EU launches EUR 6 million project to support ‘model police stations’ in 20 Ukrainian districts and new model of public order policing based on Scandinavian approach

“This project aims to support the National Police of Ukraine in its efforts to put citizens and democratic values at the heart of policing,” said Ms Jakobsson. “Facilitation of freedom of assembly and communication – policing for the people rather than of the people - are core principles of
The EU launched a EUR 6 million project today with the name ‘Support to Police Reform in Ukraine’ (SPRU), which will strengthen community policing in 20 police districts in mid-sized towns in the Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv regions and support the reform of public order policing in Ukraine. It builds on activities already delivered by the EU Advisory Mission Ukraine (EUAM) and will be implemented – over 18 months – by the Swedish police and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), with the support of EUAM.

At the launch event, speeches were delivered by the Minister of the Interior of Ukraine, Arsen Avakov, the Head of the EU Delegation to Ukraine, Hugues Mingarelli, Deputy Head of the National Police of Ukraine, Kostyantyn Bushuev, the Head of EUAM, Kęstutis Lančinskas, the Swedish Ambassador to Ukraine, Martin Hagström, Ann-Sofi Jakobsson, Deputy Head of Peace Support Operations and International Development Cooperation of the Swedish Police and the Head of UNOPS Office in Ukraine, Armen Chobanyan.

“Community policing and public order policing were selected as the priorities for the project as they are central to making policing more effective and more accountable to the public. Service to the public with full respect for human rights must always be the basis for policing,” said Mr Lančinskas. “It is also expected that the 20 police districts selected will function as model police stations for other mid-sized towns in Ukraine.”

“This project aims to support the National Police of Ukraine in its efforts to put citizens and democratic values at the heart of policing,” said Ms Jakobsson. “Facilitation of freedom of assembly and communication – policing for the people rather than of the people - are core principles of the Scandinavian public order policing approach.”
Witness Protection: a valuable tool to combat serious organised crime

The European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine is this week carrying out a first seminar on witness protection.
What exactly is witness protection, and why do witnesses need to be protected?

First of all, it is important to put this into proper context. Witness protection is a fairly radical criminal-investigation measure used by law-enforcement officers, and usually only used as a last resort. The word “witness” can be a little misleading because we imagine a witness as somebody who witnesses a crime. But really it refers to anybody in possession of information about a crime, and who as a result of holding that information faces a threat to their safety. In most cases, we are talking about serious organised crime, and most “witnesses” are former criminals who want to change their ways. The world of serious crime is an ugly one, and hard to escape from. Information offered by former criminals can be crucial in helping police investigators solve crimes, but ‘informants’ may need protection after divulging this information. There are other less extreme ways to protect people that offer information to police, such as 24/7 close protection (where a ‘handler’ accompanies and guards a witness), CCTV, or restraining orders. Witness protection units carry out a threat and risk assessment, and perhaps a psychological assessment, and if they consider the threat big enough, they can place an informant on a ‘witness protection programme’.

Aren’t witness-protection programmes too expensive, especially for countries with state budgetary challenges such as Ukraine?

Not necessarily. The process of measuring costs to the state is multi-faceted, and if you take a broader, long-term view, then witness protection programmes can actually end up saving the state money. Remember, we are usually talking about serious organised crime here. So if police manage to prevent crime through such programmes, that prevention saves a lot of money. Consider, for example, the cost to society of serious crime, then think of the cost to the state of incarcerating criminals. A study conducted in Sweden showed that the average cost to society and the state of the activities of one serious criminal over a 15-year period was €2.5 million, which is much greater than what a witness protection programme –
that may have prevented the crime – would have cost. There are also a variety of witness protection programmes, some expensive but others less so. So we must look at the bigger picture.

Read the full interview

Activities on the horizon

- **14 May:** Europe Day celebration on Sofiyska square
- **25 May:** Strategic communication conference "Paradigm shifts in government communication"