Ladies and Gentlemen

Dear Colleagues

Dear Friends

Let me start my concluding remarks with warmly thanking all of you for your participation in the meeting and especially all the keynote speakers and moderators that presented many high quality presentations. I also want to thank all of you, dear participants, for your active attendance and your valuable inputs during discussion sessions and during coffee brakes.

Last, but not least, let me thank our co-organizers, the German Chairmanship, for the positive and productive co-operation in planning and organizing the meeting.
And of course, special thanks to those that had to fly from Berlin to join us her in Hofburg.

The aim of this meeting was firstly to introduce the concept of Intelligence-Led Policing in a practical manner as a tool for modern, effective and efficient policing. Secondly we wanted to create a platform for sharing information and discuss various approaches and implementing methods of ILP and thirdly we aimed at collecting views and evaluating if there are grounds for further promotion of the concept by the OSCE Secretariat’s Transnational Threats Department.

I would definitely argue that these aims have been reached. Some very interesting and encouraging practices and approaches have been presented to us in the last one-and-a-half-day, which can definitely be used as bench-marks for improving national and regional law enforcement policies, strategies and tactics. We have been introduced to a variety of types and approaches of Intelligence-Led Policing from 14 countries and 9 regional and international organizations, which I hope has provided all of us with practical information and new ideas in our endeavours to work towards security and stability in the OSCE region.

Our agenda was very ambitious. In our planning we decided to focus on three main areas where the Intelligence-Led Policing is known to have been applied
with very positive results; namely in policy-making and strategic planning; in complementing community-policing, and in identifying and targeting serious and organized crime. As this was the first time the OSCE has addressed and promoted the concept, we were very conscious of obtaining a wide range of views and experiences from the academia; from policy makers and high-level police managers; from human right experts; from regional and international organizations; from investigators and police officers working on community level.

I want to express my special gratitude to the three academics, Dr. Adrian James, Dr. Elke Devroe and Dr. Monica den Boer, who in their excellent presentations not only clarified the subject matter, but gave research-based information on practical requirements and preconditions for the ILP model to work properly. They also touched on some of the criticism that this model has faced. Such information is of great value for us to evaluate and assess our future support to ILP-related programmes and projects in OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation.

During the meeting the staff of the Strategic Police Matters Unit has been busy in noting potential point for Key Findings and Outcomes of the meeting. Within a few days these key findings and outcomes will be circulated to you and posted on POLIS website. You will all receive a message regarding this.
I trust that you all will introduce these findings in your relevant countries and your relevant organizations, and hope that they will become encouragements for new steps in strengthening the professionalism and capacities of your respective law enforcements and criminal justice systems.

I can assure you that they will definitely be taken into consideration by the Transnational Threats Department and the Strategic Police Matters Unit in planning and implementing projects and other future activities.

Having said this, let me share with you three important points, which I noticed that a number of speaker highlighted:

Firstly, let me quote Dr Monica den Boer when she stated earlier this afternoon that “…trust is the core ingredient in transnational policing”. We have also heard from speakers that implementation of Intelligence-Led Policing can and has enhanced the level of trust not only within countries but also between them, resulting in increased information and intelligence sharing. This is of vital importance and in my view. Definitely, this is one of the key findings of this meeting.
Secondly, ILP does not work as it should unless the model has a comprehensive awareness and support up and down the law enforcement structures. In addition, as we heard from a number of speakers, it needs political support and the law enforcement management must strongly encourage its implementation.

Thirdly, strategic and operational analytical capacities must be in place and training is therefore an important factor in a successful implementation of ILP.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues.

As I mentioned in my opening remarks yesterday, Intelligence-Led Policing is a methodology that can move law enforcement decision-making from being reactive to pro-active. It is an intelligence- and evidence-based model to identify risks and enforce policing in an efficient way. It can also be a powerful tool to put conclusions, decisions, policies and strategies in practice. Therefore, the Transnational Threats Department aims at following up the conclusions of this important meeting, in good co-operation with the German OSCE Chairmanship, participating States and OSCE field operations, by further promoting the ILP concept and supporting its adoption and implementation.

I also would like to stress that I was very much impressed by the joint presentation on the regional SOCTA, given by Serbia, former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia and Montenegro. Because it exactly shows the value of the OSCE in addressing common threats and challenges on a sub-regional level. Likewise, I want to mention the very good presentation by the CARICC representative, which once again provided us with a regional and sub-regional perspective in addressing different kind of crimes.

Later this year we will be holding the OSCE Counter-Narcotic Conference. Our colleagues who gave presentations on joint regional initiatives, including on the regional SOCTA, CARICC and the Tajik cross-border counter-narcotic operation, are more than welcome to the conference.

Before I pass the floor to the OSCE Chairmanship for their concluding remarks, let me once again thank you all for your active participation and valuable contribution to the success of our meeting.

Thank you very much.