

## Police and Prosecutors Conference



■ Mr. Sead Lisak, Dr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, Brigadier General Vincenzo Coppola and Mr. Marinko Jurcevic

## "Police and prosecutors are like communicating vessels"

Six months after the first conference of this kind, police and prosecutors from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina met in Sarajevo on 23 and 24 May to further discuss common problems and enhance their daily cooperation.

"The cooperation between police and prosecutors is developing into the good direction," said Head of Mission Brigadier General Coppola in his opening speech. "This is for instance shown by increasing regional initiatives to let police and prosecutors sit together and discuss common problems."

But more remains to be done, especially in certain specific matters. This is why this time the conference consisted of four workshops dealing respectively with formal aspects of investigations, financial investigations, the use of special investigative measures and, last but not least, how to improve media handling.

"There is clearly a need for the formation of press experts to deal with the ever increasing press demands," explained Mark Wise, Deputy-Head of EUPM's Press and Public Information Department and chairman of the media workshop. "The days of saying 'No comment' or refusing to speak

have gone."

In their opening speeches, Marinko Jurcevic, the Chief of Prosecutor of BiH, and Sead Lisak, Acting Director of SIPA, both stressed the importance of effective cooperation between police and prosecutors and warmly welcomed the existence of the conference.

"The best way for police and prosecutors to improve their cooperation is to directly talk about the problems and obstacles they are experiencing in their daily joint work," said Jurcevic, following on Lisak's description of the relationship of police and prosecutors as communicating vessels.

Talking about Srebrenica as the worst example of crime in BiH, Dr. Schwarz-Schilling, High Representative in BiH, laid particular emphasis on the necessity for police and prosecutors to cooperate on the investigation of these cases and on the subsequent indictment of perpetrators.

The conference was organised under the initiative of the EUPM in collaboration with the EU Special Representative, the BiH Prosecutor's Office and the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA). ■

By Ann Vaessen

## Editorial



■ Stefan Feller

I am delighted to contribute to EUPM's Mission Magazine, a EUPM communication tool that is also widely read and much appreciated in the Council Secretariat in Brussels.

During the Europe Day celebrations, the European institutions have welcomed more than 8.000 visitors. The EUPM, as the first mission initiated under the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), was well represented, along with fellow EU missions in Iraq, Sudan and Palestine. Many visitors took advantage of this opportunity to learn more about our missions.

We are currently working very hard on preparations for three new missions to be launched shortly, namely in Afghanistan, Kosovo and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In many ways, our experience deriving from long-standing successful missions serves as a valuable source of information for planning of these upcoming missions. In particular for the Kosovo Mission, the sharing of best practices and lessons identified in fYRoM through the meanwhile terminated EUPOL PROX-IMA, but importantly in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the launch of EUPM in 2003 until today have been beneficiary. The EU Planning Team for Kosovo (EUPT) is appreciating that expertise, such as on the occasion of the recent visit of the group of EUPM senior staff to Pristina late March this year.

I would like to recall EUPM's latest review report that has been presented by the Head of Mission, General Coppola on 8 May to the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and to the Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management

Continued on page 3 >>

## "The EUPM also works as a catalyst in

If there is a man who has a vision of the European Security and Defence Policy, it is Robert Cooper, a cultured British diplomat and internationally acclaimed political thinker holding the post of Director General for External and Politico-Military Affairs at the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union in Brussels.

There is a hectic, yet relaxed, atmosphere in Robert Cooper's office: "Mr. Cooper is in a meeting with Mr. Solana. We are sorry to keep you waiting." Our Mission Magazines are displayed on a table. The phone keeps ringing with invitations from embassies and the latest arrangements for the upcoming G8 meeting.

There he is. The man who is often referred to as Tony Blair's foreign policy guru and who has been listed among the top 100 in Prospect magazine's Global Intellectuals Poll together with Umberto Eco, Noam Chomsky and Salman Rushdie is standing in front of me. Despite his busy schedule he takes all his time to answer my questions about the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the importance of the EUPM and the role of the European Union in an increasingly globalised world. Simply fascinating.

*In your book The Post-Modern State (2002) you designate countries as 'pre-modern states', 'modern states' and 'post-modern states'. Which category does Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to?*

It is definitely not big enough to be a 'modern state'. Like other small states, its only hope of existence is to be a 'post-modern' state based on open borders and political, rather than military, relationships. In other terms, Bosnia and Herzegovina will not exist except in a 'post-modern' environment in which security is based on mutual trust and diplomacy, as opposed to war and threat.

*Do you think Bosnia and Herzegovina is ready to become a 'post-mod-*



■ Robert Cooper in front of one of his favourite works of art, *Allegory of the Good Government*, 1338-40, Sienna

*ern' state, i.e. to become part of a wider structure such as the EU?*

There is still quite a long way to go... If you think about it, the European Union became possible only when Member States stopped fighting about territories and boundaries. And the borders of the EU are going to last for 1000 years because nobody cares about territories anymore.

*What do you think about the EUPM's role in Bosnia and Herzegovina? What do you consider its main achievements? And what are the main challenges ahead?*

I joined the Council Secretariat five years ago, exactly on the day the EUPM Planning Team was set up. The overall mission of the European Union is to spread the rule of law. Its essence is to replace force by law. It is all about beating the sword in the scale in which justice holds, rather than in ploughshares. This is evenly true within and outside states. The police are the joining point between force and law. It is almost at the heart of the state. The state functions well when the police functions well. Of course, the manifestation of the state of law also relies on political deals. It is not all about technical issues, but it is also a political problem.

*Are you referring to police reform?*

Yes, I am. But this issue cannot be solved by outsiders. If the solution is not a local solution, it is not a good one.

*The EU is currently preparing missions in Kosovo and Afghanistan. Are you going to use EUPM as a blueprint?*

I wish these countries were as advanced as Bosnia and Herzegovina! As a matter of fact, Bosnia and Herzegovina just needs to make a few changes in order to become a well-functioning state. Or maybe just one main change... Some people need to wake up one day and realize that Bosnia and Herzegovina is their country and that it is the country where they are probably going to spend the rest of their lives. They would then realize that the most important thing is to make the political system work better. In comparison with the situation in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo or Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina really just needs to make a few small decisions to become a well-functioning state. Actually, people in Bosnia and Herzegovina just need to start imagining their future.

*In an interview with The Daily Telegraph in 2003 you said that the*

# Brussels"

*EU needs to think a bit more in terms of power, that it cannot sit back and leave the rest of the world to the United States. Do you think the EU has made some progress since then?*

Don't get me wrong, I do not want the European Union to resemble the United States. One United States is enough. But we can do a little bit better. The transformation of Europe is astonishing. We are now in a world of continents. France, Germany and Great Britain may be important in the European Union, but what importance do they have for someone who is sitting in Beijing? If we do not work out how to organize ourselves, we will not have a real impact in the world. If we stick to nation states, the European Union will just be a museum of histories and identities. But there is no blueprint. We need to find our own place in this world of continents. This will be one of the greatest achievements ever, and I am proud to work for it.

*What are the main criteria if the European Union wants to have a real role to play in this world of continents?*

The success of the European Union in this world of continents will depend on the solidity of the boundaries of its Member States. I am thinking of Scotland, for instance, which recently expressed a wish to become independent. I am also thinking of Belgium. What we call 'balkanization' makes life too complicated. I even think that we should impose a tax on states wishing to become independent because they create a lot of costs for the others.

*In the up-run to the presidential elections in France, there were a lot of*

*discussions as to whether Turkey should become part of the European Union. What is your opinion on this?*

Negotiations have already started with Turkey. I must say I am full of admiration for the transition that is currently taking place in this country. In my opinion, there should not be any clear-cut geographic boundaries for the European Union. The boundaries of the European Union are flexible. A candidate country must feel a sufficient degree of solidarity with the other Member States of the European Union. It needs to be prepared to make the necessary compromises to make the group function. This is the most important thing. It is all a question of identity and sense of belonging to the group. And in the post-modern condition everybody can choose their identity.

*What would you like to say to the EUPM staff back in Bosnia and Herzegovina?*

The EUPM is not only a vital part of the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also of the construction of the European Union. The European Union grows in two ways: not only by virtue of treaties and the constitution but also by doing things. The EUPM staff may not realize that they work as a catalyst not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also in Brussels. ■

*By Ann Vaessen*

Continued from page 1 >>

*(CIVCOM). The appreciation received from Member States has once again documented the high quality of the work being done by EUPM.*

*The way forward on the currently delayed process of police restructuring in BiH depends on political will and its final outcome will tell about the ability of the competent BiH political authorities to tackle the challenges ahead on their way to European integration. The role EUPM has played in the professional strategic preparation of any political solution is to be commended. The true professionalism of many within the BiH Police is remarkable. Within the ranks of police professionals, we all know about how a police organization, its enacting legal framework and the political environment need to be structured in order to make the service for citizens as efficient and effective as possible. So, we need to relentlessly support that process, us, the EUPM, and us, our colleagues from the BiH Police. The support to the fight against organized crime and police accountability are showing concrete and tangible results, proving the professionalism of the BiH Police. Despite all remaining work for EUPM, achievements in pursuing the Mission objectives are remarkable.*

*You are all contributing to the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and thus to the future of the European Union. I would like to thank all International police officers and civilians as well as the national staff of EUPM for their commitment and look forward to congratulating some of you personally, as I will be visiting the mission and colleagues from the BiH Police on 23 and 24 May. ■*

**Stefan Feller**



■ *Allegory of Good Government, a source of inspiration for Robert Cooper*

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# What's past is prologue



A review of the military aspects of the ESDP

By General  
Henri Bentégeat,  
Chairman of the  
EU Military Committee

In less than two years the European Security and Defence Policy will complete its first decade. I should like to commend the quality of these developments, and would like to take stock, honestly, without compromise or false modesty, of our achievements since the Saint-Malo meeting and the Cologne Summit. To take stock but also to look ahead, for if we do not explore the future, we condemn our present to be merely history.

## 1. The current state of play

Over the last four years the Union has conducted four military operations<sup>1</sup>, one of which, *Althea*, is still ongoing. All have been successful or are well on the way to being so. Admittedly, they were on a modest scale in terms both of volume of troops committed and of objectives. But this does not alter the fact that for each of the three completed operations, the Union set a political goal, which the military instrument achieved within the allotted time. That could be summed up as follows: when the EU uses its military instrument, it says what it does, does what it says, and does it rather well. Clearly, that is a first good reason for satisfaction.

My second comment bears more particularly on the Union's military capabilities, a term which I use to cover all the resources feeding into the action, i.e. planning, equipment and personnel. The planning of operations which the Union conducted alone (*Artemis*, and more recently



■ Operation Althea

*EUFOR RD Congo*) involved close co-operation between the EU Military Staff, Operation Headquarters (OHQ) and, as necessary at its

level, Force Headquarters (FHQ). Such arrangements do not necessarily raise difficulties, but we found that the geographical distance between the political decision-taking centre, in Brussels, the military planners of OHQ, and the planners in the theatre of operations does not facilitate exchange.

Force generation is also a primary concern. If a Member State is to supply troops or major equipment to an EU operation, two conditions must be met: it must consider that it will benefit politically from its participation, and it must have the asset. But, heavy demands are being made on European countries today with the proliferation of crises in the world. We have also to admit that we have well-known shortfalls, in particular as regards strategic lift and joint logistics.

I nevertheless remain strongly optimistic: we have made a significant step forward in terms of organisation, I ought rather to say of transformation, with the battlegroup concept. Battle groups not only provide the EU with a minimum level of crisis response but also act as an important means of achieving interoperability, of developing a shared culture, and of learning about all the military and even political constraints involved in rapid response to emergencies.

To sum up, on the military level, the assessment of eight years of European security and defence policy is a positive one.

## 2. The way ahead

So do we stop here? Certainly not.

My first concern for the future is to demonstrate, operationally, the relevance of the work we have done over the last three years. On 1 January 2007 the battlegroup concept officially reached full operational capability. The concept's credibility depends on our will and our ability to commit all or some of the battlegroups on standby should a crisis occur in the near



■ Operation EUFOR in the Democratic Republic of Congo

future requiring swift use of the military instrument. And the more important of those two words, you will have guessed, is "will", political will but also military will, which is often more decisive than is believed. The inherent difficulties of

launching an operation and the shortfalls referred to earlier will be brakes on our action but they need not to my mind be crucial. If battlegroups are not operationally committed in the next two years, their credibility and that of the EU will be seriously affected.

The Operations Centre, too, has officially reached full operational capability. The *Milex/07* military exercise, due in June 2007, is designed to test that, with regard to its main tasks, the Centre functions smoothly when conducting a military operation. Once the test has been validated, the EU OpsCen will provide a third command option for EU operations, after the national OHQs and the use of NATO common assets. The OpsCen should, of course, soon be given strategic operational responsibility. The advantages of such a centre are well known (permanent facility for the European Union, civilian/military synergy, political decision-taking and strategic command located on one site), as are its limitations, which are linked to its modest size<sup>2</sup>.

**When the EU uses its military instrument, it says what it does, does what it says, and does it rather well**

<sup>1</sup> Concordia, Artemis, Althea and EUFOR RD Congo.

<sup>2</sup> Operations Centre = 89 persons ; OHQ = from 150 to 200 persons; SHAPE = 1000 persons.



This leads me to the second area in which I see scope for very rapid progress, namely the post-Hampton Court organisation measures recently outlined by the Secretary General, Javier Solana, which involve strengthening the chain of command in civilian operations. It barely needs stressing that the crises that we have to deal with today cannot be solved by military force alone. The military instru-

ment, whose task is to restore security in crisis-torn countries, must be supported by civilian instruments, the only ones able to reinstate the rule of law and provide local populations with long-term prospects to keep them from being drawn into violence.

This new approach - military and civilian personnel working in intelligent synergy - must without doubt be the focus of our efforts now. It will involve adapting our structures but also changing our cultures. Henceforward we must be able to deploy a battle group and a Crisis Response Team rapidly (and perhaps jointly, depending on circumstances), to direct their operations through clearly defined chains of command, to put in place at each level the means of conducting ongoing, constructive and mutually supportive dialogue between civilian and military players, and to create full synergy between the Union's civilian and military operations.

Lastly, the third strand which I feel to be essential if we truly wish to give the Union the means of ensuring its security is the effort against the various forms of

trafficking, in particular the work undertaken on the Union's maritime dimension with regard to Member States having to tackle a common problem of coastal surveillance, drug trafficking, illegal migration and pollution, requiring heavy involvement of military capabilities.

I will end this review with the reminder that four years ago the European security and defence policy did not exist outside its Brussels structures. Since then, the Union can claim to its credit nearly twenty operations and missions which it has led or launched throughout the world. This has been accomplished with the Union's partners, in particular with the United Nations and NATO, with which close dialogue remains essential.

But European defence is a reality, which must be nurtured if it is to develop its full potential; that potential must be adapted to the security challenges of tomorrow's world.

Like William Shakespeare, I believe that "what's past is prologue". ■

**Military and civilian personnel working in intelligent synergy must without doubt be the focus of our efforts now**

## EU Affairs

# Council Delegation visits EUPM

Brigadier General Stefan Feller, Head of the Police Unit, and Andre Heinrichs, Head of the EUPM desk, arrived at the EUPM Headquarters in Sarajevo on 23 May for a two-day visit of EUPM and BiH law enforcement agencies.

Their visit started with an operational and political update by Head of Mission Brigadier General Vincenzo Coppola, Deputy-Head of Mission Ari Sarjanen, Chief Political Adviser Boyd McKechnie and Chief of Police Reform Unit Simonetta Silvestri.

Throughout their stay, EUPM's guests also met with officials from the Federation Police Administration, the Border Police, the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Justice.

Following a briefing by representatives of the EUSR and the Office of the High Representative, they flew to EUPM's Field Office in Trebinje to get an insight into the mission's targeted and regionalised approach, as well as into progress and challenges of law enforcement agency cooperation in BiH.

In Trebinje they also met with Uros Pena, the RS Director of Police, as well as other local police representatives, visited the

EUFOR LOT House and had lunch with the EUPM's Mostar regional team.

The Council Delegation's visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina took place in the context of ongoing discussions on the extension of the EU Police Mission's mandate in BiH. ■



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Editor-in-Chief: **Kilian Wahl**, e-mail: kwahl@eupm.org, phone: + 387 33 752 766, fax: + 387 33 752 759  
Editor: **Ann Vaessen**, e-mail: avasssen@eupm.org, phone: +387 33 752 760, fax: +387 33 752 759

# Breaking down the barriers

If you do not speak to the press,  
you run the risk of them writing their own story...

*How to manage the press and establish your own media strategy in order to use them as a powerful investigative tool were just a couple of the subjects discussed at the workshop held at the Police and Prosecutors' Conference on 23 and 24 May.*

*The workshop, chaired and mediated by Mark Wise, who works as the Deputy within EUPM's Press and Public Information Department, gave prosecutors and police an ideal opportunity to discuss tactics and best practice in their day-to-day dealings with the media. As part of the strategy, Mark discussed the advantages and disadvantages of using press appeals and the options in using this type of tactic as opposed to just seeking publicity.*

*"There have been a number of cases that I have witnessed in recent months, in which information being released to the press by the police and prosecutors, which has been slow or limited in its content. Of course this only drives a journalist to go away and investigate the story themselves".*

*Delegates were also given the opportunity to take the "hot seat" in a mock press conference exercise, and experience at first hand, a thorough grilling by well known TV presenters Duska Jurisic and Amarildo Gutic. Without doubt, the delegates certainly recognized the importance of being prepared when facing the cameras!*

*The following are a few tips given during the course of the workshop:*

## Disclosure of information

Investigations have to effectively resolve tensions around the hold-back or disclosure of information about the offence. The investigative team's judgment about whether or not to disclose a piece of information should be influenced by a mature assessment of the likely consequences of that decision. In certain instances, providing more detailed information to the general pub-



■ Mark Wise at the Police and Prosecutors Conference

lic can increase the likelihood of generating additional valuable information.

## Timing of contact with the press

Many investigators and press liaison officers highlight the particular importance of the timing of initial contact with the press, subsequent press releases and press conferences as a critical part of their overall media strategy. The argument for getting information out early rests partly on the need to take the lead in press handling from an early stage while allowing the rest of the investigation to continue. Furthermore, it was argued that early initial communication with the press limits the degree to which they develop their own accounts of what happened and begin their own 'investigations'; in the absence of information from an official source, there may be a tendency for inaccurate reporting to take place.

## Frequency of media appeals

At the first report of a criminal offence, at the point when press interest in the enquiry is at its most intense (i.e.

soon after the finding of a body), the investigation may be able to disclose relatively little. It may hence occur that press attention has already dropped once more information is available. The frequency of press releases will therefore vary from case to case. But producing press releases too frequently could be counter-productive. If the press release does not indicate any positive leads, it could suggest that the investigation is making little progress.

## Objectives of media appeals

Finding 'unknown witnesses' is probably the most frequently stated objective for press appeals in addition to seeking publicity for a specific issue. The media can also achieve more specific investigative objectives, such as putting pressure on an offender to admit the offence. This is where a media strategy can assist as a tool for any investigation. Appeals can generate substantial amounts of information from the general public and also require a professional response in dealing with the practical consequences of such a tactic. ■

*By Mark Wise*

## Success Story

# Money-laundering: SIPA registered 60 million in 2006

"The amount of laundered money registered by SIPA's Financial and Intelligence Department last year reached around 60 million KM," said the Department's Head Sinisa Karan at a presentation of the work of the Financial and Intelligence Department (FID) in Banja Luka on 16 May within the framework of the *Your security - our obligation* campaign.

Karan further explained that in 2005 the Financial Intelligence Department submitted 30 reports for money laundering, amounting to 160 million KM, which, compared to 2006, proves that the Department eliminated a large sector of money-laundering activities.

"We currently have 22 court verdicts on money laundering offences in the BiH Prosecution," said Karan.

He said that the FID received 203,000 reports on financial transactions last year, covering all financial transactions over 30,000 KM, as well as all suspicious transactions. In 2005 only 130,000 were filed. ■



## Accountability Campaign



# Police win football tournament

The football tournament that took place in Sarajevo on 21 May did not look any different from any other football tournament in Bosnia and Herzegovina or in the rest of the world. Except for the fact that the seven competing teams were composed of police officers on the one hand, and students on the other...

After a few suspenseful matches the team of the *Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton* won the cup. The *Dolac Malta* team was second, whereas the third place went to the host, the *Third Gymnasium of Sarajevo*.

"Such tournaments should be organized more often in order to improve cooperation between citizens and the *Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton*," said Armin Vukovic, from the *Third Gymnasium*.

All three teams were awarded cups and the winners left with some brand-new sports equipment. Police officer Edin Velagic and student Armin Vukovic were nominated best players, whereas Nijaz Salkic, from the *Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton* was nominated best goal-keeper. ■

By Ann Vaessen

## Success Story

# Border police stops 78 illegal immigrants

From January to March 2007, officers of the BiH Border Police Field Office West stopped 78 illegal immigrants from crossing the BiH border, which represents a 59% increase in comparison with the same period in 2006.

The Head of the Field Office West, Mensur Basic, said that in April 2007 the Border Police submitted six reports to the BiH Prosecution. He further explained that two reports were filed regarding human smuggling, drug trafficking and documents forgery.

"Since the beginning of May, joint controls have been increased along the so-called 'green border area' on the basis of the *Agreement on Border-Area Circulation and Cooperation amongst the Units of the Border Service* which has recently been signed by the *BiH Council of Ministers and the Croatian Government*," he went on. ■



# One-day trips from Sarajevo



**Tired of having endless coffees in Bascarsija?  
Here are a few great ideas for one-day trips just outside Sarajevo.**

## Old Bosnian architecture in Kresevo and Vranc

If you want to admire old Bosnian architecture, Kresevo is the place to be! The walls are made of clay and straw plaster and the roof tiles are specially treated cherry-tree shingles. The village of **Vranc**, just a few kilometers from Kresevo, is home to the finest examples of this old type of building.

The **Franciscan monastery** in Kresevo has been serving its community for centuries and has a rustic museum, library and gallery. As in most Franciscan monasteries in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Franciscans Fathers are very welcoming to visitors.

If you do pay Kresevo a visit then you must stop at *Restaurant Banja* (Banjska 13; Tel: 030 806 820). The food and service are great, but the real attraction is the mysterious spring that flows from a hidden cave next to the restaurant. It creates a natural swimming pool of mineral water in which you are free to take a dip. Some swear it has healing powers.



## Skakavac waterfall: a breath-taking view

The **Skakavac** waterfall is only 12 km from Sarajevo. For the less sporty ones, you can drive to the waterfall and then just need to walk downhill for a few minutes to get a stunning view of the waterfall jumping out of the forest. The water pounds so hard into the pools below that anyone within a 100ft radius will be drenched.

The way back up may make you lose



your breath a little bit, but the view was definitely worth the pain, wasn't it? And now you definitely deserve coffee and pancakes at *Lovac*, just down the road!



## A trip to the past in Lukomir

The mediaeval village of **Lukomir** is an amazingly beautiful and truly incredible place. On the ridge of the Rakitnica canyon, at 1496 metres above sea level, this village is the highest and most isolated in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It offers a last-chance peek at old Europe and the way it used to be. The village is accessible by car via Bjelasnica. Stop by *Hotel Marshall* and then ask your way. The mere search for the village is an unforgettable experience in its own right! But, beware, the village is accessible by car for only about 6 months out of the year - the other six you'll need some skis or a good pair of snowshoes! ■

