

Standard Summary Project Fiche –IPA decentralised National programmes
TR-080211-Improving the Skills of Forensic Experts

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number: TR080211
1.2 Title: Improving the Skills of Forensic Experts
1.3 Sector: 24- Justice Freedom Security
1.4 Location: TURKEY

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The CFCU will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project.

Mr. Muhsin ALTUN (PAO-CFCU Director)

Central Finance and Contracting Unit

Tel: +90 312 295 49 00

Fax: +90 312 286 70 72

E-mail: muhsin.altun@cfcu.gov.tr

Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4.Km. 2.Cadde (Halkbank Kampüsü) No:63 C-Blok 06580
Söğütözü/Ankara Türkiye

1.6 **Beneficiary** (including details of SPO):

The Council of Forensic Medicine (ATK), Ministry of Justice

SPO: Dr.Nur Birgen

Director of the 3rd Specialty Board,

The Council of Forensic Medicine, Ministry of Justice

Çobançeşme mah.Kımız sok.No:1 Bahçelievler-İstanbul /TURKEY

Tel: +902124541500/2133

Fax: +902124541580

e-mail: nur.birgen@gmail.com

Co-beneficiaries:

1. Murat Sevim

Criminal Laboratory of Gendarmerie

Jandarma Kriminal Daire Başkanlığı (JKDB)

06835 Beytepe ANKARA

Tel: +90 312 464 71 10

muratsevim18@yahoo.com

2. Atakan Özdemir

Criminal Police Laboratory

Kriminal Polis Laboratuvarı (KPL)

06100 Anıttepe/Çankaya/ANKARA

atakan9006@yahoo.com

Tel: +90 312 412 45 13

- 1.7 Overall cost:2,111,300
- 1.8 EU contribution:2,005,735
- 1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
- 1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years following the end date for contracting
- 1.11 Final date for disbursements: 3 years following the end date for contracting

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

The overall objective is to contribute to the functioning of the judicial system through improving the standards of forensic services in Turkey.

2.2 Project purpose:

The project purpose is to improve the capacity of the forensic experts in the Council of Forensic Medicine, Criminal Laboratories of Police and Gendarmerie by training and to bring the forensic analysis methods in line with the EU standards.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

To continue to develop and strengthen all law enforcement institutions and align their status and functioning with European standards, including through developing inter-agency cooperation is one of the short-term priorities of AP 2008 under Chapter 24 (Justice, freedom and security).

It is recorded in NPAA to continue to develop and strengthen all law enforcement institutions and align their status and functioning with European standards, including through developing inter-agency cooperation and to develop the use of modern investigative techniques.

In the Regular Report (November 2007), it was reported that concerns remain with regard to the confidentiality and quality of medical examinations. Forensic capacity is good in terms of expertise but establishing modern infrastructure and better equipment, in particular for the police, is at an early stage. A more integrated approach for training of staff, in particular as regards criminal analysis, is required. EU policies in the area of justice and home affairs aim to maintain and further develop the Union as an area of freedom, security and justice. On issues such as police and judicial co-operation, as well as human rights legal instruments, Member States need to be equipped to ensure they achieve adequate and acceptable standards of implementation.

2.4 Link with MIPD

By the close of the 2009 programme, it is expected that Turkey will have made considerable progress in particular issues and one of them says that the judiciary will function more effectively. In the "Executive Summary" section of the Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2007-2009, it is stated that;"Within the Institution Building component the focus of assistance in the area of the political criteria will be on the institutions that are directly

concerned by the reforms: the judiciary and the law enforcement services" In Section 2 of "Pre-accession assistance strategy for the period 2007-2009" under "2.1 Strategic Choices" title; "Progress towards fully meeting the Copenhagen political criteria" "Priority will therefore be given to supporting the institutions – within the judiciary, the law enforcement services and key parts of the public administration -- that are directly concerned by the reforms."

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

NA

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans(where applicable)

NA

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

There are 3 efficient official expertise institutions for the judicial system in Turkey: The Council of Forensic Medicine (ATK), The Main Criminal Police Laboratory (KPL) and Gendarmerie Criminal Department (JKDB).

THE COUNCIL OF FORENSIC MEDICINE (ATK) deals with approximately 90000 cases per year. This figure shows that the credibility of the reports written by the experts of the Council has a lot of importance. The capacity of forensic experts is of paramount importance because of their prominent role in the investigation.

The duties and responsibilities of ATK are presently defined in Turkish law (Law No. 4810, 19th February 2003, art. 2) as:

- a) to state scientific and technical opinions on matters concerning forensic sciences which may be referred by the courts or the offices of judges or public prosecutors;
- b) to provide forensic medicine specialty and secondary branch specialty training under the Bylaw on forensic sciences.

The organization chart of the Council of Forensic Medicine is given in Annex III/I.

All the departments seen in the chart are equipped very well. Experts are working in these departments according to their background and education.

The headquarters of the Council is located in Bahçelievler, Istanbul. The Council has branch offices in seven cities. Each of them deals with crime scene investigation, autopsy, some toxicological analyses and clinical forensic medicine. All the branches are equipped similar with the headquarters in chemistry and DNA analyses. In a country such as Turkey with long distances and a large population a regional laboratory structure is well justified. In addition, the Council has a unit in 57 regions. They perform clinical forensic medicine examinations and autopsies, with the exception of the 17 units in Istanbul which send the corpses to the Morgue Department for autopsy.

Criminal Laboratories of Police and Gendarmerie also provide forensic science service. They deal with lots of fields of forensic sciences like analysis of peroxide type explosive and explosion residues, analysis of drugs, forensic audio analysis, high-tech crimes.

The main CRIMINAL POLICE LABORATORY (KPL) provides technical services in the identification and the substantiation of both crimes and criminals through

scientific examinations and evaluations of the physical evidence collected during legal and administrative investigations. 169,976 cases were examined in KPL during 2007. Apart from expertise services, the activities of training, research and publication at both national and international level, are also carried out in KPL.

Criminal Police Laboratories consist of a central organization along with the regional ones. The central Organization: Established in Ankara as the Department of Criminal Police Laboratories (DCPL), being affiliated to General Directorate of Security, and Commanded by the Head whose rank is the Chief Superintendent of First Degree and who also is a forensic science expert. .

Regional Organization: Established in the provinces of Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bursa, Diyarbakır, Erzurum, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri and Samsun as the Directorates of Criminal Police Laboratories, and these laboratories operate under the control and the command of the Department of Criminal Police Laboratories.

Both central and the regional organizations are in the service of their very own provinces as well as other provinces around. Organization Scheme of KPL is given in ANNEX: III/I.

Sections of Forensic Services in Regional Organization are Ballistic, Questioned Documents, Biological, Trace, Chemical Examinations Section.

GENDARMERIE CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT (JKDB) is dubbed as the one and only Scientific Headquarters of Gendarmerie General Command on the struggle against crime and criminal(s) on the field of forensic sciences, Gendarmerie Criminal Department, established in Ankara, in 1993, examine the evidence sent both within and out of Turkey, Turkish Judicial units being the main focus. Organization Scheme is given in ANNEX: III/I.

Criminal Department performs examinations and analysis through Examination Branches in its establishment. Duties of the branches are:

- (a) To carry out scientific examinations on fingerprints, palm prints, shoeprints, tire treads and other marks, to archive legally-obtained fingerprints and palm prints in the Automated Fingerprint Archive System (AFIS) and to compare the fingerprints and palm prints obtained from crime scene with AFIS,
- (b) To examine the firearms, and other weapons, cartridge cases and bullets, letters, numbers, and symbols on every kind of metal and to archive those materials,
- (c) To carry out examinations on writing, signature, seal, cachet, paper, stamp, and valuable documents,
- (d) To carry out physical examinations of explosives, to determine the production technique and firing mechanism of the bombs and explosive, to classify, and archive the information gathered from explosion incidents, in the bomb data center, and prepare liaison reports,
- (e) To carry out analysis of narcotic and psychotropic substances, gun shot residues and explosive, to perform comparison analyses on metal, paint, soil, fiber, and glass, to carry out analysis towards determining the shooting distance, to determine their origin of drugs that are captured in important narcotic and psychotropic substance smuggling cases, and to send the reports concerning such cases to the United Nations' relevant unit, if there becomes a disagreement among the reports, related to narcotic and psychotropic substances, given by several institutes, to give final report,
- (f) To perform DNA analyses on hair, blood, semen, bone, tissue, teeth, and similar biological materials,

(g) To carry out examinations on audio and video media for determining repair, improvement, addition and erasure and for identifying the speaker, to decompose images recorded by close term camera system, to perform comparison on photograph.

12,834 examinations were carried out during 2007. Taking into consideration the needs of their regions, in Van (1994), Bursa (1998) and Aydın (2005) Regional Criminal Laboratories were established. They are composed of Fingerprints and Other Marks Examination, Ballistic, Document Examination, Explosive Laboratories; furthermore Chemistry Branch exists in Van Laboratory. Furthermore, Fingerprint and Palm print Units in 14 provinces, Crime Scene Investigation Teams in 81 provinces and Crime Scene Investigation Units in 362 districts exist.

ATK, JKDB, and KPL are all members of The European Network of Forensic Sciences (ENFSI). ENFSI was established in 1995 with the purpose of:

- standardizing all the forensic procedures, crime scene to court.
- increasing the level of knowledge of staff, working in the laboratories, parallel to the developments in technology.
- sharing knowledge, exchanging experiences and coming to mutual agreements in the field of forensic science.

ENFSI has decided to drop a member's membership unless the quality system is established in the institute. Quality brings the best forensic service. Quality system is built in all of these laboratories.

JKDP was accredited in document examination method last year. ATK and KPL are applying for accrediting their methods in different laboratories till the end of this year. The aim of all these organizations is to be accredited in all the laboratory methods in 4 years.

The future of criminal investigations makes its way to the structures which are totally supported by the scientifically processed evidence. Regulations adopted in Code of Criminal Procedure have lead investigative units to make changes in the investigation and interrogation techniques, and to move onto the structure where criminal cases are solved and criminals are apprehended by means of scientifically processed evidence.

The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ("the Convention") says that it is Contracting State's obligation under Articles 2 and 13 of the Convention to conduct an investigation capable of leading to the identification and punishment of those responsible in cases of assault. A lot of applications have been made to the European Court of Human Rights claiming defects in investigations. According to Court's case law, the fact that the responsible authorities failed to carry out an adequate and effective investigation is a violation of Article 2 of the Convention. In order to avoid violations of the Convention, investigations should be done adequately and effectively. EU standards in forensic services can help to avoid these violations.

During negotiations under Chapter 24 Justice Freedom and Security, the importance of developing and strengthening all law enforcement institutions and increasing the cooperation between them was underlined.

In some fields of forensic expertise, the experts of ATK, JKDB, KPL personnel need to be trained in order to align their standards with their colleagues in Europe. This project will help to get the forensic expertise in these laboratories in line with EU and improve quality and the credibility of expert reports on EU basis in the field of Justice Freedom Security, in particular fight against organized crime.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

Project impact:

To improve the capacity of the forensic experts in the Council of Forensic Medicine, Criminal Laboratories of Police and Gendarmerie by training and to bring the forensic analysis methods in line with the EU standards, will serve to fair trial, since these reports affect investigation.

Catalytic effect:

The long term catalytic effect would be the decrease in violation of Article 2 with the support of thorough forensic evidence based investigation and proper documentation for all criminal cases.

Sustainability:

The implemented methods will be used by the laboratories of ATK, JKDB and KPL. The trained personnel will transfer their knowledge to their colleagues and the methods achieved will be used in all branches of these laboratories. A network of cooperation will be established between these institutions.

Cross-border Impact:

N/A

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators
3.3.1 Improved forensic capacity of the Council of Forensic Medicine, Criminal Laboratories of Police and Gendarmerie	3.3.1.1 At least 130 forensic personnel from ATK, 130 from JKDB, 130 from KPL will be trained till the end of 2011
3.3.2 The quality and the credibility of expert reports in these institutions will improve	3.3.2.1 At least 4 methods in each of these laboratories will be accredited according to ISO 17025 till the end of 2011. 3.3.2.2 Best practice manual in Crime scene investigation methods of JKDB and KPL will be ready according to ISO 17020 till the end of 2011

3.4 Activities:

The activities will be achieved under a **Twinning Contract**. National Public Contribution will be covered by the national budget of CFM.

Main activities can be summarized as:

TNA will set the curriculum and the outputs of the training activities.

Training and information exchange activities; will comprise of:

3.4.1 Study visits: A total of six study visits to EU forensic laboratories are planned. The topics will cover the following items:

- ✓ Facial reconstruction and forensic facial aging by 3 experts from each institution
- ✓ Advanced practical training on the analysis of gunshot residues and gunshot distance determination by SEM-EDX and XRF techniques by 3 experts from each institution,
- ✓ Forensic audio signal processing by 3 experts from each institution,
- ✓ Extracting deleted data from internal memory of mobile phones by 3 experts from JKDB and 3 from KPL,
- ✓ Forensic tool marks and bite Marks examination by 4 experts from each institution.
- ✓ ISO 17025 applications (5 experts from each institution)
- ✓ ISO 17020 applications (5 experts from JKDB and 5 experts from KPL)

Participants in these study visits will be specialized experts. As seen above, the study visits concern very technical themes. In order to cover all the themes, six study visits to EU forensic laboratories are needed.

3.4.2 Workshops: At least **two** (50 experts will attend each) will be organized among the Turkish experts under the supervision of one EU examiner and one specialized court judge from EU, discussing approximately 20 decisions of the European Court of Human Rights on inadequate investigation and precautions that should be taken in order to avoid the violations of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

3.4.3 Training Seminars to Improve the Investigation Methods: The project will consist of providing training seminars to improve the investigation methods in following issues. For the training seminars a large pool of experts will be needed because of different topics of training needs. The training seminars will be held for groups consisting of 5-10 trainees. The training which will be held in the laboratories will consist of max. 5 trainees. This would raise the number of training seminars.

Clinical Forensic Medicine (Only for ATK)

1. *Examination of rape victims (Physical and psychological) 60 experts*
2. *Examining methods in forensic psychiatry, 10 experts*

3. *Age estimation by radiological methods 10 experts*

Postmortem microbiology(Only for ATK)

Methods 2 experts

Forensic entomology(Only for ATK)

Methods 2 experts

Forensic Biology (All institutions)

1. *Separating of mixtured body fluids in rape cases*
2. *Detecting and Evalvation of Mutations in STR Loci*
3. *Intelligence-led DNA Screening*
4. *LCN PCR Methods*

Forensic Chemistry (All institutions)

1. *Analysis of peroxide type explosive and explosion residues*
2. *Advanced practical training on the forensic analysis of drugs in blood, urine and hair samples*
3. *Advanced practical training on the forensic instrumental analysis of synthetic drugs*
4. *Advanced practical training on the analysis of gunshot residues and gunshot distance determination by SEM-EDX and XRF techniques*
5. *Post mortem toxicology*

Forensic Audio-Video and Data (JKDB, KPL)

1. *Training on forensic audio signal processing*
2. *Training on forensic photogrammetric measurements and editing/manipulation examinations*
3. *Training on forensic facial aging*
4. *Training on forensic analysis of Macintosh computers)*
5. *Training on extracting deleted data from internal memory of computers and mobile phones*

Forensic Marks (All institutions)

Forensic tool marks and bite Marks examination

Traffic accidents investigation (JKDB)

Quality issues (All institutions)

1. *Training on best practices of Forensic Evidence Acceptance Unit in Criminal Laboratories according to Member States Standards (ISO 17025)*
2. *Training on Crime Scene Investigation EU standards and ISO 17020*
3. *Training on accrediting toxicological methods (ISO 17025)*
4. *Training on accrediting autopsy procedures*

The breakdown of seminars is given in Annex V.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

N/A

3.6 Linked activities

- There were 3 EU projects dealing with the training of forensic experts in Turkey. “*Judicial Modernization and Penal Reform in Turkey Project (JMPR)*” aimed at supporting the reforms and the efforts planned or already under implementation by Turkish authorities, on the basis of European standards shared by the European Commission and the Council of Europe. The programme started on 2003 and ran under two components: support to the Judiciary and support to the Prison system. The support to the Turkish Council of Forensic Medicine (which has to be able to demonstrate solid scientific credibility and undisputed results to serve the justice system) aimed at improving the quality of its forensic services and develop more efficient examination processes to ensure timely delivery of forensic reports. It ended in 2005.
- Second project was “*Strengthening the Police Forensic Capacity*” which started on 2005 and ended on 2007. In particular, many other projects addressing forensic issues in tackling organized, serial and series crime in the past have neglected important areas in the forensic “chain”, specifically the First Officers Attending, Crime Scene Examiners and Senior Investigation Officers. This project fiche sought to address each of these issues, as an integral part of a chain of evidence.
- Third one was “*Enhancement of the professionalism of the Turkish Gendarmerie in its law enforcement activities*” which started on 2004 and ended in 2006. It aimed the same issues as the one for Police.

3.7 Lessons learned

Expert opinion on Council of Forensic Medicine in JMPR project underlined the following issues:

1. The Council is not only a forensic service examining criminal cases and providing expert support to criminal investigation, but also a medicolegal authority which examines purely medical issues brought to courts under civil law.
2. There is plenty of good quality expertise available in the Council of Forensic Medicine on various fields of medicine. In general the scientific staff works according to appropriate ethical standards. The instrument resources at the Council headquarters are on a very satisfactory level, especially within the Departments of Chemistry and Biology.
3. Some of the Departments have introduced internal training seminars. However there is yet no indication of strategic plans for continuous education of the scientific staff. The Council of Forensic Medicine should define a training and education strategy for itself, taking into account the various groups of the scientific staff. The strategy should not limit itself into scientific disciplines but also include aspects such as quality assurance, management, language and computer skills etc.
4. The Departments of the Council of Forensic Medicine, with the exception of the Department of Biology, hardly use any commonly required quality assurance techniques for ensuring and documenting their casework performance.

5. The Council should introduce the use of common QA procedures and initiate building up a quality management system, aiming at accreditation according to ISO 17025, to increase the credibility of its work.

“Strengthening the Police Forensic Capacity” project’s results were the following:

Experience had shown the implementation of a Quality Management System to present significant challenges. The project also showed that the twinning partners must be able to treat the Turkish side in a manner commensurate with their experience and capabilities. The scientific staff in particular requires consultancy, guidance and a sharing of experience rather than basic training. The Member State side needs to handle this issue sensitively to ensure maximum benefit from the project.

“Enhancement of the professionalism of the Turkish Gendarmerie in its law enforcement activities” project underlined the importance of a longer term dimension to developmental projects which aim to improve and modernize existing structures and operating procedures. The principle underpinning the modernization of law enforcement institutions is to understand that it is a dynamic subject. This is especially so within the European context, with a sharing of common problems and the free movement of people and goods.

Twinning projects offer the candidate country a long-term adviser who is able to mobilize considerable resources from the member states, in order to assist with the development of the most suitable response to particular problems. It has proven to be of more practical benefit to the candidate countries, than management consultants, who usually concentrate on one specific issue for a limited period of time.

Twinning offers the opportunity for a candidate country to examine and consider the advantages and disadvantages of the different systems as well as to adopt those procedures and processes that appear to work well. It is an opportunity to adopt “best practices”.

Further information regarding the law enforcement organizations in Turkey and police co-operation is available in the mission report on the situation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs in Turkey drafted by the General JHA Expert Mission to Turkey in September 2000. The mission report draws attention to the need for “effective co-ordination on the field between relevant institutions” and “further development of international co-operation”.

Our project will serve to continuous improvement and better quality.

Identification of trainees based on their qualifications is as essential as identifying the trainers. During identification of trainees for the study visits and other training activities, the examiners actively working on formal and substantive examination of applications (absolute grounds of refusal, oppositions, etc.) will be prioritized. All project-based activities must be timely supervised and approved by the SPO.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Activity 1													
Twinning	X	-	2,111,300	2,111,300	2,005,735	95	105,565	5	105,565	-	-		-
contract 1.2	-	-											-
Activity 2													
contract 2.1	-	-											-
contract 2.2	-	-											-
.....													
TOTAL IB			2,111,300	2,111,300	2,005,735	95	105,565	5	105,565	-	-		-
TOTAL INV			-	-	-		-						
TOTAL PROJECT			2,111,300	2,111,300	2,005,735	95	105,565	5	105,565	-	-		-

The laboratories of the 3 institutions will be used during training seminars. Conference venue for the workshops will be the conference rooms of the Institutions.

The RTA will be placed at the Council of Forensic Medicine, Istanbul The provision of the operating environment for the RTA and the experts is part of the Twinning co-financing responsibility of the beneficiary. The operation office will be located in the Council of Forensic Medicine. The office costs will be covered by the Council.

Costs for travel by BC participants from their capitals to a MS will be covered by the Turkish authorities.

Costs for ISO certificates will be covered by the Turkish authorities as well.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Contract Completion
Contract 1.1 TWINNING	2009/I	2009/III	2011/IV

Duration of the project : 24 months

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the first quarter following the signature of FA.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal opportunity

Equal participation of women and men will be secured through appropriate information and publicity material, in the design of projects and access to the opportunities they offer. An appropriate men/women balance will be sought on all the managing bodies and activities of the programme and its projects.

6.2 Environment

Not applicable

6.3 Minority & vulnerable groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minorities encompass only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party.

The project will in no way harm the rights of any individuals (including disabled people) or entities to apply for the registration of their industrial property rights, or hinder the use of their rights for oppositions, complaints, appeals, or any other rights thereof before the public institutions of Republic of Turkey.

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number Improving the Skills of the Experts of the Council of Forensic Medicine, Criminal Laboratories of the Gendarmerie and the Police	
	Contracting period) expires 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires 3 years following the end date for contracting
	Total budget : 2,111,300	IPA budget: 2,005,735

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To contribute to the functioning of the judicial system through improving the standards of forensic services in Turkey.	Decrease the decisions due to the violation of Article 2 because of inefficient forensic investigation by 30%	Decisions of ECHR (Applications after 2011)	
Project Purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Improve the capacity of the forensic experts in the Council of Forensic Medicine, Criminal Laboratories of Police and Gendarmerie by training	Forensic Science Service and reporting quality will be strengthened	Reports of the assessors, prosecutors and judges about the institutions	-Co-ordination and co-operation between institutions
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1.Forensic analysis methods will be in line with EU standards	At least 130 forensic personnel from ATK, 130 from JKDB,130 from KPL will be trained till the end of 2011	Training certificates after exam	- Co-ordination and co-operation between institutions
2. Accreditation will be achieved on more methods. The quality and the credibility of expert reports in these institutions will improve	At least 4 methods in each of these laboratories will be accredited according to ISO 17025 till the end of 2011 Crime scene investigation methods of JKDB and KPL will be ready till the end of 2011	ISO 17025 accreditation certificates Best Practice Manual in Crime scene investigation methods according to ISO 17020	-Adequate training facilities and staff
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions

<p>1.1 Training seminars to improve the investigation methods</p> <p>1.3.1 Clinical Forensic Medicine (Only for ATK)</p> <p>1.3.2 Postmortem microbiology(Only for ATK)</p> <p>1.3.3 Forensic entomology(Only for ATK)</p> <p>1.3.4 Forensic Biology (All institutions)</p> <p>1.3.5 Forensic Chemistry (All institutions)</p> <p>1.3.6 Forensic Audio-Video and Data (For JKDB,KPL)</p> <p>1.3.7 Forensic Marks (All institutions)</p> <p>1.3.8 Traffic accidents investigation (JKDB)</p> <p>1.3.9 Accreditation in specific methods (All institutions)</p> <p>(The trainees will be named according to the needs of the laboratories and at least 5 trainees from each institution will attend the seminars)</p> <p>1.2 Quality Management Systems</p> <p>1.2.1 Good laboratory practice in laboratories of each institution</p> <p>1. 3 Study visits</p> <p>1.3.1 Facial reconstruction and forensic facial aging (3 experts from each institution)</p> <p>1.3.2 Advanced practical training on the analysis of gunshot residues and gunshot distance determination by SEM-EDX and XRF techniques (3 experts from each institution)</p> <p>1.3.3 Forensic audio signal processing (3 experts from each institution)</p> <p>1.3.4 Extracting deleted data from internal memory of mobile phones (3 experts from JKDB and 3 from KPL)</p> <p>1.3.5 Forensic tool marks and bite Marks examination (4 experts from each institution)</p> <p>1.3.6 Study visit on ISO 17020 applications (5</p>	<p>ONE TWINNING CONTRACT</p>	<p>2,111,300</p> <p>Including:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Training seminars (1.1,1.2)</td> <td>900,930</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Study visits</td> <td>300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workshops</td> <td>250,000</td> </tr> </table>	Training seminars (1.1,1.2)	900,930	Study visits	300,000	Workshops	250,000	<p>-Full commitment of the involved authorities</p> <p>Timely availability of adequate resources</p>
Training seminars (1.1,1.2)	900,930								
Study visits	300,000								
Workshops	250,000								

experts from JKDB and 5 from KPL)
1.3.7 Study visit on ISO 17025 applications
(5 experts from each Institution)

1.4 ECHR Desicions

Workshops on decisions of European Court of
Human Rights on violations of Article:2.

--	--	--