Intelligence Led Policing
A Model for Strategic Planning, Strengthening Community Policing and Countering Transnational Threats posed by Criminal Activity

Session III: ILP and Targeting Organized Crime

Regional Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA)
Joint Serbia/Montenegro/fYRoM presentation

OSCE Annual Police Experts Meeting
Vienna, 9 – 10 June 2016
Regional Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA)

How we did it?
Aspects of cooperation

- OSCE Regional project 2014-2016 for 3 country MoI
- Financed by the Swiss Government / DCAF
- In 3 countries MoI formed working teams = long term continuity
- Joint training for 3 working teams - a unique methodology
- Team Building specialists, different areas of fight against crime
- External expertise: EUROPOL and various independent experts
- Equipping teams: Intelligence / analytical tools and IT equipment
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How we did it?

Methodology

- Team of strategic analysts from MoI of 3 regional countries
- Scientific, clear and transparent analysis methodology
  - Creative thinking (Brainstorming and Mind mapping)
  - Conceptual model
  - Environmental scanning tools (PESTEL and SWOT)
  - Generate hypotheses, Argument mapping
  - Scenario building (2 Axes)
  - The “A, B, C” of report writing (Accurate, Brief, Clear)
How we did it?
The process of making Regional SOCTA

1. Creating a national Threat assessment for each country
2. More experts meetings - workshops for:
   - Identification of common threats
   - Established unique structure of the strategic report
   - Data collection plan - topics
   - The division of tasks between the research-analytical teams
   - The integration of the results and analyses
   - Harmonization of common positions, conclusions and predictions
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How we did it?
The structure of the document

Regional SOCTA
Three Ministers letters
Introduction
Methodology
Key judgments
Areas of crime
Conclusions

KEY FINDINGS
The global nature of the problem
The situation in the region
ASSUMPTIONS
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. DRUGS
2. SMUGGLING OF PEOPLE – ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION
3. HUMAN TRAFFICKING
4. PROPERTY CRIME
5. ECONOMIC CRIME
6. CYBERCRIME
7. ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS
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Regional SOCTA - Conclusions

Mainly a transit country „Balcan route“
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Contribution to the fight against organized crime
NATIONAL LEVEL

Identifying, prioritizing and targeting the most threatening crime

Early detection - new criminal opportunities

Help LEAs to prioritize activities / future oriented

Development Strategy - Multi-annual strategic plans

• Basis for decision-making - priorities and policy planning
• Use our Strengths to minimize the Threats and
• Use the Opportunities that will minimize the Weaknesses

Annual operational plans according to the priorities

• Allocation of limited resources = focus on the main problems
• Proactive policing
• Multi-agency approach = Synergie
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Contribution to the fight against organized crime

REGIONAL LEVEL

To identify main threats from OC in the region
To identify and target transnational crime and OC groups
Assumptions of transnational threats future developments

Focus for:

• Cross-border joint investigation teams
• Exchange of information between countries
• Stronger regional cooperation
Lessons learned, challenges and good practices

The common heritage of the former Yugoslavia made it easier
(common law, education, mentality, no language barriers ...)

Differences due to the specific geographical location, the country's
size and scope of the problem (in absolute values)

Conflicts of opinions = dynamic discussions, different views

The unchanging/stable teams for a long time = knowledge continuity

Joint training and frequent experts meetings = strong connections

Personal relations = higher level of trust

External financial support for the continuity of meetings
Suggestions for potential policy recommendations

Each country should adopt its own NIM:
The National Intelligence Model based on EU Policy cycle
• Establish an inter-agency body for monitoring and coordination
• Adopt national priorities for SOC - based on SOCTA
• Create MASP for each national priority
• Conducts Annual Operational Plans
• Periodically prepare SOCTA
Follow up activities for/with the OSCE

OSCE can help to maintain the continuity of periodic experts meetings for criminal intelligence analysts in the region - exchange of knowledge and discussion of changes in region

Greater involvement of local experts and knowledge in the region

OSCE can admin closed web platform for 3+ country experts on-line forum for knowledge and non-classified info exchange

Consider the possible involvement of other neighboring countries

Exploit the opportunities provided by PCC SEE as a framework for the exchange of information

Donations for LEAs, OSINT solutions (Open Source Intelligence) problems are more cross-borders and more virtual
Possible national and/or regional action for meeting the challenges

Example for OCG (Organised Crime Groups)

<table>
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<th>PREVENTION</th>
<th>• New law regulation that will allow restriction of cross border movement of members of OCGs in the region and EU borders</th>
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| INTELLIGENCE               | • To cover intelligence gaps about OCGs  
• Increase number of liaison officers from region in EU countries and Turkey |
| ACTION                      | • Joint investigation teams  
• Control of border crossings of members of OCGs |