



**Economic Crime Division  
Directorate General Human Rights and Legal Affairs**

**DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABLE AND FUNCTIONING POLICING SYSTEMS  
AND ENHANCING OF COMBATING MAIN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES  
AND POLICE CO-OPERATION**

**CARPO Project  
Final Report  
(March 2004 – June 2007)**

Project title	Development of reliable and functioning policing systems, and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police co-operation
Project area	South-eastern Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"
Budget	EURO 4 444 000
Funding	European Commission CARDS Programme (90%) & Council of Europe (10%)
Implementation	Council of Europe (Department of Crime Problems/DGI – Legal Affairs) for overall management and Module 1 International Organisation for Migration for Module 2
Duration	39 months (March 2004 – June 2007)

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**For any additional information please contact:**

**Mr Jean-Charles de CORDES**

CARPO Project Manager - Head of Cybercrime and Organised Crime Unit  
Economic Crime Division / Technical Cooperation Department / Directorate General Human Rights and Legal Affairs  
Council of Europe  
67075 Strasbourg CEDEX, France

Tel +33 3 90 21 53 05  
Fax + 33 3 90 21 56 50  
jean-charles.decordes@coe.int  
<http://www.coe.int/carpo>



# 1 Introduction

The CARPO project was a joint project between the European Union and the Council of Europe, under the CARDS Regional Programme 2002 – 2003. The EU funded 90% of the project (4,000,000 Euros) and the Council of Europe 10% (444,000 Euros). The project was aimed (overall project objective) at strengthening the capacities of the countries of South-eastern Europe, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia<sup>1</sup> and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, to develop and implement regional strategies against serious forms of crime, based on the *acquis* of the European Union and other European standards and practices by:

- providing them with the necessary tools against economic and organised crime (module 1)
- enabling them to deliver comprehensive training against trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration (module 2).

The project started in March 2004 and was initially to last until September 2006. In June 2006, the European Commission and the Council of Europe agreed to extend the project duration at no additional cost until 30 June 2007 concentrating on output 1 (crime analysis) and output 2 (financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime).

The project covered the following issues under the two modules:

- the development of a regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime (output 1.1);
- the strengthening of financial investigations capacities aimed at the confiscation of proceeds from crime and experience exchange among the financial intelligence units in the region (output 1.2);
- the use of special investigative means and intelligence in accordance with human rights standards (output 1.3);
- the creation of effective mechanisms to protect witnesses of serious crime (output 1.4);
- the strengthening of capacities for co-operation in criminal matters (output 1.5);
- the development of training strategies in all matters related to trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration (output 2.1);
- the development of curricula and training materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration (output 2.2).

Through the two modules, the project combined a horizontal approach (tools which are common to most forms of economic and organised crime) with a vertical approach (trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration as the specific field of crime).

The overall intervention logic of the project can be summarised as to:

- develop regional strategies and benchmarks;
- develop country-specific implementation plans for specific tools and fields of crime;
- develop, test and produce training materials in local languages to support the implementation of the strategies;
- review progress made in the implementation of the strategies and thus in the progress made towards the EU *acquis* and European standards and practices.

During the implementation phase the following reporting have been produced and submitted to the European Commission:

- Inception Report (1 March - 20 July 2004);
- First Quarterly Report (20 July - 20 November 2004);

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<sup>1</sup> Including Kosovo (Serbia), currently under the interim administration of UNMIK in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). This explains why the Report refers to the term of “project area” instead of country.

- Second Quarterly Report (20 November 2004 - 20 February 2005);
- Third Quarterly Report (20 February - 20 May 2005);
- Fourth Progress Report (20 May - 20 October 2005);
- Fifth Progress Report (20 October 2005 - 20 February 2006);
- Sixth Progress Report (20 February - 20 June 2006);
- Seventh Progress Report (20 June - 20 October 2006);
- Eighth Progress Report (20 October 2006 - 20 February 2007);
- Ninth Progress Report (20 February 2007 - 20 May 2007).

Each Progress Report provided a full up-date on achievements to date and on activities against each output as well as an assessment on the progress made under each output and a prospective approach on the following reporting period.

Following its approval, the Inception Report with its Workplan became the guiding document for the project's implementation.

The current report is the Final Report on the Project Implementation with a narrative analysis on the general and specific achievements of the project associated with several observations during the project report. In addition, it includes an evaluation of results reached both at country and regional level against organised crime and recommendations to ensure a proper follow-up to the project in order to consolidate its achievements on the long-run.

MODULE 1 - PROVIDE TOOLS AGAINST ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME		MODULE 2 - DELIVER COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, SMUGGLING AND ILLEGAL MIGRATION	
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Develop a regional strategy on economic and organized crime</p>	<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Strengthen capacities for financial investigations aimed at confiscation of proceeds from crime</p>	<p><b>Output 1.3</b> Support effective use of special investigative means and intelligence</p>	<p><b>Output 1.4</b> Support the creation of effective mechanisms to protect witnesses of serious crime</p>
<p><b>Output 1.5</b> Strengthen capacities for international co-operation in criminal matters</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Develop and support a training strategy</p>	<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Develop and test training curricula and materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration</p>	
<p>=&gt; <b>Analysis</b> of the economic and organized crime situation</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Implementation strategy</b> for financial investigations</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Implementation strategy</b> to enhance the use of SIMS</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Implementation strategy</b> for witness protection measures</p>
<p>=&gt; <b>Benchmarks</b> to meet European standards and practices on economic and organized crime</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Training Materials</b> on financial investigations and confiscation</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Implementation strategy</b> to enhance the use of intelligence</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Training Materials</b> and guidelines on witness protection</p>
<p>=&gt; <b>Regional strategy</b> and review of progress</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Information and experience exchange</b> among FIUs</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Training Materials</b> on the use of SIMS and intelligence</p>	<p>=&gt; <b>Training strategy</b> on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration</p>

## **2 Description**

### **2.1 Name of beneficiary of grant contract**

The Council of Europe (Strasbourg)

### **2.2 Name and title of the Contact person**

Jean-Charles de Cordes, Head of Unit Cybercrime and Organised Crime

### **2.3 Name of partners in the Action**

- Belgium (Federal Prosecution and Immigration Department)
- Finland (Ministry of Interior)
- Hungary (Ministry of Interior)
- Italy (Directorate for Anti-Mafia Investigations)
- Slovenia (General Prosecution, Office for Money Laundering Prevention, Criminal Police)
- Spain (Directorate General of Police)
- Sweden (Ministry of Justice)
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

### **2.4 Title of the Action**

Development of Reliable and Functioning Policing Systems and Enhancing of Combating Main Criminal Activities and Police Co-operation

### **2.5 Contract number**

79524

### **2.6 Start date and end date of the reporting period**

1 March 2004 – 30 June 2007

### **2.7 Target country(ies) or region(s)**

- Albania,
- Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- Croatia,
- Montenegro,
- Serbia,
- "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

### **2.8 Final beneficiaries &/or target groups**

- criminal intelligence staff and analysts in each project area;
- law enforcement officers and prosecutors responsible for financial investigations and confiscation, staff of financial intelligence units as well as local trainers in each project area;
- law enforcement officers and prosecutors responsible for the use of SIMS in each project area;

- representatives from the Ministries of Interior and Justice and other institutions responsible for European integration in each project area;
- officials responsible for international cooperation within the police, prosecution, Ministries of Interior and Justice as well as local trainers in each project area;
- law enforcement, criminal justice and training institutions in South-eastern Europe;
- local trainers involved in the development of the training strategy on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration in each project area;
- training institutions and academies in each project area as well as law enforcement officers and prosecutors, customs and border guards in each project area.

## **2.9 Countries in which the activities take place**

- [all beneficiary countries / project areas],
- Belgium,
- France,
- Germany,
- Hungary,
- Italy,
- Slovenia,
- Slovak Republic,
- Spain,
- Italy,
- The Netherlands.



### 3 Assessment of implementation of Action activities

During the project, the Project Management Unit (PMU) in co-operation with the IOM, the CARPO project's long-term advisers (LTA), consultants and experts from consortium partners as well as experts from other institutions and services from EU countries and EUROPOL, and with the support of the Local Project Officers (LPOs) and its counterparts in the project areas, **implemented 148 activities (directly involving practitioners from South-eastern Europe)**, including:

- **46 regional events – seminars & workshops;**
- **16 study visits** for the working groups' members to selected EU countries;
- **86 in-country seminars, workshops and training events** (over 2300 police officers, financial police and Financial Intelligence Unit officials, custom officials, tax officials, judges and prosecutors from South-eastern Europe benefited from these events under various modules and outputs).

Important outcome of the project was the preparation and endorsement of the comprehensive ***Joint Declaration and the Regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime*** which were adopted and signed at High Level meeting of Ministers of Interior and of Security and Senior Officials of Governments and Administrations from South-eastern Europe on 23 September 2005 in Brijuni (Croatia).

Furthermore, the outcome of the project was a production of a number of publications and training manuals available in English and in four local languages (Albanian, Croatian, Macedonian, and Serbian):

- ***Situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe (2005, 2006 and 2007);***
- ***Training manual on Financial Investigations aimed at Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime (2006 and 2007);***
- ***Protecting witnesses of serious crime: Procedural protective measures - Training Manual for law enforcement and judiciary (2006);***
- ***Training materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration (2006).***

#### 3.1 Activities and results

##### 3.1.1 Launching and coordination activities

- **Activity 1: Assessment of activities/projects underway in each project area on issues covered under the project (Strasbourg, March-April 2004).**

Participants: the Project Management Unit (PMU), Local Project Officers (LPOs), Senior Representatives.

Objectives: to avoid duplication and seek synergies.

Results: collect of information on other relevant international and bilateral activities carried out in the field of organised and economic crime, trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration. The PMU recorded and reviewed a number of publicly accessible reports and addressed questions to different organisations active in specific project areas. Information was completed through the workshops and bilateral meetings described in Activity 3. From the time they were recruited, the LPOs were given the task to seek synergies among technical co-operation activities and to exchange information with other relevant organisations on a permanent basis. This effort was part of an on-going process which was to some extent delayed by the late nomination of Senior Representatives and Local Coordinators in some of the project areas.

- **Activity 2: Determination of the benchmarks with regard to the priority fields of crime and tools (Strasbourg, May 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the project Long-Term Adviser (LTA), two short-term experts.

Objectives: to determine the requirements and the relevant European and other international instruments with regard to the priority fields of crime and tools as well as to establish the appropriate benchmarks in this regard.

Results: draft Table of Benchmarks and Standards prepared later presented and discussed at the Consortium meeting and the Start-up Conference. This exercise was an on-going process and benchmarks were further developed and improved during the preparation of the compliance reports.

- **Activity 3: Six missions to the project areas: Albania (13-14/05/04), Bosnia and Herzegovina (27-28/04/04), Montenegro (5-7/05/04), Serbia (20-21/04/04), Kosovo (Serbia) (18-19/05/04) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (4-5/05/04)<sup>2</sup>.**

Participants: the PMU accompanied by either the LTA (Albania, Kosovo (Serbia) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” ) or a consultant (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia). Each mission included a one-day start-up workshop with the main relevant counterpart institutions and beneficiaries (primarily officials from the Ministry of Interior / Police, Organised and Economic Crime Departments, Financial Intelligence Units, Ministry of Justice, Prosecution Service, etc.).

Objectives: to meet the relevant counterparts from the law enforcement and judiciary institutions, international organisations conducting technical co-operation activities in the fields covered by the project and representatives of embassies from the consortium member countries and to inform, assess, and brainstorm on the specific needs and activities to be implemented through the project as well as the roles and responsibilities of local stakeholders within this project.

Results: the workshops and bilateral meetings allowed the PMU to improve the implementation programme, the workplan of activities and further assess additional areas where assistance may be required to be granted through the two modules. In addition, the PMU held a number of bilateral meetings with different technical co-operation providers (including the representatives of the European Commission and the European Agency for Reconstruction) and international organisations active in the field of organised and economic crime, trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration to present the project and seek possible synergies in technical co-operation activities.

- **Activity 4: Consortium Meeting (Strasbourg, 26 May 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, 2 experts from each consortium member countries.

Objectives: to examine the project and its different activities as to the concrete assistance each Consortium partner could contribute and in which way and to determine the requirements and the relevant European and other international instruments with regard to the priority fields of crime and tools as well as to establish the appropriate benchmarks in this regard.

Results: a strong commitment by all the consortium partners on the expertise and contributions they were ready to provide to the implementation of the project; an agreement on the implementation programme for 2004-2005 and the schedule of activities to be further discussed at the Start-up conference; a first review of the benchmarks and requirements to be fulfilled under the relevant European and international legal instruments.

- **Activity 5: First Advisory Board Meeting (Strasbourg, 7 June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, the Senior representatives and local coordinators from each project area, one representative appointed by each consortium partner, representatives from the European

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<sup>2</sup> The mission planned to Croatia (mid May 2004) had to be cancelled by the PMU due to time constraints and lack of availability from the Croatian counterparts.

Commission (EC) and the Council of Europe (CoE) as well as from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

Objectives: to discuss the roles and contributions expected from the Senior representatives, local coordinators and consortium partners, the Terms of Reference of the Board and its 2004 agenda.

Results: the members of the Advisory Board elected as chairman Mr Boris Spudic (Assistant Director at the Criminal Police Directorate - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia) and as vice-chairmen Ms Natasa Petrusic (Head of the Bureau for International Co-operation in the Cabinet of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia) and Mr Henrik Sjolinder (Administrator – Division on Police, Public Order and Security, Ministry of Justice of Sweden); a clear understanding by each Senior representative and local coordinator of its role and contribution to the project's implementation; an agreement on the Terms of Reference of the Advisory Board; an agreement on the 2004 agenda of the Advisory Board.

▪ **Activity 6: Start-up Conference (Strasbourg, 8-9 June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, short-term experts, 102 participants representing the main counterparts in each project area, consortium member countries and international organisations (European Commission, IOM, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). The 7 Local Project Officers (LPOs) for module 1 also attended the conference.

Objectives: to present the general project description; discuss stakeholders' roles, exchange views on the roles and contributions of Senior Representatives, Local Co-ordinators, and representatives of project partners as well as co-operation and coordination with other international organisations working in this field. Furthermore, the aim of the conference was to present, discuss and agree upon under each project Output: the benchmarks and standards, the description of activities and a work-plan (including stakeholders, roles, contributions, locations, etc.).

Results: a strong mobilisation of all project's stakeholders; a clear view by each of them on the project's scope and its contribution in this regard; a global agreement on the implementation programme for 2004-2005 and the description of activities; the adoption of the workplan.

▪ **Activity 7: Preparation of project area compliance reports (In-house, June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, three short-term experts.

Objective: to prepare one compliance report per project area and indicators for assessment of compliance on each Output under Module 1.

Results: process initiated with a first draft table of benchmarks (submitted as an appendix to the inception report in July 2004) for each project area. The PMU initiated a process of preparing provisional project area compliance reports and indicators for assessment of compliance under specific outputs through short-term experts and advisers to the project. Provisional compliance reports built primarily on existing evaluation sources of the CoE monitoring tools and reports of other international organisations. However, this process highlighted specific gaps with the existing table of benchmarks, in particular regarding those Outputs where benchmarks are not clearly set by the international instruments, but diverge largely even among members of the EU and are based primarily on good practices. Especially, outputs 1.1, 1.3, and 1.4 (crime analysis, special investigative means, and witness protection) fall under this category. The reports were regularly updated through out the project's implementation.

▪ **Activity 8: Second Advisory Board Meeting (Strasbourg).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, Senior representatives and local coordinators from each project area, one representative appointed by each consortium partner, representatives from the EC and the CoE as well as from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

Objectives: to discuss the roles and contributions expected from the Senior representatives, local coordinators and consortium partners, the Terms of Reference of the Board and its 2004 agenda.

Results: the members of the Advisory Board elected as chairman Mr Boris Spudic (Assistant Director at the Criminal Police Directorate - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia) and as vice-chairmen Ms Natasa Petrusic (Head of the Bureau for International Co-operation in the Cabinet of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia) and Mr Henrik Sjolinder (Administrator – Division on Police, Public Order and Security, Ministry of Justice of Sweden); a clear understanding by each Senior representative and local coordinator of its role and contribution to the project's implementation; an agreement on the Terms of Reference of the Advisory Board; an agreement on the 2004 agenda of the Advisory Board.

▪ **Activity 9: Third Advisory Board Meeting (Strasbourg).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, Senior representatives and local coordinators from each project area, one representative appointed by each consortium partner, representatives from the European Commission and the Council of Europe as well as from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

Objectives: to discuss the roles and contributions expected from the Senior representatives, local coordinators and consortium partners, the Terms of Reference of the Board and its 2004 agenda.

Results: the members of the Advisory Board elected as chairman Mr Boris Spudic (Assistant Director at the Criminal Police Directorate - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia) and as vice-chairmen Ms Natasa Petrusic (Head of the Bureau for International Co-operation in the Cabinet of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia) and Mr Henrik Sjolinder (Administrator – Division on Police, Public Order and Security, Ministry of Justice of Sweden); a clear understanding by each Senior representative and local coordinator of its role and contribution to the project's implementation; an agreement on the Terms of Reference of the Advisory Board; an agreement on the 2004 agenda of the Advisory Board.

▪ **Activity 10: Fourth Advisory Board Meeting (Strasbourg).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, Senior representatives and local coordinators from each project area, one representative appointed by each consortium partner, representatives from the European Commission and the Council of Europe as well as from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

Objectives: to discuss the roles and contributions expected from the Senior representatives, local coordinators and consortium partners, the Terms of Reference of the Board and its 2004 agenda.

Results: the members of the Advisory Board elected as chairman Mr Boris Spudic (Assistant Director at the Criminal Police Directorate - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia) and as vice-chairmen Ms Natasa Petrusic (Head of the Bureau for International Co-operation in the Cabinet of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia) and Mr Henrik Sjolinder (Administrator – Division on Police, Public Order and Security, Ministry of Justice of Sweden); a clear understanding by each Senior representative and local coordinator of its role and contribution to the project's implementation; an agreement on the Terms of Reference of the Advisory Board; an agreement on the 2004 agenda of the Advisory Board.

▪ **Activity 11: Fifth Advisory Board Meeting (Strasbourg).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, Senior representatives and local coordinators from each project area, one representative appointed by each consortium partner, representatives from the European Commission and the Council of Europe as well as from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

Objectives: to discuss the roles and contributions expected from the Senior representatives, local coordinators and consortium partners, the Terms of Reference of the Board and its 2004 agenda.

Results: the members of the Advisory Board elected as chairman Mr Boris Spudic (Assistant Director at the Criminal Police Directorate - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia) and as vice-chairmen Ms Natasa Petrusic (Head of the Bureau for International Co-operation in the Cabinet of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia) and Mr Henrik Sjolinder (Administrator – Division on Police, Public Order and Security, Ministry of Justice of Sweden); a clear understanding by each Senior representative and local coordinator of its role and contribution to the project's implementation; an agreement on the Terms of Reference of the Advisory Board; an agreement on the 2004 agenda of the Advisory Board.

- **Activity 12: Sixth Advisory Board Meeting (Strasbourg, 20 april 2007).**

Participants: the PMU, Senior representatives and local coordinators from each project area, one representative appointed by each consortium partner, representatives from the European Commission and the Council of Europe as well as from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

Objectives: to discuss the roles and contributions expected from the Senior representatives, local coordinators and consortium partners, the Terms of Reference of the Board and its 2004 agenda.

Results: the members of the Advisory Board elected as chairman Mr Boris Spudic (Assistant Director at the Criminal Police Directorate - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia) and as vice-chairmen Ms Natasa Petrusic (Head of the Bureau for International Co-operation in the Cabinet of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia) and Mr Henrik Sjolinder (Administrator – Division on Police, Public Order and Security, Ministry of Justice of Sweden); a clear understanding by each Senior representative and local coordinator of its role and contribution to the project's implementation; an agreement on the Terms of Reference of the Advisory Board; an agreement on the 2004 agenda of the Advisory Board.

## **MODULE 1**

### **3.1.2 Output 1.1 (Crime Analysis - Regional Strategy on Organised and Economic Crime)**

- **Activity 13: Establishment of the Working Groups on Crime Analysis (May - June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA.

Objectives: to establish a working group on crime analysis in each project area.

Results: working group created in each project area with subject matter specialists and key stakeholders in the field of crime analysis.

- **Activity 14: Regional Thematic Seminar on “Crime Analysis: Economic and Organised Crime Situation Report and Regional Strategy Making” (Strasbourg, 9-10 June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, 16 representatives (crime analysis experts and intelligence officers) from the seven project areas and 6 international experts from EU countries and specialised organisations (Europol, UNODC, OLAF).

Objectives: to agree on the regional framework for a regional and country in-depth analysis; specify future tasks to be completed as a preparation for the subsequent in-country visits; gather additional information on the state of knowledge in each project area on the organised and economic crime situation as well as on the existing institutional settings on crime analysis and crime intelligence and on the methodologies used in particular project areas.

Results: to present and explain new methodologies in comprehensive criminal analysis and provide examples of their application; mutual exchange of information on organised and economic crime situation (including corruption).

- **Activity 15: 7 Workshops (one in each project area) to assist Working Groups (WGs) on Crime Analysis in the analysis of specific data: Albania (27-28/10/04), Bosnia and Herzegovina (20-21/09/04), Croatia (16-17/09/04), Montenegro (5-6/10/04), Serbia (4-5/10/04), Kosovo (Serbia) (29-30/10/04) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (23-2/09/04).**

Participants: Consultant to the project in co-operation with crime analysts experts from Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Objectives: to have the visiting teams work closely with the WGs to identify institutional capacities, training and other needs so that each project area improves the quality of data collection and analysis; to present the Questionnaire on organised crime in South-eastern Europe which the WGs were to fill up by end of November 2004.

Results: basis for a sustained and improved public policy making against serious crime and corruption built both in each project area and at the regional level. Needs for each project area in terms of training and other assistance identified. However, due to a rather different level of understanding of the problem and different levels of institutional reform in the area of crime analysis and crime intelligence in various project areas some workshops needed to focus more on presenting good comparative practices in the area of collecting, analysing and using intelligence and other information related to serious crime.

- **Activity 16: Regional seminar on crime analysis (Ohrid, 8-9 November 2004).**

Participants: 45 practitioners from the 7 project areas (Organised Crime Departments from Ministry of Interior, Financial Intelligence Units, General Prosecution Office, Ministry of Justice, etc).

Objectives: to present and discuss methodologies for proper collection and collation of crime intelligence and other crime related data serving as basis for strategic as well as other crime analysis.

Results: long term capacity-building for crime analysis in each project area and South-eastern Europe at large created. Differences and complementarities of tactical/operative crime analysis and strategic crime analysis understood. Analysis of crime markets and organised crime groups/networks in European countries presented, policy implications reviewed. Skills of WGs' members enhanced allowing to complete a preliminary situation report (research and analysis of serious crime and corruption data) to be presented by each project area at the following regional meeting.

- **Activity 17: Regional seminar to establish benchmarks and agree on the indicators (Durres, 3-4 November 2004).**

Participants: 21 practitioners from the 7 project areas (Crime Police Sections, Prosecutor's General Offices, Criminal Intelligence Departments, etc).

Objectives: to present, discuss and improve the draft amendments to the table of benchmarks and proposed methodology for compilation of compliance reports.

Results: broad consensus from the project areas on extended and more precise benchmarks and on the methodology for compliance reports to be followed during the project's implementation.

- **Activity 18: Regional seminar to finalise the preparation of a situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe (Strasbourg, 15-16 March 2005).**

Participants: the PMU, experts from 3 EU countries, 45 participants from the 7 project areas (mainly members of the Working Groups on Crime Analysis representing various Organised Crime Departments,

Anti-Money Laundering Departments, General Police Directorates, Crime Intelligence Departments, Ministries of Finances, and General Prosecutor's Offices).

Objectives: to present the institutional and legal framework for collecting and managing intelligence and data on organised crime; to learn about the means to estimate proceeds of crime and loss of public revenues and drug earnings as well as the levels of drug consumption in the project areas; to learn from the process of preparing an analysis of the organised and economic crime situation in South-eastern Europe based on the project areas' replies to the Organised Crime questionnaire.

Results: participants improved their knowledge on the institutional and legal framework for collecting and managing intelligence and data on organised crime; exchange of views between the participants following the presentations made by each delegation about its experience in collection and management of intelligence and data; review and improvement of the replies to the questionnaire in small working groups.

- **Activity 19: Regional meeting to develop a draft regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime (Strasbourg, 28 June 2005).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, for each project area: the Senior Representative, the Module 1 Coordinator and one member of each working group (crime analysis, financial investigations, SIMS, witness protection).

Objectives: firstly, to present the draft situation report on organised and economic crime, discuss the structure and contents and agree on the process leading to its finalisation. Secondly, to present the draft regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime, discuss the concept and the structure, and agree on the way to finalise the document. Thirdly, to inform participants on the preparation of the Brijuni high level meeting scheduled for September 2005.

Results: presentation of a draft joint declaration which was to serve as a preamble to the regional strategy, recalling its main goals and to be adopted in Brijuni. Agreement reached among all the participants on the structure and content of both the draft situation report and the draft regional strategy, as well as on the next tasks to be carried out within the working groups to review the documents. Very strong support to see each project area represented at an appropriate political level in Brijuni (meaning the Minister of Interior) to endorse the regional strategy. Counterparts considered this was the best and only way to promote a full and effective implementation of the strategy on the ground. Concerning the joint declaration, participants highly welcomed this proposal from the PMU and agreed to have it officially signed by the ministers (heads of delegations) present in Brijuni.

- **Activity 20: Regional meeting to review the draft regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime (Strasbourg, 29 August 2005).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, for each project area: the Senior Representative and the Module 1 Coordinator.

Objectives: following the intensive mobilisation which took place in July 2005 in the project areas with the final review of the draft situation report by the working groups which lead to a number of comments/proposals submitted to the PMU and were taken into account to a large extent, and the review of the draft regional strategy, to present and discuss the revised draft regional strategy and the comments and proposals prepared by each delegation.

Results: after a long exchange of views, the participants agreed on the content and structure of the final draft regional strategy. The draft joint declaration was also reviewed, slightly revised and a preliminary agreement on its content reached. As a follow-up to this meeting, senior representatives were to submit the final draft of the regional strategy, as well as the draft joint declaration, to their respective authorities in view of their approval in Brijuni.

- **Activity 21: Regional expert level meeting to finalise the regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime followed by the High Level meeting of Ministers**

**of Interior and of Security and Senior Officials of Governments and Administrations from South-eastern Europe (Brijuni, 22-23 September 2005).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, the 7 LPOs, 4 consortium partners, the EC, Eurojust, Europol, SPOC and delegations composed of Senior Representatives and Module 1 Coordinators as well as working group members from each project area headed by the Minister of Interior and Security and the Head of Police (total: 110 participants).

Objectives: for the expert-level meeting to agree on the final content and structure of the joint declaration and the regional strategy. For the High Level meeting: firstly, to present the situation report on organised and economic crime in South-eastern Europe; secondly, to endorse the regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime with project area specific actions; and thirdly, to adopt a joint declaration on the regional strategy.

Results: adoption of the regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime and of a joint declaration. Strong political commitment made by the heads of delegations towards the strategy and the full implementation of its specific action-plans. Strategy considered to be an important step forward in their efforts to fight organised and economic crime and also clearly pointed out that the credibility of the project areas would depend on implementing the concrete measures within the set timetable. The fact that the Ministers and senior officials decided to convene in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) in September 2006 to review the progress made showed their engagement in implementing the measures set out in the strategy immediately following its adoption.

- **Activity 22: 7th Colloquium on Cross-Border Crime in Europe (University of Sarajevo, 7-8 October 2005).**

Participants: the PMU, experts from various European Universities in EU countries and South-eastern Europe, 15 crime analysts from the project areas (Organised Crime Departments).

Objectives: to assess the situation of organised and economic crime in South-eastern Europe to support the policy makers to take appropriate anti-crime public policy and to raise public awareness on this issue (a compilation of the main presentations was published by the University of Tilburg).

Results: exchange of experience and evaluation of the situation of serious crime in South-eastern Europe between practitioners and researchers/academics. Assessment, both on theoretical and practical levels useful in view of the update later on of the Situation Report on Organised and Economic Crime in South-eastern Europe.

- **Activity 23: 1st Regional follow up meeting on the implementation of the regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime and project area specific actions (Belgrade, 31 March 2006).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, and for each project area: the senior representatives (except the senior representative from Bosnia and Herzegovina) and module 1 coordinators from the seven project areas took part in this one-day regional meeting.

Objectives: firstly, to keep the momentum on the importance for each project area to fully implement, with the support of the CARPO project, the regional strategy and the project area specific actions adopted by the Ministers of Interior and Security in September 2005. Secondly, to review in details for each project area the progress made and the state of implementation of the regional strategy; and thirdly, to agree on the methodology to be followed in this respect on the way to the Sarajevo high level meeting which will gather the Heads of Police to assess the progress made in the implementation of the regional strategy one year after its adoption.

Results: each delegation had prepared an update of the actions taken so far at the legal, institutional and operational levels pointing at the real obstacles (political and organisational) encountered which are slowing down the concrete implementation. Many participants also stressed the need to remobilise at higher level the senior officials (starting with the Ministers whom adopted the regional strategy as well as the ones, in some cases, whom replaced after elections) about the existence of the strategy and the



imperative need to favor its implementation since it is the only available document with such a comprehensive, systematic, pragmatic approach and combining a regional dimension (indispensable to obtain results in South-eastern Europe) together with the specific needs of each project area. Thanks to this meeting a first assessment could be made on how far the implementation of the regional strategy had gone in each project area, as well as what additional assistance the CARPO Project could provide in order to facilitate this process. The meeting also ended with an agreement on the methodology (a template prepared by the PMU) as well as on the timeframe to be followed in the coming months to take stock of the progress made in the implementation of the strategy.

- **Activity 24: 2nd Regional follow up meeting on the implementation of the regional strategy on tools against organised and economic crime and project area specific actions / preparation of the Sarajevo High level meeting of September 2006 (Strasbourg, 19 June 2006).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, the 7 LPOs, and for each project area: the senior representatives (except the senior representative from Bosnia and Herzegovina) and module 1 coordinators from the seven project areas took part in this one-day regional meeting.

Objectives: firstly, to keep the momentum on the importance for each project area to fully implement, with the support of the CARPO project, the regional strategy and the project area specific actions adopted by the Ministers of Interior and Security in September 2005. Secondly, to review in details for each project area the progress made and the state of implementation of the regional strategy since the first follow-up meeting; and thirdly, to agree on the preparation of the Sarajevo High level meeting scheduled for September 2006.

Results: the meeting gave an opportunity to each delegation to provide information on the status of implementation of each of the measures included in the project-area specific action plans; making a brief description of actions completed, on-going or planned since the endorsement of the regional strategy. They were asked also to provide a brief explanation if no action was carried out on a specific point and any additional information about other relevant development, even if it was not addressed by the specific actions, but is covered by the elements of the regional strategy. The peer review between the participants functioned very well during the “tour de table” and it appeared that valuable efforts had been made in a number of project areas although with some discrepancies. The lack of support enjoyed by the project from the Bosnian Senior Representative, and to a lower extent from the Module 1 Coordinator, could partly explain the poor progress made in this project area which clearly stood behind all the others in the implementation of the regional strategy. In addition, it was also confirmed that Ministers would not be invited (for budgetary and practical reasons) but that they would be represented by the Heads of Police from each project area.

- **Activity 25: Preparation of the first update of the situation report on organised and economic crime in South-eastern Europe (In-house, February-August 2006).**

Participants: the PMU, one short-term expert, members of the working group on crime analysis from each project area.

Objective: a questionnaire was prepared and sent on 16 March 2006 to the heads of delegation (from the project areas) to the European Committee on Crime Problems (CD-PC) of the Council of Europe to update the situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe. A former senior official from Europol was contracted to coordinate this task.

Results: despite the poor quality of the responses to the questionnaire received from each project area (many questions remained unanswered or presenting important contradictions between the services which had made some contributions and rarely seemed to reflect the reality of the situation), the project and the expert, in particular, managed to review and compile data allowing for a thorough update of the situation report which was presented to the Heads of Police in September 2006 in Sarajevo. The first updated situation report was translated in Albanian, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian and Macedonian,

published and widely disseminated among decision makers and practitioners in the project areas and all the 47 CoE member States.

- **Activity 26: High Level meeting of Heads of Police from South-eastern Europe to review progress made in the implementation of the regional strategy and project area specific actions (Sarajevo, 21 September 2006).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, the 7 LPOs, 4 consortium partners, the Head of the EC Delegation in Sarajevo and the EC CARPO project manager, Eurojust, Europol, Eufor, EUPM, SPOC, UNODC, US Department of Justice, and delegations from each project area composed of Senior Representatives and Module 1 Coordinators as well as senior managers from law enforcement institutions (Organised Crime Departments, Criminal Investigation Departments, Departments for Money Laundering and Corruption, etc) and high level prosecutors headed by the Head of Police and Minister of Interior and the Chief of Police (total: 95 participants).

Objective: firstly, to review the progress made in the implementation of the regional strategy against organised and economic crime and specific actions; secondly, to take stock and assess the CARPO project's achievements both at the project area and regional levels; thirdly, to present and discuss the main findings of the updated situation report on organised and economic crime in South-eastern Europe.

Results: presentation and endorsement of the achievements reached under the project under the different Module 1 Outputs; presentation in details of the progress made in the implementation of the strategy by each project area; evaluation by each project area of the project's implementation and challenges ahead identified; support by each delegation to extend the project's duration until June 2007, within the remaining budget, to further consolidate the results reached. A special emphasis would be given to the fields of crime analysis and financial investigations where important progress were still to be made by the project areas.

- **Activity 27: Preparation of the second update of the situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe (In-house, February-June 2007).**

Participants: the PMU, one short-term expert, members of the working group on crime analysis, experts from Ministries of Interior and Justice and Prosecution Offices from each project area,.

Objective: a revised questionnaire was prepared to allow a comparative analysis of the situation of organised and economic crime between March 2006 and June 2007 (the project's duration) and sent on 13 February 2007 to the heads of delegation (from the project areas) to the European Committee on Crime Problems (CD-PC) of the Council of Europe to update the situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe. The same expert (former senior official from Europol) whom prepared the first update was contracted to coordinate this task.

Results: the second update showed a real qualitative improvement compared to the first one. Still a number of questions remain unanswered, many replies were still lacking reliable data and contradicting to certain extends information available from other sources. Thus the exercise was not as fully satisfactory as it could have been expected but the fact remains that it forced the project areas to investigate this field of collecting and processing data on organised and economic crime on a more systematic way than it was done previously. This in itself constituted an improvement and should be put on the credit of the project. Another consequence of the project's action in this regard is the willingness from some project areas to build crime analysis units in charge of collecting and analysing data in a more coordinated and structured manner. The updated situation report was translated in Albanian, Serbian and Macedonian, published and widely disseminated among decision makers and practitioners in South-eastern Europe and all the 47 CoE member States.

- **Activity 28: 7 Workshops on the intelligence-led policing: Albania (22-23/02/07), Bosnia and Herzegovina (16-17/04/07), Croatia (18-19/04/07), Montenegro (12-13/03/07), Serbia (21-22/05/07), Kosovo (Serbia) (26-27/02/07) and "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (14-15/03/07).**

Participants: the 7 workshops were conducted by a Europol expert on crime analysis; in each project area on average between 30 and 40 practitioners (investigators from the Criminal Police, Intelligence Officers, analysts from Criminal Intelligence Departments, etc).

Objective: to raise the knowledge of investigators and analysts from all the institutions in charge of criminal investigations on the issues related to crime analysis (the intelligence cycle and analysis, the organised crime threat assessment) and for them to learn more about the methodologies and procedures followed by Europol in this respect.

Results: participants actively learned about analysis work files and Europol Systems operating within Europol and in its co-operation with its member States. Many practical aspects were covered and lively discussions took place supported by many practical examples to be solved. These workshops were an excellent opportunity for local participants to exchange ideas and experience concerning the intelligence led-policing which is a total new concept in South-eastern Europe. Awareness on these issues was raised specially on the difference between strategic and operational analysis, the collection plan for data and the evaluation of sources and information. The dissemination of information through analysis reports of two types was outlined through concrete examples and case studies: situation reports (such as those prepared under the CARPO project focusing on the situation of organised and economic crime) and threat assessment reports (such as the one prepared by Europol focusing more on the scope and impact of criminality and more future oriented).

### **3.1.3 Output 1.2 (Financial Investigations and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime)**

- **Activity 29: Establishment of the Working Groups on Financial Investigations (May - June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA.

Objectives: to establish a working group on financial investigations in each project area.

Results: working group created in each project area with subject matter specialists and key stakeholders in the field of financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime.

- **Activity 30: Regional thematic Seminar on “Financial Investigations aimed at Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime” (Strasbourg, 9 June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, 16 representatives (financial investigators, specialised prosecutors and judges) from the seven project areas and four international experts.

Objective: to identify main areas for regional strategic reform and agree on the overall approach to financial investigations aimed at confiscation.

Results: presentation of the relevant European and international standards on confiscation of proceeds from crime; money laundering approach to confiscation – presentation of good practices and lessons learned in a selected country; police approach to identification of proceeds from crime, seizure and confiscation (financial investigations) - presentation of good practices and lessons learned in a selected country; integration of criminal and financial investigations – presentation of good practice and lessons learned in a selected country; need for inter-agency co-operation and task force approach, prosecutor’s role in such effort – presentation of good practices and lessons learned in a selected country. Following lively discussions, an agreement was reached on the approach and broad regional strategic goals to financial investigation for confiscation under the project activities.

- **Activity 31: 7 Technical level seminars to identify gaps and opportunities in the legislation (back-to-back with decision-maker seminars): Albania (22-24/11/04), Bosnia and Herzegovina (28-29/10/04), Croatia (14/01/04), Montenegro (7-8/10/04), Serbia (4-5/10/04), Kosovo (Serbia) (5-6/05/05) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (26-27/10/04).**

Participants: the 7 technical level seminars organised back-to-back with decision-maker seminars gathered in each project area the members of the working group on financial investigations and the decision-makers from the institutions to which the working group members belong. Took also place in these seminars the PMU, the LTA and various experts from consortium and non-consortium countries (Slovenia, Germany).

Objective of the technical seminars: to discuss with the law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners obstacles and opportunities for the adoption and implementation of the concept of integrated financial and criminal investigation in serious criminal cases; to brainstorm necessary legal, institutional and operational elements for a successful implementation of such a concept; and to initiate a review of legislation governing identification, seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime.

Objective of the roundtables with decision-makers: to get an agreement of relevant decisions-makers within the law enforcement and criminal justice sector on the concept of integrated financial and criminal investigation and consequently a commitment to support the creation and work of a working group tasked with the preparation of the implementation strategy in this field.

Results: these activities proved that the level of understanding the concept of integrated financial and criminal investigations is rather new to all the project areas, therefore during the in-country activities there was not an in-depth review of the legislation as most of the time was dedicated to discussing the concept of integrated financial and criminal investigations itself and ways to overcome institutional and operational, rather than legislative obstacles for its adoption. The in-country activities in most cases also unveiled gaps in the membership of the local working groups on financial investigations. Accordingly, one of the results of most workshops and roundtables was to adjust the composition of the working groups (in particular to enlarge them with relevant representatives from the Prosecution Service). The activities, however, did result in a higher level of understanding of the concept of integrated financial and criminal investigations; the identification of main obstacles for its adoption and implementation in the host-country; consensus on a need for a project strategic approach for reform in this area; and the establishment of the working group to prepare an implementation strategy by March 2005 as planned under the project.

- **Activity 32: Study visit and regional seminar for members of the working groups in view of developing implementation strategies for each project area (Stuttgart, 10-14 October 2004).**

Participants: 4 members of the working group on financial investigations from each project area, the PMU, short-term expert from Slovenia and team of experts from the Landeskriminalamt (LKA) Baden-Württemberg.

Objective: during the regional seminar, to develop an implementation strategy on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime for each project area and, during the study visit, to learn the methodology and techniques used by the LKA in conducting integrated financial and criminal investigation aimed at confiscating proceeds from crime.

Results: due to the fact that the concept of financial investigations aimed at confiscation of proceeds from crime is complex and largely non-existing in the project areas, the PMU recruited in August 2004 a short-term expert to prepare in cooperation with the project's advisers a detailed guideline and template for implementation of a strategy on financial investigations for each project area. The draft was presented, discussed and adopted at the regional seminar held in Stuttgart on 14 October 2004. Participants started to draft their respective implementation strategy on financial investigations and presented the results followed by exchange of experiences. The concept of integrated financial investigations became more familiar and concrete to the participants thanks to the courses and practical examples and case studies presented by various staff members (including the Deputy Head) of the LKA Baden-Württemberg.

- **Activity 33: Regional workshop in view of developing implementation strategies for each project area back-to-back with the regional workshop to review training needs and discuss training concepts (Sarajevo, 6-7 April 2005).**

Participants: over 30 participants, members of the Working Groups on Financial Investigations and representatives of selected law enforcement or criminal justice training institutions from each project area, as well as 2 short-term experts from Germany and Slovenia.

Objective: the first part of the workshop was to present and elaborate through a regional exchange and input from the Council of Europe experts the first draft implementation strategies / action plans on financial investigations aimed at confiscation of proceeds from crime which the working groups in all project areas had prepared. Regarding the second part of the workshop, it was to review training needs and opportunities in the area of financial investigation and agree on the regional and country-specific elements of the training modules. To fulfil these objectives, the members of the working groups were requested in advance of the workshop to: a) identify the existing, planned or needed training in the area of financial investigation (training of selected police officers, as well as prosecutors and judges); b) indicate institution(s) in their project area which could include the training in its curriculum and implement it; c) indicate persons and institutions that could participate in the process of drafting and compiling specific training modules for their project area

Results: for the first part of the workshop each working group presented main elements of their draft strategies / action plans – focused on identification of existing legislative, institutional and operational gaps and plans for remedial steps with an assessment of needs – according to the Guidelines/Template that was adopted during the 2004 Stuttgart study visit and later submitted to the working groups. The objective of the regional workshop reviewing the training needs and concepts was partially fulfilled and the conclusions of the workshop were to guide further CARPO activities under output 1.2.2 which consists of preparing target-group and project area specific training modules in the area of financial investigations, implementing at least on training event for future trainers and translating and publishing the training materials in local languages. Following the outcomes of the Sarajevo regional workshop, the drafting of a training handbook on general concepts and elements of financial investigations and a more detailed outline of project area specific elements of training materials were initiated with the contribution of short-term experts.

- **Activity 34: Assist Working Groups in the development of amendments to legislation, as well as guidelines for practitioners: Albania (-), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-), Croatia (-), Montenegro (14-15/06/07), Serbia (-), Kosovo (Serbia) (24-25/06/07) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (16-17/06/07).**

Participants: in each project area, the Working Group members, officials from the Ministry of Justice, drafters of the legal provisions concerned and two experts from Slovenia and The Netherlands.

Objective: to review the current legislation (Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code) in the field of financial investigations, present best practices and legislation adopted in European countries and agree on amendments to be presented.

Results: these meetings proved to deliver excellent results. Agreement were reached in the project areas which requested such assistance on the concept of integrated financial investigations as well as on the establishment of an Agency to manage seized and confiscated proceeds from crime. The PMU strongly recommended the project areas, through out the project, to use this assistance in developing amendments to legislation with the Working Group members. It seems some project areas did not understand the added value offered by this activity.

- **Activity 35: Regional workshop on the creation of a special agency executing seizure and confiscation orders and good practices in the area of management of seized and confiscated proceeds (Tirana, 14-15 March 2007).**

Participants: 26 participants from the 7 project areas (one practitioner in the field of financial investigations, one prosecutor or judge with practical experience in this field and one expert from the Ministry of Justice in drafting criminal legislation), the PMU and four international experts from Belgium, Ireland, Slovenia and The Netherlands.

Objective: to promote the creation of such Agency which is an essential tool that most of the project areas were lacking as pointed out in most of the specific parts related to financial investigations in the Brijuni strategy. The location of Tirana had been chosen to further encourage the Albanian authorities to support the Agency (which had been recently created) and to give it the necessary means to function properly. In addition, to learn on the regulations and practices in managing assets in several EU countries: Belgium, Ireland, Slovenia and The Netherlands.

Results: participants learned significantly from the EU experiences and from the discussions following the presentation of the Albanian experience, even if limited in practice and from the Serbian draft law creating such Agency which was outlined by the Serbian representatives. In addition, the delegations were divided in working groups on the second day in order to draft the map and the main points of a future law on the creation of an Agency. For the project areas already having such legislation time was given to improve the current law and by drafting amendments inspired by the experience gained on the first day. Each project area made a presentation on what the future law would like and benefited from additional comments from both the experts and the participants. It was asked to each delegation to provide the PMU with a written text in English of the draft presented within the following two weeks.

- **Activity 36: Regional workshop on the efficient application of civil law tools in the process of freezing seizure and confiscation of proceeds (Przno, 15-16 May 2007).**

Participants: 22 participants from the 7 project areas (one practitioner in the field of financial investigations, one prosecutor or judge with practical experience in this field and one expert from the Ministry of Justice in drafting criminal legislation), the PMU and four international experts from Denmark, Germany, Slovenia and The Netherlands.

Objective: firstly, to present the international standards applicable in the field of extended confiscation. Secondly, to present and discuss the legal provisions and best practices in extended confiscation/reversal burden of proof in several EU countries. Thirdly, for participants to benefit from the Albanian and Bosnian experiences in the field of extended confiscation. Finally, to have participants drafting the outline of legal provisions on extended confiscation/reversal burden of proof. This topic had also been widely identified by the project areas as an urgent tool to fight serious crime (see the Brijuni Regional strategy). The approach was very similar to the one adopted for the Regional workshop held in Tirana which delivered unexpected and very positive results.

Results: this workshop required an active engagement from all the participants on a technical subject. They were all well prepared following the instructions given by the PMU which considerably enhanced the delivered results. Excellent presentations stimulated active discussions among participants. The experiences from South-eastern Europe, mainly Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, were useful for the participants and demonstrated that extended confiscation is possible and applicable in the region. On the second day, the participants (practitioners and legal experts from the Ministry of Justice) were divided in small working groups to draft the outline of a future law on extended confiscation/reversal burden of proof. Taking advantage of the experts' presence, they managed to present their work in a convincing and comprehensive way. The PMU requested that these presentations be sent within the following two weeks in order for it to ensure the proper follow up towards the relevant authorities.

- **Activity 37: Short-term experts to assist Working Groups in developing target-group specific training materials in each project area (In-house, June – December 2005).**

Participants: the members of the Working Groups on financial investigations in each project area, the PMU and two short-term experts from Slovenia and Germany.

Objective: to assist the Working Groups drafting specific training materials on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime.

Results: on a regular basis, supported by the LPOs, the Working Group members were exchanging their drafts with the PMU and the short-term experts in order to have them reviewed and receive guidelines.

Such assistance helped them to improve their specific part and to ensure a coherent approach between the different project areas.

- **Activity 38: Regional workshop to review draft training materials and concepts for all the project areas (Tirana, 19-20 December 2005).**

Participants: 3 selected local experts on financial investigations from each project area (except from “the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” unable to reach Tirana due to bad weather conditions) took part in this workshop, as well as the PMU and short-term experts from Slovenia and Germany.

Objective: firstly, to present extensively the draft general part of the training manual in order to receive inputs and recommendations in view of the finalisation of the general part. Secondly, for experts from each project area to expose the content of the draft specific part in order to benefit from additional inputs from other participants and expert. Thirdly, to agree on the future obligations and timetable for the finalisation of the project areas specific part of the training manual.

Results: the workshop resulted in intensive discussions on the respective content of both the general and project area specific parts. It further exposed all the participants, and for most of them future trainers, to make a 20-30 minutes presentation which appeared to be a difficult and instructive exercise for all. A thorough debriefing was made by the expert and participants following each presentation. Finally, the meeting ended with an agreement on the timetable for the finalisation of the project area specific parts, the training models and plans as well as the in-project area trainings in 2006.

- **Activity 39: Regional training for future local trainers on financial investigations (Strasbourg, 20 - 23 February 2006).**

Participants: a total of 27 participants (a large majority from law enforcement institutions and several judges and prosecutors) from the seven project areas attended this course which was conducted by two trainers (one from Portugal, one from The Netherlands). For a more efficient result, the group was divided in two during the whole training.

Objective: the training aimed at assisting the participants in the development of basic training knowledge, skills and abilities that would later allow them to deliver training to their colleagues on financial investigations and the confiscation of proceeds from crime.

Results: the future trainers were provided with background material on training development to be able to prepare their sessions and also with the finalised general part of the training manual on financial investigations which was to be used as “subject matter” throughout the course for their session’s deliveries and discussions. The training allowed the participants to: deliver a 20 minutes training session on pre-determined topics, provide feedbacks to other colleagues using the Experiential Learning–Debriefing Model, understand the differences between “trainer centered” and “student centered” training methods within the context of adult learning and to list and debate the factors affecting the selection of learning methods. Many practical exercises were conducted during which each of the trainees was to come up with concrete solutions. The formal evaluation of the trainer’s sessions and the training’s organisation conducted during the last day of the course clearly pointed out that this activity succeeded to start building a sustainable capacity to deliver effective learning within the respective project areas. This will be further consolidated during the trainings foreseen in each project areas in the course of 2006.

- **Activity 40: 1st round of in-project area training events by local trainers with expert support to test and further improve training materials: Albania (13-14/04/06), Bosnia and Herzegovina (20-21/06/06), Croatia (24-27/04/06), Montenegro (17-18/04/06), Serbia (10-12/05/06), Kosovo (Serbia) (20-24/03/06) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (26-27/06/06).**

Participants: on average between 20 and 30 practitioners from various institutions (Courts, Prosecution, Police, Specialised bodies combating organised crime, Customs Services and Tax Administration)

directly involved with financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime took part in the training, the PMU and international short-term experts.

Objective: the trainings were conducted in full accordance with the instructions given by the PMU and the short-term expert which closely monitored the process. To present the legal, procedural and institutional dimensions of the financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime 's concept, including with the use of numerous examples from the practice. At the end, certificates prepared by the Council of Europe were delivered to all the trainees who successfully had followed the training. This delivery of certificates to each trainee, which took place in all the project areas, has been particularly appreciated by the participants.

Results: these trainings achieved the following: the engagement by senior officials from the various institutions represented to further support the development and conduct of financial investigations in each project area and a comprehensive as well as specific know-how shared by different practitioners whom developed an internal network during the training and learned how to work and co-operate together when it comes to financial investigations.

- **Activity 41: Regional workshop for local trainers on Financial Investigations to review and upgrade the training materials (Belgrade, 16-17 November 2007).**

Participants: all the local trainers on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime who participated in the training of trainers (ToT) and lectured during the first round of in-project area trainings. In addition, the PMU and 3 international experts were invited as well: one of the two trainers in the ToT (Police Education Advisor and based in Belgrade), the short-term expert from Slovenia who compiled the general part of the training manual and participated as external expert in the seven trainings and a Chief Investigator from the Landeskriminalamt Baden-Württemberg (LKA-BW) widely recognised as one of the most efficient law enforcement body in Europe in the field of financial investigations (managers and investigators from the LKA-BW had participated as experts in several regional meetings implemented under the CARPO project).

Objective: firstly, to learn about the advanced training on financial investigations organised by the LKA-BW and discuss how such training could be organised in South-eastern Europe. Secondly, to share among the local trainers the lessons learned from the preparation of the training manual and the first round of trainings. Thirdly, to discuss and agree on the methodology to incorporate a module on financial investigations and the training manual on financial investigations in the curriculum of training institutions and law faculties.

Results: debates were, as usual with the local trainers who certainly gained in confidence and expertise during the project, lively allowing for a useful debriefing among the participants for the benefit of the second round of trainings to start soon. The presence of the Police Education Advisor who had left an extremely positive impression to the local trainers certainly contributed to deepen the reflection on what went wrong and well during the trainings. A number of conclusions could be drawn including the need to send the manual to the trainees well in advance, the necessity for the trainers to be closely involved in the selection of trainees, the need to have a training as much as possible practically oriented and case based, the necessity to update the manual (in particular the legal changes, the amendments of the forms or the case studies), the value for the local trainers to exchange the case studies, the forms and even the manuals in order for the practitioners in one project area to learn how their colleagues in another project area are proceeding, and finally to have in each training one trainer coming from another project area again to promote experience sharing at regional level and the regional networking. Participants also expressed their interest for a regional co-operation in financial investigations (exchange of operative information on financial investigations and exchange of practice in the field of training on financial investigations). On the other main aspect of the workshop dedicated to the incorporation of trainings on financial investigations and training manual in the curriculum of training institutions and law faculties, which would guarantee the sustainability of the project's achievements after its completion, the representatives from the training institutions made some concrete proposals and committed themselves to ensure such incorporation would take place even through the signature of an



Memorandum of Understanding between the training institutions and the respective Ministry of Interior (under the auspices of the CARPO project/Council of Europe).

- **Activity 42: 2nd round of in-project area training events by local trainers with expert support to test and further improve training materials: Albania (12-13/03/07), Bosnia and Herzegovina (30-31/01/07), Croatia (12-13/02/07), Montenegro (24-25/01/07), Serbia (27-28/02/07), Kosovo (Serbia) (17-20/04/07) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (9-10/11/06).**

Participants: on average between 20 and 30 practitioners from various institutions (Courts, Prosecution, Police, Specialised bodies combating organised crime, Customs Services and Tax Administration) directly involved with financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime took part in the training, local trainers on financial investigations. Trainings took place outside the capital in order to reach practitioners whom do not usually benefit from trainings organised in the capital.

Objective: to further raise awareness (which explains why a number of managers and senior officials were invited to participate in the training), enhance the knowledge and sharing of experience between police, judges, prosecutors and tax officers and finally to promote a certain specialisation on financial investigations among practitioners already familiar with the subject.

Results: trainings confirmed the engagement by senior officials from the various institutions represented to further support the development and conduct of financial investigations in each project area as well as the strengthening of a specific know-how shared by different practitioners who developed an internal network during the training and the start of a real co-operation to conduct financial investigations. The only concern was a lack of presence of judges of prosecutors in some project areas despite the efforts deployed by the PMU to ensure such presence.

- **Activity 43: 3rd round of in-project area training events by local trainers with expert support to test and further improve training materials: Serbia (25-26/06/07).**

Participants: 35 practitioners from all over the Novi Sad region from the Courts, Prosecution, Police, Specialised bodies combating organised crime, Customs Services and Tax Administration took part in the training, local trainers on financial investigations.

Objective: to further raise awareness, enhance the knowledge and sharing of experience between police, judges, prosecutors and tax officers and finally to promote a certain specialisation on financial investigations among practitioners already familiar with the subject.

Results: this training conducted outside Belgrade delivered excellent results and has been particularly appreciated by the participants. It strengthened the specific know-how shared by different practitioners who developed a sort of regional networking during the training and allowed for a real co-operation to start in the field of financial investigations.

- **Activity 44: 7 in-project area roundtables of operational managers and representatives of training institutions to review the strategy on financial investigations: Albania (16/03/07), Bosnia and Herzegovina (01/02/07), Croatia (14/02/07), Montenegro (26/01/07), Serbia (-), Kosovo (Serbia) (16/04/07) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (15/12/06).**

Participants: on average between 10 and 15 Participants: operational/regional chiefs of police, representatives from district prosecution services responsible for financial investigations and confiscation, representatives from training institutions, the senior representative and module 1 coordinators, the local trainers, the LPO and the PMU.

Objective: to underline, in front of the managers, the importance of the concept of integrated financial investigations and the tools it offers to fight serious crime. In addition, to give the local trainers a possibility to present the content of the training manual to their managers and to give them a feedback on the two trainings and issues these trainings raised. Furthermore, to discuss on training modules and

the possible integration of the manual in the curricula of training institutions and to review in-depth the implementation in practice of the Brijuni strategy in the field of financial investigations.

Results: the roundtable gave the opportunity for a large exchange of views including the progress made compared with the situation at the beginning of the project, the remaining actions to be accomplished on the institutional reform and the legislative sides, the incorporation of the training materials in the curricula of law enforcement and judicial training institutions, the revision of some provisions of the CC and CPC to allow integrated financial investigations, temporary measures and confiscation of proceeds from crime too often limited, the co-operation between the operational bodies, and the implementation of the of the specific part of the Brijuni strategy on financial investigations.

- **Activity 45: Production of the training materials in local languages (In-house, September 2006).**

Participants: the PMU, interpreters in local languages.

Objective: to translate in each local language, edit the training manual on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime (including both the general and project area specific parts) and print it in a B 5 format.

Results: printing of the training manual in each local language and wide distribution of copies for practitioners requested to conduct financial investigations in their daily work but also prosecutors, judges and training institutions (Police Academies, School of Magistrates and law faculties).

- **Activity 46: Production of the updated training materials in local languages (In-house, June 2007).**

Participants: the PMU, interpreters in local languages.

Objective: to translate in each local language, edit the training manual on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime (including both the general and project area specific parts) and print it in a B 5 format.

Results: printing of the training manual in each local language and wide distribution of copies for practitioners requested to conduct financial investigations in their daily work but also prosecutors, judges and training institutions (Police Academies, School of Magistrates and law faculties).

- **Activity 47:Regional seminar for members of the Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) from South-eastern Europe to review problems and opportunities, as well as training requirements, with regard to information exchange among them (Brdo, 18 October 2004).**

Participants: more than 60 anti-money laundering experts from all the project areas and beyond as well as international experts, the PMU, the LTA.

Objective: to review problems and opportunities with regard to information exchange among the FIUs in South-eastern Europe.

Results: experience and information exchange among practitioners from the project areas and beyond contributed to create a valuable networking among anti-money laundering experts thanks to the Slovenian Office for Money Laundering Prevention and the Centre of Excellence in Finance.

- **Activity 48: Training seminar for staff of FIUs on information exchange, in particular in view of Egmont Group and other relevant standards and practices (Brdo, 19 October 2004).**

Participants: more than 60 anti-money laundering experts from all the project areas and beyond as well as international experts, the PMU, the LTA.

Objective: to train practitioners from various FIUs on information exchange, on relevant standards and practices, in particular in view of Egmont Group.

Results: practitioners trained on information exchange which contributed to create common standards and a regional approach towards this crucial issue. In addition, the training contributed to create a valuable networking among anti-money laundering experts thanks to the Slovenian Office for Money Laundering Prevention and the Centre of Excellence in Finance.

- **Activity 49: Training seminar on information exchange among FIUs in view of Egmont Group and other relevant standards and practices and reach an agreement on a draft Memorandum of Understanding on information exchange (Zagreb, 10-11 February 2005).**

Participants: 35 experts from FIUs from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, UNMIK, Slovenia and Bulgaria. The training was organised in partnership with the Ministry of Finance of Croatia, the Anti-Money Laundering Department and the Croatian Institute for Banking and Insurance, as well as with the Office for Money Laundering Prevention of Slovenia.

Objective: to organise training sessions on principles and best practices regarding information exchange, and to discuss and eventually agree, on the basis of examples of existing bilateral Memorandum of Understanding, the issue of developing a regional Memorandum of Understanding on information exchange, as well as the effects of such an agreement on information exchange.

Results: discussions confirmed the conclusions that were previously developed during the first Training seminar (Brdo, Slovenia, 18-19 October 2004), namely that existing co-operation and information exchange among the FIUs of the region showed that such co-operation is not dependent on the conclusion of a regional Memorandum of Understanding. Most of the countries of the region were already linked through a network of Memoranda of Understanding or exchange information on the basis of reciprocity.

- **Activity 50: International seminar on co-operation between FIUs, the police and public prosecution and training seminar on information exchange (Ohrid, 23-24 March 2005).**

Participants: over 50 experts from FIUs, public prosecution and police services actively involved in activities aimed at combating money laundering took part in this seminar. Considering the importance of enhancing co-operation on information exchange in a broader forum than only the project areas concerned by the CARPO project, national experts from Romania, Ukraine, Poland, Slovenia and Belgium were also invited. Consequently, the seminar was co-funded by the CARPO project and the Project against Money Laundering in “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”(MOLI-MK).

Objective: to enhance co-operation on information exchange in a broad forum and to reflect on the possible elaboration of a Memorandum of Understanding, as mentioned in the Presidency statement at the EU-Western Balkans JHA Ministerial Meeting regarding the regional fight against organised crime (Brussels, 3 December 2004).

Results: the responses collected from the questionnaire and discussions held during the seminar confirmed that the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding at regional level was not appropriate. Exchange of information was privileged on a bilateral basis although such kind of seminar was considered highly valuable in this respect.

### **3.1.4 Output 1.3 (Use of special investigative means – SIMS – and intelligence in accordance with human rights standards)**

- **Activity 51: Establishment of the Working Groups on Special Investigative Means (May - June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA.

Objectives: to establish a working group on special investigative means in each project area.

Results: working group created in each project area with subject matter specialists and key stakeholders in the field of special investigative means.

- **Activity 52: Regional Thematic Seminar on “Special Investigative Means and Criminal Intelligence: Standards and Good Practices” (Strasbourg, 9 June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, 24 representatives (intelligence officers, experts from specialised bodies) from the seven project areas and four international experts.

Objective: to identify needs for harmonisation of legislation, agree on the approach towards special investigative means and criminal intelligence and explore possibilities for regional co-operation in undercover activities.

Results: four experts from EU countries and international organisations presented: relevant European and international standards (with emphasis the European Court of Human Rights) on special investigative means; regulation of technical SIMS through laws and by-law / living up to European Court of Human Rights and constitutional standards - presentation of good practice and lessons learned in Slovenia and Germany selected country; legislative, institutional, policy and human resource aspect of the use of undercover agents / non-technical SIMS – presentation of good practice and lessons learned in a selected country; brief overview of the internal and external oversight mechanisms over the application of SIMS; regional cooperation in undercover investigations – discussion of EU practices and needs and opportunities of beneficiary countries; criminal intelligence for proactive policing – presentation of good practice and lessons learned in a selected country.

- **Activity 53: Study visit on undercover operations for members of the Working Group on the use of SIMs (Rome, 15-17 November 2004).**

Participants: 10 participants from Albania, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” took part in this first study visit organised in co-operation with the National Anti-Mafia Directorate.

Objective: to focus on good practices regarding the use of undercover agents and exchange information with relevant Italian experts from the Special-operations section (ROS) of the Carabinieri, the Central Direction for Anti-drug Services (DCSA) and the National Anti-Mafia Directorate.

Results: participants extended their knowledge on methods and practices in using undercover agents and exchange information between specialised institutions and started to create a network among them.

- **Activity 54: Study visits on undercover operations and oversight mechanisms over the use of SIMs (Ljubljana, 25-27 January 2008) back-to-back with the regional seminar the support to project groups in the drafting of implementation strategies by short-term experts (Ljubljana, 28 January 2008).**

Participants: around 20 participants from Albania, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” took part in both the study visit and the regional seminar (though the activity included funding of the participation of 5 experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina, such a participation was not ensured, as the Senior Representative failed to ensure a proper nomination of the participants).

Objective: the study visit was to focus on oversight mechanisms over the use of cover measures and the regional seminar, following the detailed questionnaire in institutional and legal framework governing SIMs which had been sent in December 2005 to all project areas, to discuss gaps and opportunities and main elements of the implementation strategy on SIMs.

Results: organised in co-operation with the General Prosecutors Office of Slovenia, participants to the study visit learned about the following topics: the supervisory role of the prosecutors in relation to the police in the application and implementation of covert measures, internal police oversight in the process of execution of covert measures and parliamentary control over the use of covert measures. Speakers included a number of prosecutors from the Group of Prosecutors for Special Matters, Head of the Police

Department for Special Investigations and the Chairman and members of the Parliamentary Committee for the oversight over intelligence and security services.

The regional workshop gave the opportunity for participants to review and discuss gaps and opportunities as well as the main elements of the implementation strategy on SIMs. The results of the analysis of the questionnaire and the conclusions of the Ljubljana meeting determined further activities in 2005 under this output – in the field of training as well as legislative support. Immediate attention was to be given in the support for the preparation of the implementation regulations and internal guidelines for SIMs, and in particular handling of undercover agents and informers (something which currently all, but one project area lacked).

- **Activity 55: Regional Thematic Seminar to review relevant European and other international standards and reach agreement on the approach to the enhance of the use intelligence (Ohrid, 8-9 November 2004).**

Participants: 45 practitioners from the 7 project areas (Organised Crime Departments from Ministry of Interior, Financial Intelligence Units, General Prosecution Office, Ministry of Justice, etc).

Objective: to present and discuss methodologies for proper collection and collation of intelligence and other crime related data serving as basis for strategic as well as other crime analysis.

Results: long term capacity-building for the use of intelligence in each project area and South-eastern Europe at large created. Differences and complementarities of tactical/operative crime analysis and strategic crime analysis understood. Analysis of crime markets and organised crime groups/networks in European countries presented, policy implications reviewed. Skills of Working Group's members enhanced allowing to complete a preliminary situation report (research and analysis of serious crime and corruption data) to be presented by each project area at the following regional meeting.

- **Activity 56: Study visit to the National crime Intelligence Service (NCIS) for analysts and intelligence officers on criminal intelligence systems, crime analysis and pro-active policing in view of project area- specific implementation plans (London, 1-3 December 2004).**

Participants: 15 analysts and senior law enforcement officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", the PMU, one short-term expert.

Objective: expose participants to an extensive course on the principles of crime analysis and threat assessment, with a detailed overview of the NCIS approach and a distinction between operational and strategic analysis.

Results: participants learned in details about the methods and practices applied by NCIS and, on the last day of the course, were given an opportunity to apply their newly acquired skills to the material they had developed in their project area. In addition, the participants were also presented with organisational structure and operation of NCIS in order to familiarise them with EU standards and practice in institutional requirements for crime data and intelligence management.

- **Activity 57: Study visit to the Spanish General Directorate of the Police for analysts and intelligence officers on criminal intelligence systems, crime analysis and pro-active policing in view of project area- specific implementation plans (Madrid, 18-20 January 2005).**

Participants: 11 analysts and intelligence officers from Albania, Croatia, Kosovo (Serbia) and Montenegro took part in the activity, the PMU.

Objective: expose participants to an extensive course on the principles of crime analysis and threat assessment, with a detailed overview of the Spanish National Police (General Commissariat of Judiciary Police and International Coordination and Co-operation Unit) approach and a distinction between operational and strategic analysis.

Results: the contributions of the experts of the UCIC (Unidad central de Inteligencia Criminal), the UDYCO (Unidad de Drogas y Crimen Organizado) and UDEV (Unidad de Delincuencia Especializada y Violenta) enabled the participants to strengthen their knowledge in the fields of collection of information, co-ordination, data protection, and the use of SIMs. As a result, steps were taken by one delegation in view of discussing a possible future bilateral co-operation and exchange of experience with Spain in this field.

- **Activity 58: Study visit to Europol for crime analysts and intelligence officers (The Hague, 5-7 July 2005).**

Participants: 14 crime analysts and intelligence officers (2 were invited per project area) mainly from Organised Crime and Crime Intelligence Departments, the PMU.

Objective: to get familiar with Europol's structures, competences, tasks and methodologies regarding the use of intelligence.

Results: Europol's central role in providing operational and strategic analysis and supporting Member states investigations' were studied in details, as well as the techniques used to this end. A specific attention was dedicated to Europol's Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) foreseen by The Hague Programme, the new approach followed in the OCTA and benefits expected. The institutional and legal framework for collecting and managing intelligence and data on organised crime, which are crucial concepts for the CARPO project areas were explained by practitioners and experts, in order for the participants to become more and more familiarise with EU standards and practices. During the last session, the participants were given an opportunity to apply their newly acquired skills during practical analysis exercises and discuss their proposed solutions with analysts. This valuable time allowed for an excellent exchange of experience and information between Europol experts and participants.

- **Activity 59: Study visit of the Criminal Intelligence Analysis Department of the Ministry of Interior of Croatia to the Spanish General Directorate of the Police (Madrid, 7-8 September 2005).**

Participants: three officers from the Criminal Intelligence Analysis Department of Croatia.

Objective: following the first study visit to the Spanish National Police held in January 2005 during which steps were taken by the Croatian delegation in view of discussing a possible future bilateral co-operation and exchange of experience in this field with the Spanish Police, the objective for the three officers was to learn in depth the criminal intelligence model of the Spanish National Police and specially the functioning of the Unit dealing with the collection, process and analysis of data.

Results: methodologies used at both theoretical and practical levels, as well as the structures established by the Spanish National Police at the local, provincial, regional and national levels to monitor effectively organised criminal groups seriously enhanced the level of knowledge and training of the participants. The study visit was a success and allowed the Croatian Criminal Intelligence Analysis Department to develop an adequate framework for exchange of information and access to relevant sources of information in accordance with European standards. This improved its effectiveness and performance in analysing organised criminal groups.

- **Activity 60: Short-term experts to Working Groups in the finalisation of the drafting of implementation strategies (In-house, per request, January-March 2005).**

Participants: the Working Group members on SIMs from each project area.

Objective: to provide advises and review the draft implementation strategies for each project area.

Results: such advises gave the opportunity for the Working Group members to identify the remaining gaps and amendments to bring to their implementation strategy on SIMs.

- **Activity 61: Regional seminar on data protection in relation to the use of criminal intelligence (Bitola, 8-9 June 2006).**

Participants: over 30 crime intelligence analysts, experts from organised crime departments and special investigative experts from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and UNMIK, as well as representatives from the data protection supervisory authorities in place in the region (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, “the Former Yugoslav Republic of Yugoslavia”) as well as the PMU, the LTA and international experts from Italy, Spain and United Kingdom.

Objective: firstly, to present the Council of Europe and EU standards on data protection with a special emphasis on the police sector. Secondly, to share experiences with data protection supervisory authorities already established in South-eastern Europe. Thirdly, to gather in a practical and informal way practitioners and experts in the format of round tables on specific related issues.

Results: many issues related to data protection in police practice were debated and gave opportunity for an exchange of experiences between experts from the region and international experts. A short review on the Council of Europe and EU legislative instruments was presented by international experts. Practical experience with data protection in the police was presented by an expert from the Department of serious crime of Europol and the CARPO LTA. The seminar served as a useful introduction to data protection matters and rules for most participants, who seemed to have very little prior knowledge about it. The issue of video surveillance, in particular, attracted great interest. It also gave the data protection supervisory authorities, who have recently been established in some countries of the region, the opportunity to establish contacts with crime intelligence experts, in order for them to continue their awareness raising activities about data protection at a national level. In order to build and further reinforce useful and structured working relations between the data protection supervisory authorities and the law enforcement institutions/organised crime departments, a follow-up regional seminar was foreseen.

- **Activity 63: Regional seminar for members of the working groups in view of developing implementation strategies for each project area (Tirana, 18-19 May 2005).**

Participants: over 30 participants, members of the Working Groups on SIMs from all project areas (senior police officers specialised in special investigative means, in particular in handling and employment of undercover agents, specialised prosecutors and investigative judges), as well as experts from Germany, Slovenia, and United Kingdom.

Objective: the first part of the workshop was to present and elaborate through a regional exchange and inputs from the Council of Europe experts the first draft implementation strategies / action plans on SIMs which the Working Groups in all project areas had prepared. The objective of the second part was to review training needs and opportunities in the area of SIMs with emphasis on the training in the area of deployment and handling of undercover agents and to agree on the regional and country-specific elements of the training modules

Results: during the first part of the workshop each working group presented the main elements of their draft strategies / action plans focused on identification of existing gaps and plans for remedial steps, needs for improvement or reform with an assessment of needs along each of the benchmarks and sub-benchmarks under Output 1.3 that had been adopted within the framework of the CARPO project. Conclusions of the workshop guided further CARPO activities consisting of preparation of target-group (specialised police officers, undercover agents and their handlers, prosecutors, judges) and project area specific training modules in the area of SIMs, implementing at least on training event in each project area for future trainers and translation and publication of training materials in local languages. In advance of the workshop, members of the Working Groups were requested to: a) identify the existing, planned or needed training in the area of SIMs (for all relevant groups – specialised police officers, undercover agents and their handlers, prosecutors, judges); b) indicate institution(s) in their project area which could include the training in its curriculum and implement it for different target groups; c) suggest

persons and institutions that could participate in the process of drafting and compiling specific training modules for their project area.

- **Activity 64: Short-term experts to assist Working Groups in the development of training materials and guidelines on undercover operations, low-tech electronic surveillance, cross-border use of SIMS and international cooperation, high-tech SIMS and cybercrime, as well as criminal intelligence systems: Albania (22/02/06), Bosnia and Herzegovina (15/11/05), Croatia (-), Montenegro (07/12/05), Serbia (06/12/05), Kosovo (Serbia) (23/02/06) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (17/11/05).**

Participants: exclusively composed of local experts/practitioners from law enforcement institutions and the judiciary concerned on a daily basis with SIMS and undercover operations and short-term experts from EU Undercover Operation Units.

Objective: to support the establishment of specialised police units for handling operations with undercover agents where they do not exist; to adopt internal guidelines and regulations for conducting undercover operations including for managing and directing undercover agents; to adopt internal guidelines for law enforcement officials working with registered informants and to adopt (internal) regulatory framework governing the use of financial resources in regard to financing undercover operations, agents and informers and ensure efficient supervision over the use of such funds.

Results: these meetings allowed for professionals to discuss in a very practical way with the short-term experts relevant issues related to the effective use of these tools and to raise with them issues and problems hampering their use in practice. Gaps and opportunities offered by the existing legal framework and the institutional capacities were extensively reviewed, as well as the financial aspects requested to run effective undercover operations. Issues such as the human resources, loss of personnel and international co-operation have also been discussed. Finally, future training activities were suggested by the participants and short-term experts who could be supported by the CARPO project. These workshops were particularly appreciated by the local experts/practitioners who were never given such opportunity to meet for one day with Western experts.

- **Activity 65: Regional training workshop on the use of technology in relation to the implementation of SIMs (Zagreb, 12-13 September 2006).**

Participants: the workshop only gathered experts from the different project areas working in criminal services and covering technical aspects (audio, video recording, area and telecommunication surveillance, satellite positioning GPS...) and two experts from EU countries specialised on technical surveillance and interception measures.

Objective: co-organised by the Croatian Ministry of Interior (Criminal police directorate), the workshop was to allow for an exchange of opinions and experiences on the possibility of further co-operation in using covert investigative measures. All participants had a common goal which was to improve tactical and technical knowledge related to criminal activities in the project areas.

Results: equipment was presented and its use for telecommunication monitoring, secret surveillance and documentation, electronic surveillance, undercover operations technical support, video conferencing and electronic modification of the voice of undercover agents at Court. Experts presented also video cameras and video transmitters installed in different video surveillance containers, as well as some photos, slides and videos showing the use of the above mentioned equipment. Legal basis governing the activities were described, their internal organisation as well as the equipment used for telecommunication monitoring, audio and video surveillance, technical support for all operations and some audio and video recordings obtained during their operational work in order to demonstrate the operative usefulness of some equipment. Practical tests of some equipment (transmitters, receivers, audio - video recorders...) were organised with each participant. On the second day, representatives from an EU company, one of the leading world companies in developing and producing of electronic surveillance products presented their equipment. A regional agent of the company presented a whole scope of products, used by operative services, among them were also miniature transmitters, receivers,



recorders, area surveillance systems, etc. which are used for covert investigative measures. The information about quality of products and manufacturers were considered to be very useful, especially because the equipment used for such work cannot be purchased on the free market but only from specialised manufacturers. Experience, gained in using specific equipment, will present valuable information to the participants in case they decide to purchase and use such equipment. Valuable discussions took place on each participant's practical experience in the fields of tactics and techniques for using such equipment and on the imperative need for mutual compatibility which is a huge practical problem in case of joint operations.

- **Activity 66: Operational training on handling undercover operations for selected specialists from the project areas (Ljubljana-Graz, 13-17 February 2006).**

Participants: several members of the Macedonian Undercover Operations Unit.

Objective: to train and exchange practical experiences in view of managing effectively undercover operations.

Results: the organisational structures, different ways to conduct internal records, procedures to initiate investigations, collect of evidences, organisation of joint operations, financial aspects of undercover operations and many other issues were tackled during the training. The Macedonian undercover agents acquired additional essential skills and knowledge which they will be able to implement directly in their daily work and greatly contribute to finalise the establishment of the Macedonian Undercover Operations Unit.

### **3.1.5 Output 1.4 (Creation of effective mechanisms to protect witnesses of serious crime)**

- **Activity 67: Establishment of the Working Groups on Witness Protection (May - June 2004).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA.

Objectives: to establish a working group on witness protection in each project area.

Results: working group created in each project area with subject matter specialists and key stakeholders in the field of procedural and non-procedural protective measures (including police, Ministry of Justice and prosecutors).

- **Activity 68: Regional Thematic Seminar on “Protection of Witnesses: Standards, Good Practices, Needs and Opportunities for a Strategic Approach and Regional Cooperation” (Strasbourg, 10 June 2004).**

Participants: 23 representatives from all the project areas, the PMU and the LTA and five experts from different EU countries and organisations.

Objective: to agree on the approach towards the protection of witnesses (in the field of procedural and non-procedural measures) and explore possibilities for regional cooperation.

Results: relevant European and international standards were presented to the participants; a brief overview of different protective measures (procedural and non-procedural) and different categories of witnesses to be protected; procedural protective measures and the right to a fair trial – Article 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights; non-procedural protective measures / witness protection units – presentation of good practice and lessons learned in selected countries; victim-witness protection with emphasis on victims of trafficking in human beings – presentation of good practice and lessons learned in a selected country; regional cooperation in witness protection – the Baltic example.

- **Activity 69: Study visit on specialised witness protection units (Bratislava, 27-30 September 2004).**

Participants: 12 members from established witness protection units in the project areas.

Objective: to present methods and best practices of the Slovak witness protection unit and exchange information and procedural and non-procedural protective measures.

Results: participants learned about the rules (institutional, legal and operational) governing the Slovak witness protection unit and to start creating a network of members of units exchanging about experiences and practical aspects of procedural and non-procedural protective measures.

- **Activity 70: Study visit to the German BKA Witness Protection Unit (Meckenheim, 14-16 March 2005).**

Participants: 15 members from established witness protection units in the project areas.

Objective: to present methods and best practices of the German BKA witness protection unit and exchange information and procedural and non-procedural protective measures.

Results: participants learned about the rules (institutional, legal and operational) governing the German witness protection unit and to further strengthen the network of members of units exchanging about experiences and practical aspects of procedural and non-procedural protective measures. The study visit was complemented by a side meeting of all participants and a representative of the PMU to discuss the “guidelines” for drafting the national implementation strategies on witness protection.

- **Activity 71: Bilateral study/working visit for two members of the newly established witness protection unit of “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Zagreb, 3-4 April 2005).**

Participants: two members of “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” witness protection unit.

Objective: pending the adoption of the Law on witness protection in the Parliament, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” in March designated the first Head of the newly established witness protection unit with a mandate to prepare the project / action plan for the operationalisation of the unit. The purpose of this bilateral working visit was to work on the elaboration of this action plan.

Results: the co-operation between the Croatian and Macedonian witness protection units was established and the two members further trained and the action plan aimed at the operationalisation of the unit started to be prepared.

- **Activity 73: Short-term experts to support Working Groups in the development of implementation strategies, in particular in view of the creation of specialised witness protection units in each project area: Albania (29-30/11/04), Bosnia and Herzegovina (15-16/11/04), Croatia (-), Montenegro (08/11/04), Serbia (20/10/04), Kosovo (Serbia) (08-09/02/05) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (31/08-01/09/04).**

Participants: members of the Working Groups on witness protection in each project area and the LTA.

Objective: to outline main elements of the comprehensive implementation strategy for institutional, organizational and legal aspects of the protection of witnesses of serious crimes (procedural and non-procedural measures); to discuss the existing legal basis for creation of specialised witness protection units in a host country; to discuss necessary institutional, financial and operational elements for setting up a witness protection unit / discussion on a project of the implementation of the Witness Protection Laws (recently adopted or in final stages of adoption in most countries).

Results: the workshops highlighted important gaps and opportunities in this field as well as brought a consensus of the template of how the implementation strategy for each beneficiary country should look like.

- **Activity 74: Regional/International seminar to promote cooperation in the field of witness protection (Budva, 23-24/11/05).**

Participants: Heads and Deputy heads of witness protection units, as well as judges and prosecutors involved in this field from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and UNMIK.

Objective: to review multilateral, bilateral and national legal instruments relevant for co-operation in the field of witness protection and to discuss specific matters such as the use of modern communication technologies in witness testimony and witness relocation.

Results: the seminar was conceptualized into four panel sessions:

- a) review of multilateral and bilateral legal instruments relevant for co-operation in the field of witness protection,
- b) European and international standards and practices regarding witness relocation
- c) regional co-operation in the use of modern communication technologies in witness testimony; and
- d) update of the progress in the preparation of training modules on procedural protective measures.

Participating experts discussed substantively their national provisions in the field of witness protection and implementation problems, in the light of their current experience. They also discussed relocation issues, both from a national and international perspective, including through case studies, experiences in the use of video-link cross-border testimonies, threat assessment aspects and international cooperation aspects. Good practices from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Latvia, Czech Republic, Republic of Serbia, and Slovak Republic were extensively discussed. They exchanged views on how to strengthen regional and international co-operation in these fields. During the second day of the seminar a closed meeting of Heads of the Witness Protection Units was held.

- **Activity 75: Written expertise on the draft Witness Protection Law on the request of the Government of “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”: (In-house, August 2004).**

Participants: four short-term experts, the PMU, the LTA.

Objective: to provide the Macedonian Government with an expert opinion on the draft law on witness protection.

Results: written expertise of the draft law available which was presented and further discussed during a roundtable which took place in September in Skopje.

- **Activity 76: Written expertise on the draft Witness Protection Law on the request of the Government of Serbia (In-house, September 2004).**

Participants: four short-term experts, the PMU, the LTA.

Objective: to provide the Serbian Government with an expert opinion on the draft law on witness protection.

Results: written expertise of the draft law available which was presented and further discussed during a roundtable which took place in October in Belgrade.

- **Activity 77: Regional seminar to discuss draft implementation strategies and review training needs for each project area (Zagreb, 5-6 April 2005).**

Participants: over 30 participants, members of the Working Groups on Witness Protection, as well as experts from EUROPOL, Latvia, Czech Republic, and the Netherlands.

Objective: the objective of the first part of the workshop was to present and elaborate through a regional exchange and input from the Council of Europe experts first draft implementation strategies / action plans on comprehensive systems of witness protection which the working groups in all project areas have prepared within the framework of the CARPO project. The objective of the second part of the workshop was to review training needs and opportunities in the area of witness protection and agree on the regional and country-specific elements of the training modules.

Results: each Working Group presented the main elements of its draft strategies / action plans focused on identification of existing gaps and plans for remedial steps with an assessment of needs along the benchmarks. The regional seminar was possibly the first event that brought together Heads of all witness protection units across the region which enhanced bilateral contacts between local practitioners. Another conclusion was also that the area of procedural protective measures and ordinary police-type protection measures remain weak. Accordingly, it was decided that this would be addressed through awareness raising activities among prosecutors and judges, training as well as improvement of legislation.

- **Activity 78: Development of training materials and guidelines on witness protection (In-house, September 2005 - April 2006).**

Participants: short-term experts who were closely involved in a number of witness protection activities.

Objective: to draft a Handbook on procedural protective measures and basic police protection which will – given the nature of witness protection and strong need for international co-operation in this field – address international, European, regional and country-specific issues related to witness protection.

Results: the approach to this activity is similar to the approach of drafting and finalisation of training materials on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime with a general part prepared by international short-term experts and a specific part related to each project area.

- **Activity 79: Meeting of experts and reviewers to review the Handbook and discuss the methodology for the implementation of the related training on procedural protection measures (London, 6 April 2006).**

Participants: short-term experts drafting the Handbook and reviewers.

Objective: to review the content and set the methodology for the implementation of the related trainings on procedural protective measures.

Results: general agreement on the content of the Handbook and on the organisation of training-of-trainers at regional level to be organised in June 2006 in Palic (Serbia).

- **Activity 80: Regional training seminar for future trainers on procedural protective measures to test the training materials and concepts (Palic, 26-29 June 2006).**

Participants: 50 practitioners working specifically in this field (with the exception of delegations from Albania and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” that were not completed, given cancellations of appointed judges and prosecutors on very short notice), the PMU, the LTA, international experts.

Objective: to train selected number of potential trainers i.e. local experts so as to have a core group that may start conducting in-country trainings on procedural protective measures for witnesses and to review the Draft Training manual, in order to have it finalised in the near future, thus providing necessary material for further training in accordance with the determined / agreed schedule

Results: the discussions and lectures revealed the usefulness and appropriate timing of this training seminar at regional level. At this stage, when in one form or another, the legislative framework and the recently set up witness protection units were in place in almost all project areas, the training of all those involved in witness protection comes as a step in the right direction, if proper and adequate implementation was to be expected. Organising this training seminar at regional level was clearly beneficial: the peer pressure resulted in some of the delegations deciding to further improve the quality of their specific chapter of the Manual, to bring it in line with other countries' contributions, some project areas expressed their wish to have trainers from the region participating / lecturing during the in-project area specific seminars. The training manual was finalised by taking into account the comments expressed by the various delegations. Several in-project area trainings were scheduled to be organised before the end of the project: Albania (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (4), Croatia (1), Kosovo (2), Montenegro (1), Serbia (2), “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (1).

- **Activity 81: In-project area trainings on procedural protective measures: Albania (04-05/06/07), Bosnia and Herzegovina (01-02/09/06 - 08-09/09/06 - 14-15/09/06), Croatia (25-26/01/07), Montenegro (21-22/09/06), Serbia (-), Kosovo (Serbia) (26-27/10/06) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (25-26/06/07).**

Participants: on average between 30 and 40 participants (mainly police officers, prosecutors and judges) per training, local trainers on witness protection, one international expert.

Objective: to pursue the necessary education of practitioners from the law enforcement and the judiciary in order to develop an effective and efficient witness protection system in each project area. It was also to have the trainees starting to apply procedural protective measures in their daily work.

Results: through an extensive presentation of the training manual's content and exchange of experiences, participants received the knowledge allowing them to take procedural protective measures. Through case studies from the local practice in the State Courts and Prosecutor's Offices, trainees better understood the practicalities of witness protection. Extensive discussions took place around all the theoretical aspects presented from the training manual and a large exchange of experiences and practical solutions discussed between trainees. To further develop their knowledge on the topic, all the trainees received the training manual.

- **Activity 82: Participation of specialists working in newly established witness protection units in regular/ad hoc training courses of established European witness protection units (Slovak Republic, 6-10 March 2006 – Czech Republic, 26 June - 3 July 2006).**

Participants: 3 police staff from the Macedonian witness protection unit.

Objective: to present methods and best practices of the Slovak and Czech witness protection units, exchange information on procedural and non-procedural protective measures and develop informal contacts between members.

Results: the expertise of the Macedonian police staff enhanced considerably allowing for the proper development of their witness protection unit.

- **Activity 83: Production of training material in local languages (In-house, September 2006).**

Participants: the PMU, the LTA, international and national experts and interpreters in local languages.

Objective: to translate in each local language and proofread the Handbook/training manual on procedural protective measures (including both the general and project area specific parts).

Results: printing of the Handbook/training manual in each local language and wide distribution of copies for practitioners working in the field of witness protection but also prosecutors, judges and training institutions (Police Academies, School of Magistrates and law faculties).

### **3.1.6 Output 1.5 (Co-operation in criminal matters)**

- **Activity 84: Regional seminar on opportunities offered by the 2nd Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (ETS 182) (Pristina, 2-3 September 2004).**

Participants: around 50 participants (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, general Prosecutor's Office, Interpol sections...) from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and UNMIK, the PMU and international experts from Belgium, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and EUROJUST.

Objective: to provide an opportunity to the relevant experts from the region to thoroughly examine the means available under ETS 182, to discuss the issues at stake in its implementation and the aspects to be considered in the process of review of their legislation and institutional capacities.

Results: participants studied in details all the opportunities offered by ETS 182, exchanged best practices and agreed on the content of the questionnaire to be used for the review exercise to start following the submission of the completed questionnaire from each participating project area.

- **Activity 85: Review by short term experts of the gaps and opportunities in legislation and institutional capacities for the ratification and implementation of ETS 182 (In-house, September 2004 – February 2005).**

Participants: 3 experts from Belgium, Slovenia and United Kingdom and the PMU

Objective: to review the gaps and opportunities in the legislation and institutional capacities for the ratification and implementation of ETS 182.

Results: reports were elaborated concerning Albania, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo (Serbia) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”. The conclusions of the review were to be discussed during the regional seminar, scheduled to take place on 24-25 February 2005.

- **Activity 86: Regional seminar to elaborate implementation strategies for the ratification and implementation of ETS 182 (Belgrade, 24-25 February 2005).**

Participants: 50 national experts (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, general Prosecutor’s Office, Interpol sections...) from all the project areas, the PMU and three international short-term experts.

Objective: to discuss the conclusions and recommendations of the reviews, as well as the comments provided by the short-term experts in each analysis.

Results: participants agreed upon the common elements of an action plan for the implementation of ETS 182 and further streamlined the necessary project area-specific measures to ensure its implementation. Finally, they agreed to develop project area-specific recommendations for further legislative developments and institutional capacity-building and committed to prepare action plans by mid-June 2005. It is to be noted that given that officials from Bosnia and Herzegovina did not return the completed questionnaire on time, the review on Bosnia and Herzegovina could not be completed prior to the seminar. Furthermore, only one of the six members of the Bosnian delegation managed to attend the regional seminar. Consequently, in order to fill in the gap, the PMU proposed to the Bosnian authorities to organise a bilateral activity on the capacities for ratifying and implementing the mother convention (ETS 030) and the additional protocols. The final date of this bilateral meeting is yet to be scheduled, hopefully before September 2005.

- **Activity 87: Workshop on the elaboration of a strategy and action plan for the ratification and implementation of ETS 182 (Belgrade, 18 May 2005).**

Participants: around 15 representatives from various institutions from the Union and level of Republics: Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Justice of Serbia, Ministry of Justice of Montenegro, judges (Serbia & Montenegro), Interpol, prosecutors office (Serbia), the PMU and international experts.

Objective: to elaborate the strategy and action plan for the ratification and implementation of the 2nd additional protocol in the particular context of Serbia-Montenegro and the difficulties arising from the fact that the Union level is in charge of the ratification of treaties while their implementation is in hands of two Republics.

Results: the workshop organised following the regional seminar revealed that participants had a good understanding of the problems which need to be addressed in relation to the implementation of the convention, however it was perceived that certain issues should be addressed at a higher level (e.g. separate Law on international co-operation or amendments to the Criminal procedure Codes of Serbia and Montenegro respectively). Nevertheless, considering the difficulties experienced so far under output 1.5’s activities in Serbia and Montenegro, this meeting was a major step forward.

- **Activity 88: Workshop on strategies for the ratification and implementation of ETS 182 (Sarajevo, 10 August 2005).**

Participants: relevant national experts from the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the NBC Interpol office and the District Court, together with the PMU and three international short-term experts from the Ministry of Justice of Slovenia, the Supreme Court of Slovenia and the Judicial Co-operation Unit of the Home Office (UK).

Objective: given that the review of the gaps and opportunities in legislation and institutional capacities for the ratification and implementation of ETS 182 had not been completed on time and that officials from Bosnia and Herzegovina did not attend the regional seminar held in Belgrade in February 2005, an alternative bilateral activity was proposed to the Bosnian authorities in order to achieve this objective.

Results: the workshop enabled a very interactive discussion with national experts on the basis of the conclusions of the review, which was prepared by the Council of Europe experts prior to the workshop. It also enabled to discuss further the project area-specific elements of the draft Regional Strategy on Tools against Economic and Economic Crime, which was being prepared for adoption at the Brijuni high level meeting on 23 September 2005. Participants also expressed their wish that a specific workshop on drafting legislation on international co-operation in criminal matters aspects be organised in the near future.

- **Activity 89: Workshop on national legislation on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and strategy for development of educational programs (Zagreb, 31 May 2006).**

Participants: relevant institution representatives working in the field of mutual legal assistance (Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, County Court, State Attorney's office, USKOK, Interpol bureau, Ministry of Interior, Judicial Academy), the PMU and two short-term international experts.

Objective: to discuss the conclusions of the review of the Croatian legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters and compatibility aspects in the light of the latest EU developments; to address the question of compatibility of the national legislation with European legal instruments, including the latest EU developments; to have an exchange of views among various practitioners on the development of educational programs and preparation of practical guidelines for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

Results: Discussions focused on the systematic analysis of the 2004 Croatian Act on mutual assistance in criminal matters. The overall appreciation of the experts was that the law was providing a very good basis for international cooperation in this field and that it already took into consideration obligations deriving from the CETS 182 as well as other relevant EU conventions and standards. A number of additional issues which are not yet fully covered within the current Croatian legislation were also discussed. Finally, the overall picture of the existing educational programs on MLA was presented and led to discussions on how to enhance training in this field, possibly through joint trainings for judges, prosecutors and police officers. Despite the fact that the 2004 Croatian Act on mutual assistance in criminal matters is fairly comprehensive, the Council of Europe experts recommended a careful review of the structure of the law and certain specific articles, which, when implemented, could create difficulties. In the field of training activities, programmes were developed by the Judicial Academy and standard training materials in 2005. Mutual cooperation in the EU in criminal matters is currently envisaged under the CARDS 2003 project 'Education and Training of Public Prosecutors'. The Judicial Academy expressed interest in being involved in the planning of forthcoming activities for 2007 with the Council of Europe.

- **Activity 90: Workshops to assess training needs in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters: Albania (23/09/05), Bosnia and Herzegovina (10/08/05), Croatia (26/09/05), Montenegro (09/09/05), Serbia (07/09/05), Kosovo (Serbia) (29/09/05) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (30/09/05).**

Participants: representatives from relevant training institution (Police Academies, Judicial Academies, and other) and institutions in charge of mutual legal assistance, the PMU and short-term international experts.

Objective: to assess concrete training as well as existing training manuals, curriculum and other relevant materials for general training on international co-operation in criminal matters aspects.

Results: distinct assessment reports were elaborated for each project area, on the basis of information provided by the participants during each workshop. They highlighted the main conclusions of the experts to address training needs and issues of concern and outline the future activities in this field which were to be organised within the framework of the CARPO project until September 2006. In addition, the reports included also recommendations beyond the scope of the CARPO project but which the authorities would need to take into account in view of developing their capacities in the field of international co-operation in criminal matters.

- **Activity 91: Working meeting to develop a template training programme on international legal assistance in criminal matters (London, 21 February 2006).**

Participants: the international short-term expert from the Judicial Co-operation Unit of the Home Office (UK) and the PMU.

Objective: to develop a template training programme on international legal assistance in criminal matters

Results: agreement on the template training programme on international legal assistance in criminal matters to be developed. Following this meeting, the template training programme was disseminated to the relevant institutions from each project area for review and adaptation. Very positive feedback was received from most of the project areas which expressed interest in building upon the proposed template for organising future trainings in 2007-2009.

- **Activity 92: Project area training event Kosovo (Serbia) (Pristina, 28-29/09/06).**

Participants: around 20 junior and senior officials of the recently established Ministry of Justice, as well as of UNMIK, working in the field of international co-operation in criminal matters, the PMU and two international short-term experts (from Ireland, and United Kingdom).

Objective: to train participants on policy making and legislation drafting on selected aspects of international co-operation in criminal matters.

Results: the experiences in policy making at national level in the field of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters were extensively discussed among the participants. Representatives from the Legal Policy Division of the Department of Justice (UNMIK) explained the policy making in Kosovo (Serbia) in the field of international co-operation in criminal matters. As usual in the CARPO project's trainings, a large part was given to practical cases of mutual legal assistance leading to intensive discussions and also a need to clarify a number of important issues. The second part of the training was dedicated to the negotiation and drafting of bilateral agreements on selected aspects of judicial co-operation in criminal matters. Here again, examples from the practice and drafting exercises were conducted by the international experts. Finally, the key elements for drafting of rogatory letters, were presented to the trainees together with examples and exercises.



## MODULE 2

### 3.1.7 Output 2.1 (Training strategy based on a thorough analysis of needs and capacities)

- **Activity 93: Regional seminar to review relevant European and international standards against which to provide training (Budapest, 29-30 June 2004).**

Participants: IOM Brussels, IOM Budapest, the Crime and Prevention Academy and the Hungarian Ministry of Interior, the IOM Missions in the project areas, the senior representatives and local co-ordinators for Module 2.

Objective: to review relevant European and international standards against which to provide training

Results: the added value and the innovative aspect of this project were presented and emphasised to the participants. In particular, the development of the curricula for the graduate and postgraduate institutions and the integration of trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration were very much welcomed. Several suggestions and proposals were made for the following steps of the project.

- **Activity 94: Short-term experts to carry out detailed analysis in terms of training needs of countries and target groups and capacities of existing training institutions and training activities (In-house, July-September 2004).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to carry out a detailed analysis of the training needs of the project areas and groups as well as on the capacities of the existing training institutions.

Results: detailed analysis of the training needs of the project areas and groups as well as on the capacities of the existing training institutions available.

- **Activity 95: Short-term experts to compile information on existing good practices in the European Union as well as in South-eastern Europe which could be reflected in training materials (In-house, July-September 2004).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to compile information on existing good practices in the European Union as well as in South-eastern Europe which could be reflected in the training materials.

Results: IOM Brussels collected information on the legislations available and compiled good practices in South-Eastern Europe and in the European Union. Through a number of projects carried out by IOM in that region in the past 10 years, IOM has been setting EU benchmarks and defining standards, applied in the field of trafficking in the project areas.

- **Activity 96: 1st Regional seminar to finalise needs analysis and adopt training strategy (Budapest, 30 June 2004).**

Participants: IOM Brussels, IOM Budapest, IOM Missions in the project areas, the senior representatives and local co-ordinators for Module 2.

Objective: to finalise needs analysis and adopt training strategy

Results: a regional training strategy and training modules to combat trafficking in human beings, illegal migration and smuggling were developed. Building on the knowledge existing in the project areas previously, as well as from the input from other organisations involved in enhancing police capacities to fight migration-related organized crime (such as EUPM, Europol, ICITAP, ICMPD, ILO, Interpol, OSCE, UNDP, UNODC, and others), IOM has developed training modules designed to be implemented in a pyramidal train-trainer approach.

- **Activity 97: 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional seminar to present and discuss the draft training strategy for each project area (Budapest, 9-10 March 2005).**

Participants: IOM Brussels, IOM Budapest, IOM Missions in the project areas, the senior representatives and local co-ordinators for Module 2.

Objective: to finalise needs analysis and adopt training strategy.

Results: the approach and the outlined contents of the material were approved by the project partners. At the same time, the meeting provided an opportunity for joint discussions among all project partners on the current status of implementation of criminal legislation on migration-related crime, in particular concerning the standards of the EU *acquis*, as well as cross-border co-operation. The project partners made use of the occasion to meet and discuss the training strategy and manual contents with the short-term experts and authors of the training manuals who also attended the meeting.

### **3.1.8 Output 2.2 (Training curricula and training materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration)**

- **Activity 98: Short-term experts and consultants to develop modules for law enforcement training on trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration (In-house, June 2004-April 2005).**

Participants: pool of short-term experts hired by IOM Brussels which is subject to change depending on the time constraints and availability of the individual experts.

Objective: to develop modules for law enforcement training on trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration.

Results: the draft has been elaborated on the basis of the assessment of needs and best practices, and submitted for input from project officers and interlocutors in the field. The developed modules were to be tested in 14 training events to be organised in the project areas in close coordination with local IOM offices and the future local trainers selected by the local IOM offices and module 2 coordinators.

- **Activity 99: 1st meeting of the Research & Draft Group on developing training materials to combat Illegal Migration & Smuggling in Persons (Brussels, 28-29 October 2004).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to develop training materials to combat Illegal Migration & Smuggling in Persons.

Results: agreement on the structure, contents, layout and general teaching strategy of the training manual. Each chapter of the manual was discussed in depth and edited accordingly. The first draft was to be presented at the Second Regional Seminar in Budapest. The group agreed to convene again in mid-March to incorporate comments and suggestions from the Budapest Regional Thematic Seminar. Between meetings, the experts submitted new sections and communicated their proposals and comments by e-mail.

- **Activity 100: 1st meeting of the Research & Draft Group on Academic Curricula (Brussels, 17 December 2004).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to design teaching modules for higher education institutions for members of the law enforcement.

Results: experts discussed the general structure of the curriculum and the individual teaching modules, as well as the overall goals, learning objectives, and teaching resources for the individual modules.

- **Activity 101: 2nd meeting of the Research & Draft Group on developing training materials to combat Illegal Migration & Smuggling in Persons (Brussels, 13-14 January 2004).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to further develop training materials to combat Illegal Migration & Smuggling in Persons.

Results: agreement on the structure, contents, layout and general teaching strategy of the training manual. Each chapter of the manual was discussed in depth and edited accordingly. The first draft will be presented at the Second Regional Seminar in Budapest. The group will convene again in mid-March to incorporate comments and suggestions from the Budapest Regional Thematic Seminar. Between meetings, the experts have submitted new sections and communicated their proposals and comments by e-mail. The drafting work on this manual is steered on a central level by the Project Coordinator.

- **Activity 102: 2nd meeting of the Research & Draft Group on Academic Curricula (Brussels, 29-30 January 2005).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to further design teaching modules for higher education institutions for members of the law enforcement.

Results: experts decided on the general structure of the curriculum and the individual teaching modules, as well as the overall goals, learning objectives, and teaching resources for the individual modules. The drafting of this curriculum was coordinated by the lead researcher of the research and drafting group in close coordination with the Assistant Project Coordinator.

- **Activity 103: Coordination meeting of organisations involved in developing training modules to combat Trafficking in Persons (Interpol, OSCE/ODIHR, UNODC/UNDCP, Stability Pact/ICMPD) and other relevant partners (Seci Centre, UNHCR, EUPM, CEPOL, Europol) to discuss training materials and updates of this material in the area of Trafficking in persons (Brussels, 15 February 2005).**

Participants: representatives from nearly all organisations active in this field (participants included ICITAP, ICMPD, Interpol, ILO, IOM, KPSS (Kosovo Police Service School), OSCE, UNHCR, Council of Europe as well as independent experts) and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to share and exchange information on the respective activities and to establish a contact list of persons for further following up these activities and exploring possibilities for future joint actions.

Results: participants agreed to make enhanced efforts toward coordinating their activities with other actors in the field and decided to hold meetings of this kind on a more regular basis, while corresponding by e-mail/ telephone in the meantime.

- **Activity 104: 1st meeting of the Research & Draft Group on developing training material to combat Trafficking in Persons to discuss and develop a backbone for training material (Brussels, 16 February 2005).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to develop training material to combat Trafficking in Persons in order to discuss and develop a backbone for training material.

Results: draft training material to combat Trafficking in Persons developed.

- **Activity 105: 3rd meeting of the Research & Draft Group on developing training materials to combat Illegal Migration & Smuggling in Persons (Brussels, 11-12 April 2005).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to further develop training material to combat Illegal Migration & Smuggling in Persons.

Results: training material to combat to combat Illegal Migration & Smuggling in Persons further developed.

- **Activity 106: 3rd meeting of the Research & Draft Group on Academic Curricula to review and finalise the draft material (Brussels, 29-30 January 2004).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to finalise teaching modules for higher education institutions for members of the law enforcement and the draft material.

Results: experts made a final decision on the general structure of the curriculum and the individual teaching modules, as well as the overall goals, learning objectives, and teaching resources for the individual modules.

- **Activity 107: 2nd meeting of the Research & Draft Group on developing training material to combat Trafficking in Persons to continue the development of the backbone and the training material (Brussels, 16 February 2005).**

Participants: short-term experts and IOM Brussels.

Objective: to further develop training material to combat Trafficking in Persons.

Results: training material to combat Trafficking in Persons finalised.

- **Activity 108: 1st study visit to train the local trainers (Rome, 30 September – 1 October 2004).**

Participants: around 30 trainers and police officers from the project areas, IOM Brussels, IOM Rome.

Objective: to gather information and lessons learned from Italian law enforcement (National Anti-Mafia Directorate) and practices in combating organised crime and trafficking, smuggling, and illegal migration.

Results: participants learned about the border management systems and efficient tools used in Italy in the fight against organised crime in line with European standards and international conventions. The participants also made use of this visit to deepen the dialogue with their Italian counterparts and widen their network to come to a common understanding of the crime phenomena and of how to co-operate more closely in dealing with them.

- **Activity 109: 2nd study visit to train the local trainers (Budapest, 8-11 May 2005).**

Participants: around 30 trainers and police officers from the project areas, IOM Brussels, IOM Budapest.

Objective: to gather information and lessons learned from Hungarian law enforcement (in particular from the border management practices at the Border Guard Directorates of Orozhasa and Gyula, as well as on the training methodologies of the Hungarian Crime Prevention Academy) and practices in combating organised crime and trafficking, smuggling, and illegal migration

Results: participants got acquainted with the training strategy and training material developed under the CARPO project. Each participant filled in a self-evaluation questionnaire in his local which was to plan the regional training of trainers event according to the exact level of the local trainers.

- **Activity 110: 1st Regional training of trainers seminar to test training and further refine materials on Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling in Persons and Illegal Migration (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro) (Budapest, 17-21 October 2005).**

Participants: 24 local trainers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia, IOM Brussels and IOM Budapest.

Objective: to test training and further refine materials on Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling in Persons and Illegal Migration and improve training skills and abilities of the local trainers.

Results: the most innovative element of the regional training of trainers event was the deliberate balanced mix between, on the one hand, content training on the two separate subjects of Combating Trafficking in Persons (1) and Combating Illegal Migration and Smuggling (2) and, on the other hand, the improvement of general training skills. All future local trainers familiarised themselves with the material

well in advance of the training which enhanced the results of the meeting. In the course of the training course, one day was spent discussing and reviewing the draft training material provided by IOM, followed by the distribution of topics to each of the participants for individual presentations at the end of the training event. Trainees were introduced to (or refreshed on) basic training skills, including the drafting of lesson plans, the adult learning cycle, and the advantages of different training resources as well as training methods, each of which was studied and demonstrated in detail. Participants also learned not only to formulate and distinguish, but also to verify the application of different learning objectives and lesson goals. Following a series of practical sessions and demonstrations by the trainers, the training event ended with the concrete application of these training methods by the participants. Each individual presentation was followed by detailed feedback from the trainers present. Moreover, to reinforce the content training all subjects for the presentation were selected from the TIP training material and IM/SoM training manual.

- **Activity 111: 2nd Regional training of trainers seminar to test training and further refine materials on Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling in Persons and Illegal Migration (Albania, “ the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and Kosovo (Serbia) (Ohrid, 14-18 November 2004).**

Participants: 19 local trainers from Albania, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, and Kosovo (Serbia), IOM Brussels and IOM Budapest.

Objective: to test training and further refine materials on Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling in Persons and Illegal Migration and improve training skills and abilities of the local trainers.

Results: the most innovative element of the regional training of trainers event was the deliberate balanced mix between, on the one hand, content training on the two separate subjects of Combating Trafficking in Persons (1) and Combating Illegal Migration and Smuggling (2) and, on the other hand, the improvement of general training skills. All future local trainers familiarised themselves with the material well in advance of the training which enhanced the results of the meeting. In the course of the training course, one day was spent discussing and reviewing the draft training material provided by IOM, followed by the distribution of topics to each of the participants for individual presentations at the end of the training event. Trainees were introduced to (or refreshed on) basic training skills, including the drafting of lesson plans, the adult learning cycle, and the advantages of different training resources as well as training methods, each of which was studied and demonstrated in detail. Participants also learned not only to formulate and distinguish, but also to verify the application of different learning objectives and lesson goals. Following a series of practical sessions and demonstrations by the trainers, the training event ended with the concrete application of these training methods by the participants. Each individual presentation was followed by detailed feedback from the trainers present. Moreover, to reinforce the content training all subjects for the presentation were selected from the TIP training material and IM/SoM training manual.

- **Activity 112: In-project area trainings: Albania (6-10/02/06), Bosnia and Herzegovina (8-12/05/06), Croatia (19-23/06/06), Montenegro (05-09/06/06), Serbia (03-07/04/06), Kosovo (Serbia) (06-10/03/06) and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (20-24/03/06).**

Participants: on average between 25 and 35 participants (mainly from Border and Migration Directorates, Organised Crime and Witness Protection Directorates and Customs).  
per training in co-operation with the IOM local offices.

Objective: to train on Combating Trafficking in Persons and Combating Illegal Migration and Smuggling of Migrants.

Results: participants studied the phenomena of trafficking and smuggling from a wide range of perspectives and strengthened the professional co-operation between the different agencies involved in the fight against irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Prosecutors and legal officers

elaborated on the procedures of referral and co-operation between police and the judiciary in cases concerning illegal migration and trafficking of persons.

- **Activity 113: Short-term experts to finalise the training materials (June - July 2006).**

Participants: international short-term experts, IOM Brussels.

Objective: to finalise the translation and editing of the trainers and trainee manuals "Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants for the Western Balkan Region and Trafficking in Persons for the Western Balkan Region".

Results: trainers' and trainee's manuals finalised.

- **Activity 114: Production of training materials - draft and final versions (June - August 2006).**

Participants: international short-term experts, IOM Brussels, interpreters and editors in local languages.

Objective: production of training materials - draft and final versions.

Results: training materials produced in all the local languages (and in English) and widely distributed to practitioners and training institutions (Police Academies, School of Magistrates and law faculties).

- **Activity 115: Regional meeting closing Module 2 (Budapest, 27 September 2006).**

Participants: 70 participants (counterparts, practitioners, partner institutions) mainly from the project areas, Module 2 Coordinators, representatives from IOM local offices and international organisations.

Objective: to present the achievements under Module 2, including the training manuals to all the counterparts, consortium partners and international organisations.

Results: endorsement by the local counterparts of the work achieved under Module 2 and commitment to ensure its sustainability by using the training materials in the training institutions.

### 3.2 Assessment of implementation

The PMU is of the opinion that the activities under the project have been implemented according to the schedule presented in the initial inception report and have succeeded to fulfil its overall and specific objectives. At different stages of the project some activities have been either delayed or have faced specific difficulties (as elaborated in more detail in previous reports). This can be attributed to objective factors already stipulated in previous reports, the consolidation of the logistical and human resources network (such as LPO, SR, composition of the WGs in each project areas, experts involved in specific activities, etc.) to support the implementation of an intensive mission schedules, as well as objective political situations in some of the project areas (Bosnia and Herzegovina, independence of Montenegro, specific situation in Kosovo). **Given the number and subject matter scope of planned activities, especially under Module 1, the PMU, however, concludes that the complete set of activities within Module 1 and Module 2 of the project has been completed as foreseen within the original given time-frame and that the original objectives given to Council of Europe have been fully met.**

Also on the financial side, the PMU believes that matters were in good standing. The PMU, thanks to strict management, has succeeded to organise all the activities within the limit of the budgetary resources (saving around 400.000€ out of the total budget although the project was prolonged for 9 months in addition to the original 30-month period) and has paid the utmost attention to the financial aspects to ensure a strict respect of the budget resources.

While the project was, of course, a regional project, the PMU also retained a flexible approach towards specific project areas and responded when necessary to their immediate needs related to specific outputs.

During the project, the Project Management Unit (PMU) in co-operation with the IOM, the CARPO project's long-term advisers, consultants and experts from consortium partners as well as experts from other institutions and services from EU countries and EUROPOL, and with the support of the Local Project Officers (LPOs) and its counterparts in the project areas, **implemented some 148 activities (directly involving practitioners from South-eastern Europe)** (which makes an average of almost 5 activities per month), including:

- **46 regional events – seminars & workshops;**
- **16 study visits** for the working groups' members to selected EU countries;
- **86 in-country seminars, workshops and training events** (over 2300 police officers, financial police and FIU officials, custom officials, tax officials, judges and prosecutors from South-eastern Europe benefited from these events under various modules and outputs).

This would not have been possible without the help of the consortium partners and the management structure of the project, which included:

- **Consortium partners:** Belgium (Federal Prosecution and Immigration Department), Finland (Ministry of Interior), Hungary (Ministry of Interior), Italy (Directorate for Anti-Mafia Investigations), Slovenia (General Prosecution, Office for Money Laundering Prevention, Criminal Police), Spain (Directorate General of Police), Sweden (Ministry of Justice), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Council of Europe (as the consortium leader). All consortium partners are contributing to the implementation of project activities by: providing, as relevant and according to the criteria set for each activity, short-term experts who will take part in the regional and in-country seminars, training events as well as for curriculum development and legislative advice; and hosting study visits and training events.

- **Advisory Board:** an Advisory Board was set up to provide overall technical and strategic advice and recommendations to the Council of Europe and module partners, on issues covered by the project and on the verifiable indicators to allow for monitoring and evaluation. In addition, it played a key role in facilitating co-ordination with other initiatives and programmes to avoid duplication and overlapping. It was composed of the Senior representatives and local co-ordinators from each project area and 1 representative with subject-matter expertise appointed by each of the project's consortium partners. Representatives of the European Commission and the Council of Europe as well as experts from other organisations and countries were invited to participate in the meetings of the Advisory Board.
- **Senior representatives:** in each project area, a Senior representative (focal point) and local coordinators (for each of the two modules of the project) were nominated by the authorities.
- **Working groups:** for each output and in each project area, a working group with subject matter specialists and key stakeholders was formed. For the implementation of Module 1, the following working groups were set up: Working group on crime analysis (CA), Working group on financial investigations (FI), Working group on special investigative means (SIMS), Working group on witness protection (WP).
- **Local project officers:** for a more efficient implementation of the programme, 7 local project officers (LPOs) were recruited for each of the project areas: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo (Serbia) and "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia". Following their appointment (in June 2004), the LPOs have been tasked with updating existing information on legal, institutional and operational aspects relevant to different project outputs per project area. With the support of CoE's offices in the project areas, the LPOs have had numerous coordination meetings with the most important beneficiary institutions. Under the supervision of the PMU, they have been closely associated in the organisation and implementation of the activities held under both module 1 and 2.

Risk factors encountered: some risk factors, however, were encountered during the implementation of the project, especially in relation to some project areas where the project faces a challenge to commit direct beneficiaries of the project activities, that is local officials, members of different working groups, not only to actively participate in different specific activities (study visits, in-country and regional workshops), but also to undertake concrete work-related tasks (e.g. drafting the implementation strategies, reviewing the legislation, etc.). In some countries it took a couple of activities and additional interventions from the PMU to formalise membership within WGs.

Specific problem with Bosnia and Herzegovina: the nomination of an effective SR and two local module coordinators in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been delayed since the project started. This concern has already been underlined in the Inception Report. Despite the efforts deployed by the PMU, with the support of the CoE's office in Sarajevo, the situation remained problematic for most of the project. Consequently, the PMU has faced serious difficulties to implement the in-country activities and to have the Bosnian participants nominated for the regional activities. For the other project areas, the PMU has continued to benefit from an excellent level of co-operation by the SRs and their module coordinators.

- **Activities related to preparation of the regional strategy and situation report & Activities related to preparation of national implementing strategies / action plans**

These activities were successfully completed. The adoption of the Regional strategy, the Joint declaration and the finalisation of the Situation report was highly welcomed by all the project's counterparts in the region, practitioners as well as decision makers. The Ministers of Interior and Security have demonstrated a strong political will in Brijuni to transform the strategy into reality, to build



the necessary operational capacities put forward in the document and to ensure significant progress in the development of operational co-operation both at national and regional levels. **The fact remains that CARPO project in itself can neither secure its implementation, nor support all actions enumerated in the Regional strategy or the project areas' specific action plans. Some of which can and were supported within the CARPO project, some of which have been implemented by the project areas alone, some of which are being or will be supported by other international and bi-lateral technical assistance process, and some of which would require a follow up projects (either on regional or project area specific level).**

Specific project area actions identified by the local working groups endorsed in Brijuni focus on different reforms in the area of legislative and institutional framework, on training and on enhanced regional and international co-operation. In this light CARPO project has made concrete steps to support the project areas (e.g. comprehensive training materials on financial investigations aimed at confiscation, witness protection; liaising between different project areas' specialised services on undercover operations and on witness protection and their counterparts in EU member states for implementation on-site operational training; on institutional reforms, short-term experts have conducted missions with aim of sharing good practices, lessons learned and concrete assistance to project areas that are presently establishing specialised units on special investigative means / undercover operations; on enhanced regional and European co-operation a regional meeting of specialised witness protection services in Montenegro was conducted attended not only by project areas, but services from the rest of South-eastern Europe and services from some EU member countries; ...).

Apart from the advice on concrete legislative and institutional reform issues under outputs 1.2 to 1.5 which was subject to requests from project areas and has been an on-going process under the CARPO project, the focus was on the preparation of the training materials under the different outputs. The work has been conducted with the co-operation and direct involvement of the working group members which have demonstrated a solid commitment towards the CARPO project. The members of these working groups gather an impressive and practical expertise on which the project has build significantly since the start. The constant involvement of the members also meant an important workload for them and they should be praised for accomplishing their duty in a very professional way.

Finally, it is important to note, that the CARPO main counterparts in the project areas throughout the project remained different local working groups of practitioners from law enforcement structures and from prosecution who were working on the preparation of implementation strategies and that in general the continuity of work of those working groups can be considered a positive achievement in itself. Further support to those working groups is another crucial factor for increasing the level of implementation of the Regional and project areas' specific strategies and action plans.

- **Activities related to identification of training needs and preparation of training materials**

These activities were successfully completed though regional seminars on identification of training needs and preparation of training materials under the outputs on financial investigation and witness protection. This process, conducted by short term experts involved in past activities under relevant outputs, has been completed in December 2005 and January 2006, followed by a series of training in project areas in year 2006 and 2006. In parallel, the PMU had been facilitating (and financially supporting) bilateral training events in the area of witness protection and undercover operations between newly established units in the project areas and their counterparts in EU Member States. As agreed with the counterparts and specified in the previous progress reports, it was unfeasible to prepare and publish a comprehensive training material on output 1.3 (special investigative means) – due to a vast number of different issues under the umbrella of “SIMS” and even more due to the confidentiality of most of the issues related to the implementation of SIMS and undercover operations.

- **Activities related to the provisions of expertise in relation to the improvement of legal and institutional framework**

These activities have presented a flexible element of the project. Depending on requests from project areas we have provided support in the form of expert opinions and ad-hoc in-country workshops and meetings on questions related to the legislative framework.

- **Meeting specific objective under different project outputs**

<p><b>Output 1.1:</b></p>	<p><b>Development of a regional strategy on organised and economic crime</b></p> <p><b>Specific objective:</b> A regional strategy developed on economic and organised crime in accordance with the acquis of the EU and European standards and practices and based on an analysis of the economic and organised crime situation; and on benchmarks to determine progress towards the EU acquis and European standards.</p>
<p><b>Status:</b></p>	<p>Specific objective was fully met by (for details see above specific activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ preparing and publication of three (2005, 2006, 2007) situation reports on organised and economic crime;</li> <li>○ elaboration and adoption of benchmarks and indicators;</li> <li>○ elaboration and adoption of a Regional Strategy and detailed project area-specific action plans on strategies and tools against organized and economic crime in SEE.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note on Situation reports:</b> There has been a real need for a substantive analysis of the scope, nature and characteristics of organised and economic crime in South-eastern Europe, as well as of the new threats in the different fields of crime and issues of concern in the region. Such comprehensive and systematic analysis did not exist before the project started. The CARPO project has tried to fill this gap convinced that this report will help policy makers in the region, but also elsewhere in Europe, to elaborate better informed anti-crime public policy and decisions. It should further enhance public awareness on this matter which is essential and would keep the pressure on the decision makers. The PMU has ensured that the largest possible diffusion be given to the report which has been translated in local languages. It was widely distributed among the project's counterparts in the region, in EU countries, to all the 46 member states of the Council of Europe and many international organisations active in the fields covered by the project. Once again, the document received a great attention from the media in South-eastern Europe and elsewhere which will certainly contribute to this process.</p> <p><b>Note on Regional strategy and its implementation:</b> The adoption of the Regional strategy, the Joint declaration and the finalisation of the Situation adopted was an important achievement of the project, in particular for the process that led to the adoption – the active participation of the working groups in the process of its elaboration and the country-tailored action plan accompanying the strategy. The Ministers of Interior and Security have demonstrated a strong political will in Brijuni to transform the strategy into reality, to build the necessary operational capacities put forward in the document and to ensure significant progress in the development of operational co-operation both at national and regional levels. The fact remains that CARPO project in itself can neither secure its implementation, nor support all actions enumerated in the Regional strategy or the project areas' specific action plans. Some of which can and were supported within the CARPO project, some of which have been implemented by the project areas alone, some of which are being or will be supported by other international and bi-lateral technical assistance process, and some of which would require a follow up projects (either on regional or project area specific level). In general, since its adoption, the commitment demonstrated by practitioners and middle managers towards the regional strategy and the specific action-plans should be underlined and this was clearly reflected in to the end of the project. Nevertheless, to allow for a complete and irreversible implementation, a strong support at the highest political level but also among the project's</p>

	counterpart institutions is indispensable and such support lacked in some project areas (in particular in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia).
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<b>Output 1.2</b>	<p><b>Strengthening of financial investigations capacities aimed at the confiscation of proceeds from crime and experience exchange among the financial intelligence units in the region</b></p> <p><b>Specific objective:</b> Capacities for financial investigations aimed at the confiscation of proceeds from crime strengthened.</p>
Status	<p>Specific objective was fully met by (for details see above specific activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ elaboration and adoption of implementation strategies for each project area to promote financial investigations for the confiscation of proceeds from crime in the broad meaning of the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime (ETS 141);</li> <li>○ identification of gaps and preparation of relevant legislative amendments for all project areas;</li> <li>○ elaboration and publication of training manuals in local languages;</li> <li>○ by conducting a number of regional and in-country training event;</li> <li>○ by elaboration and adoption by the Head of Police of the regional MoU on the co-operation and exchange of information on financial investigations.</li> </ul> <p><u>Note:</u> In the implementation of this output some problems, specific for some project areas (e.g. “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Bosnia and Herzegovina), were faced in the complex institutional relationships between regular police, Financial Police and Tax &amp; Custom Administration and lack of interagency co-operation. The fact is that concept of integrated financial and criminal investigation aimed at confiscation of proceeds from crime was relatively new to all project areas. The CARPO project has admittedly contributed much to raising of awareness of the concept and though the completion of implementation strategies helped in identification of concrete legislative and institutions reforms that are needed in particular project areas.</p>

<b>Output 1.3</b>	<p><b>Use of special investigative means and intelligence in accordance with human rights standards</b></p> <p><b>Specific objective:</b> More effective use of special investigative means and intelligence in accordance with human rights standards supported.</p>
Status	<p>Specific objective was overall met by (for details see above specific activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ elaboration and adoption of implementation strategies for each project area to promote the use of SIMS in accordance with human rights standards;</li> <li>○ identification of gaps and preparation of relevant legislative amendments for all project areas;</li> <li>○ by conducting a number of regional and in-country training events;</li> <li>○ by facilitating closer co-operation and direct contacts among undercover units in the region.</li> </ul> <p><u>Note:</u> As agreed with the counterparts and specified in the previous reports, it was unfeasible to prepare and publish a comprehensive training material – due to a vast number of different issues under the umbrella of “SIMS” and even more due to the confidentiality of most of the issues related to the implementation of SIMS and undercover operations. On the other hand, activities under this output provided a forum where for the first time members involved in running undercover activities met officially from the entire region. In addition, one study visit was dedicated to the external oversight mechanisms (parliamentary control) over the use of intrusive investigative tactics; in addition a number of specialists benefited from an operational training offered by the Slovenian Undercover Unit.</p>

<b>Output 1.4</b>	<b>Creation of effective mechanisms to protect witnesses of serious crime.</b>
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	<p><b>Specific objective:</b> The creation of effective mechanisms to protect witnesses of serious crime supported.</p>
<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p>Specific objective was fully met by (for details see above specific activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ elaboration and adoption of implementation strategies for each project area on witness protection;</li> <li>○ identification of gaps and preparation of relevant legislative amendments for all project areas;</li> <li>○ support (in the form of legislation review and provision of expert comments) in the finalisation of the legislation on witness protection units;</li> <li>○ by elaboration and publication of a comprehensive training manual in local languages on procedural measures for witness protection;</li> <li>○ by conducting a number of regional ToT and in-country training events on procedural and non-procedural witness protection measures.</li> <li>○ by facilitating closer cooperation and direct contacts among undercover units in the region.</li> </ul> <p><u>Note:</u> The area of witness protection has been an extremely dynamic one in the region and has primarily focused on the creation of specialised witness protection units within the police. All countries in the region have adopted Witness Protection Laws – which on paper are in line with the European standards (for Serbia and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” we have also provided written expertise on the draft laws and conducted workshops with the drafting teams in September and October 2004). However, the project activities in this area signalled a number of concerns: procedural protective measures remain very weak (and are subject to amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code) in most countries; typical-police protective measures of victims in general lack legislative basis (pending adoption of the new Police Acts and reorganisation of the police structures – delayed in most project areas, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”); the legal basis for the creation of specialised witness protection units has in most countries preceded preparations for the implementation of the law and actual creation of the functioning and operational witness protection unit; serious peril exist that the new Witness Protection Units will be under pressure to undertake much broader protection (including protection of judges, prosecutors and experts involved in specific cases) that what is usually the case of Witness Protection Units worldwide.</p> <p>From the inception of the project, all project area have made significant progress towards establishing specialised witness protection units; a year ago Croatia was an exception in the region having a comprehensive legal framework and a WPU in the process of establishment; today all project area have passed specialised laws on witness protection and have formally established WPUs.</p> <p>The PMU has on request of a number of newly established witness protection units in different CARPO project areas facilitated (and financially assisted) bi-lateral trainings of witness protection specialises from project areas in their counterparts services from the EU member states.</p> <p>It is also noteworthy that the project brought together on a number of closed regional seminars for the first time Heads and Deputy heads of witness protection units, as well as judges and prosecutors involved in this field from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and UNMIK. The objective of these was twofold: on one hand, to review multilateral, bilateral and national legal instruments relevant for co-operation in the field of witness protection and on the other hand to discuss specific matters such as the use of modern communication technologies in witness testimony and witness relocation. Both aims were achieved.</p> <p>Finally, it should be mentioned that regarding the establishment of the witness protection units, the PMU has build on the Croatian experience and lessons learned as well as on the Croatian short-term experts in the field – the practice that has been welcomed during recent project activities by all other beneficiary countries.</p>

<p><b>Output 1.5</b></p>	<p><b>Strengthening of capacities for co-operation in criminal matters</b></p>
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	<p><b>Specific objective:</b> Capacities for cooperation in criminal matters among the project areas of South-eastern Europe made more efficient.</p>
Status	<p>Specific objective was fully met by (for details see above specific activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ elaboration and adoption of implementation strategies for each project area to promote the ratification and implementation of ETS 182;</li> <li>○ identification of gaps and preparation of relevant legislative amendments for all project areas;</li> <li>○ in elaboration and adoption of Template programmes on international legal assistance in criminal matters;</li> <li>○ by conducting a number of regional and in-project area training events.</li> </ul> <p><u>Note:</u> Activities under this output, while dynamic, have been to some extent hindered by the political situation (position of Montenegro in its process towards independence, status of Kosovo and lack of co-operation from the BiH authorities). The adopted template is aimed at guiding national experts in the preparation of training programmes on international legal assistance. The template programme has been elaborated in such a way as to be useful in a number of different countries, possibly not only those covered by the current project. Therefore, a number of variables were taken into account: the status of training, the national specificities, the target audience and varying level of knowledge. The seminars proposed cover the following topics; legal sources of international legal assistance (hereinafter ILA) in criminal matters, modalities of the ILA (extradition, transfer of criminal procedure, execution of verdicts by the foreign courts, relocation of convicted persons, requests for certain procedural measures), practical questions related to individual modalities of the ILA, especially communication with other institutions involved in the procedure and foreign authorities, and Second protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.</p>

<b>Output 2.1 and 2.2</b>	<p><b>Strengthen the capacities of training institutions in the countries of the region to deliver training in all matters related to trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration</b></p> <p><b>Specific objective:</b> Training strategy developed and adopted based on a thorough analysis of needs and capacities; Curricula and training materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration developed, tested and available for further training.</p>
Status	<p>The complete set of activities within Module 2 of this project has been completed as foreseen within the original given time-frame. The original objectives given to IOM have been met: as planned, a total number of forty-two trainers in South-eastern Europe are now ready to train further practitioners from the law enforcement institutions on specialised techniques to combat trafficking in persons and illegal migration/ smuggling of persons, having tested their skills in ToT and on the contents of the CARPO Project – module 2 training material.</p> <p>This material was tested during the seven project area training events in which a total number of two-hundred-and-eighty police officers, custom officials, judges and prosecutors were trained. The evaluations conducted after each training showed that these events were extremely useful to trainers as well as trainees, and at every training event, the participants requested some more of such events in order to have a higher number of their colleagues trained as well.</p> <p>From the statements of trainers and participants in all project areas, it was also possible to gather that while many events entitled “training” were taking place in South-eastern Europe, particularly on the issue of trafficking, many of them were actually conferences or seminars, while this type of interactive training - including actual transfer of skills - in the local languages and carried out by local trainers - was seen as particularly valuable to them.</p> <p>Thus, while the courses and the material on combating smuggling of migrants and illegal migration were carried out for the first time in almost all project areas, even the specialist courses on combating trafficking in persons were seen as innovative and useful by participants and trainers.</p> <p>Following the overall approach of the CARPO project since the start to mix participants from the law</p>

	<p>enforcement and the judiciary during the workshops and trainings, many participants in the different project areas thanked the organisers for having included representatives of the judiciary to clarify important definitions and procedural aspects of police investigations as well as the implementation of new legislation, but at the same time voiced their wish to engage in further joint training initiatives together with their colleagues from the Ministry of Justice in the future. It was highlighted not only by the organising teams and the participants, but also by the ministerial representatives in their opening or closing speeches, that this type of training should continue on a regular basis in all training institutions in the project areas.</p>
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### 3.3 Outcome

<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> (for more specific results see above specific activities)</p>	<p><b>Development of a regional strategy on organised and economic crime</b></p> <p><b>Specific objective:</b> A regional strategy developed on economic and organised crime in accordance with the acquis of the EU and European standards and practices and based on an analysis of the economic and organised crime situation; and on benchmarks to determine progress towards the EU acquis and European standards.</p>
<p>Region:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- three (2005, 2006, 2007) horizontal / vertical Situation Reports on Organised and Economic Crime available to policy makers in the region, but also elsewhere in Europe, to elaborate better informed anti-crime public policy and decisions, to enhance public awareness on this matter and to keep pressure on the decision makers;</li> <li>- a more detailed awareness among middle-managers and practitioners on European standards acquired through the elaboration and adoption of the benchmarks;</li> <li>- adoption of a first detailed Regional Strategy on tools and instruments for fighting organized and economic crime in the region;</li> <li>- demonstration of a strong political commitment in Brijuni to transform the strategy into reality, to build the necessary operational capacities put forward in the document and to ensure significant progress in the development of operational co-operation both at national and regional levels.</li> </ul>
<p>Albania</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- elaborated action plan with institutional and legal proposals on topics addressed by each of the outputs available to decision-makers and legislators.</li> </ul>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- limited results due to weak participation.</li> </ul>
<p>Croatia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- elaborated action plan with institutional and legal proposals on topics addressed by each of the outputs available to decision-makers and legislators.</li> </ul>
<p>Montenegro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- elaborated action plan with institutional and legal proposals on topics addressed by each of the outputs available to decision-makers and legislators.</li> </ul>
<p>Serbia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- elaborated action plan with institutional and legal proposals on topics addressed by each of the outputs available to decision-makers and legislators.</li> </ul>
<p>Kosovo (Serbia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a project area level;</li> <li>- elaborated action plan with institutional and legal proposals on topics addressed by each of the outputs available to decision-makers and legislators.</li> </ul>
<p>“the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- elaborated action plan with institutional and legal proposals on topics addressed by each of the outputs available to decision-makers and legislators.</li> </ul>

<b>Output 1.2</b> (for more specific results see above specific activities)	<b>Strengthening of financial investigations capacities aimed at the confiscation of proceeds from crime and experience exchange among the financial intelligence units in the region</b>  <b>Specific objective:</b> Capacities for financial investigations aimed at the confiscation of proceeds from crime strengthened.
Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- significantly raised understanding of the concept of integrated financial and criminal investigations aimed at confiscation of proceeds from crime;</li> <li>- adopted regional implementation strategy to promote financial investigations for the confiscation of proceeds from crime in the broad meaning of the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime (ETS 141);</li> <li>- strengthening regional co-operation among relevant stakeholders;</li> <li>- adoption of a regional Memorandum of Understanding on the co-operation and exchange of information on financial investigations;</li> <li>- exposure to good practices in selected EU members states and development of contacts in counterpart specialized services in EU members countries;</li> <li>- training manuals on financial investigations available in English and local languages;</li> <li>- 782 police officers, FIU and financial police officials, custom and tax authorities officials, prosecutors and (investigative) judges trained on the issue of financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime.</li> </ul>
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- trainers available to conduct further in-country training;</li> <li>- training manual available and disseminated in local language.</li> </ul>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- trainers available to conduct further in-country training;</li> <li>- training manual available and disseminated in local language.</li> </ul>
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- trainers available to conduct further in-country training;</li> <li>- training manual available and disseminated in local language.</li> </ul>
Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- trainers available to conduct further in-country training;</li> <li>- training manual available and disseminated in local language.</li> </ul>
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- trainers available to conduct further in-country training;</li> <li>- training manual available and disseminated in local language.</li> </ul>
Kosovo (Serbia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- trainers available to conduct further in-country training;</li> <li>- training manual available and disseminated in local language.</li> </ul>
“the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- trainers available to conduct further in-country training;</li> <li>- training manual available and disseminated in local language.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.3</b> (for more specific results see above specific activities)	<b>Use of special investigative means and intelligence in accordance with human rights standards</b>  <b>Specific objective:</b> More effective use of special investigative means and intelligence in accordance with human rights standards supported.
Region:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adopted regional implementation strategy for a more efficient use of special investigative means;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthened regional direct cooperation between different specialized units in the area of SIMS (in particular in relation to undercover units and exchange of undercover agents; as a direct result of the activities a number of countries in the region as well as Slovenia and Austria have reportedly intensified their exchange of undercover agents);</li> <li>- more harmonized approach towards the handling of undercover agent's testimonies adopted;</li> <li>- more harmonized approach towards selection and training of undercover agents and their handlers elaborated;</li> <li>- raised awareness on the importance of non-technical in relation to technical SIMS;</li> <li>- raised awareness and exposure to good practices on the importance of strong external oversight in the process of implementation of SIMS;</li> <li>- 211 police officers, judges and prosecutors trained on various issues related to the authorizing, implementing and supervising of various SIMS;</li> <li>- some implementing regulation on SIMS harmonized with EU standards, EUROPOL and UN guidelines.</li> </ul>
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- new legislation on the use of SIMS adopted (only indirectly due to CARPO);</li> <li>- part of the implementing regulations on conducting undercover activities prepared and adopted;</li> </ul>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low results due to weak participation and unresolved issues in relation to which authority in BiH has the primacy to implement technical SIMS;</li> </ul>
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- by far the most enhanced project area in this field at the start of the project;</li> <li>- benefited directly by establishing additional direct contacts with specialists in the region;</li> <li>- identified and addressed some additional legal issues in the area of evidence acquired by SIMS;</li> </ul>
Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level and with weak results in practice;</li> <li>- during the project adopted new legislation enabling the use of SIMS, but except for some technical SIMS, implementation remains weak and of questionable operational efficiency due to objective obstacles.</li> </ul>
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- some changes in legislation adopted;</li> <li>- remains strong on technical SIMS, weak on non-technical SIMS.</li> </ul>
Kosovo (Serbia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- some changes in legislation adopted;</li> <li>- SIMS most of the time during the project under exclusive control of the international community in Kosovo; weak participation of locals; undercover unit disbanded and only recently in the process of revitalizing.</li> </ul>
"the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- some changes in legislation adopted;</li> <li>- creation of a new institutional structure relating to SIMS;</li> <li>- creation of a special unit for undercover operations;</li> <li>- remaining difficulties in implementing technical SIMS (late adoption of legislation)</li> <li>- a number of specialists took part in a practical training event organized by Slovenian and Austrian Undercover units.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 1.4</b> (for more specific results see above specific activities)</p>	<p><b>Creation of effective mechanisms to protect witnesses of serious crime</b></p> <p><b>Specific objective:</b> The creation of effective mechanisms to protect witnesses of serious crime supported.</p>
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adopted regional implementation strategy for witness protection;</li> <li>- all project areas (except for Kosovo) adopted legislation on Witness Protection Units and all have created one (although not all are fully operational);</li> <li>- strengthened regional direct cooperation between different specialized units in the area of witness protection;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- more harmonized approach towards the handling of witness protection and exchange of information in this regard;</li> <li>- formal and informal contacts established with the witness protection units in Croatia, Litva, Slovakia, Germany, and the Check Republic;</li> <li>- comprehensive publication "Protecting witnesses of serious crime: Procedural protective measures - Training Manual for law enforcement and judiciary" elaborated, printed and disseminated in the region;</li> <li>- 289 police officers, judges and prosecutors trained on various issues related to the procedural witness protective measures;</li> <li>- 52 specialists trained on non-procedural witness protection measures.</li> </ul>
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- legislation on Witness Protection Unit adopted;</li> </ul>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- contrary to weak participation under other outputs of the project, BiH's participation under this output has been strong.</li> </ul>
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- by far the most enhanced project area in this field at the start of the project;</li> <li>- benefited additionally by country-tailored operational training offered by Germany and Slovakia.</li> <li>- was used as an asset under this output (providing experts and some training)</li> </ul>
Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level and with weak results in practice;</li> <li>- during the project adopted legislation on Witness Protection Unit and established the unit, but implementation remains weak and of questionable operational efficiency due to objective obstacles.</li> </ul>
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- during the project adopted legislation on Witness Protection Unit and reformed the institutional setting of the existing) WP Unit;</li> <li>- benefit from country-tailored operational training;</li> <li>- strong involvement in this part of the project.</li> </ul>
Kosovo (Serbia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- weak tangible results as WP has during the project been fully under international control and lacked sustainability in the transition process.</li> <li>- however, legislation on the WP Unit has been drafted with the support of the project.</li> </ul>
"the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- with the assistance of the project finalized and adopted relevant legislation and necessary implementing regulations.</li> <li>- created WP Unit, conducted trainings of its specialists in EU countries and in Croatia (through the project) and the unit is operational.</li> </ul>

<b>Output 1.5</b> (for more specific results see above specific activities)	<b>Strengthening of capacities for co-operation in criminal matters</b>  <b>Specific objective:</b> Capacities for cooperation in criminal matters among the countries of South-eastern Europe made more efficient
Regional:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adopted implementation strategies for each country to promote the ratification and implementation of ETS 182;</li> <li>- adopted harmonized Template programmes on international legal assistance in criminal matters;</li> <li>- established direct contact between practitioners working on MLA in the region;</li> <li>- updated the existing Council of Europe / PACO practical manual on MLA in local languages;</li> <li>45 officials from MoJ trained on MLA in relation to ETS 182.</li> </ul>
Albania	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as regional results, but on a national level;</li> <li>- weak participation.</li> </ul>
Croatia	- same as regional results, but on a national level.

Montenegro	- same as regional results, but on a national level; - problems due to the status of the project area at the time (not an independent country).
Serbia	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Kosovo (Serbia)	- same as regional results, but on a national level; - very strong participation, but specific needs (which the project sought to address) given the status of the project area.
“the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	- same as regional results, but on a national level.

<b>Output 2.1</b> (for more specific results see above specific activities)	<b>Development of a training strategy on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration</b>  <b>Specific objective:</b> A training strategy developed and supported in each project area based on a thorough analysis of needs and capacities
Regional:	- adopted training strategies in each project on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration.
Albania	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Croatia	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Montenegro	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Serbia	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Kosovo (Serbia)	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
“the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	- same as regional results, but on a national level.

<b>Output 2.2</b> (for more specific results see above specific activities)	<b>Development of training curricula and training materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration</b>  <b>Specific objective:</b> Curricula and training materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration developed, tested and available for further training.
Regional:	- strengthening regional co-operation and in-project area co-operation among relevant stakeholders; - exposure to good practices in selected EU members states and development of contacts in counterpart specialized services in EU members countries; - curricula and training materials on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration available in English and local languages; - 42 police officers trained to become certified trainers on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration; - 280 law enforcement officers, judicial personnel, custom, border and tax authorities officers trained on on trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration.
Albania	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	- same as regional results, but on a national level.

Croatia	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Montenegro	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Serbia	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
Kosovo (Serbia)	- same as regional results, but on a national level.
“the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	- same as regional results, but on a national level.

### 3.4 Publications

A total of **10 publications** (described with full titles and authors above) under Module 1 and 2 have been produced amounting to a total number of **9850 copies**. These manuals were prepared in close cooperation with the members of the Working Groups and outside advisors and experts and have been printed and distributed among relevant training institutions (Police Academies, Judicial Academies, Law Faculties) and practitioners (law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, FIU officers, custom officers, border officers, tax officers, etc.). It has to be noted that both, the Training manual on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime and the Training Manual on Procedural Measures for Witness protection, are the first of a kind to be published to date in the region. In addition, the PMU following a request from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) gave the authorisation to translate the Training manual on financial investigations and confiscation of proceeds from crime in Russian. The costs were totally covered by the OECD and about 1000 copies printed to be distributed in the Russian Federation and countries from Central-Asia.

#### 2005

Situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe (2005)							
Albania	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro	Serbia	FYROM	UNMIK (Kosovo)
50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	250 copies	50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	

#### 2006

Situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe (2006)							
Albania	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro	Serbia	FYROM	UNMIK (Kosovo)
30 copies	30 copies	30 copies	350 copies	30 copies	30 copies	30 copies	

Manual on Financial Investigations and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime 2006						
Albania	BiH	Croatia	Montenegro	Serbia	FYROM	UNMIK (Kosovo)
250 copies	500 copies	100 copies	200 copies	200 copies	400 copies	150 copies

Protecting witnesses of serious crime: Procedural protective measures - Training Manual for law enforcement and judiciary (2006)

2006							
Albania	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro	Serbia	FYROM	UNMIK (Kosovo)
250 copies	400 copies	200 copies	800 copies	220 copies	500 copies	400 copies	

**2007**

Situation report on economic and organised crime in South-eastern Europe (2007)							
Albania	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro	Serbia	FYROM	UNMIK (Kosovo)
50 copies	-	-	250 copies	-	-	50 copies	

Updated Manual on Financial Investigations and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime 2007						
Albania	BiH	Croatia	Montenegro	Serbia	FYROM	UNMIK (Kosovo)
150 copies	400 copies	150 copies	200 copies	200 copies	200 copies	150 copies

“Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants for the Western Balkan Region” Trainer version manual					
Albania/UNMIK (Kosovo)	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro / Serbia	FYROM
50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	50 copies

“Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants for the Western Balkan Region” Trainee version manual					
Albania/UNMIK (Kosovo)	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro / Serbia	FYROM
150 copies	150 copies	150 copies	150 copies	150 copies	150 copies

“Trafficking in Persons for the Western Balkan Region” Trainer version manual					
Albania/UNMIK (Kosovo)	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro / Serbia	FYROM
50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	50 copies	50 copies

<b>“Trafficking in Persons for the Western Balkan Region” Trainee version manual</b>					
Albania/UNMIK (Kosovo)	BiH	Croatia	English	Montenegro / Serbia	FYROM
150 copies	150 copies	150 copies	150 copies	150 copies	150 copies

#### **4 Partners and other Co-operation**

Besides the overall responsibility of the activities implemented under module 1, the PMU had kept in close contact with the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) to ensure the best co-ordination possible regarding the planning, budget management and implementation between module 1 and module 2 activities. IOM for its part has made sure to properly inform the PMU on the progress of its programme of activities. The PMU and IOM's project coordinator for module 2 have on a frequent basis exchanged information and reviewed the progress made in implementing module 2 activities. They have also ensured a proper co-ordination with other projects and initiatives launched in the field covered by this module.

The consortium partners more specifically concerned by module 1 (the Directorate for Anti-Mafia Investigations from Italy, the General Prosecution, the Office for Money Laundering Prevention and the Criminal Police from Slovenia and the Directorate General of Police from Spain) have been regularly informed by the PMU on the development of the project and closely associated to the concrete implementation of a number of activities. The partnership was not easy to maintain on a daily basis because of the large number of consortium partners and of the intention from the start not to rely solely on the consortium partners but to go beyond it and establish working relations with specialised bodies from selected EU countries (in Germany, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom or the Czech Republic). The PMU benefited from a strong support in particular from the Office for Money Laundering Prevention and the Criminal Police from Slovenia as well as from the Directorate General of Police from Spain. Partnership with such qualitative and dedicated partners should be further sought by the Council of Europe and the European Commission.

In addition, the PMU ensured on a constant basis, in close co-ordination with the European Commission, a proper co-ordination between the CARDS Police project and the CARDS Judiciary project “Establishment of an independent, reliable and functioning judiciary, and the enhancing of the judicial co-operation”.

The co-operation with the contracting authority, the European Commission, has been positive throughout the project's implementation. Regular contacts were established by phone or during bilateral meetings between the PMU and the different project managers supervising the project's implementation on the EC side. The PMU could always rely on the EC to take specific actions when need be in order to facilitate a smooth run of the activities (like in Bosnia Herzegovina e.g.). Very frequent contacts were also created between the module 1 and 2 LPOs and the EC Delegations in each project area to inform them on the progress of the project's implementation and associate their active participation in the regional and in-project area main activities.

Intensive contacts have also been developed by the PMU with both United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Europol for their contributions in the field of crime analysis, witness protection and financial investigations and the PMU relied on a great support from Europol (which has been a solid and dedicated partner towards the project) and EU countries' specialised services (from Germany, Ireland,

Slovenia, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) in its daily implementation of the project. In particular the Europol was a solid and dedicated.

The PMU, thanks to its network of Module 1 local project officers (LPOs), has also made sure that all the EC Delegations in South-eastern Europe were provided with an extensive information on the implementation of activities in their respective area as well as at the regional level and fully updated on their results and follow up. This with the objective to diminish as much as possible the risk of overlapping with other projects and initiatives and to effectively contribute to the necessary coordination at regional level among the international and regional organisations and / or partners active in the field of fighting organised and economic crime in South-eastern Europe, the PMU and IOM Brussels.

Thanks to the active involvement of the PMU and all the LPOs under both modules, the CARPO project also benefited from a real exposure among the counterparts' institutions, the decision makers, the civil society and the media within the region. In this respect, the CARPO website ([www.coe.int/carpo](http://www.coe.int/carpo)) and Newsletter (available on the CARPO website) has been created and frequently feeded with general and specific information related to the project. These tools were highly appreciated and often consulted by numerous practitioners and institutions in the region as well as partners all over Europe.

Finally, close co-ordination and synergies with other organisations and projects (e.g. SPOC) supporting measures against economic and organised crime, trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal immigration have been sought in the implementation of the project.

## **5 Visibility**

The visibility of the EU contribution was fully ensured through out the project's implementation by mentioning on each project's document prepared under both modules that the project was funded by the European Commission (EC) in the framework of the CARDS Programme. The joint logo European Commission - Council of Europe systematically appeared on every single document (agenda, regional strategies, expertises, training manuals and curricula, experts' and PMU presentations, etc.) ensuring a massive exposure to the EC. Its high visibility was further ensured by the CARPO website which has been consulted by numerous officials, practitioners and stakeholders from South-eastern Europe but also from many other parts of Europe. The IOM Brussels website had also mentioned the EC contribution to the CARPO project and established a link to the CARPO website. In addition, some Council of Europe Offices in the project areas (Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje, Tirana) have on a regular basis given some information on the project's which contained some reference to the EC contribution. An extensive visibility was also given to the EC through the Newsletters (8 editions in total) sent via e-mail to some 350 addressees in South-eastern Europe and elsewhere in Europe to practitioners, senior officials, international organisations, NGOs, private partners, informing them on the project's achievements under the different outputs and the coming activities.

## **6 Challenges ahead**

Although no immediate follow-up technical co-operation has been planned, yet, project areas, the Council of Europe PMU, and experts also had the opportunity to brainstorm on challenges ahead for the project areas and the region as a whole.

In general terms, project areas agreed that continuity and persistence in pushing reforms forward was necessary. At the same time, it was stressed that the speed of reform in the countries of the region had at times a negative impact on the quality of the policy measures or legislative changes adopted; project areas stressed that based on the achievements reached thanks to the CARPO project they would need

more time for deliberation and carefully opting for country and context-adequate measures and models, instead of rushing into donor-driven solutions that are not sustainable.

From the regional point of view the strengthening of the regional co-operation and networking was highlighted by all stakeholders and practitioners as a major result of the CARPO project. Same evaluation applied for the training capacities in each project area which have been considerably enhanced under the CARPO project. Hundreds of practitioners from the law enforcement and judiciary were trained on specific topics which will help them to better perform their tasks in fighting organised and economic crime. Project areas pointed out that the medium- to long-term challenge, which could be further supported by ad-hoc regional workshops or through a similar follow-up programme of activities, was to make the networks established through projects like CARPO sustainable and independent from technical co-operation projects.

## **7 Annexes**

1. Final Financial Report (23 April 2008)
2. Quarterly Reports (March 2004-June 2007)
3. Project Document: Inception Report and Workplan

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Name of the contact person for the Action: Jean-Charles de Cordes

Signature: ..... Location: Strasbourg

Date report due: 31 December 2007 Date report sent: 30 April 2008

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