat

III.1.1 Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU)

Six professional staff members of the SPMU have been directly involved in anti-organized crime activities in 2008.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

On 11-13 March, a SPMU Police Affairs Officer participated in a World Bank-OSCE OCEEA seminar on money laundering which was held in Vienna, Austria. The Workshop brought together government experts in confiscation and asset recovery to discuss legislation and litigation in confiscation and asset recovery with a view towards identifying lessons learned and best practices. The objective of the meeting was to produce the outline for a best practices guide.

From 8-9 April, the SPMU participated in an experts meeting in Vienna to support the implementation of the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe. The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, in co-operation with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the South Eastern Europe Police Chief Association (SEPCA) have been fostering this process. Europol and the UNODC are also supporting parties of this process.

On 9-11 July, the SPMU, in co-operation with the UNODC and the OSCE Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, hosted a workshop for legal experts in Central Asia in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The goal of the workshop was to assist participating States in the region with the practical implementation of articles contained in the UNTOC. The event, which brought together 68 practitioners from the five Central Asian States, Afghanistan, Russia and the Ukraine, focused on the confiscation of criminal assets, combating money laundering and mutual legal assistance across borders.

Trainings and other capacity-building activities:

On 24-25 January 2008, the SPMU organized a regional workshop on “Enhancing Law Enforcement and Judicial Co-operation on the Balkan Drug Routes” in Istanbul. The event was put together with the help of the UNODC and the Turkish National Police. The workshop brought together over 60 law enforcement and judicial experts as well as representatives of international and regional organizations.

From 4-8 February, the UNODC invited a SPMU Police Affairs Officer to moderate two sessions at a UNODC Witness Protection Conference in Athens, Greece. The conference identified the main issues related to the effective protection of vulnerable and threatened

witnesses in criminal proceedings involving organized crime in Southeast Europe and Caucasus regions.

On 7-9 April, the SPMU, in co-operation with the UNODC, hosted a major international workshop to assist the OSCE member States in the implementation of the UNTOC and its Protocols. The workshop on "Strengthening International Legal Co-operation among the OSCE Participating States to Combat Transnational Organized Crime" brought together over seventy experts from twenty four countries and several international organizations.

On 14-18 April, the SPMU represented the OSCE at the UN Commission on Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Conference which was held in Vienna, Austria. The Commission's mandated priority areas are: international action to combat national and transnational crime, economic crime and money laundering, promoting the role of criminal law in protecting the environment, crime prevention in urban areas, and improving the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems. The meeting focused on world crime trends and responses.

On 14-15 May, the SPMU, in co-operation with the Office of the Special Representative for Combating Human Trafficking, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, the UNODC, and Uzbek authorities, facilitated the organizing of a regional workshop on "Promoting Law Enforcement and Judicial Co-operation among Source, Transit and Destination Countries to Combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Central Asia" in Tashkent. Participants included government representatives and experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Russia, Israel, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, the United States as well as the OSCE and UNODC.

On 22-23 May, the SPMU was invited to participate in the UNODC Expert meeting on Organized Crime in South Eastern Europe. The meeting was held in Vienna. The meeting involved discussions about law enforcement cooperation and capacity building. Topics included:

- Development of legal frameworks that would allow for efficient co-operation.
- Enhancing capacity for information exchange.
- Specialized joint training.
- Implementation of relevant UN Conventions on drug trafficking, organized crime, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, trafficking of firearms, and corruption.
- Money laundering and Asset recovery.
- Witness/victim protection.

On 30 May, a SPMU Police Affairs Officer trained NATO Armed Forces at the Austrian Centre for Operations Preparation in Gotzendorf, Austria. Military officers were trained on identifying the organized crime aspects linked to human trafficking investigations.

On 17-18 July, the SPMU organized an expert conference on "International Co-operation to Combat Trafficking in Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors" in Vienna. Over 141 experts from 39 countries registered for the event (see also III.5)

From 15-17 September, a SPMU Police Affairs Officer, upon invitation from the CSTO, attended the starting phase of the "Operation CHANNEL 2008" in Moscow. The task of the SPMU member was to monitor the flow of the operation and to discuss with the leadership of CSTO further plans of mutual co-operation.

On 22-24 September, a SPMU Police Affairs Officer was invited as an expert participant to the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on "Review of the Implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption". The meeting was held in Vienna. The Working Group

reviewed activities undertaken thus far to collect and analyse information on possible methods of reviewing implementation of the treaty.

On 25-26 September, the SPMU participated in an EU Cybercrime experts meeting in Brussels, Belgium. The experts created a draft of EU recommendations for law enforcement co-operation with the private sector against cyber crime.

On 7-17 October, the SPMU represented the OSCE at the UNTOC Conference of Parties meeting in Vienna. The Police Affairs Officer also participated as an expert adviser in the Technical Advisors meeting which was held as a side event.

From 13-24 October, the SPMU, utilizing the Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS), held the first OSCE Online workshop on "Countering the Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet". The workshop aimed to enhance the capacities of participating states in countering the sexual exploitation of children on the internet. Over 70 experts, representing 24 countries and several organizations, participated in the workshop.

On 30-31 October, the SPMU hosted the OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting. The topic for 2008 was "Fighting the Threat of Cybercrime". The meeting brought together 76 participants from 27 countries.

From 28 October - 10 November, a group of 12 Afghan Police Officers from different federal and provincial drug-fighting branches have been trained under the OSCE SPMU project on planning and practical executing of different drugs-searching operations. This training has been conducted at the facilities and by personnel of the International Drug Fighting Training Centre (IDFTC) of the All-Russian Advanced Police Academy in Moscow/Domodovovo.

On 5-7 November, the SPMU, upon request from the Kazakh Ministry of Internal Affairs, facilitated the first contacts between Irish experts and the Kazakh MIA on "Undercover Operations" in Astana.

On 6-7 November, the SPMU participated in the Paris Pact Expert Round Table on financial flows linked to the illicit production and trafficking of Afghan opiates. The expert level meeting was held at the UNODC in Vienna. The participants developed a "first draft action plan" which has been further circulated to Paris Pact Initiative members for comments or feedback.

On 20-21 November, the SPMU organized a regional workshop on cross-border co-operation in Central Asia with Afghanistan to combat illicit drugs trafficking. Over 32 experts from 13 countries registered for the event, which took place in Tashkent.

From 10-17 December, the SPMU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, facilitated a training on "Investigating Trafficking in Human Beings" for 20 investigators in the Organized Crime Department of the Police of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Interior in Tashkent. The training was provided by Lithuanian experts and based upon the findings of a needs assessment on criminal investigations capacity building, conducted in May 2008 in co-operation with the OSR.

In 2008, the SPMU started translating the Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit into the Russian Language. The Toolkit was produced by the OSCE and UNODC in 2006. The availability of this toolkit in Russian will help professionals who are going to assess police and other parts of the criminal justice system in Russian speaking countries.

In 2008, the SPMU also developed a "Controlled Delivery Manual for South-Eastern Europe", which will be distributed in 2009. The aim of the manual is to facilitate co-operation

between the law enforcement agencies in South-Eastern Europe through providing contact details of relevant counterparts and legislative information.

In 2008, The SPMU POLIS Team embarked on developing the Organized Crime Portal in the Police OnLine Information System (POLIS), which will become a key pillar of the unit's efforts to facilitate the information sharing on anti-organized crime activities. It will contain relevant training curricula and publications, information on centres of excellence and courses on offer, national and model legislation, as well as thematic events calendar and a section with links to related websites. The Portal will be operational in 2009.

In its role as central contact point on organized crime, the SPMU organized two cluster meetings in 2008. At the first meeting in May, representatives of the OSG and the relevant thematic units convened in the Secretariat to discuss the role of the central focal point.

At the second cluster meeting in December 2008, which was held in the format of a five-day online conference, facilitated by SPMU's POLIS team, all focal points in the OSCE field operations, OSCE institutions and thematic units of the OSCE Secretariat had the opportunity to review the organized crime report, to learn about the new Organized Crime Portal in POLIS and to share information about their planned anti-organized crime-related activities in 2009.

III.1.2 Office of the Special Representative (OSR)/Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Six professional staff members of the OSR have been directly involved in anti-organized crime activities in 2008.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

In 2008, legislative activities of the OSR focused on reviewing the national legislations of a number of the OSCE participating States, including Spain, Romania and other countries in view of the criminalization of THB as a form of organized crime and compliance of the existing legal framework with the Palermo Protocol, OSCE commitments and other international instruments.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities:

On 18-19 February, the OSR provided trainings for the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara.

On 22-24 May, the OSR, in co-operation with the ODIHR and SPMU, provided trainings for the CIS International Training Centre on THB and Migration in Minsk.

On 5 June, the OSR participated in delivering training on THB in the framework of the "OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan", provided by the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE) in Hamburg.

On 24-28 February, the OSR, in co-operation with the SPMU conducted a training needs assessment mission to Tajikistan.

On 12-16 May, the OSR, in co-operation with the SPMU and the UNODC organized a workshop on “Promoting Law Enforcement and Judicial Cooperation among Source, Transit and Destination countries to combat THB and migrant smuggling to and from Central Asia” in Tashkent.

On 18-19 September the OSR, in co-operation with the UNODC and the Republic of Cyprus contributed to a “Regional Operational Meeting on combating THB and Money Laundering in the Mediterranean Rim Region” in Cyprus.

As its main event in 2008, the OSR, in co-operation with the Finnish OSCE Chairmanship, held a high-level conference on “Successful Prosecution of Human Trafficking: Challenges and Good Practices” on 10-11 September in Helsinki.

Furthermore, the OSR participated in several other THB-related events, such as a seminar on Human Security and a workshop on Border Management (Vienna, 26 September and 27 October respectively)

Moreover, the OSR contributed to the preparation and convening of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) Vienna Forum on 12-15 February; and to a training programme for Border Guards on “Increasing Operational Awareness on Detecting Forged Documents”, which was organized by the OSCE ATU in Montenegro (6 March).

III.1.3 Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU)

In 2008, five professional staff members of the ATU have been directly involved in anti-organized crime activities.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

On 16-18 January, the ATU supported and facilitated the UNODC/CIS legal workshop on “Criminal Law Aspects of Countering Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Terrorism in the Light of Relevant Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments (UATI) for the CIS countries” in Minsk.

On 19-21 February, the ATU facilitated a workshop on the “Ratification and Legislative Implementation of the Nuclear Terrorism Convention (and other ‘Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments’ (UATI)) for Serbia” in Belgrade.

On 1-2 April, the ATU, in co-operation with UNODC and the Council of Europe organized a workshop on “International Legal Co-operation in Criminal Matters for Turkey” in Ankara.

On 12-13 November, the unit, in co-operation with UNODC, organized a sub-regional workshop for Central and South-Eastern Europe on “Co-operation against Terrorism and Organized Crime” in Budapest.

On 16-19 December, the ATU facilitated a legislative drafting workshop on “Amendments to the Criminal Code of Montenegro” in Podgorica.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities:

As so many illegal cross-border activities involve a travel document component, the ATU promotes international co-operation at all levels with regard to travel document security, and aims at providing and facilitating technical capacity-building assistance to the participating States. In 2008, a number of trainings and other capacity-building activities focused therefore on Travel Document Security.

From 25 February to 7 March, the ATU conducted a training on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" for Montenegro Border Police and Customs Officers in Danilovgrad.

On 10-12 June, the unit provided an INTERPOL I-24/7 Regional Training Course for South-Eastern Europe in Banja Luka.

On 14-18 July, the ATU undertook an expert assessment in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on "Data Requirements and Interoperability of Systems for Border Control" in Skopje.

On 1-12 September the ATU provided a training on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" for Turkmenistan Border Police and Customs Officers in Ashgabad.

On 24-26 September, the ATU conducted a technical implementation visit in the framework of the OSCE/INTERPOL project "Deployment of the Mobile Interpol Network Database (MIND) in the Republic of Moldova" in Chisinau.

On 23-24 October, the ATU held a workshop on "Handling and Issuance of Travel Documents in Bosnia and Herzegovina" in Banja Luka.

On 24-25 November, the ATU conducted an OSCE and INTERPOL FIND/MIND Needs Assessment Mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.

On 27-29 November, the ATU conducted an OSCE and INTERPOL FIND/MIND Needs Assessment Mission to Tajikistan in Dushanbe.

On 1-12 December, the ATU provided a training on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" for Kyrgyzstan Border Police and Customs Officers in Bishkek.

Furthermore, on 26-28 June, the ATU organized, jointly with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Centre for Investigative Journalism, a regional seminar in Istanbul for journalists and law-enforcement officials on organized crime and terrorism. The aim of the seminar was to foster increased communication and better mutual understanding between representatives of both professions on issues related to the investigation of and reporting on cases of organized crime and terrorism.

III.1.4 Conflict Prevention Centre/Operations Service/Borders Team (CPC/OS/Borders Team)

In 2008, six professional staff members of the OS/Borders Team have been involved in anti-organized crime issues, focusing on capacity-building of border agencies (border guards, customs, police).

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

In 2008, the OS/Borders Team supported the Tajik authorities in drafting the National Border Strategy and Implementation Plan and in reviewing border-related legislation (in conjunction with the projects on Border Security and Management Assessments in Central Asia and on Customs Assistance in Tajikistan).

Furthermore, in response to an informal request from Kyrgyz authorities the OS/Borders Team provided support in reviewing the Kyrgyz National Border Security and Management Strategy.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities:

On 21-22 October, the OS/Borders Team contributed to a conference on “Border Management and Counter-narcotics” in Dushanbe.

On 23-24 October, the OS/Borders Team contributed to a conference on “Handling and Issuance of Travel Documents in Bosnia Herzegovina” in Banja Luka, organized by the OSCE ATU.

On 27 October, the OS/Borders Team contributed to the OSCE Chairmanship seminar on “A Comprehensive Approach to Border Security and Management” held in Vienna. The conference was organized for members of the Border Security and Management National Focal Points Network (comprising the representatives of border and customs agencies as well as the ministries of external affairs) of participating States, representatives from the Participating States’ Delegations to the OSCE, and project managers from the OSCE field operations.

On 6-10 November, the OS/Borders team participated in a training on “Integrated Border Management” for senior border, customs and other law enforcement agencies officials from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (inter-agency co-operation) in Helsinki. The event was hosted by the OSCE Chairmanship.

Throughout 2008, the OS/Borders Team, in co-operation with the ATU, provided three training courses on “Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents” in Podgorica (25 February to 7 March), Ashgabat (1-12 September), and Bishkek (1-12 December).

Furthermore, the OS/Borders Team donated “Travel Documents Investigation Kits” to the law enforcement agencies in Kyrgyzstan.

III.1.5 Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA)

Two professional staff members of the OCEEA have been directly involved in anti-organized crime activities in 2008, supporting the participating States by facilitating and conducting a number of workshops, seminars and meetings focusing on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities:

On 5 March, the OCEEA, in co-operation with the World Bank, UNODC, the International Monetary Fund and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing organized a national workshop on “Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism” in Ashgabad.

On 3-4 July, the OCEEA, in co-operation with the Global Programme Against Money Laundering (GPML) of UNODC, organized a regional workshop on “Combating Money Laundering” for judges from Central, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe in Vienna.

On 9-11 July, the OCEEA, in co-operation with the SPMU, the OSCE Centre in Astana and UNODC organized a workshop on “Confiscating Criminal Assets, Combating Money Laundering and International Mutual Legal Assistance” for officials from Central Asia, Russia and Ukraine in Almaty.

On 18-19 September, the OCEEA, in co-operation with UNODC and the government of the Republic of Cyprus, organized a regional meeting for officials from the Mediterranean region on “Combating both Money Laundering and Trafficking in Human Beings”, with a special focus on how to enhance mechanisms for the prevention and how to improve inter-agency coordination and international co-operation in Larnaca.

On 1-3 October, the OCEEA, in co-operation with the Financial Integrity Network (FIN) and the Council of Europe, organized an international seminar on combating terrorist financing for investigators, prosecutors, FIU experts and other officials from OSCE countries in the Swiss town of Davos.

On 13-14 October and 24-26 November, the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, in co-operation with the OCEEA, organized two national workshops on “Combating Money Laundering” for the national Financial Intelligence Unit, the National Bank, banks and reporting institutions in Becici and Kolasin. The events focused on internal control, risk analysis, politically exposed people and reporting.

III.2 OSCE Institutions

III.2.1 Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

In 2008, the ODIHR's Rule of Law Programme, Human Rights Programme and Anti-Terrorism Programme have been involved in anti-organized crime activities.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

From 17 to 20 September, the ODIHR Rule of Law Programme organized an annual "Criminal Justice Forum for Central Asia" in Zerenda (Kazakhstan). This year, 50 high-level criminal justice professionals and experts from across Central Asia met for three days to discuss the reform of criminal justice systems in their countries. Key speakers at the meeting, which was supported by the government of Ireland, included experts from Germany, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and Ukraine.

The forum participants discussed new provisions for judicial authorization of remand custody in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and the challenges and prospects for drafting new criminal procedural legislation in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. The experts also assessed the directions of administrative justice reform in the region.

The meeting was previously known as the ODIHR Summer School on Criminal Justice.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities:

The ODIHR Rule of Law Programme also carried out activities in the criminal justice sector to promote and assist reforms that strengthen compliance with international fair trial standards and the OSCE human dimension commitments.

The ODIHR Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme has developed and delivered trainings for senior public officials on human rights and the fight against terrorism:

On 8-10 July, ODIHR delivered a training for 25 representatives from the Supreme Council of Adjara, the Public Defender's Office, the Counter Terrorism Center, the MIA, the Special Operations Center, the Office of the General Prosecutor; the MoJ and the Parliament of Georgia in Tbilisi.

On 13-14 November, ODIHR delivered a training for 25 participants from the Anti-Terrorism Center of the State Security Service; State Prosecutor Office, International Legal Cooperation Directorate; Kyiv National University of Internal Affairs; National Academy of the State Security Service; National Academy of Prosecutors; Prosecutors' Offices of several regions; and the Oversight body for State Security Service and Customs Service in Kyiv.

On 21 February, the ODIHR Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme launched a practitioner's manual on applicable human rights standards and good practice in the fight against terrorism "Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights". The manual provides a resource for counter-terrorism professionals developing and implementing counter-terrorism strategy and policy in the OSCE region and is a complement to the training module.

III.3 OSCE Field Operations

III.3.1 OSCE Presence in Albania

In 2008, the three professional staff members of the Presence's Rule of Law & Human Rights Department supported the host state on the issues of Trafficking in Human Beings and Witness protection.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

The Presence in Albania assisted the host state in drafting the new "Law on the Protection of Witnesses and Collaborators of Justice" and secondary legislation.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

During June and July, the Presence in Albania provided training to 120 police officers from Anti-Trafficking Police and Border Police from all Regional Police Directorates on issues related to the interviewing, identification, referral and protection of Victims of Trafficking.

Furthermore, the Presence funded the establishment of a database on trafficking cases, managed by the Office of the National Coordinator on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. Under this project, six computers were donated respectively to the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labor Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Presence also funded the creation of the database software.

In addition, the Presence has been implementing a project to connect and support the operation of videoconferencing equipment in the facilities of Physical Protection Unit within the Albanian Directorate for the Protection of Witnesses and Justice Collaborators.

Furthermore, the Presence assisted the host state in translating and publishing of the "Standards of the Social Care for Trafficked Persons or Persons at Risk of Trafficking in the Residential Centres", and of the "National Anti-Trafficking Strategy for 2008-2010".

The Presence also supported the drafting and publishing of the "Manual on the Anti-Trafficking Capacity Building of Law-Enforcement Agencies", and of a "Handbook on the Role of the Service Provider in the Protection of Victims of Trafficking".

III.3.2 OSCE Mission to Montenegro

The Mission to Montenegro supported the host state in its efforts to fight drug trafficking, and to improve its capacities in witness protection, informant handling, international co-operation, border policing, cross border co-operation, internal control, and handling forged documents and stolen vehicles. Seven professional staff members from the Rule of Law & Human Rights section, the Police Affairs section and the Economy & Environment section were directly involved in these activities.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

The Mission engaged an international expert to provide an analysis of which provisions of the Montenegrin Criminal Code need to be amended in order to be in line with all relevant standards of the UN, CoE and EU.

In the framework of the Mission's project "Assisting the development of Anti-Trafficking National Action Plan for 2009", a number of Working Group meetings starting from July 2008, planned to end by a high-level event at which the heads of involved authorities would promote the new National Action Plan. Institutions participating in the Working Group included Police, Judiciary, Prosecutor's Office, National Coordinator's Office, and others.

In September, the Mission supported the establishment of a working group tasked to develop procedural instructions for the receipt of corruption reports and protection of persons filing those reports. The working group comprises representatives of the police (Organized Crime Sector), judiciary (State Prosecution and Primary Court), the Anti Corruption Initiative Directorate (DACI) and the Secretariat for Legislation. The working group met on 4 and 16 September and its work was finalized on 6 October 2008, when the Police Directorate Director approved and adopted the Instruction.

On 1 October, the Mission initiated an activity on facilitating co-operation and co-ordination between the Montenegrin core agencies involved in the fight against corruption and organized crime, aiming to increase their efficiency.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

From 24 to 25 January, the Mission facilitated the participation of two police officers in the regional workshop on "Enhancing Law Enforcement and Judicial Co-operation on the Balkan Drug Routes" in Istanbul.

From 28 January to 4 April, the Mission facilitated the participation of eight Montenegrin police officers in the International Interpol Training Programme in Lyon.

From 25 February to 7 March the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE ATU organized a workshop on "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" in the Police Academy in Danilovgrad. 25 officers of the Border Police and CID's Motor Vehicle Unit participated in the event.

From 26-28 March, the Mission organized a "Drug Precursors Training" in the Police Academy in Danilovgrad at which 20 police and customs officers were trained on monitoring and controlling the processes of precursors.

On 19-22 May, the Mission in co-operation with international experts from Sweden and Norway organized and implemented a "Stolen Vehicles Identification Training" for 46 officers

from the Montenegrin Police Service (Border Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Motor Vehicle Department from the Police Directorate) and one Interpol police officer in Danilovgrad.

From 19-30 May, the Mission assisted the Swedish County Police in Skane in a "ToT" training on "The Human Source Management System" at the Police Academy in Danilovgrad. The training was conducted in the frame of the "Intelligence Led Police Project" funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

On 27-29 May, the Mission, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission in Serbia, The Presence in Albania and the Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina organized a regional workshop on "Regional Cross-Border Cooperation" in Danilovgrad, at which 21 police officers from the four countries participated (Montenegro, Serbia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina).

From 3-6 June, the Mission facilitated a bilateral training by SIDA on "Intelligence-Led Policing" at the Police Academy in Danilovgrad for 10 officers from the Montenegrin Police.

On 17-18 July, the Mission facilitated the participation of two Montenegrin representatives at the Conference on "International Co-operation to Combat Trafficking in Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors" in Vienna.

From 8-11 October, the Mission facilitated a study tour for four members of the Internal Control Unit to the Inspectorate Department of the Ministry of Interior of Bulgaria.

On 13-14 October, the Mission, in co-operation with US Government facilitated a workshop on "Combating Money Laundering and Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism" in Becici. Participants were 40 representatives from the State Prosecutor, DACI, Ministry of Finance, Financial Investigation Unit (FIU), Police Directorate and the Montenegrin Police.

On 15-16 October, the Mission provided a "Public Relations Training" to the staff of the National Coordinator's Office in Podgorica. The aim was to secure a higher quality of public campaigns and awareness-raising activities related to the fight against Trafficking in Human Beings.

From 1-12 November, the Mission facilitated a seminar concerning the implementation of instructions for handling of the corruption reports. Participants were 50 representatives from State Prosecutor, Prosecutor, Police Directorate, Ministry of Justice, DACI, and other representatives from the Montenegrin Police. The seminar was held in Milocer.

From 10-15 November, the Mission facilitated a five days basic training course on "Procedures, Methodology and Tactics" for four police officers and representatives of the Witness Protection Unit of the Montenegrin Police Directorate.

From 17-26 November, the Mission assisted the Swedish County Police in Skane in a training on "The Human Source Management System" for 10 Montenegrin police officers. The training was delivered in Milocer. It was conducted in the frame of the "Intelligence Led Police Project" funded by SIDA.

On 1-3 December, the Mission, in co-operation with international experts organized and implemented a "Cyber Crime Assessment" focusing on credit card frauds and training for 10 police officers from the Economic Crime Department and the Division for Combating Organized Crime and Corruption as well as three prosecutors from the Montenegrin Prosecutor Office. The training was delivered in Danilovgrad.

III.3.3 OSCE Mission to Serbia

A total of six professional staff members have been permanently involved in anti-organized crime projects in 2008, three of them in the Organized Crime Unit of the Rule of Law Department and three of them in the Organized Crime Unit of Law Enforcement Department. Furthermore, an additional two members of the Rule of Law Department and one member of the Democratization Department have occasionally been working on organized crime related matters (in the Prison Reform, Economic Transparency and Anti-Trafficking Units, respectively).

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

In 2008, the Mission to Serbia reviewed the Asset Seizure Law, the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Criminal Procedure Law. In addition, the Mission planned to write and publish an extensive commentary of the new Asset Seizure Law, intended to also address the issue of compliance with international standards.

Furthermore, the Mission actively supported the drafting process of the Criminal Procedure Code; Amendments to the Criminal Code; the Law on Asset Seizure; the Law on Liability of Legal Persons; the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters; and the Law on Special Imprisonment Regime (for organized crime criminals).

From 6-14 March, the Mission organized two roundtables in Belgrade and Kopaonik, enabling public debate on the Asset Seizure draft laws. Participants comprised representatives from the Ministry of Justice, prosecutors, academics, law enforcement officials, politicians and members from the general public.

On 15 March, the Mission organized a roundtable in Kopaonik for representatives of the ministry of Justice, judges, prosecutors and academics to debate the draft Law on Criminal Responsibility of Legal Entities.

From 21-23 March the Mission organized a retreat in Zlatibor for the members of the ministerial working group and the Ministry of Justice tasked to finalize the Law on Asset Seizure.

In May-July, the Mission provided additional support for the finalization of the Draft Law on Asset Seizure. The law was finally adopted by the Serbian Parliament in November 2008.

On 26-28 September, the Mission organized a retreat in Vrsac for the members of the Ministry of Justice working group tasked to finalize the Law on International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters.

On 28 November, the Mission organized a retreat in Belgrade for the members of the Ministry of Justice working group tasked to write amendments to the Law on Organized Crime.

On 16 December, the Mission organized a roundtable for MoJ Prison Administration staff, prosecutors, judges and law faculty professors in Belgrade to debate the model law on "Special Imprisonment Regime for Organized Crime Criminals".

Moreover, between May and December, the Mission continued to support the MoI, MoJ and law enforcement agencies in adopting a National Strategy against Organized Crime.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

Throughout the entire year, the Mission facilitated on the job training for forensic lab specialist of the National Crime Technical Centre in Kripos, Norway.

Between January and April, the Mission organized six “i2 Analyst Notebook” courses for operational analysts of the Mol, prosecutors and financial investigators in the scope of the Swedish- Serbian bilateral project.

From 24 to 25 January, the Mission facilitated the participation of Serbian prosecutors and judges in the regional workshop on “Enhancing Law Enforcement and Judicial Co-operation on the Balkan Drug Routes” in Istanbul.

On 7-9 April, the Mission facilitated the participation of two Serbian experts at the Vienna Workshop on “Strengthening International Legal Co-operation Among the OSCE Participating States to Combat Transnational Organized Crime”.

On 7-11 April, the Mission provided an “Advance Surveillance Training” for operational surveillance police officers at the OSCE Advanced Police training Centre in Belgrade.

From 11-13 April, the Mission facilitated the attendance of Serbian Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) at the “Crime Scene Investigations Working Group Meeting” of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) in Larnaca, Cyprus.

On 29-30 May, the Mission organized a joint workshop with Italian mafia prosecutors on “Witness Collaborators” in Belgrade for members of the Serbian Organized Crime Prosecution Office.

From 9-15 June, the Mission facilitated the attendance of one Mission staff member at the “Summer School for Junior Magistrates of South-Eastern Europe – International Standards and Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption” in Kotor, Montenegro.

On 9-10 June, the Mission facilitated the attendance of two operational analysts from the Mol in the “i2 Analyst Notebook Annual Conference” in Old Windsor, UK.

On 17-18 July, the Mission facilitated the attendance of law enforcement officers at the “Expert Conference on International Co-operation to Combat Trafficking in Illicit drugs and Chemical Precursors” in Vienna.

On 16-19 September, the Mission facilitated the attendance of forensic lab specialists at the “Fire and Explosions Investigations Working Group Meeting” of the ENFSI in Rome.

From 21-25 September, the Mission, in co-operation with the Swedish National Police Board, facilitated the participation of two Organized Crime Prosecutors and two staff members at a Seminar in Stockholm, to define the needs, training and possibilities to establish a working method of covert operations.

From September to December, the Mission provided a Course on Organized Crime for Law faculty students at Belgrade Law Faculty.

Between September and December, the Mission conducted two “Forensic Lab Trainings” for judges, prosecutors and police experts in Belgrade and Nis.

From 1-3 October, the Mission facilitated the attendance of members of the Cyber Crime Unit and representatives of National Crime Technical Centre at the “Forensic IT Working Group Meeting” of the ENFSI in Madrid.

On 6-7 October, the Mission organized a workshop for law enforcement officers at the Avala Police Training Centre on “Developing a Future Narcotics Project”.

On 26-29 October, the Mission organized a study-visit to Italy for Serbian prosecutors and judges in order further their knowledge on “Special Imprisonment Regime Facilities” for leaders of organized crime.

From 3-5 November, the Mission facilitated the attendance of a CSI specialist and the Quality Manager of the National Crime Technical Centre at the “ENFSI conference on “Quality Assurance for the Investigation at the Scene of Crime” in Copenhagen.

On 14 November, the Mission facilitated the participation of two law enforcement officers at the Swedish Narcotics Officers’ Association Conference in Malmo.

On 27-28 November, the Mission provided support to an Organized Crime Colloquium in Belgrade, attended by representatives of European academic institutions and independent researchers working on organized crime related matters.

Between September and December, the Mission provided an English Course for Special Prosecutors and Republic Prosecutor’s office staff.

Furthermore, within the Surveillance project, the Mission donated radios, cameras and cars suitable for surveillance tasks through Norwegian funding.

Through providing a substantial number of equipment including both laboratory and CSI tools (finger print analysis, mechano-scopic and physiochemical analysis, traceology, chemical analysis, personal protective equipment, forensic medicine equipment, photo laboratory, stereo microscopes and IT equipment), the Mission strengthened the capacities of the National Crime Technical Centre in Belgrade.

III.3.4 OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

In 2008, 3 professional staff members of the Police Development Department have been actively involved in the Mission's activities in the fight against organized crime. Anti-organized crime activities focused on support of local authorities in the areas of Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering, Drug Trafficking, Trafficking in Human Beings and Witness Protection.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

In 2008, the Mission reviewed the "Law on Internal Affairs" as well as the Mol's "Criminal Investigation Manual".

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

From 14 January to 15 February, the Mission, in co-operation with the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Administration (TIKA), facilitated a "Basic Crime Scene Investigation and Management (CSIM) Training" and a "Course on Evidence Gathering and DNA Analysis" for 12 Mol forensic officers in Turkey. The training was followed by a Study-visit to the Turkish Mol's criminal laboratories in Istanbul and Ankara.

From 19-30 May, the Mission provided a "Training of Trainer Course in CSIM/Forensics" for 12 police officers in Skopje.

Between April and May, the Mission conducted three sessions of five days each on "Investigative Interviewing Techniques" in Skopje. Beneficiaries were 42 staff members mostly from the units for trafficking in drugs and weapons, homicide, economic and violent crimes of Skopje's Sector for Internal Affairs.

On 8-13 June, the Mission, in co-operation with the Hungarian Mol, facilitated a study visit for six Inspectors dealing with THB to Hungary.

From 6-16 October, the Mission provided a "Training of Trainers Course on Investigative Interviewing Techniques" for 12 police officers in Skopje.

On 13-17 October, the Mission conducted a "Disaster Victim Identification Course" for 14 police officers spanning Heads of Crime Scene Investigation and Management Units of all eight Sectors of Internal Affairs (SVR) and Mol Criminal Laboratory Staff who were trained before in Turkey in February 2008.

On 20-24 October, the Mission provided a "Blood Stain Interpretation Course" in Skopje for 14 officers spanning Heads of Crime Scene Investigation and Management Units of all SVRs and Mol Criminal Laboratory Staff.

From 27 October to 1 November, the Mission, in co-operation with the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Administration facilitated an "Evaluation Visit" by Turkish experts to assess the effectiveness of the Training in CSIM and Forensics in all eight regional Sectors for Internal Affairs, and to conduct further needs assessment.

From 10-18 November and 20-28 November, the Mission conducted a "Training of Trainers" (ToT) Course for the Staff of Organized Crime Department" in Skopje, with 7 participants in the first and 12 participants in the second course.

A further “Organized Crime Investigative Interviewing Techniques Course”, of again three sessions of five days each, was provided in November and December in Skopje for 42 staff members of the Mol’s Organized Crime Department.

Moreover, the Mission facilitated TIKA’s donation of laptops, sophisticated digital cameras, and video cameras for use in investigations.

In order to enhance capacity of the Border Police to detect forged documents, the Mission also donated a VISPEC II System. This is a video-based inspection system for verification of passports, travel documents, identity cards, and banknote. Over the year, the Department also assessed the Police officers’ use of the machines, as well as the effectiveness of the system. The evaluation was positive and highlighted that the machines were instrumental in enhancing controls at borders.

III.3.5 OSCE Office in Baku

In the Office in Baku, one professional staff member of the Rule of law Unit was conducting an anti-organized crime activity in 2008.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

From 30 June to 1 July, the Office provided a Money Laundering Training for 21 judges and 10 prosecutors.

III.3.6 OSCE Mission to Georgia

In 2008, two professional staff members of the departments for Political and Military Aspects of Security and Police Activities and Anti-Terrorism Activities focused on the issues of Interpol Co-operation; the use of the internet for terrorist purposes and organized crime; prevention of terrorism and fight against organized crime; and on advising the Georgian Police Academy on organized crime-related trainings.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

In 2008, the Mission reviewed the national implementation plan of the UNTOC.

Furthermore, the Mission provided legislative advice to the MIA’s Legal Department and deputy Minister on the review of the Law on Police and the Criminal Procedure law.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

On 23-June- 1 July 2007 the Mission facilitated the participation of eight prosecutors and eight investigators in the training on “Fight against the Mafia in Italy” in Palermo and Roma.

On 21-25 May 2007 the Mission facilitated the regional training on the “Prevention of Terrorism and Organized Crime” in Batumi for law enforcement officials from Adjara and partner agencies.

On 23-24 July 2007 the Mission organized the “Third Interpol Working Group Meeting” in Tbilisi. 24 countries were represented in this event.

III.3.7 OSCE Office in Yerevan

In 2008, four professional staff members, involved in the Office’s Democratization; Economic and Environmental; Politico-Military; and Human Rights Activities provided support to the anti-organized crime activities of the host state in the fields of Trafficking in Human Beings, Terrorism, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

In 2008, experts hired by the Office in Yerevan studied and reviewed relevant documents of the OSCE, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDP, and UNODC for the preparation of Anti-Trafficking Training Manuals for Law Enforcement Agencies in Armenia.

On 4 November, the Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit was established at the Armenian Ministry of Labour and Social Issues with the support of the Office. The main objectives of the unit are to assist relevant national entities in effectively fighting trafficking in human beings through establishing an improved state-NGO co-operation, development of an effective strategy for victim protection and establishment of an operational victim referral mechanism.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

From 28 January to 8 February, the Office sponsored the participation of eight Armenian law enforcement officers in a “Training of Trainers” course on “Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism” at the Serious Organized Crime Agency in London.

On 5-8 February, the Office, in co-operation with the ODIHR organized two training workshops on legal assistance in criminal matters with participation of UNODC and CoE experts in Yerevan. The training addressed around 50 participants: prosecutors, investigators and a limited number of police officers.

From 7-9 April, the Office facilitated the participation of two representatives from the Armenian Police and Prosecutor’s Office in the joint OSCE/UNODC workshop on “Strengthening International Legal Co-operation among the OSCE Participating States to Combat Transnational Organized Crime” in Vienna.

From 30-31 October, the Office sponsored the participation of two officials from the Organized Crime Department of the Police in the annual police experts meeting on cyber crime in Vienna.

On 5-6 November, the Office invited an international consultant to conduct a needs assessment to develop the training programmes for military, police and other government agencies in dealing with the Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear & Explosives (CBRNE) threat in accordance with international course training standards and protocols.

From 17-22 November, the Office, in co-operation with ILO Armenia office facilitated a study tour of the Anti-trafficking National Referral Mechanisms Working Group to Macedonia and Serbia. The Armenian delegation of 10 participants, comprising representatives of the Police, National Security Service (Border Guards unit), Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, MFA, NGOs and the Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit learned how the designed mechanisms are used to make the National Referral Mechanisms actually work in practice. Based on the findings of the study tour, recommendations were intended to be developed for the necessary revision of the NRM procedures in Armenia.

III.3.8 OSCE Centre in Ashgabad

In 2008 two professional staff members of the Centre in Ashgabad facilitated the organization of anti-organized crime activities in the fields of X-ray interpretation and forged documents detection.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

On 7-8 April, the Centre facilitated the participation of three representatives from the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of National Security and the MIA in the joint OSCE/UNODC workshop on "Strengthening International Legal Co-operation Among the OSCE Participating States to Combat Transnational Organized Crime" in Vienna.

On 19-30 May, the Centre conducted a "Checkpoint and X-ray Interpretation Training" for 12 representatives from the MIA, State Customs Service, State Border Service and Turkmenistan Airlines Airport Security Service in Ashgabad.

From 7-9 July the Centre facilitated the participation of three representatives from the MIA, the Prosecutor General's Office and the Supreme Court in an OSCE-UNODC workshop on "Seizing, confiscating and sharing/returning of proceeds/instrumentalities of crime transferred to foreign jurisdictions" in Almaty.

On 17-18 July, the Centre facilitated the participation of three representatives of the State Service for Combating Drugs, the Ministry of National Security and the State Customs Service in a Conference on "International Co-operation to Combat Trafficking in Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors" in Vienna.

From 1-5 September, the Centre facilitated the participation of two representatives of the MIA in an UNODC workshop on "Drug Prevention" in Bishkek.

From 1-12 September, the Centre, in co-operation with the OS/Borders Team and the ATU, provided an "Increasing Operational Awareness Training" on the "Detection of Forged Documents" for 15 participants from the State Customs Service, State Border Service, MIA, Migration Service and the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabad.

On 14-16 October, the Centre conducted an additional “X-ray Interpretation Training” for 10 members of the Turkmenistan Airlines Airport Security Service in Ashgabad.

From 16-17 October, the Centre facilitated the participation of two representatives of Prosecutor General’s Office in an “International Conference for Law Enforcement Co-operation” in Washington.

On 20-21 November, the Centre facilitated the participation of two representatives from the State Service for Combating Drugs and the State Customs Service in a regional workshop on cross-border co-operation in Central Asia with Afghanistan to combat illicit drugs trafficking in Taschkent.

III.3.9 OSCE Centre in Astana

In 2008, three professional members of the Centre, working in the Politico-Military; the Economic and Environmental; and Human Dimension, have been actively involved in anti-organized crime activities, focusing on Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering; Drug Trafficking, Trafficking in Human Beings; and Regional Co-operation on Combating Organized Crime.

Legislative Support and Institutional Reform Assistance

With regards to the development of legislation on Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, the Centre supported the elaboration of recommendations by international experts and national stakeholder and also facilitated a discussion among main stakeholders regarding new legislation to be adopted by the Parliament by the end of 2008.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

On 7-8 April, the Centre facilitated the participation of three representatives from the Prosecutor General’s Office and from the MIA in the joint OSCE/UNODC workshop on “Strengthening International Legal Co-operation Among the OSCE Participating States to Combat Transnational Organized Crime” in Vienna.

On 14-15 May, the Centre facilitated the participation of four representatives from the Prosecutor General’s Office and from the MIA and several NGOs in the regional workshop on "Promoting Law Enforcement and Judicial Co-operation among Source, Transit and Destination Countries to Combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Central Asia" in Tashkent.

From 29-30 May, the Centre facilitated the participation of a NGO representative in a conference on “Child Trafficking: Responses and Challenges at the Local Level” in Vienna.

On 17-18 July, the Center facilitated the participation of five representatives from the Prosecutor General’s Office and from the MIA in the expert conference on “International Co-operation to Combat Trafficking in Illicit Drugs and Chemical Precursors” in Vienna.

III.3.10 OSCE Centre in Bishkek

In 2008, one staff member from the Centre's Economic and Environmental Department, has been involved in anti-organized crime activities in the fields of Asset Forfeiture and Money laundering; Trafficking in Human Beings; Corruption; and Financing Terrorism.

Trainings and other Capacity-building Activities

On 14-19 July, the Centre provided support to the Financial Intelligence Service of the host state to host the "8th Meeting of the Eurasian Group at lake Issy-Kul.

On 5-6 June the Center, in co-operation with the UNDP, UNODC, Transparency International and the National Agency on Corruption, organized a "Conference on Corruption Combating" for 100 participants from state organizations against corruption, business companies, NGOs, and the media in Bishkek.

On 30-31 July, the Centre, in co-operation with the IMF and the SDC, organized an "International Conference on Anti-Money Laundering" for 30 participants representatives from Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia and Uzbekistan, form at lake Issy-Kul.

From 1-12 December, the Centre, in co-operation with the OS/Borders Team and the ATU, organized a workshop for "Increasing Operational Awareness to Detect Forged Documents" in Bishkek.

V. Appendices

V.1 Appendix 1: OSCE Framework for the Fight against Organized Crime

OSCE commitments and taskings on anti-organized crime activities are contained in a growing list of Decisions of OSCE Summits, Ministerial Councils and the Permanent Council as well as in OSCE Action Plans.

As early as 1992, the CSCE Heads of State and Government, in the CSCE Helsinki Summit Declaration, expressed their concern that “illicit trafficking in drugs represents a danger to the stability of our societies and democratic institutions” and proposed to “act together to strengthen all forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the fight against illicit trafficking in drugs and other forms of international organized crime”.

In the Lisbon Summit Declaration of 1996 they noted that “Terrorism, organized crime, drug and arms trafficking, uncontrolled migration and environmental damage are of increasing concern to the entire OSCE community”. This warning was repeated in the Chairman-in-Office’s Progress Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Oslo on 2-3 December 1998.

In the *Charter for European Security* adopted at the Istanbul Summit Meeting in 1999, the OSCE Heads of State and Government noted that “International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security”. For the first time, the explicit link to the rule of law was also made as they added, in the same paragraph: “We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection. We are also determined to co-operate more actively and closely with each other to meet these challenges”.

They also resolved to act on a number of issues relating to the fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, an issue they decided to raise under the title dealing with the Human Dimension.

In the *Istanbul Summit Declaration*, the Heads of States and Government also introduced in Istanbul the notion of organized crime and corruption as a great threat to economic reform and prosperity and linked the fight against organized crime and drug and arms trafficking to the need for national, regional and joint action by the international community.

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

In the *Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council of the OSCE (Porto 2002) its members called on participating States to enhance

international co-operation in combating criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. They emphasized the need to include in this co-operation international law enforcement bodies, such as Europol and Interpol, as well as the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI), with a view to investigating and prosecuting those responsible for trafficking in human beings in accordance with domestic law and, where applicable, international obligations. In this regard, they also asked the Senior Police Adviser to devote increased attention to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

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

The first Ministerial Council Decision on organized crime *per se* was adopted during the Ministerial in Ljubljana at the end of 2005. MC.DEC/3/05 on Combating Transnational Organized Crime contained a list of manifestations of organized crime, some of which the OSCE has focused on in the framework of its fight against transnational organized crime: “Underscoring links that exist between transnational organized crime and other threats, such as illicit drugs, terrorism, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, as well as in sensitive materials and technologies, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, cyber crime, corruption and illegal migration in the context of organized crime and money laundering”. The Decision tasked the OSCE Secretary General with providing the requesting participating States with support for the mobilization of technical assistance, including the necessary expertise and resources, from relevant competent international organizations for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols. The Decision also tasked the OSCE Permanent Council to work on designing, with the support of the Secretary General and the relevant OSCE institutions, possible measures and forms of assistance that could be available to requesting participating States with a view to improving and promoting the functioning of criminal justice systems.

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

A second decision on organized crime was adopted at the 14th Ministerial Council in Brussels in December 2006. MC.DEC/5/06 aimed at giving OSCE staff more political guidance on how to deal with the issue of the fight against organized crime. The Decision’s tasking to the OSCE Secretary General and the relevant OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates, included giving enhanced attention to the key role of criminal justice systems in institution-building and in the promotion of the rule of law, as well as co-operating and co-ordinating more closely in order to take better into account the interaction between the components of those systems. A further major task was to build on and consolidate the existing knowledge and experience on criminal justice and organized crime and to continue co-operating with the UNODC in matters including combating organized crime and illicit drugs.

The Decision on *Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children* adopted at the same Ministerial Council encouraged relevant OSCE executive structures, within their existing mandates, to

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

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

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

The need for continuing training of Afghan police officers in addition to providing assistance to Afghanistan in the fields of border security and combating drug trafficking was also a core topic of the Ministerial Decision No. 4/07 on *OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan* (Madrid 2007). Participating States tasked the Secretary General to provide support for intensifying the involvement of Afghan counterparts in OSCE activities related to the fields of border security and management, policing and the fight against drug trafficking, and those in the training facilities in Central Asia and in the rest of the OSCE area. While tasked to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing efforts of other international actors, the Secretary General was also mandated to explore all possible co-operation options, in co-ordination with the UN and other relevant regional and international organizations and other actors.

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”.

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V.2 Appendix 2: OC Focal Points in OSCE Executive Structures

Field Operation / Institution / Unit	OC Focal Points	Department	Contact Details
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Vasily Vashchanka Rule of Law Adviser		Vasily.Vashchanka@osce.org ; +48 22 520 0699
OSCE Presence in Albania	Klaas Los Senior Police Advisor		klaas.los@osce.org +355 4 2235993 602
OSCE Mission in Kosovo	Carsten Twelmeier Director	Department for Public Safety	carsten.twelmeier@osce.org ; +381 38 500 162
OSCE Mission to Montenegro	Lars Andersson Police Expert Organized Crime	PDD PT, OSCE Police Academy	lars.andersson@osce.org ; +38 20 406 405 or +38 67 626 049
OSCE Mission to Serbia	Livio Sarandrea, Senior Coordinator for Judicial and Legal Reform Bjørn Olaf Pettersen Organised Crime Programme Manager	Rule of Law and Human Rights Department Law Enforcement Department	Livio.Sarandrea@osce.org ; +381 11 3606 177 Bjorn.Pettersen@osce.org ; +381 11 3606 259
OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje	Kasim Aksoy OC Trainer		Kasim.Aksoy@osce.org +389 2 2550369 109
OSCE Office in Baku	Elgun Taghiyev Senior Politico-Military Assistant		Elgun.Taghiyev@osce.org +994 12 497 2373 110
OSCE Mission to Georgia	Marco Kubny Police Adviser		marco.kubny@osce.org ; +385 91 1988968
OSCE Office in Yerevan	Susanna Naltakyan National Programme Officer	Politico-Military Programme	susanna.naltakyan@osce.org ;
OSCE Centre in Ashgabad	Anne Suotula Politico-Military Officer		anne.suotula@osce.org ; +993 66343551
OSCE Centre in Astana	Valeriu Chiveri Political Officer Dina Iglukova, PMD Senior Assistant		valeriu.chiveri@osce.org ; +77 01 7279766
OSCE Centre in Bishkek	Knut Dreyer Police Reform Adviser Kimberley Bulkley (EED)	Police Reform Programme	knut.dreyer@osce.org ; +996 312 58 88 97
Strategic Police Matters Unit	Tim DelVecchio Police Affairs Officer/Adviser on Fight Against Crime Thorsten Stodiek Police Affairs Officer/Adviser on Research and Analysis		tim.delvecchio@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 6772 thorsten.stodiek@osce.org ; +43 1 51436 6288
Action against Terrorism Unit	Sayed Aly Counter Terrorism Officer		sayed.aly@osce.org ; +43 1 51436-6161
Conflict Prevention Centre/OS Borders Team	Oksana Nazarchuk Border Adviser		Oksana.nazarchuk@osce.org ; + 43 1 51436 6641
Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities	Kilian Strauss Senior Programme Officer		Kilian.Strauss@osce.org +43 1 51436 6688
Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	Ruth Freedom Pojman Deputy Co-ordinator		Ruth.Pojman@osce.org +43 1 51436 6931

V.3 Appendix 3: Anti-Organized Crime Activities of the OSCE Executive Structures in 2008*

Topics Activities	THB		Forged Documents		Money Laundering + Asset Forfeiture		Crime Scene Investigation + Forensics		Drug Trafficking		UNTOC Support		Border Issues (other than Forged Documents)		Corruption		Cyber Crime		Witness Protection		Other		Total	%
Legislative Support	3	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	12	7	40	19%
Trainings/ Study Tours	4	6	3	8	2	-	11	1	10	4	3	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	21	8	71	34%
Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops on capacity-building	2	5	1	3	3	9	2	-	10	4	3	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	10	9	80	38%
Technical Assistance	5	-	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	19	9%
Number of Executive Structures being active	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.	FOs	TUs + Inst.		
	5	2	4	3	6	3	2	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	4		
	14	13	5	16	12	10	15	1	11	6	5	5	3	6	5	1	3	3	4	1	44	27		
Activities in total	27		21		22		16		17		10		9		6		6		5		71		210	100%
Percentage	13 %		10 %		11 %		7 %		8 %		5 %		4 %		3 %		3 %		2 %		34 %		100%	

* This table shows all anti-organized crime activities, mentioned by the executive structures in the survey questionnaire for 2008. While the executive structures mentioned a total of 210 activities, this does not mean that 210 different events took place. It means that events, which were organized in co-operation by different units and field operations and/or were attended by several field operations (including the FO's facilitation of participation of representatives of the FO's host states) and thematic units have all been counted as single activities, because all OSCE executive structures, involved, devoted time, personnel and financial resources in these activities.

- The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) works for **stability, prosperity and democracy** in 56 States through political dialogue about shared values and through practical work that makes a lasting difference.

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