

In Focus



War against Drug Mafia Police Dismantle International Drug Trafficking Ring

As part of a regional operation dubbed 'Leotar', police forces from throughout the country dismantled a cross-border drug trafficking ring which was allegedly transporting marijuana and cocaine from Montenegro and distributing it to BiH and neighbouring countries. In total, 56 persons were arrested between 23 and 27 August.

It is 3 a.m. on 26 August. Over 250 police officers, most of them heavily armed and wearing hoods, gather in the premises of the Public Security Centre of Trebinje. Goran Zubac, their Chief, reviews his 'troops' one last time. Together with colleagues from the Federation Ministry of Interior and other Public Security Centres in the area, his men are about to simultaneously search 22 locations and arrest 21 persons who allegedly belong to an international drug trafficking network and have been spreading terror in Trebinje and surroundings for the last few years.

The same ritual took place four times in the same week as part of operation 'Leotar', "the biggest operation ever carried out on BiH territory," according to Zubac. Investigations started two years ago, and the Chief of the Trebinje Public Security Centre is eager to achieve tangible results and show citizens that police are effectively ensuring their security.

Upon orders from the BiH Prosecutor's Office the Trebinje County Prosecutor's Office, searches were carried out in the Trebinje area and throughout the country, namely in the Ivanica, Preyado, Ilidza, Mostar and Medjugorje areas.

"Police conducted 200 searches - 99 of them in the last four days - on the entire BiH territory," explains Zubac. "Out of 65 suspects, 56 were arrested and search warrants have been issued for nine of them who were not present at their homes."

"Over 63 kilograms of marijuana, 635 grams of cocaine, a certain amount of hashish and a greater amount of arms,

Continued on page 2 >>

Editorial

By Lars-Erik Wingren
Ambassador of Sweden to BiH

I am very pleased to open this edition of the Mission Magazine. This allows me to assess the progress made so far and to bid you all farewell, as my term of office has come to an end. I would also like to seize this opportunity to introduce you to my successor, Mr. Bosse Hedberg.



Although the reform process in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) could be more speedy and efficient, I would like to recognize the large improvements made in this country over the last ten years.

Despite the complex environment, characterized by three intertwined demanding transition processes - from war to peace, communism to democracy and the EU-integration - BiH has been able to move forward in many political and economical areas. In spite of a difficult political climate, too often infected by nationalistic rhetoric, and constitutional and administrative structures in need of improvement, there is an underlying positive dynamic, which I believe derives from BiH's prospects of EU membership. The further progress towards the EU enjoys great public support and remains the driving force for change in many sectors of society.

After the signature of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) in June, the demand for reforms is even higher. BiH must succeed both in implementing the SAA and in adjusting to the *acquis communautaire*. We are leaving a political process behind and entering the stage of the fulfilment of the technical conditions necessary for further EU integration. This will require a new mindset among local politicians and the functionality of BiH institutions.

One area where further progress is needed is police reform. The adoption of a set of police reform laws on 10 April was a first step, which paved the way for the initialing of the SAA, but it was only a first step.

Reforms are also needed to improve international cooperation and it is essential that law enforcement agencies at entity- and state level work more effectively together. Further, border control should be strengthened in order for BiH to meet the requirements laid down in the roadmap towards visa liberalisation.

In these reforms, and in many other fields, all of you - the employees of EUPM - are contributing in a very important way to a safer and more secure BiH. I would like to thank you for your commitment and dedicated work for Bosnia and Herzegovina. ■

ammunition, explosives and mines, as well as other objects that can be used to commit violent acts have been confiscated," he continues.

In the early morning of 25 August police also searched the Foca prison, as they suspected one of the convicts of leading drug trafficking activities from his cell.

Amongst those arrested are an HVO General from Croatia, the sister of a Cantonal judge, a lawyer who frequently defended drug traffickers and a member of the Federation Ministry of Interior.

All arrested persons were handed over to the BiH Prosecutor's Office and the RS Special Prosecutor's Office in Banja Luka. Interrogations are still ongoing.

"Given the location of Trebinje, geographically, this operation will discourage criminal organisations from using these routes to transport drugs and from setting up distribution networks within this region," says EUPM Anit-Organised Crime Adviser Michael McCormack, who supervised parts of the operation. "The Public Security Centre of Trebinje and the Federation Ministry of Interior are to be credited for attacking organised crime."

The 'Leotar' operation was carried out in the last six to eight months and started two years ago, when the Trebinje Public Security Centre confiscated over 113 kilograms of drugs in November 2006.

The Director of the RS Police, Uros Pena, expressed his gratitude to members of the RS Ministry of Interior, as well as the Montenegro and Croatia police forces for their exceptional cooperation.

"I especially want to highlight the role of the Federation and Herzegovina-Neretva Ministries of Interior, which have largely contributed to the success of this operation," he said. ■

Police in BiH

What's In A Phone? New Technologies - Specialist Training For SIPA Officers

In May this year BiH police forces seized computers, CDs and other items from 22 locations searched as part of a wider international child pornography investigation called 'Sledgehammer'. They investigated 48 people for allegedly visiting internet sites featuring child pornography - their computers and discs were thoroughly checked.

New technologies - such as mobile phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), MP3 players - play an increasing role in crime scene investigations. Yet, the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) has only one expert in new technologies. Lest the country become a haven for cyber criminals, more police officers need to be able to search mobile phones, computers and other gadgets.

With EUPM's assistance, Christian Bordenave, a forensic expert and specialist in new technologies from the French Gendarmerie, trained three SIPA investigators from the Mostar Regional Office on 5 and 6 August.

"When police carry out a search operation, examining a person's mobile phone is as important as checking their documents," Bordenave explains. "If you can examine the content of a mobile phone, you know almost everything about a person's social life."

In November last year the French Re-

public donated software equipment to SIPA. Designed by the Criminal Research Institute of the French Gendarmerie, this software allows investigators to read Subscribed Identity Modules or SIM cards.

"SIM cards provide investigators with a wealth of information," says Bordenave.

Besides a person's full list of contacts, they also provide investigators with all Short Message Services (SMS) that were sent and received by the suspect - even those which have been deleted can sometimes be retrieved - and can provide decisive information about a person's movements.

"Back home, when we deal with drug trafficking suspects and they claim that they have never been in the Netherlands, for instance, we can easily claim the contrary using the information we find on their SIM card," says Bordenave.

Besides mobile phone forensic techniques, the SIPA investigators were also trained how to use MARINA, software aimed at detecting child pornography pictures. Also designed by the French Gendarmerie, this software package scans hard disks and identifies suspicious pictures.

How? By analysing the numerical value or 'signature' of each picture - using the Media Digest 5 - and tracking down those which have been earmarked in a central child pornography database that contains 1,300,000 pictures and is shared by police forces in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Norway and Interpol.

MARINA also allows investigators to extract and copy all images of a suspicious disk without altering its content.

"If the content of the disk is altered even in the slightest way, it cannot be used as evidence anymore," explains Bordenave.

The French expert enjoyed training his students, whom he found quite computer savvy and very motivated. He says that BiH police forces are lagging behind in the field of cybercrime. With only one expert in SIPA, it is impossible to win the fight - it takes at least 48h to examine one single hard disk.

"If there could be one expert in each one of SIPA's main offices, it would already be quite good," he concludes. ■



Open, But Controlled and Secure Borders

Action Plans for Integrated Border Management Adopted

Every day the Border Police safeguard the 1,600 km of borders Bosnia and Herzegovina shares with its neighbours. They play a vital role in protecting the country from any external threat, from drug trafficking to human smuggling. Yet, they are not alone. Other agencies deal with border safety, such as the Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA), the State Veterinary Office of BiH, together with the entity veterinary inspections, the BiH Administration for Health and Plant Protection and the Customs Stations.

In order to make sure that these agencies all work together towards the same goals and according to the same procedures and minimum standards, BiH adopted a National Integrated Border Management Strategy in July 2005. A revised strategy paper and a set of Action Plans were adopted in July this year, setting the grounds for the implementation of the strategy by the end of 2010.

Integrated Border Management (IBM) aims to create open borders for the movement of people and goods, while at the same time ensuring that these borders are closed for illicit trafficking and criminal activities. It is a priority in the European Partnership and one of the main conditions in the visa facilitation roadmap.

"If IBM is implemented effectively in the next two years, it will have a direct bearing on the man in the street," says Neil Tuffrey, EUPM's Senior Immigration Adviser. *"Moreover, aside dropping visas and preparing for EU membership, it is mainly a matter of ensuring citizens' safety. There are enough problems with unemployment and juvenile delinquency in this country without drug trafficking and illegal labour."*

No more multiple stops at the border

The recently adopted IBM action plans focus on intra-agency, inter-agency and international cooperation in the area of border safety. They prescribe common operational procedures, as well as minimum standards of security and working conditions. They also aim to harmonise salaries, as well as recruitment and training procedures.

"In the long-run, there will be no more multiple stops at the border," explains Karl-Heinz Schenk, EUPM Chief Adviser to the Border Police. *"The Border Police*



and the ITA will perform combined checks. That will even allow sparing staff to make up for a lack of personnel to monitor the green border. Moreover, delays at border crossing points will be shorter and, even more importantly, the quality of controls will be higher."

Schenk, who joined the mission in May this year, deplors the lack of valid data to assess the performance of the Border Police. To compensate for this, he has asked his staff to assess the daily work of border police officers at border crossing points twice to thrice a week: *"We need to get an idea of the general picture in order to identify where the shortcomings are and offer the best advice possible during the implementation process of the IBM action plans."*

EUPM's Chief Adviser to the Border Police also wishes for better working conditions for people working at border crossing points: *"Most facilities are owned by the ITA and are in catastrophic conditions. This is something that should be improved thanks to the implementation of the IBM. So should the security conditions, which are sometimes non-existent."*

As a matter of fact, infrastructure - the construction of border crossing points - is part of the IBM strategy.

Regarding operational matters, Tuffrey stresses the importance of coordinated action - both intra- and inter-agency - in the fight against cross-border crime. *"Instead of competing, managers should fight crime together. Cooperation means agreeing to work together, not agreeing to work separately. The EU and the public are primarily interested in the overall results achieved,*

not in the respective contributions of the agencies to those results."

Before joining EUPM in 2003, he was managing border control for the United Kingdom and firmly believes in the virtues of the 'resources to risk' method: *"You need to be strong where you can be strong. No one is entering BiH illegally via Velika Kladusa, for instance. There are hot spots for exit and hot spots for entry. These risk assessments and resource allocations also need to be better coordinated both within the Border Police and amongst the various agencies safeguarding the country's borders."*

Gradual Harmonisation with Schengen Acquis

From a legal perspective, Tamer Kilic, the Coordinator of the Legal and Regulatory Unit of EUPM's Police Reform Department, emphasises that the Border Police now have to initiate actions to harmonise the existing legislation with the *acquis communitaire* and the *Schengen acquis*. As part of police reform efforts, EUPM will continue to provide support to the Border Police, namely through either participating in Working Groups or directly working with them.

The EU Police Mission is currently analysing the action plans in order to determine the nature of its support to the implementation process. After internal meetings, a meeting with other international actors, including the Office of the High Representative, the EC Delegation, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and ICITAP, will take place. ■

Still 13,000 Persons Missing in Bosnia and

With its grey ribbon campaign, the International Day of Missing Persons on 30 August highlighted the importance of the work of the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the rest of the world.

In recognition of ICMP's contribution to stability and peace in the country, the EU Police Mission offered its support in marking this day and pledged to help create stronger bridges between police, particularly the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA,) and ICMP in locating, recovering and identifying missing persons.

It is estimated that 13,000 persons are still missing in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone. ICMP assists governments in meeting their legal obligations regarding missing persons, strengthens the justice sector and rule of law, and through DNA analysis and advanced forensic techniques locates and identifies missing persons.



■ ICMP Junior Forensic Anthropologist Esma Alicehajic at work in the autopsy room of the ICMP Podrinje Identification Project, Tuzla.

"Without effective criminal justice to end impunity for these most serious of crimes there cannot be lasting peace, nor can such crimes be prevented in the future," says Kathryn Bomberger, the Director General of ICMP.

At the end of the Balkan conflict in 1995 an estimated 40,000 persons were missing or had disappeared, of whom 30,000 were from Bosnia and Herzegovina alone. So far, the ICMP has identified 13,960 missing persons from across the

former Yugoslavia, of whom some 5,200 come from mass graves containing the victims of the Srebrenica massacre.

Besides Bosnia-Herzegovina and south-eastern Europe, ICMP also assists other governments, upon their formal request, to locate and identify missing persons in post-conflict crisis areas or in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters, such as its current operations in the Philippines to identify victims of Typhoon Frank. Likewise, ICMP assisted in efforts

to identify victims of the Asian Tsunami in 2004 and of Hurricane Katrina in the New Orleans area in 2005.

ICMP has received funds to assist the government of Iraq in exploring ways to address the problem of decades of large-scale disappearances and has assisted Kuwait in identifying victims of Iraq's 1990's occupation. Moreover, ICMP has recently signed an agreement with the government of the Republic of Chile to provide technical assistance in identifying victims of enforced disappearance from the 1970's.

Britain's Minister for Europe, Jim Murphy MP, described their work in DNA-assisted victim identification this year as *"the most advanced and largest in the world."*

ICMP's Chairman, the American philanthropist James Kimsey, summed it up when he said that *"a lot of people often think that the work of ICMP is focused on the past...actually, the work of ICMP is focused on the future, for if you deny the past you risk repeating the same mistakes."*

The organisation has just been granted an ISO 17025, the hallmark of international professional standards in the fields of laboratories and testing. A Disaster Victim Identification agreement has been signed with Interpol.



■ Personal possessions from the bodies of Srebrenica victims exhumed from mass-graves laid out at ICMP's Podrinje Identification Project, Tuzla

Herzegovina

Pinpointing and Examining Mass Graves

Along with the expertise it brings in the field of Excavations and Examinations, ICMP also helps find sites, recovers and anthropologically examines mortal remains and uses ante-mortem and post-mortem records for forensic identification.

The bodies of missing persons are frequently located in mass graves and other sites reported by survivors or other witnesses. A number of methods can help pinpoint these sites, including satellite imagery, geophysical survey and spectral analysis measuring changes in the spectral signature of an area under investigation. These methods are non-invasive and do not involve disturbing the mortal remains.

By offering support for excavations and examinations ICMP is able to help national authorities, including pathologists, courts and other local mechanisms, to reinforce the rigor and reliability of evidence collection and documentation of sites, remains and associated artefacts.

This support can involve site reconnaissance, locating the grave and defining its boundaries, 'stratigraphic' excavation of the original sides and bottom of the grave, allowing for all features, bodies and evidence to be documented with 3-dimensional digital mapping techniques, body recovery, and maintenance of evidence logs. Anthropological evaluation is necessary to retain articulated or clearly associated skeletal elements. These activities include training and capacity building.

The Remains of One Person Found in Four Different Graves

Located in Tuzla the Podrinje Identification Project Mortuary (PIP) deals specifically with victims from the 1995 Srebrenica massacre.

Post-mortem examinations are combined with ante-mortem data, personal effects and DNA match reports, and the results are coordinated with local identification authorities to return identified remains to their families.

A tremendous forensic challenge faced by PIP is the fact that many graves associated with Srebrenica were secondary graves, where bodies were moved months after the initial deposition in primary mass graves. This attempt to conceal the location of the mortal remains gave rise to



■ ICMP laboratory technician Dragan Ivitic holds up a bone sample at the ICMP Identification Coordination Division laboratory in Tuzla

extensive fragmentation of the bodies, and co-mingling of skeletal elements from different individuals.

To address this, PIP works closely with its partner facility, the Lukavac Re-association Centre (LKRC), located near Tuzla. The Centre combines post-mortem anthropological analysis with a specialised DNA sampling strategy designed to allow for the efficient re-association of thousands of cases of partial skeletons into single individuals. Cases re-associated at LKRC are transferred to PIP for final identification coordination and return to families.

Both facilities deal exclusively with Srebrenica cases and have recently been working on two separate caseloads from the Kravica warehouse and Petrovici dam executions.

Cheryl Katzmarzyk, a Senior Forensic Anthropologist for ICMP's Lukavac facility says that these are "*the most complicated sites because of the co-mingling within the graves and the number of graves related.*"

So far, they have discovered 21 secondary graves related to the mass-executions that took place at one site alone, the Kravica warehouse execution site just outside Srebrenica. There are still more suspected graves that still have to be exhumed.

Considering that each mass grave can contain from 20 to 1,300 bone samples the task ahead is problematic, to say the least.

Katzmarzyk goes on to mention that, "*we have had the remains of one person found in up to four graves.*" With the discovery of new graves, more DNA identifications are possible.

An Average of 25 DNA Matches Every Day

The Identification Coordination Division (ICD), also located in Tuzla, serves as a hub for the coordination of samples, data, and DNA matching for all cases processed by the ICMP from any part of the world.

In order for DNA testing to help in identifying missing persons, DNA is obtained from bones or teeth exhumed from grave sites and from family members through donated blood samples. A missing person's file is established for each case.

The samples for DNA analysis are distributed to ICMP's DNA laboratories in Sarajevo and Banja Luka, and when DNA results are obtained, the DNA profiles are returned to the ICD for genetic matching.

The entire DNA information is stored in two databases, which are compared daily using specialised computer software. Following this method, ICMP is currently making an average of 25 DNA matches per day.

In order to handle effectively all the information generated, from grave site recovery to final DNA identification, ICMP has designed an integrated Forensic Database Management System (fDMS). Components of the database will be made available to governments and other authorities.

Plans are already underway to donate components of the software to the Missing Persons Institute in Bosnia and Herzegovina to help them create a state-level central record of missing persons. This issue is particularly paramount because a post-war census has yet to be conducted. ■

Guarding the Blue Border

With 274 kilometres of border, most of it along the Sava and the Drina, the natural border between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Croatia, EUPM's Advisers to the Border Police Field Office in Bijeljina spend very little time in their offices. Instead, they are constantly on the road between Brod, Samac, Orasje, Brcko and Bijeljina, the five main border crossing points in their area of responsibility.

The blue border is particularly difficult to safeguard, as the river Drina level can get very low, thus making it easy for anybody to cross. Yet, the Bijeljina area is not an entry zone for illegal immigration - most illegal immigrants enter Bosnia and Herzegovina via the Trebinje area. The Border Police's main concern in the Bijeljina area is smuggling - mainly of cattle, cigarettes and stolen cars.

John Budgen, a Detective Sergeant from the United Kingdom, took the lead of the Field Office on 1 January 2008. He takes a particular interest in the work of investigators and has identified the lack of intelligence generated within the Border Police as one of the main impediments in the fight against cross-border crime.

"The Border Police need to build up a good intelligence structure and the information sharing flow between the people at the border crossing points and the Headquarters must be enhanced," he says.

Besides intra-agency cooperation, Budgen also deplors the lack of strategic planning and cooperation between the Border Police and the other law enforcement agencies fighting crime in the area.

"They often just respond to day-to-day events or situations," he says. *"When talking to investigators, it is sometimes very difficult to get the full picture."*

In order to improve inter-agency cooperation, EUPM's Field Office recently facilitated a meeting between the Border Police and the Bijeljina Public Security Centre.

"The Deputy Chief of the Field Office said it was the most constructive meeting in two years," Budgen recalls. *"I hope that regular meetings will take place such as to coordinate crime fighting activities in the border area."*

Asked how he would assess the work of the Border Police in the Bijeljina area, he says that they are working hard, but that they face an important lack of resources



■ From left to right: John Budgen, Andreas Messerer, Ewa-Lena Melin and Biljana Ivanisevic

and equipment. In certain areas, there are up to 20 percent of vacancies.

Despite the recent salary review, the average income of a Border Police officer does not exceed KM 720. Moreover, there are ethnic requirements for each post, which sometimes makes the recruitment process quite difficult.

"The Border Police being a state agency, officers sometimes get posted far away from home and have to travel several hours to reach their work post," explains Biljana Ivanisevic, a National Assistant who has worked with police organisations for 16 years, ever since the first peacekeepers, as she says. *"They have to work 12-hour shifts and then often travel more than 100 km to go back home."*

Damir Cikara, who also works as a National Assistant for EUPM's Field Office in Bijeljina, shares Ivanisevic's concerns: *"There should be more assistance for people to travel. There should be more compensations for travel expenses, night shifts etc."*

He fears that the difficult working conditions of border police officers may create a fertile ground for corruption, especially since it is very difficult to document cases and internal control procedures are often set up on an *ad hoc* basis - the most reliable man is tasked to check on his colleagues.

Cikara is a computer geek. He is the IT

expert of the office and his colleagues often call him for help. Sometimes, he is alarmed by the inadequacy of their IT equipment:

"They work on computers that the United Nations gave them in 2000, but this is not the worst," he explains. *"They have no central database and often no network, which means that they update their local or thematic databases with CDs."*

Working Conditions Not Optimal

Andreas Messerer, a German Border Police officer who has worked at the Munich Airport since 1996, enjoys spending time with his counterparts on the field: *"I like being out there, talking to people."*

Monitoring their work and talking to them on an everyday basis, he has identified a thread throughout his Bosnian colleagues' accounts: the lack of proper working conditions.

"More than 40 percent of border crossing points are very old," he explains. *"Border Police officers sometimes do not even have a cubicle let alone a computer. They have to stand in the middle of the road for the whole day."*

Under these conditions, the huge traffic load sometimes compromises border security. Moreover, in the summer, a lot of border police officers are on leave, which coincides with the hugest traffic load in the whole year.

"These officers do not have access to adequate equipment, such as a database, a magnifying glass etc. to carry out proper checks," Messerer continues. "This is one of the main reasons why the control standards are far lower than in Germany."

In order to enhance the quality of border control in the Bijeljina area, Messerer and his colleagues help their counterparts fine-tune their procedures when checking a person - making sure that no step is left out of the process - and prompt them to use all facilities that are already available.

A lot of equipment, sometimes quite high-tech, has been donated by international organisations and embassies throughout the years. Yet, EUPM has found out that it is not always properly used. Sometimes, it is even simply sitting in a cupboard.

"We recently discovered that a K9 buster - a sensor which allows to detect density variations and which helps identify whether something is hidden in a vehicle - had never been used," says Budgen. "It was donated by the United States, but Border Police officers have never been taught how to use it. Nor has there been any follow-up on its proper usage. We brought this to the attention of ICITAP and they have now arranged a training programme to address this issue."

EUPM is currently drawing up an inventory of all donated equipment, locating it and determining whether the Border Police need additional training.

Regarding working conditions, the building that hosts the headquarters of the Border Police Field Office for the Bijeljina area, speaks from itself. It is old and run down. There is no air conditioning. In the summer, the average temperature does not go below 30 degrees Celsius.

Three inspectors work in a small room, with one phone and insufficient computers. When a suspect is being interrogated, there is barely enough space to accommodate everyone.

"It would be very important to equalise working conditions," says Ivanisevic, whose chair is posted next to a hole piercing through the floor. "At some border crossing points, such as Crnjelovo, where a ferry crosses the border, there are no bathrooms and, when preparing for duty, border police officers seem to prepare themselves for war."

"This is when it is so important to still have an organisation like EUPM, namely, to bridge the gap between the situation on paper and the reality in the field," she continues.



■ From left to right: Jovo Djurica, BiH Border Police Chief of Operations, Damir Cikara, National Adviser at the EUPM Border Police Field Office in Bijeljina, Novo Blagojevic, Chief of the Field Office Northeast Bijeljina and Karl-Heinz Schenk, EUPM Chief Adviser to the BiH Border Police.

Both Ivanisevic and Cikara are proud of their Border Police and they are happy to assist their colleagues. "They were the first multi-ethnic police force in the country and nobody thought they would survive," Ivanisevic recalls. "Even I was a bit

skeptical how they would manage to work together and protect our border. I am proud of most of them."

"We feel useful every day," says Cikara. "I believe we should still be here for some time until everything is resolved." ■

News Brief

Have you seen this sign?



Red billboards with an hourglass will be popping all over the country as of 1 September, marking the two-week teaser phase of the EU Police Mission's Anti Major and Organised Crime Campaign, which will start mid-September and last for two months.

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We will keep you posted.

Newcomers

The mission gives a warm welcome to the following colleagues who have recently arrived as part of the Canadian, Denmark and Netherland contingents



CANADA



Stephen Doiron, 57, joined EUPM as a **SIPA International Cooperation Team Adviser**. Stephen, a Canadian Sergeant, has been a police officer for almost 37 years. He has worked in a number of fields, but the majority of his time has been spent in anti-drug trafficking. He has also worked as an undercover and source witness protection coordinator, in general investigations, and port and VIP security. His previous international police experience includes missions in Kosovo in 2001 and Haiti 2006/2007. Stephen was motivated to join the EUPM as his first experience in Europe was very positive and he wanted to return. He enjoys meeting new people and being introduced to new cultures. He worked for the United Nations on two other occasions and wanted to experience something different. He is presently single, with two adult children who live and work in Canada. Stephen is also the proud grandfather of a little girl who was born while he was in Haiti. He enjoys all kinds of physical activity. He loves outdoors sports and likes to explore new places and cultures.



Michael McCormack, 46, joined EUPM as an **Anti-Organized Crime Unit Advisor**. Back in his native Canada, he was working in Ottawa Police Service. He has the rank of Sergeant and his position in the national police is Supervisor/Investigator of major organised crime groups, specifically in the field of fraud, corruption, and money laundering investigations. He has a degree in Criminology - Law. Before joining the

police he worked as a social worker with young people in a home setting. He has been a police officer for 22 years, the past 16 as an investigator in organised crime. This is Michael's first mission abroad. The chance to work with international police agencies in a new environment and culture fascinates Michael. He looks forward to working in an area out of his comfort. Michael is a single father of two girls aged 19 and 13. In his free time, he is actively involved in many sports, such as basketball, American football, working out and hiking. Michael is also an avid reader and enjoys meeting new people.



David Parks, 49, joined EUPM as an **Internal Control and Training officer**. He has the rank of Inspector and back in his native Canada he was working as Officer in Charge of a Patrol Services Division. His education background includes a Certificate in Human Resource Management from the University of New Brunswick. His 29 years of field of expertise and police experience include three years as an Officer in Charge of Patrol Services, three years as a Watch Commander/Staff Sergeant and Commander of a Tactical and Public Order Unit and 10 years in collision reconstruction. David joined EUPM because he is looking for new challenges and meeting new people. He is single, with one son - 16-year-old Mathew.



DENMARK

Thorleif Link, 48, joined EUPM as a **Crime Adviser** in **Brcko**. He has the rank of Detective Inspector and back in his native Denmark he was working as a Crime Investigator. His education background is in trade and business and before joining the police,



he worked as a forestry teacher. His field of expertise and police experience includes the fight against organised crime, drugs, women trafficking and juvenile delinquency. He has previous international police mission experience, namely with the United Nations Military Police in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in 1982-1983. Thorleif is married and has two daughters: 13-year-old Lina and 9-year-old Luna. His favorite free-time activities are sports (spinning and fitness, running and skiing), music (modern, classic and opera) and reading, as well as cooking and drinking good wine.



NETHERLANDS



Hein Hermans, 57, joined EUPM as a **SIPA Crime Adviser**. Back home he was working as Intelligence Team leader, and has the rank of Inspector. Before joining the police, he spent six years in the Dutch Navy. Hein's field of expertise and police experience includes 14 years in the Special Forces, in Anti-Organised Crime, self-defense and firearms instruction. He used to work as the Team leader of a Police Unit in a town of more than 90,000 inhabitants in the south of the Netherlands. Hein's previous international police mission experience includes Indonesia, Suriname, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as EUPM (from January 2005 to May 2006). His work with SIPA and his contacts with other internationals and people in BiH motivated him to join EUPM again. He is married, with two children, and two beautiful grandchildren. Hein's favourite free-time activities are hiking and sports in general. ■

Community Policing

Police Participate in 'Family Day'

For the third consecutive time the Sarajevo Canton Police, the Federation Police and EUPM participated in the Sarajevo Film Festival's 'Family Day' on 23 August. As its name indicates, the aim of 'Family Day' is to promote family values and get citizens to interact with each other in an open air venue. Police seized the opportunity to reach out to citizens, particularly children, and address issues such as juvenile delinquency, drug abuse and traffic safety.

"We have a 'Little Police' project," says Anela Karacic, from the Federation Police. "Its aim is to eliminate children's fear

of police uniforms. In the past, people used to threaten children with police officers. Our aim now is to remove that obstacle and establish a closer contact to children."

Besides, police also raised children's awareness about the dangers they may face in their everyday lives.

"We showed them how drugs look like and told them how they can resist this vice," explains Jusuf Zornic, Spokesperson of the Sarajevo Canton Police. "We believe that this method, by getting closer to the youngest population, would provide for good future partners in maintaining a positive security situation." ■



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Editor-in-Chief: **Kilian Wahl**, e-mail: kwahl@eupm.org

Editors: **Ann Vaessen**, e-mail: avassen@eupm.org

Sanela Osmanovic, e-mail: sosmanovic@eupm.org

phone: +387 33 752 766,

phone: +387 33 752 760,

phone: +387 33 752 840,

fax: +387 33 752 759

fax: +387 33 752 759

fax: +387 33 752 759