

THE HISTORY OF ENFSI 1995-2015

20



20 years
of forensic
cooperation
in Europe

Written by Terje Kjeldsen & Wim Neuteboom



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European Network of Forensic Science Institutes, 2015

CONTENTS

Foreword by ENFSI chairman Jan De Kinder	3
Preface	4
References	5
List of abbreviations	6
Chapter 1: Chronological history	8
Chapter 2: Growth to current structure	27
Chapter 3: Meetings and events	49
Chapter 4: By-laws	54
Chapter 5: Finances	64
Chapter 6: External Contacts	68
Chapter 7: Projects	79
Future of ENFSI 1	79
Future of ENFSI 2	84
Multilingua	88
Competence Assurance Project (CAP)	90
European Mentoring Forensic Accreditation (EMFA)	92
Complex Identification Procedure (CIP)	96
Quadrupol	98
Chapter 8: Awards	102
<i>Appendices</i>	
Appendix 1: Founding Members	108
Appendix 2: All-time member representatives	109
Appendix 3: Participants at membership meetings	119
Appendix 4: All-time Boards	132
Appendix 5: Annual Meetings	137
Appendix 6: ENFSI anthem	139

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Publication
ENFSI © 2015

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Print & binding
Exclusive Art Books LTD (Bulgaria)

First edition (2015)
2.000

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FOREWORD



2015 is a very special year for ENFSI. We celebrate our 20th anniversary and what better way to pay tribute to the organization and people who created it than by writing its history. The European Network of Forensic Institutes started as a visionary idea from a couple of forensic laboratory directors who organized regular meetings of colleagues from the neighbouring countries. From the early days, the mutual exchange of information turned out to be of great importance as evidenced by the themes of these meetings. This, as well as the quality of the forensic science delivery, turned out to be important aims of the network.

The organization has grown quickly since these first meetings. Not only have more and more members joined but also 17 Expert Working Groups, each dealing with a different forensic topic, came into being. Umbrella Standing Committees on quality and competence management, as well as research and development, provide an overarching view. On an annual basis ENFSI brings more than one thousand scientists together to exchange information, set up good practice and work on common projects to improve the science and its delivery. The Expert Working Groups and Standing Committees are all driven by very enthusiastic people who devote much time to it. To this very day, they constitute the real power house of the current ENFSI. The dynamics and structure of ENFSI are a model for forensic networks in other parts of the world.

Improving quality in forensic science delivery in Europe has always been a major theme. All existing members were obliged to reach accreditation according to the ISO1720 or ISO17025 standards. New members have a period of three years to achieve this. The European

Council has copied this stringent requirement into the framework of the Prüm Treaty in relation to DNA and fingerprint laboratory analysis. Common markers for DNA analysis, as proposed by the ENFSI DNA EWG, have been turned into European legislation, paving the way for a universal standard.

It is no surprise that the European Commission has recognized ENFSI as the monopoly organization in the field of forensic science. The Commission finances a number of projects within ENFSI to contribute to the development of harmonized techniques, to help laboratories raise their game to reach the state of the art and to contribute to the exchange of evidence and expert opinion between countries. In this way the work of ENFSI contributes to the realization of a European Forensic Science Area 2020.

Have we achieved this goal? No, not yet ... ENFSI will in the coming months evolve into an association according to German law, having its own legal entity. This new structure will bring along a number of new opportunities. I look with much confidence to the coming years because we are ready for the challenge!

I would like to thank both authors, *Wim Neuteboom* and *Terje Kjeldsen* for writing extensively on the achievements of the organization over the past 20 years. They have been witnesses from the beginning and have used their firsthand knowledge to produce this book and safeguard for the future the story of the first 20 years. The beginning? Certainly, but there are still many challenges ahead!

I wish you all a very good read.

Jan De Kinder
ENFSI Chairman

PREFACE

Writing the history of ENFSI is an honourable but demanding task. The main challenge is the many difficult choices that have to be made. Should it be a detailed overview from the early days until now? What to select from the overwhelming amount of available information? Should all factual information like the venues and dates of meetings, annual budgets and expenditures, names of the all-time member representatives, compositions of the consecutive boards, etcetera be included? What pictures from the abundance should be selected for publication? Too many illustrations could make the book a kind of family album, but too few might be a missed chance bearing in mind the saying that ‘a picture can say more than 1000 words’. We came to the conclusion that ‘balance’ is the keyword to answer these questions.

There are, however, complicating factors. Both of us can be qualified as ENFSI veterans who have personally been involved in a major part of the ENFSI history. That raises the issue of objectivity. We have during the years won and lost disputes, we have developed our preferences and appreciations for different issues, and we have had our disagreements concerning the running of the organisation and so on. So it could have been tempting to rewrite the history to favour these things. But, as far as we can judge ourselves, we were able to restrain that (human) impulse. After all, to us as forensic scientists the truth should always be sacrosanct. Consequently, we believe that to the best of our knowledge this text reflects an unbiased history of ENFSI.

To be able to go into details and incidents that took place almost two decades ago, we had to re-read reports, minutes, agendas as well as looking at old pictures. This journey through the past was a feast of recognition, but sometimes it also made us melancholy when realising that this is all behind us and will never come back again.

Anyway, the book is here. The job gave us a lot of pleasure, and we would like to thank all the good colleagues who have contributed. Especially, we are grateful to *Peter de Bruyn, Richard Gill, Ingvar Kopp, Pierre Margot, Dominique Saint-Dizier* and *Sheila Willis* for their constructive comments and additions to the various draft versions. Furthermore, the ENFSI Board is thanked for their support in bringing about the publication of the book.

Writing in your non-native language is a challenge and it leads inevitably to many grammatical errors and poor choices in selecting the correct words and expressions. Richard Adams, the ENFSI chairman in 2002-2003, has prevented the book from becoming unreadable and has translated our version of English into a more “natural style”. Many thanks also for that.

Finally, we hope that the readers of this history of ENFSI will enjoy it. Moreover, we wish that one day members of the next ENFSI generation will write an extended version of the (hopefully) ongoing ENFSI history.

Terje Kjeldsen & Wim Neuteboom

The undernoted publications do not refer to particular sections in the book but are rather ‘suggestions for reading’. Incidentally, some parts of these publications are – in a slightly amended way – used in the book because they were very well formulated. Re-editing would be unfair to the original version.

EXTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

History of the European Academy of Forensic Science
Pierre Margot
Z. Zagadnień Nauk S’dowych, z. XLV, 2001, 7-15

History of European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
Ingvar Kopp & Wim Sprangers
Z. Zagadnień Nauk S’dowych, z. L, 2002, 203-217

ENFSI - The European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
Wim Neuteboom
CEPOL European Police Science and Research Bulletin Issue 7 - Summer 2012

ENFSI - The European Network of Forensic Sciences
20 Years of Cooperation
Terje Kjeldsen & Wim Neuteboom
ILAC News - Issue 47, April 2015

REFERENCES

INTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

(available at the ENFSI Secretariat)

Future of ENFSI, Report on the seminar held in Noordwijkerhout (The Netherlands) on 24-26 January 2003, Date of issue: February 2003.

Series of ENFSI Annual Reports (started in 2009).

10 years of ENFSI Secretariat in The Netherlands (Special part of the ENFSI Annual Report 2012).

ENFSI WEBSITE

The website www.enfsi.eu is an extensive and up to date source of current information.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AES:	acronym of ASCLD, ENFSI and SMANZFL	PCWG:	Police Cooperation Working Group (identical to PCWP)
AFSN:	Asian Forensic Sciences Network	PCWP:	Police Cooperation Working Party (identical to PCWG)
AICEF:	Academia Iberoamericana de Criminalistica y Estudios Forenses	QA:	Quality Assurance
ASCLD:	American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors	QCC:	Quality and Competence Committee
CAP:	Competence Competence Assurance Project	RCMP:	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
CEPOL:	European Police College	SARFS:	Southern Africa Regional Forensic Sciences Network
DG Home:	Directorate General of Home Affairs	SC:	Standing Committee
EAFS:	European Academy of Forensic Sciences	SMANZFL:	Senior Managers of Australian and New Zealand Forensic Laboratories
EC:	European Commission	TIFS:	The International Forensic Summit
EFIC:	European Forensic Initiatives Centre	ToR:	Terms of Reference
EFSA2020:	European Forensic Science Area 2020	UKAS:	United Kingdom Accreditation Service
EMFA:	European Mentoring Forensic Accreditation	UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ENFSI:	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes		
EWG:	Expert Working Group		
EWGC:	Expert Working Groups Committee		
EU:	European Union		
FBI:	Federal Bureau of Investigation		
FoE:	Future of ENFSI		
FwK:	Framework		
IAFS:	International Association of Forensic Sciences		
IFSA:	International Forensic Strategic Alliance		
ILAC:	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation		
ISEC:	Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC), special programme of the EC General Programme on Security and Safeguarding Liberties		
LoU:	Letter of Understanding		
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding		
MP:	Monopoly Project		
OOS:	One Day, One issue Seminar		
PG:	Project Group		



CHAPTER 1: CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

Since its inception ENFSI has gone through a number of stages. It started with an idea that came up in 1992 in The Netherlands which was then discussed at a meeting of some directors of forensic laboratories. Later that year the presence of many of these people at the Interpol Forensic Symposium in Lyon provided an opportunity for further discussion and led to setting up the first official meeting held in Rijswijk (The Netherlands). At that time there were no formal documents or rules regulating who could become members of the “club”; invitations to participate were sent out based on personal relations and knowledge. For the next three years ENFSI struggled to find its structure and status. This can be seen as the preparative stage. In this period two business meetings were held every year; one in the spring and one in the autumn.

The formal founding meeting was held in October 1995, again in Rijswijk. At this meeting a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the participants. Since then an Annual Meeting (AM) has been held once a year, usually in May.

At an AM there is always a business part, but separate business meetings have also been arranged at other occasions if needed. These are referred to as Business Meetings¹.

From 1995 onwards, the criteria for membership were based on the wording in the MoU. This stated that the membership was personal (directors of institutes) and that the institutes should be involved in a broad range of forensic disciplines. Besides this no formal criteria were formulated. During the first years new participants were invited based on personal relationships. Later, interested organisations/

directors could apply for membership on their own initiative, but needed the recommendation from an existing member. The interest in ENFSI turned out to be considerable and this resulted in an almost uncontrolled growth of members. In 1999 the first ENFSI Constitution was introduced, and the membership decided that only three new members per year should be accepted, but no other new membership criteria were formulated. A moratorium was implemented in 2003. Then in 2004 a substantial change came with the second Constitution. Membership was made institutional, and strict formal criteria were stated, applicants could be assessed, and the Board should make the final decision of acceptance.

THE IDEA

In the spring of 1992, *Eric Klep*, interim director of the Gerechtelijk Laboratorium (later NFI), Rijswijk, suggested organizing regular meetings for directors from the Western European governmental forensic laboratories. To discuss this idea he invited some directors to visit the NFI on 24 June 1992, on the occasion of the opening of the extension (third building) of the laboratory.

On that day *Janet Thompson* (UK), *Mike Loveland* representing *Brian Sheard* (UK), *Chris de Veth* (Belgium), *Wim Sprangers* (The Netherlands) and *Eric Klep* (The Netherlands) discussed the subject of a forensic science laboratory directors meeting briefly and not in depth. No conclusions were drawn or appointments made.

Ingvar Kopp (Sweden) gave strong support for the idea when he visited The Netherlands that same year.

Eric Klep already had a name for such an organisation: the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes, abbreviated to ENFSI.

THE INITIATIVE

At the 10th Interpol Symposium on Forensic Science held in Lyon, November 24–27, 1992, most of the European forensic science laboratory directors were present. This occasion was used by *Wim Sprangers* and *Wim Neuteboom* (both from The Netherlands) to lobby Western European colleagues about the idea of a European equivalent of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD). Those interested, mainly from the north and west part of Europe, had dinner together on the eve of Thursday November 26, and a short meeting after the closing of the Interpol symposium on Friday November 27, 1992. On that last occasion it was agreed that the participants should meet in the spring of 1993 to discuss such a European network in more detail.

THE FIRST MEETING

The first meeting was held on 18–19 March 1993 at the NFI.

Representatives from 13 laboratories were invited, and the following ten persons attended: *Walter Brüscheweiler* (Switzerland), *Jim Donovan* (Ireland), *Kimmo Himberg* (Finland), *Terje Kjeldsen* (Norway), *Ingvar Kopp* (Sweden), *Peter Pfefferli* (Switzerland), *Brian Sheard* (UK), *Wolfgang Steinke* (Germany), *Chris de Veth* (Belgium) and *Dave Werrett* (UK).

The main topic of the meeting was of course the formation of a network for forensic science laboratory directors, but there was also some discussion on R&D. A compilation of the budget figures of most of the participating laboratories was presented.

Wim Sprangers presented a proposal for the status of an ENFSI organisation which aroused a lively discussion on the need of formalisation and whether formalisation could be a drawback. *Brian Sheard* was the main advocate for a less formal approach than the one of *Wim Sprangers*. Especially the directors from the laboratories of small countries expressed their need for a network and it was decided that more meetings would be organised which eventually could lead to creating a formal organisation. It was decided to hold the next meeting in London in about six months.

THE PREPARATIVE STAGE

The second to fifth meetings can be seen as the preparative stage leading to the acceptance of a formal basis for ENFSI.

The second meeting was held on 21–22 October 1993 at the Metropolitan Laboratory, London, and was hosted by *Brian Sheard*. Mainly due to the efforts of *Chris de Veth* – who could speak French as well as Spanish – participants from the southern parts of Europe were present. The theme of the meeting was “*Accreditation of Forensic Laboratories*”. Issues relating to reference materials, collaborative testing, education and audits were also discussed. Important issues were what QA standards and what accreditation bodies would be most appropriate for forensic laboratories, and if evaluation of evidence and drawing of conclusions could be accredited. The meeting was attended by 16 directors and 6 accompanying persons². New participants were: *Carlo Bui* (Italy), *Fernandez Cobos* (Spain), *Alan Hall* (Northern Ireland), *Jacques Hebrard* (France), *Silva Santos* (Portugal) and *Arturo Tornar* (Italy).

In the Closing Session, the future of ENFSI was discussed. The number of potential members (60-80 in the near future?) was looked at and it was obvious that if the number increased much over the number present in London, it would not be possible to arrange these “round table” meetings, but they would have to become more formal. A vote was taken on the frequency of meetings. The majority wanted two meetings per year.

It was agreed that for the next meeting directors from other Western European laboratories should be invited as well.

1. When numbering the meetings, all meetings in the early stage have been included, but later only the AMs and other gatherings of importance have been counted.

2. Accompanying persons could be observers, interpreters, guests, etc.



First Meeting - March 1993 in The Hague.

From left to right: Chris de Veth, Ingvar Kopp, Kimmo Himberg, Terje Kjeldsen, Peter Pfefferli, Brian Sheard, Wim Sprangers, Wolfgang Steinke, Walter Brüscheweiler, Jim Donovan and Wim Neuteboom.

The **third meeting** was hosted by Ingvar Kopp on 28–29 April 1994 at the SKL in Linköping, Sweden. The selected theme was “Quality Management, Training and Qualification”.

New participants were Walter Bruder (Germany), Brian Caddy (UK), Jürgen Hammer (Germany), Pierre Margot (Switzerland) and William Rodgers (UK).

This was the first time that a keynote speaker from outside the forensic community was invited (Professor Magnus Söderström). ENFSI itself was discussed along with a proposal for a MoU which was much less elaborate than the one originally discussed in Rijswijk. This led to the acceptance and signing of a Provisional MoU even shorter than the proposed version and only containing the most essential parts of the original one.

The meeting was attended by 20 directors and 3 accompanying persons. The participants endorsed the following text. “We the undersigned agree that we, directors/managers of European crime laboratories and other relevant forensic organizations should meet regularly to discuss matters of mutual interest with the aim of developing Forensic Science in the support of Criminal Justice systems, and we see the provisional Memorandum of Understanding, as a basis on which to proceed.”

A temporary Board for ENFSI was chosen consisting of Ingvar Kopp (chairman), Wim Sprangers, Janet Thompson and the hosts for following meetings. As the next meeting was to be held in Rome, Salvatore Montanaro was added temporarily to the Board.

The task of the Temporary Board was to prepare rules, organise the transition to a formal organisation, and to prepare future meetings until a formal ENFSI organisation was established.

The **fourth meeting** took place in Rome from November 17–19, 1994. The meeting with the theme “Automation in Crime Laboratories” was a joint operation hosted by Salvatore Montanaro and Vittorio Barbato. This was the first meeting covering two and a half days including a social-cultural tour at the end.

The first participant from Eastern Europe was welcomed: Igor Karlin

(Russia). Other new faces were Janez Golja (Slovenia), Robert Hirtz (Austria), Christian Jacob (France) and Wolfgang Lichtenberger (Germany). A total of 25 directors and 8 accompanying persons were present. At this meeting the first initiatives with respect to the formation of ENFSI Expert Working Groups were taken (Firearms and European Academy of Forensic Science), the latter later transformed into a Standing Committee.

A new version of the MoU governing the formation of ENFSI was discussed. This much more detailed document contained the chapters: Framework, Aim, Provisional organisation, Responsibilities of the Temporary Board, and Transition to a permanent organisation. This transition was regulated as follows:

1. The aim is to form a permanent organisation with a new Memorandum of Understanding by the end of 1995 when a Permanent Board will also need to be elected. If this is not achieved, there should be an election for Temporary Board members.
2. The rules will cover framework, aims, organisation, links with other organisations, Board membership and elections, need for sub-committees, changes of the rules, membership fees and finance, meeting arrangements and responsibilities in general, and any other matters deemed relevant.
3. The draft rules will be made permanent by a majority of members attending the relevant meeting.

The representatives of the various countries signed the new MoU. Edwin Kube (Germany) replaced Salvatore Montanaro on the Temporary Board.

The **fifth meeting** was hosted by Edwin Kube in Wiesbaden from 6–8 April 1995. The topic was “International Co-operation”, and 26 directors and 6 accompanying persons participated. Only one new participant was registered, Gottfried Vordermaier (Germany).

The further development of ENFSI towards a permanent organisation



ENFSI Board chairing the Annual Meeting 2004 in Rome.



New chairman in 1995: Wim Sprangers takes over from Ingvar Kopp.



1995: introduction of the ENFSI logo.

was discussed, together with the proposal of the MoU governing the operation of ENFSI (to be signed at the next meeting). The development with respect to Expert Working Groups and the opportunity of funds from the European Union were also discussed.

Some reference collections were presented by the UK, Germany and Switzerland, and it was decided to establish an ENFSI register for such collections. Two automated systems for the investigation of fire-arms by comparing marks on bullets and shells (IBIS and DRUGFIRE) were also presented, and a Laboratory and Management Information System (LIMS) was demonstrated.

THE FOUNDING MEETING

The 6th meeting, the so-called Founding Meeting, was held on 19–21 October 1995 at the same place as the first meeting, the NFI in Rijswijk and was hosted by *Wim Sprangers*.

The theme of the meeting was “R&D 2000” and 27 directors and seven accompanying persons were registered. There were two new participants: *Pijus Posiunas* (Lithuania) and *Marek Pankowski* (Poland).

All participants contributed with presentations and participated in discussions on research and development topics in the forensic field, and an overview of the budgets and staff of the participating laboratories was drawn up. Presentations were given on different topics, among others: Benchmarking, Training of Forensic Experts and Europol.

The most important issue was the formal foundation of ENFSI on 20 October 1995. The MoU governing the operation of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes was undersigned by the Founders of ENFSI (those present at the meeting in Rome or at earlier meetings). The Founders of ENFSI are listed in Appendix 1. Immediately after the founding of ENFSI six new members also signed the MoU.

Elections were held for the first regular Board. *Wim Sprangers* (chairman), *Janet Thompson* (chairman designate), *Maria de Fatima Barbosa*,

Kimmo Himberg and *Edwin Kube* formed the Board until the Annual Meeting in the spring of 1997.

A logo for ENFSI had been designed and was presented to the participants. This logo (the European eye) has been used since then on all official ENFSI documents.

The Founding Meeting was the start of a long series of regular Annual Meetings.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The 1996 Annual Meeting (7th) held on May 9–11 in Vantaa, Finland, was organised by *Kimmo Himberg* and its theme was “*Communicating Forensic Expertise*”.

26 directors and nine accompanying persons attended. No new members were registered.

The first discussions were held about the Framework for Working Groups and Committees, prepared by *Maria de Fatima Barbosa* and *Edwin Kube*. It was also decided to organise the first ENFSI sponsored open forensic scientific meeting in September 1997 in Lausanne, under the name: European Academy of Forensic Sciences (EAFS). The conference was to be organized by *Pierre Margot* at the University of Lausanne.

The first ENFSI News Bulletin produced by FSS/UK was presented. However, this Bulletin existed for only a short period.

During the thematic part interesting presentations were given by invited speakers on “*Evidence, Interpretation and Nature of Science*” and “*Exploring and Explaining Probabilities – A Lawyers View*”.

The 1997 Annual Meeting (8th) took place in Madrid, Spain, on May 7–9 with *J.L. Mendez Moreno* as host and its theme was “*Implications of Expert Reports on Judicial Sentences*”.

In this meeting 29 directors and 13 accompanying persons, as well as three new members, *Gatis Bebris* (Latvia), *Jose Sanchez-Molero* (Spain) and *Manuel Sancho Ruiz* (Spain) participated.

The members accepted the Framework for Business Meetings. Since the 4th meeting in Rome the business subjects had been concentrated in a separate part of the meeting: the ENFSI Business Meeting. The larger part of the Business Meeting was concentrated on the Saturday mornings.

A first discussion on the proposal of the Board for a Strategic Plan of ENFSI 1997–2002 was also considered. Finalization of the Strategic Plan was shifted to an extra ENFSI meeting at the EAFS Conference in September 1997 in Lausanne.

ENFSI's relationship to the EU with a special focus on funding was discussed and liaison with corresponding organisations on other continents (ASCLD and SMANZFL) was formalised through a meeting. *Edwin Kube* and *Wim Sprangers* left the Board (end of term). *Janet Thompson* statutorily became the new chairperson (the first female) and *Kimmo Himberg* was elected chairman designate. Two new Board members were elected, *Walter Bruder* and *Igor Karlin*.

During the following year a series of framework documents was developed through the work of the Board and the Membership. They were an Explanatory Framework on Membership of ENFSI, Framework for the Annual ENFSI Meeting and Framework for Responding to Requests for ENFSI Advice.

The 1998 Annual Meeting (9th) in Lisbon (23–25 April) was presented with still another framework document to be accepted: Framework for Working Groups and Committees. The meeting was hosted by *Maria de Fatima Barbosa* and the theme for the meeting was “*Forensic Science on the Threshold of the 21st Century: a Science, a Profession or a Craft?*” Five new participants were welcomed: *Mehmet Ali Siyez* (Turkey), *Robert Antropov* (Estonia), *Aleksander Glazek* (Poland), *Jan Hlavacek* (Czech Republic) and *Ondrej Laciak* (Slovakia). *Serge Caillet* (France) replaced *Maria de Fatima Barbosa* as Board member.

An important decision at this meeting was to introduce the concept of Honorary Member.

Bill Rodgers from Strathclyde Police Forensic Laboratory in Glasgow, who was due to retire, was given the honour of being the first. At this meeting 34 directors and 20 accompanying persons were present.

The 10th Business Meeting and the first Joint Meeting. In November 25–27, the same year a first Joint Meeting between the Membership and the Chairpersons of the Expert Working Groups and the Standing Committees took place, hosted by *Serge Caillet* in Rosny-sous-Bois. No new participants were registered.

Key issues that were discussed in relation to Expert Working Groups were Funding, QA, Reference Databases, Best Practice, Harmonisation and Proficiency Tests/Collaborative Exercises.

Funding was identified as the most important issue. The EU Framework Programme IV for Research and Technical Development with the Subgroup Justice Systems was deemed relevant for ENFSI Expert Working Groups.

It was suggested that ENFSI should establish a funding committee to coordinate the contacts with Brussels. A Framework for Working Groups and Committees was presented as proposed at the AM in 1996. This time 30 directors and 32 accompanying persons participated.

The 1999 Annual Meeting (11th) in Moscow on 19–22 May was hosted by *Igor Karlin*, and saw three important decisions being made. The first Constitution for ENFSI was decided and the Board was given the task of reformulating the framework documents in accordance with this. It was also decided that a Standing Committee for monitoring the Expert Working Groups should be implemented, and that the Board should write a framework document for this committee.

There was some concern that the fast growth of ENFSI (25% in the last two years) could cause problems. Therefore a membership policy was decided which said that not more than three new members per year should be accepted in the future.

It was decided to establish a digital “Who is who in ENFSI”. Unfortunately, this idea has never been implemented.



Annual Meeting 1999 in Moscow.

The theme for the meeting was “Recent Developments in Forensic Science Research and their Contribution to Improving Quality and Efficiency” and it was attended by 34 directors and 9 accompanying persons.

Five new participants were registered, *Sevil Atasoy* (Turkey), *Alexander Kaledin* (Russia), *Viatcheslav Kudriavisev* (Belarus), *Ioannis Sklavos* (Greece) and *Andro Vrdoljak* (Croatia). *Kimmo Himberg* took over from *Janet Thompson* as Chairman and *Peter Pfefferli* (Switzerland) was elected new *Chairman Designate*.

In an interesting and extensive social programme, the evening with *Aida* in the Bolshoi Theatre followed by a private gathering with the artists were for most participants the climax.

At the 2000 Annual Meeting (12th) in Lyon (5–8 July) further changes to the ENFSI organisation were implemented with the introduction of two new standing committees.

The three Standing Committees after this decision were: Expert Working Group Committee (EWGC), Quality and Competence Committee (QCC) and European Academy of Forensic Science (EAFS). The meeting was hosted by *Christian Jacob* and the theme for the meeting was “*Century of prints and databases in Forensic Science*”.

A high number of 37 directors as well as 15 accompanying persons were present. No new participants were registered.

Peter Pfefferli replaced *Kimmo Himberg* as Chairman and *Serge Caillet* was elected new Chairman Designate. In addition *Robert Antropov* (Estonia), *Ingvar Kopp* and *Chris de Veth* (Belgium) were elected as Board Members.

The work load of the Board had now become such a burden that it was deemed necessary to find a permanent solution to this problem. The Board proposed three possible alternatives, either follow the chairmanship, find a member with economic strength to host it, or establish a permanent and professional entity. The membership was in favour of the permanent entity and the Board was requested to find possible sources for funding.

An ENFSI Website had been set up by the Forensic Information Technology EWG. The Board felt the need for formal rules and responsible administration for this. An official website was established in December 1999 and has gradually taken the position as a major source for information about ENFSI as well as an important means of communication between the Members, the Board, the Committees and the Expert Working Groups. It was generously supported and administered by *Eric Freyssinet* from IRCGN/France.

At the 2001 Annual Meeting (13th) in Prague 16–19 May hosted by *Jan Hlavacek*, the host graciously presented ENFSI with an anthem (Appendix 6) to be played at all official gatherings under the ENFSI umbrella. It has become a tradition to play the ENFSI anthem at the start of the Annual Meeting ever since. The theme for the meeting was “*Modern Management combined with the Technical Development*”, and 40 directors and 16 accompanying persons attended.

Four new participants were present, *Marilena Eleftheriou* (Cyprus), *Lucian Ionescu* (Romania), *Frank Jensen* (Denmark) and *Janos Woller* (Hungary). The membership was urged to lobby with their national representatives in the EU Police Cooperation Working Group (PCWG) with the intention of being funded through the EU 6th Research Framework Program for the period 2002–2005. The Board appointed *Kimmo Himberg* the ENFSI EULO (European Union Liaison Officer). A special situation arose when the member from Strathclyde University, *Michael Cole* – at that time Chair of the EAFS Standing Committee – had moved to a new position at Anglia Polytechnic University. It was suggested that his membership should be transferred to the new institute. The proposal was not accepted by the membership, and *Michael* had to step down. This reason for stepping down is unique in ENFSI’s history.

Serge Caillet replaced *Peter Pfefferli* as Chairman, and *Richard Adams* (UK) became the new Chairman Designate.

Brian Caddy (UK), *Edwin Kube* (Germany), *Janet Thompson* (UK) and *Wim Sprangers* (The Netherlands) were appointed Honorary Members.



Membership at the Annual Meeting 2001 in Prague.



Jan Hlavacek, host of the Annual Meeting 2001 in Prague, addresses the ENFSI audience.



Annual Meeting 2002 in Linköping.



At the eve of the AM2003 in Tallinn: chairman *Richard Adams* welcomes the participants at the Meet and Greet Party. At the background *Robert Antropov*, meeting host and chairman designate.

The ENFSI logo was considered as a proof for expertise and uncontrolled use should be avoided. It was decided to make regulations for this. The chosen solution was a written permission by the Board prior to intended use.

The 2002 Annual meeting (14th) was arranged by *Ingvar Kopp* at SKL in Linköping from 22 until 25 May. The theme was “*History, Development of Forensic Science Methods, Quality and Competence*”.

Two new members were registered, *Kostadin Bobev* (Bulgaria) and *Natalia Diachenko* (Ukraine). A total of 44 directors and 28 accompanying persons participated and a first ENFSI Strategic Plan was drawn up. The membership was informed about the Summit Meeting (ASCLD/ENFSI/SMANZFL = AES) by the ENFSI AESLO (AES Liaison Officer) *Peter Pfeifferli*. This meeting had been arranged in October 2001 in conjunction with the Interpol Forensic Symposium in Lyon and the next was planned to be held in Florida.

Richard Adams became the Chairman after *Serge Caillet* and *Robert Antropov* (Estonia) advanced to new Chairman Designate. *Ingvar Kopp* left the Board and new Board members were *Janez Golja* (Slovenia) and *Jose Sanchez Molero* (Spain). *Igor Karlin* was appointed Honorary Member.

The generous offer from NFI to host the Secretariat free for a period of two years was accepted, and *Wim Neuteboom* became the first full time ENFSI secretary.

On 24–26 January 2003 *Albert Koeleman* hosted the seminar for the first Future of ENFSI project in Noordwijkerhout in The Netherlands. At this seminar 33 directors and 10 accompanying persons were present.

The 2003 Annual Meeting (15th) was arranged by *Robert Antropov* in Tallinn from 21 until 25 May. The theme for the meeting was “*Who should manage Forensic Activity?*”. Even this was the 15th meeting of ENFSI ten years since the first formal meeting was held. This was celebrated with a gala dinner and the presentation of commemorative

medals to the participants of the meeting in March 1993 in Rijswijk who were still active in the organisation (*Walter Brüscheweiler, Jacques Hebrard, Kimmo Himberg, Terje Kjeldsen, Ingvar Kopp, Peter Pfeifferli, Wim Sprangers* and *Chris de Veth*). The main part of the Business Meeting was the discussions about the Future of ENFSI and the results from the seminar held in Noordwijkerhout in January, especially the progress of the different project groups established there. The focus was particularly on the membership criteria, and it was decided to start collecting an annual fee from all members from 1 January 2004. The exact amounts were to be decided at the next AM in Bratislava.

Based on the work of the project group “Working Groups and Promoting Science” from Noordwijkerhout, the network’s future focus on science in relation to management was extensively discussed. *Ingvar Kopp* was appointed Honorary Member, and an ENFSI Code of Conduct was introduced.

Two new members were welcomed, *Nizam Kabar* (Turkey) and *Svetlana Smirnova* (Russia). *Richard Adams* stepped down as chairperson and the Chairman Designate, *Robert Antropov* was supposed to take over. He had however been promoted to another position in the Estonian Police, and *Kimmo Himberg* took on the responsibility as the new ENFSI Chair at short notice. In addition the term in the Board for *Chris de Veth* had come to an end. Since there were only three candidates, *Kimmo Himberg, Albert Koeleman* and *Terje Kjeldsen* were all accepted by acclamation.

At this meeting a new activity was introduced. The organizer had invited several companies to present their forensic equipment, systems and techniques to the membership. Ysselbach Security Systems, SIA Optika und Diagnostika, Sagem SA, A.S. und Co, and Printrak all took part in the exhibition.

The organizer also had several ENFSI souvenirs and gifts (scarfs, polo shirts, pens, business cardholders, briefcases, etc.) manufactured. Some of these were handed out as gifts to the participants while the rest could be bought. The remaining ones were administrated by the

Board/Secretariat. The Board members wore the polo shirts for some years at their meetings. Altogether 44 directors and 27 accompanying persons participated in the meeting.

The 2004 Annual Meeting (16th) took place in Bratislava 19–22 May attended by 41 directors and 26 accompanying persons. It was arranged by *Ondrej Laciak*, and the theme was “*Judicial and Police Co-operation in Europe and Its Influence on Forensic Science Needs*”. A moratorium on accepting new members had been introduced and hence no new members were admitted. Due to the special situation that had arisen last year regarding the Board’s composition and the need for continuity, it was proposed to prolong the period of service for the 8th Board. This was accepted, and for the only time in the ENFSI history, no new Board Members were elected.

In the ToRs for the three Standing Committees (QCC, EWGC, EAFS) the terms of office for the chairs were prolonged from one to three years.

The most important issues during this AM were the proposals from the Board relating the FoE Project. These were Membership, Membership Criteria, Annual Fee and Secretariat. As an attempt to limit the somewhat uncontrolled growth of ENFSI seen the previous years, the Board proposed that one member could represent all the member institutions within each country (“national panels”), but this rather “radical” motion was turned down by the membership. Instead the members accepted that there should be two membership categories; Membership and Personal Membership. The first was divided into two subcategories dependent upon whether the organisation descended from an EU country or not. Personal Membership was linked to Honorary Members while the need of an Associate Member category was to be reassessed later. Membership Criteria were linked to activities in a broad area of foren-

sic disciplines, the size of the laboratory, a credible national status, QA-systems and accreditation.

The Annual Fee had to be seen in close connection with the future secretariat status, and it was decided to base it on the World Bank classification with the following rates: 500 - 1,000 - 2,000 and 3,000 euro/year respectively.

The Secretariat should be a separate body and a legal entity hosted by a member institute with one of their employees earmarked as the ENFSI Secretary. All members could bid for hosting the Secretariat for a period of 3-5 years. All the proposals were accepted by clear majorities.

Based on the report from the FoE project group on Promoting Science, it was decided to set up a new project group with four committed volunteers to analyse this important issue in depth. *Serge Caillet* (IRCGN/France) was appointed as an Honorary Member.

An Extra Business Meeting was arranged in connection with the 14th Interpol Forensic Symposium in Lyon 22–23 October 2004 to discuss and make decisions on taking the FoE projects further. Since most of the ENFSI members were present at this symposium it was practical and economically favourable to combine these tasks and not to arrange a separate meeting.

The Board also wanted to speed up the process in this matter which was so important for ENFSI, in order to be able to sanction and implement the new rules at the next year’s Annual Meeting in The Hague. The proposals for a Constitution and five Frameworks were accepted after thorough discussions and minor adjustments. Totally 46 directors and 12 accompanying persons participated.

The 2005 Annual Meeting (17th) was organized in The Hague by *Albert Koeleman* on 25–28 May. The meeting also marked the official opening of the new NFI laboratory, a ceremony that was attended by HM Queen Beatrix, as well as officials from the Dutch juridical authorities.

The theme for the meeting was “*Terrorism and Forensic Science*”. This theme was especially chosen to try to attract attention to ENFSI from the EU and other relevant potential stakeholders.

A new record of 47 member representatives (the membership had been changed from personal to institutional) and 32 accompanying persons were present.

In October 2004 the moratorium for new members had been withdrawn. Four new member representatives were welcomed: *Giedrius Birmontas* (Lithuania), *Angela Gallop* (UK), *Keramettin Kurt* (Turkey) and *Josep Torres Royo* (Spain).

Two members (FSC/Belarus and LKA Sachsen/Germany) were suspended for not having fulfilled their financial requirements.

With the acceptance of the first private forensic company (Forensic Alliance from UK) as a member another milestone in the ENFSI history had been reached. Membership of private laboratories and organisations had long been a discussion inside ENFSI (although not excluded in the formal eligibility criteria), and the scepticism and concerns as to how this could influence the daily life of ENFSI and its way forward, were still conspicuous among many members. To avoid any misunderstandings an assessment of the applicant had been performed beforehand (April 2005), and since everything was in accordance with the new membership criteria, there were no longer any formal reasons to deny non-governmental organizations admittance to ENFSI. The EULO function was abolished and the Board took on this responsibility for the future.

Financial audits to be performed by two ENFSI members elected by the membership were introduced. The ENFSI Code of Conduct was amended, and a new ENFSI Merit Award was introduced. The agreement with the NFI for hosting the Secretariat expired at the end of May, and the only applicant for a new term was again the NFI.

Kimmo Himberg left his position as Chairman of ENFSI and the Chairman Designate *Albert Koeleman* assumed the position. *Janez Golja* and



Albert Koeleman welcomes Queen Beatrix at the Annual Meeting 2005.



A familiar phenomenon: Ingvar Kopp discussing during an Annual Meeting.

Jose Sanchez-Molero also left the Board. They were replaced by *Dave Werrett* (UK) as new Chairman Designate, as well as *Maira Centoricka* (Latvia) and *Nicola Raggetti* (Italy) as new Board members.

A special experience for the participants was the BBQ party held at the Boonoonoonoo(!) Pavilion on the beach in Scheveningen. The gathering was blessed with weather and a temperature you normally only experience in countries closer to the equator.

The 2006 Annual Meeting (18th) took place in Helsinki on 10–12 June, immediately before the 4th EAFS Conference. It was hosted by *Kimmo Himberg*, and 47 member representatives as well as 18 accompanying persons participated. There was no theme for the meeting since the programme of the EAFS was considered to be the thematic part.



ENFSI Website 2007

Two new members were welcomed, *Karl Josef Alfter* (Germany) and *Gabriel Tiru* (Romania). *Terje Kjeldsen* left the Board and *Aleksander Glazek* (Poland) took the position as new Board Member.

A proposal to abolish EAFS was defeated by the membership and the idea of ENFSI having some role in coordinating research was suggested. The member from UK, Forensic Alliance Ltd, changed name to LGC Forensics.

It was decided that the terms of office for the Chairman and the Chairman Designate should be changed from one to two years. An alternative way of voting (e-voting) was introduced.

A programme to support non-accredited members to prepare for accreditation was accepted. This project EMFA (European Mentorship for Forensic Accreditation, also known as the ‘flying mentors’) was to be managed by the QCC, and an application for funding was sent to EU.

The 2007 Annual Meeting (19th) was hosted by *Maira Centoricka* in Riga from 31 May until 2 June. The theme for the meeting was “*In pursuit of Quality*” and altogether 66 people participated, consisting of 48 member representatives and 18 accompanying persons. One new member was welcomed *Jose Yurrebaso Sestafe* (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain).

In February 2007 *Albert Koeleman* had left his position as director of the NFI and consequently also his role as Chairman of the ENFSI Board. This was not long before the AM (less than 4 months). The Chairman Designate *Dave Werrett* agreed to take up the position a little earlier than anticipated and the Board decided that there was no need to start a formal selection process. This coincidence made *Dave Werrett* the ENFSI chair with the longest term of office.

In Riga *Jan De Kinder* (Belgium) became the new Chairman Designate. The results of the first QCC-survey on accreditation were presented. It was decided to support non-ENFSI members for participation in the EWGs and give access to the ENFSI website in order to make it possible for them to improve the overall quality level in Europe.



Annual Meeting 2007 in Riga.

The 2008 Annual Meeting (20th) was arranged in Rome 13–16 May and hosted by *Nicola Raggetti* – 49 member representatives and 19 accompanying persons were present. The theme for the meeting was “Management of Case Load”.

One new member was welcomed, *Torsten Ahlhorn* (Germany). *Maira Centoricka* and *Nicola Raggetti* stepped down from the Board. They were replaced by *Tore Olsson* (Sweden) and *Kurt Zollinger* (Switzerland). Following a new amendment in the FwK for Business Meetings the positions of the Chairman as well as the Chairman Designate had to be ratified by a secret, midterm vote at the start of the meeting. It was done for the one and only time. Following the proposal of *Angela Gallop* this paragraph was deleted from the FwK.

The meeting accepted the idea that interpretation of forensic investigations was vital, and an additional paragraph regarding “Value of Evidence” was introduced into the Board Action Plan following a proposal from *Ingvar Kopp*.

The Chairman informed the meeting about the recently established conference called FORSTAT (Forensic Statistics). The implementation of ISO/IEC 17020 standard for crime scene investigations had been discussed with EA (European co-operation for Accreditation) and the aspects of this were presented by *Katherine Monnery* from UKAS. *Chris de Veth* was appointed as Honorary Member and *Jan Hlavacek* (“ENFSI’s paparazzi”) was granted with the Award of Merit.

At this meeting a special ENFSI wine was served. In 2005 the Board member and host of this meeting, *Nicola Raggetti*, very graciously have had a large quantity of good Chianti Reserva prepared in the name of ENFSI. Unfortunately this excellent initiative has never been adopted as a routine by other organisers.

The 2009 Annual Meeting (21th) was held in Ankara from 25–28 May. It was hosted by *Burhanettin Cihangiroglu*, and the theme was “Case-work Management”. 45 member representatives and 30 accompanying persons participated. Three new members were welcomed, *Marta Bykas-Strekowska* (Poland), *Aleksander Ivanovic* on behalf of *Sreten Radonjic* (Montenegro) and *Lazar Nestic* (Serbia).

In March 2009 the Board member *Aleksander Glazek* sadly had passed away after a long period of serious illness. The Board decided not to start a process for replacing him, but to wait until the formal elections at the AM. The Chairman commemorated *Aleksander* and it was decided to honour him posthumously with The Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award.

The NAS-report (The National Academy of Sciences, USA) was discussed in a special workshop. It was followed by an One day, One topic Seminar (OOS) on this topic later that year in Wiesbaden. The first Monopoly Program was introduced; it was also followed by an OOS (Oslo, October 2009).

Dave Werrett stepped down as Chairman and *Jan De Kinder* replaced him. *Pawel Rybicki* (Poland) was elected as the new Chairman Designate and *Burhanettin Cihangiroglu* (Turkey) as a new Board Member.

The 2010 Annual Meeting (22nd) was hosted by *Pavel Kolar* in Prague (19–22 May). The theme was “Interpretation of Forensic Evidence” and 53 member representatives and 25 accompanying persons were present. No new members were admitted. *Kurt Zollinger* left the Board due to a merger of the two Zürich member laboratories, and *Torsten Ahlhorn* (Germany) was elected as new Board Member.

Some of the frameworks were amended and a new one for PT/CE was proposed. As a result of the QCC survey it was with great pleasure that it could be ascertained that more than 50% of the members now were accredited.

The Board had proposed the removal of FSC/Russia from membership due to numerous but unsuccessful attempts to bring their accreditation status in line with the ENFSI criteria. The member explained the domestic situation and after a short discussion the membership was in favour of postponing the decision until the next year.

A new Future of ENFSI project group (FEPG) was established with *Karl Josef Alfter*, *Gerrit van de Haar* (The Netherlands), *Kimmo Himberg*, *Terje Kjeldsen*, *Wim Neuteboom* and *Pawel Rybicki* (chair) as members.

The 2011 Annual Meeting (23rd) took place in Tallinn from 24–27 May. It was hosted by *Üllar Lanno* and the theme was “*Education and Training*” and it was attended by 48 member representatives and 22 accompanying persons enjoying the Estonian hospitality. Here five new members were welcomed, *Hamlet Musayev* on behalf of *Fuad Javadov* (Azerbaijan), *Guido Limmer* (Germany), *Ingo Röder* (Germany), *Roger King* (UK) and *Sead Selman* (Bosnia and Herzegovina). FSC/Russia stepped down from membership voluntarily due to the confusion concerning their accreditation status.

Jan De Kinder stepped down as Chairman and *Pawel Rybicki* replaced him. Also Board member *Tore Olsson* had finished his term. *Üllar Lanno* (Estonia) was elected as the new Chairman Designate, and *Lourdes Puigbarraca Sol* (Spain) joined the Board.

The programme manager *Christina Bertler* presented the status of the EMFA-1 project where five members successfully had been guided towards accreditation, and the plans for a similar project (EMFA-2) that had been started in March this year.

Pawel Rybicki presented the Polish initiative proposing that the EU draft a vision on forensic science in Europe for 2020, and that ENFSI could assist in this. He referred the work that had been done by the FEPG-2 and their recommendations. This was also described in a booklet distributed to the membership prior to the meeting. In order to cover the estimated deficit during the next coming years, the Board had proposed to raise the annual fee by 20%. Following extensive discussions a rise of 25% was accepted.



Chairman Jan De Kinder welcomes Dominique Saint-Dizier as incoming member representative (2011)

The 2012 Annual Meeting (24th) was arranged by *Sheila Willis* in Dublin from 21 until 24 May. The theme was “*Effectiveness of Forensic Science*”, and 58 member representatives as well as 19 accompanying persons participated.

Three new members were greeted, *Karsten Follert* (Germany), *Artashes Javadyan* (Armenia) and *Ucha Margvelashvili* on behalf of *Giorgi Khizanishvili* (Georgia). *Burhanettin Cihangiroglu* left the Board and *Hans-Henrik Jensen* became the new member.

The Chairman and the Chairman Designate summarized the developments in the past ENFSI year, and focused on the recognition of ENFSI by the European Co-operation for Accreditation (EA) as a stakeholder, the cooperation with CEN/CENELEC (the European Committee for Standardization/the European Committee for Electrotechnical

Standardization), the contacts with CEPOL (European Police College, an agency of the European Union) and the establishment of an Education & Training (E&T) Standing Committee.

FEPG issues were extensively discussed during several sections of the Business Meeting, and it was decided that the focus from now on should be on the EU vision for a European Forensic Science Area 2020 (EFSA20 Task Force). The ENFSI Strategic Plan 2011-2014 was amended according to this.

The existing FEPG was dissolved and the following members volunteered to participate in the EFSA20 Task Force: *Steve Allen*, *Terje Kjeldsen*, *Kornelia Nehse*, *Tore Olsson*, *Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi* and *Sheila Willis*. They were to be supplied with *Pawel Rybicki* and *Üllar Lanno* from the Board. It was decided to establish a new WG, “*Animal, Plant and Soil Traces*” i.e. promoting its status as a Project Group in the years before. After a close vote the membership decided to accept the bid from CFLP in Warsaw to host the ENFSI Secretariat for the next three year term. Three persons that have contributed considerably to ENFSI since the early beginning (*Christina Bertler*, *Kimmo Himberg* and *Wim Neuteboom*) were awarded with the ENFSI Distinguished Contributor Award.

The 2013 Annual Meeting (25th) was organized in Belgrade by *Lazar Nestic* (22–24 May).

The theme was “*Standardisation and Competence of Forensic Personnel*”. The meeting saw 54 member representatives and 26 accompanying persons. Two new members were welcomed, *Gary Pugh* (UK) and *Andrejs Sinavins* (Latvia). The latter had been accepted as member in 2010 but had not been present at previous meetings.

Pawel Rybicki was replaced by *Üllar Lanno* as the Chairperson, and *Torsten Ahlhorn* left the Board. *Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi* (The Netherlands) was elected as new Chairman Designate and *Thomas Andermann* (Germany) as new Board member.

The status of EFSA’20 Task Force were presented by the Chair of the Group *Sheila Willis*, and Board member *Thomas Andermann*.

The membership discussed the future of non-accredited universities belonging to ENFSI and decided that, despite the fact that they do not meet ENFSI eligibility criteria, they are considered to be valuable partners beneficial for ENFSI.

Richard Gill presented an update on the MP2009, MP2010, MP2011 and MP2012 programs and projects. There had been some problems executing all the projects, and it was emphasized that this might have serious influence on the ENFSI economic situation. ENFSI is obliged to cover a substantial part of the costs for these projects (several hundred thousand euros) and if some projects are not finished in accordance with the EU regulations, ENFSI could also be responsible for paying back some of the granted money.

Two new Expert Project Groups were established: Forensic Archaeology and Blood Pattern Analysis. Both project groups will be evaluated for permanent status as ENFSI WGs at the AM 2015.

Pawel Rybicki presented the long awaited project for an ENFSI internal communication platform (FOSNET) which had been started by the ENFSI Secretariat.

The 2014 Annual Meeting (26th) was hosted by *Ondrej Laciak* in Bratislava from 21 until 23 May. The theme for the meeting was “*Strategy & ENFSI 2.0*” and 56 member representatives as well as 19 accompanying persons attended. No new members were welcomed. The suspension from membership in the previous year of laboratories still not accredited was reconsidered. Three laboratories did still not meet the requirement. As a consequence OKT/Bosnia and Herzegovina, IFR/Poland and LPC/Portugal were removed from ENFSI membership. During the ENFSI year two members (*Hans-Henrik Jensen* and *Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi*) had left the Board due to other commitments in their home organisations. At the same time the term for *Lourdes Puigbarraca Sol* came to an end. *Jan De Kinder* (NICC/Belgium) was elected new Chairman Designate (for the second time) and the two other new

members of the Board were *Dominique Saint Dizier* (France) and *Ondrej Laciak* (Slovakia).

The Chairman focused on the legal status and structure of ENFSI. In 2004 the Secretariat was established as a legal entity through a Stichting in The Netherlands. When moving the Secretariat to Poland it was placed under a foundation (EFIC). This makes it impossible for ENFSI to act as a legally recognized body. The membership gave the Board permission to explore the issues for locating a permanent ENFSI legal entity in one of the European countries. For reasons of convenience an EU member state should be preferred.

Due to personal reasons *Christina Bertler* had stepped down as chair of QCC. *Sasa Zugaj* (Croatia) was nominated as the successor. An update on the different Monopoly Programs was presented by the ENFSI MP Program manager *Richard Gill*. MP2009 has been finalized and reported to the Commission.

The Board proposed a new format for ENFSI Annual Meetings by reducing their length and the costs and that they should be limited to weekdays only. The membership accepted that only weekdays should be used, but did not want to reduce the time frame.

The 2015 Annual Meeting (27th) was arranged by *Francois Daoust* in Pontoise from 20 to 22 May at the occasion of the opening of their new laboratory. The thematic part of the meeting was focused on the 2012 EU Monopoly Work Programme, *Towards European Forensic Standardisation through Best Practice manuals (TEFSBPM)*. In Pontoise 53 member representatives and 27 accompanying persons were present. Three new members had been accepted the last year, FSD from Athens/Greece, FD from Skopje/Republic of Macedonia and LKA Schleswig-Holstein/Germany. Only *Attila Kuczmann* from Schleswig-Holstein was present at the meeting.

Üllar Lannos term as Chairman had come to an end and *Jan de Kinder* took over. As new Chairman Designate *Erkki Sippola* (Finland) was elected.

The Board had purchased a new electronic voting-system which was used.

ENFSI's new Intranet and platform for experts was introduced and demonstrated.

Four bids had been received for hosting the ENFSI Secretariat for the period 2016–2018.

After two rounds of voting the offer from BKA was accepted. *Christa Dern* will become the new ENFSI Secretary.

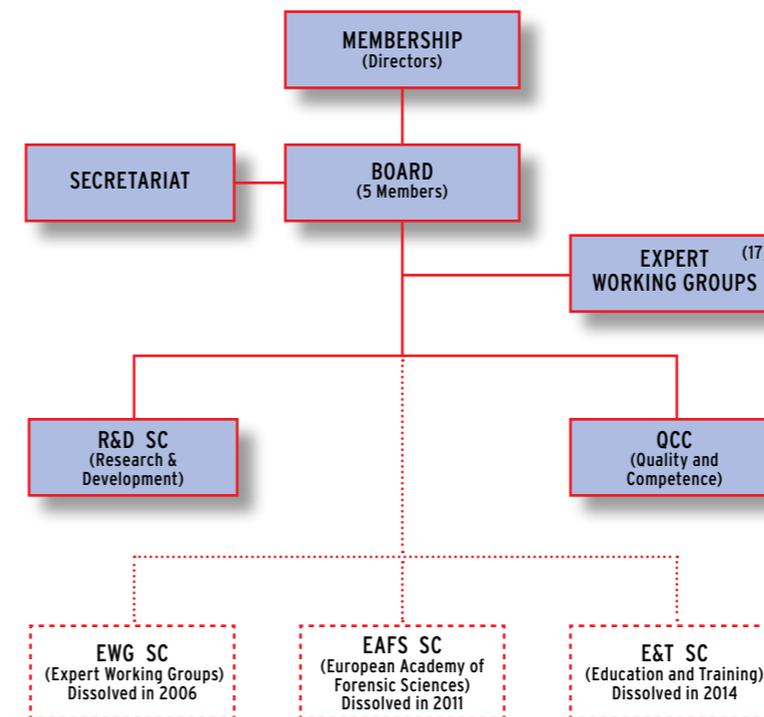
At the AM 2015 it was recommended that ENFSI should be established as a legal entity in one of the member states inside EU. It was decided that this process should be developed further by the Board in close cooperation with the new host of the Secretariat.

EU has again accepted ENFSI as a Monopoly Partner under its new International Security Fund (ISF). An amount of 1.8 million euros is allocated to ENFSI for running projects this year.

It was decided that the members of the Steering Committees of the EWGs and SCs could be reimbursed for travelling and lodging (maximum 300 euro per meeting, maximum 2 meetings per year). This possibility is intended to promote the number of candidates for vacant positions within ENFSI. This is important in terms of spreading responsibilities and democracy because also members from 'poor' institutes will get their chance.

Three persons who have contributed to ENFSI in different ways through the years (*Pierre Margot*, *Richard Gill* and *Terje Kjeldsen*) were awarded with the ENFSI Distinguished Contributor Award.

CHAPTER 2: GROWTH TO CURRENT STRUCTURE



ENFSI has developed as an organisation since the modest start in 1993. At that time there were no formal documents or rules regulating who could become members of the “club” and how it should be organised, just an ambitious idea to create a meeting forum for forensic science managers.

The first years ENFSI grew considerably, and it’s probably fair to say that a structure was created “along the road”, mostly based on the wisdom and foresight of ENFSI forefathers like *Kimmo Himberg* (Finland), *Ingvar Kopp* (Sweden), *Brian Sheard* (UK), *Wim Sprangers* (The Netherlands) and *Janet Thomson* (UK).

ENFSI has been developed into a modern and relevant organisation mainly in response to demands placed upon it and the needs of its members, with the aim of serving them in an effective and appropriate way. This situation is reflected in the ENFSI bylaws.

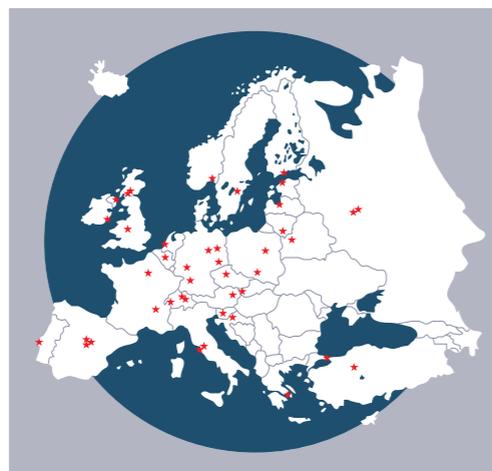
Over time the organisation has developed significantly and the current structure is shown in the organisational chart below. To reach this point each of the elements in the chart has gone through a number of stages of development. The chart shows the organisation roughly as it has been throughout the years. The dotted boxes do not exist anymore.

MEMBERSHIP

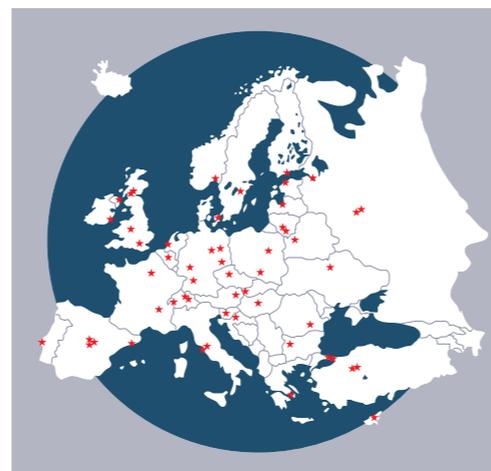
The membership (all member representatives) is the highest authority in ENFSI. It meets statutorily once a year at the Annual Meeting (AM), but can also be brought together at other occasions if deemed necessary. The AMs normally consist of 2 separated parts; a Thematic Section and a Business Meeting (BM). In the period 1993–95 the way forward for ENFSI was not obvious and it was felt necessary to have two meetings annually.



Members in 1995



Members in 2000



Members in 2005



Members in 2010



Members in 2015

The authors have chosen to separate these by naming the first one held in the spring the AM and the autumn meeting is referred to as a BM. There are two special occasions that are landmarks in the ENFSI history: the first meeting in Rijswijk in March 1993 when it was decided to establish the network, and then the meeting in the same place in October 1995 when ENFSI was officially founded.

In the period from 1993 until 2003 the membership was personal. New members were either invited due to personal knowledge and friendship, or showed up upon their own initiative. In 1999 a controlled growth allowing only 3 new members per year was introduced. It was succeeded in 2003 by a moratorium, but due to the first Future of ENFSI project, this lasted only one year.

From 2004 new membership criteria were introduced. These required that new candidates had to send in an application for membership, that existing members were allowed to evaluate and to comment on the application in relation to the criteria and any special preferences, that the Board could decide to make an assessment on the site of the applicant, and that the final decision was left to the Board.

Due to these changes in the policy over the years, ENFSI has actually developed into a network consisting of members with different backgrounds as well as reasons and motives for participating. Due to all the cultural, political, juridical and economic dissimilarities that can be experienced across the European continent, this has represented a considerable challenge to its cohesion. On the other hand it may also be claimed that it, through the years, has contributed to giving ENFSI the necessary strength and flexibility to tackle difficult periods and to flourish.

The number of members from each country varies. Most countries (27) have only one member but there are also countries with multi-representation like Germany (10), UK (7), Spain (5) and Turkey (5).

In times of concern for the fast growing membership in ENFSI, a system of one voting representative from each country has been discussed, but it was seen as an unjust limitation and rejected in favour of more democratic solutions. There are still a few European countries not taking part in ENFSI, like Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, San Marino and the Vatican. The reasons for this are either the lack of a national forensic laboratory, not being able to fulfil the membership criteria or showing no real interest in joining. Also the payment of the annual fee might be a barrier. Some members have left ENFSI due to closing down or merging with other national member institutions, whilst a few have been suspended due to lack of plans for a QA-system or not paying the fee.

From the earliest start in 1992 the only member representatives still active in ENFSI are *Terje Kjeldsen* (Norway) and *Peter Pfefferli* (Switzerland), while *Andrew Sweeney* (UK) had the shortest term: he was the member representative for only 11 months due to the merging of his institute. In his own words “my term was shorter than the one of a football manager in the Premier League”. Other notable representations have been *Svetlana Smirnova* (Russia) and *Gotfried Vordermaier* (Germany) who both had consecutively represented two different institutes due to a change of jobs. The first representative from a private laboratory was *Angela Gallop* (Forensic Alliance Ltd) in 2005.

BOARD

The ENFSI Board is the governing entity, managing and running the daily business activities. Five members constitute the Board. The Board members are nominated by the membership and elected at the Annual Meetings.

The first (temporary) Board was elected at the meeting in Linköping in the spring of 1994, based on voluntarily participation from some dedicated pioneers. It consisted of 4 people as permanent members in addition to the host for the next meetings. The temporary hosts



Janet Thomson – the only female ENFSI chair (1997–1999).

participated in the Board until 1996 when it was decided that all board members should have a permanent position. The following year the Board was expanded with an extra member. It was decided that the Chairman should serve for one year with the option to be re-elected for a second year. At the same time the position of Chairman Designate was introduced, ensuring continuity inside the Board.

Initially the terms of office for the ordinary board members were not fixed, but it was a general consensus that they could serve for three years unless they had to step down for personal reasons, or were elected Chairman Designate or Chairman. In 2003 it was decided that the Chairman Designate and the Chairman should be elected from candidates proposed for these positions and that they both should hold their positions for two years. This made it possible for the Board to make sustainable plans and to work with a long-range perspective.



Dave Werrett – the longest reigning ENFSI chair (2007–2009).

Since then, the Chairman designate and the Chairman have both served in the Board for a total period of four years, and the other board members have had terms of office of three years. The longest uninterrupted service on the Board has been by *Kimmo Himberg* (Finland) and *Janet Thomson* (UK) who both served 5 consecutive years as ordinary members, Chairman designate and Chairman between 1994 and 2000, while *Kimmo Himberg* alone holds the record for the total years of service. After his first 5 years he returned for another two-year period in 2003, when at short notice, he most generously helped ENFSI in a constitutionally difficult situation when the elected Chairman Designate was not able to take up the position as Chairman.

The longest reigning Chairman has been *Dave Werrett* who, due to the stepping down of his predecessor *Albert Koeleman* who left his job as director of the laboratory, took up the position 4 months before the planned handing over. This was the only time that a chairman stepped



The 8th Board at work.



The official chairman's hammer disappeared in the course of history.

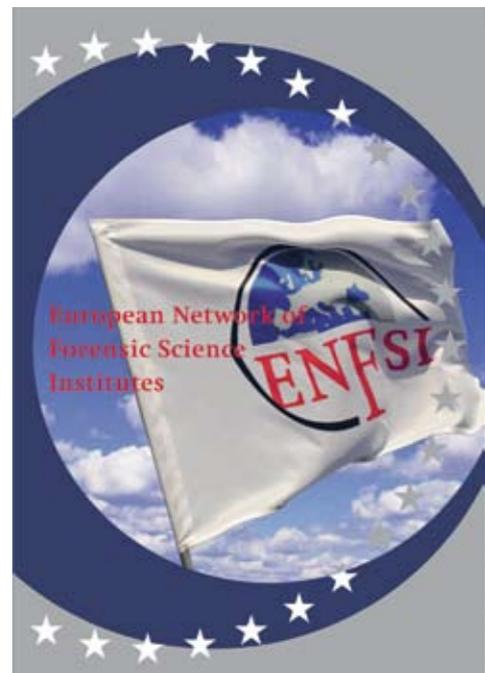
down during his term. Sadly, one board member has passed away during his term: *Aleksander Glazek* (Poland) in 2009. There has only been one female chair: *Janet Thomson* in the 3rd Board. Female Board members have been *Maria de Fatima Barbosa* (1995–1998), *Maira Centoricka* (2005–2008), *Lourdes Puigbarraca Sol* (2011–2014) and *Dominique Saint-Dizier* (2014–current).

An interesting statistic is that members from 20 different countries have served on the Board: Germany 4 times and The Netherlands and UK 3 times each. The ENFSI Chairs have come from 9 different countries, UK has the record with 3. *Jan de Kinder* (Belgium) and *Kimmo Himberg* (Finland) have both served twice as the chair. A list of all the ENFSI Boards is enclosed in Appendix 4.

The nomination and election process is the responsibility of the Chairman designate. The detailed procedure is described in the Framework for Business Meetings. The voting is secret and the counting has always been done by 2 senior members. In 2002 two candidates had equal number of votes after the first round, and the Chairman had to decide who should go on to the next round. In 2011 two candidates had an equal number of votes after several rounds and the Chairman then had to decide who would join the Board. This was felt as very unsatisfactory and soon after the FwK for Business Meetings was changed into drawing lots to decide the winning candidate. Once (in 2002) there were 2 candidates from the same country (Spain): *José Sanchez Molero* ran versus *Carlos Corrales Bueno*.

SECRETARIAT

In the early days of ENFSI there was no permanent secretariat. Regarding administrative and logistic work the board was usually supported by the personal assistant of the chair. Four people, *Mark Cambridge* (1997–1999), *Elsbeth McCarty* (1999–2000), *Oili Ruuskanen* (2000–2001) and *Frederic Brard* (2001–2002) fulfilled the secretarial role. They were active during the chairmanships of their respective



ENFSI 2008 brochure, business card and voting cards



directors *Janet Thomson* (UK), *Peter Pfefferli* (Switzerland), *Kimmo Himberg* (Finland) and *Serge Caillet* (France). ENFSI did not pay for this support which was offered free by the chairs. Due to the increase of work *Frederic Brard* was actually already involved full time during his period of service and it was obvious that this situation could not last. The lack of a permanent home for the secretariat had considerable disadvantages. It was not easy for other organisations to get in touch with ENFSI because the contact details changed every year since at that time the term of office for the chairman was one year. Also the creation of an ENFSI archive (the memory of any organisation) was a problem. Considering these things and taking into account the ambition of ENFSI to become a relevant partner in the international forensic community and particularly to liaise with European institutional entities, an initiative was taken in 2001 by *Albert Koeleman* (the director of the NFI). After consultations with some members of ENFSI e.g. pioneer *Ingvar Kopp*, he generously offered to host the ENFSI Secretariat for free for a period of two years with *Wim Neuteboom* as the candidate to become the first ENFSI secretary. After that period of two years, an evaluation would be carried out to decide on the continuation of a permanent secretariat in subsequent years. At the Annual Meeting in Linköping in 2002, the offer by the NFI was unanimously accepted by the membership. It was embedded in a broader decision to start a fundamental discussion on the future of ENFSI.

The Hague years (2002–2012) In May 2002 *Wim Neuteboom* took up his full time position as the first ENFSI secretary. A lot of work was ahead. A first issue to be tackled was the status of the secretariat. Its position within ENFSI was clear: operating under the supervision of and accountable to the ENFSI board. However, the external status was less clear because ENFSI, being a network, had no formal legal status. This was a barrier to the optimal functioning of the secretariat e.g. having a bank account, doing financial transactions, owning ENFSI's intellectual property and applying for EU funding. To overcome this problem a new legal entity under Dutch law was created: the

“Stichting ENFSI Secretariat”. The nature of such an entity can be compared with an English *Foundation* and is a common legal structure in The Netherlands. It must formally be established by a notary and registered at the Chamber of Commerce in The Hague. The Stichting ENFSI Secretariat operated as the contracting body of ENFSI during the whole of the NFI hosting period. The ENFSI Board members were statutorily also members of the Board of the Stichting. This condition underlined the subsidiary relation between the Stichting ENFSI Secretariat and ENFSI (the network) and guaranteed that the ENFSI Board had full control over the Stichting. Furthermore, a bank account was opened, a corporate identity for all kinds of ENFSI documents was chosen, a bookkeeping system was set up and the performance of ENFSI's financial transactions (including the collection of the annual fees) had to be structured. In the first months also an ENFSI brochure was issued, membership certificates were designed and business cards for the Board members were prepared.

The NFI had offered to host the secretariat for free for a period of three years and consequently this term would end in May 2005. People within ENFSI realised that going back to a situation without a permanent secretariat was not appropriate. A Framework for the Secretariat was formulated and approved by the membership in October 2004. The basic idea was that the member institutes could bid to host the secretariat for a period of 3–5 years. Financial compensation was to be paid to the hosting institute from the central ENFSI budget. This became possible since ENFSI had started to collect an annual fee. The NFI was the only member institute that made a bid for one more year and asked for a financial compensation of 100,000 euro (all-in). It was proposed that *Wim Neuteboom* would continue as the ENFSI secretary. The NFI added that it was also willing to host the Secretariat during the interim period from mid 2005 until 1 January 2006. In this way continuity was guaranteed. The NFI bid was accepted unanimously by the membership. The hosting by the NFI was extended twice – both for periods of 3

years: 2007–2009 and 2010–2012. There were no other applicants in the bidding processes and the positive decisions at the AM2006 and the AM2009 respectively were unanimous. The financial compensation gradually increased from 100,000 (in 2006) up to 106,000 euro (in 2012).

The range of activities by the ENFSI secretariat has been broad. These included administrative, operational, communicative and strategic-orientated work. Some figures over the period that the secretariat was located in The Hague may illustrate the day-to-day life.

- Total number of emails: 35,000–40,000 (received as well as answered).
- Preparation of agendas and minutes of 63 Board meetings, 10 Annual Meetings and 10 Joint Meetings. Attending these meetings required about 100,000 kilometres travelling; this equals 2,5 times the circumference of the earth.
- Between 2002 and 2013, 20 forensic laboratories applied to join ENFSI (14 accepted; 6 not accepted). The secretariat facilitated these application procedures step by step.
- Through the years the secretariat has played a major role in setting up, editing and updating the ENFSI by-laws (frameworks, terms of reference, etc.). The total number of documents was over 80 (current and historical versions).
- Submitting contents to the ENFSI website. This role has been extended in some periods to being the actual web editor.
- The design and production of three consecutive ENFSI brochures were realised.
- The publication of an External Annual Report was initialised and carried out by the Dutch secretariat as from 2009. This was the start of a well-appreciated still ongoing tradition.
- In later years support was given to a series of so-called Monopoly Programmes funded by the EC with a huge financial-administrative workflow.

In the Dutch hosting period a limited group of people has been active

in running the ENFSI secretariat. *Wim Neuteboom* was the official ENFSI secretary for the full period. *Judy van Overveld* (2006–2009) and *Peter de Bruyn* (2009–2012) were consecutively the co-secretaries. *Arno van de Sande* became the ENFSI webmaster in 2009. *Alla Pavlovska* joined the secretariat in 2010 to run the financial administration including the Monopoly Programmes.

Transfer At the AM2012 in Dublin, the ENFSI membership faced two bids for hosting the secretariat for the next period. One came from the NFI again and one from the Central Forensic Laboratory of the Police (CFLP) in Warsaw, the home institute of the ENFSI chairman *Pawel Rybicki*. The bid by the NFI was a continuation of the conditions in previous bids: *Wim Neuteboom* and *Peter de Bruyn* as the secretary and co-secretary respectively, a financial compensation 110,000 euro/year, underlining its long-term experience, the Stichting ENFSI Secretariat as the contracting body and the strategic location of The Hague. The features of the CFLP-bid were *Agnieszka Lukomska* as the new secretary supported by *Ewa Klimuk*, financial compensation 85,000 euro/year and location in the centre of the ‘ENFSI area’ i.e. central Europe. Furthermore, a legal construction to act as the contracting body of ENFSI – similar to the Dutch Stichting was announced on an earlier occasion but not included subsequently in the bid. The results of the secret votes in Dublin was close: 29 votes for the CFLP and 27 votes for the NFI (no abstentions). The consequence of this outcome was the transfer of the ENFSI secretariat from The Hague to Warsaw as of January 2013.

The Warsaw years (2013–2015) Immediately after the assignment of Warsaw as the new venue for the ENFSI secretariat, the director and former ENFSI chairman *Pawel Rybicki* left the CFLP. This was not in line with the intentions expressed in the bid, and left the new Secretariat in a difficult situation concerning support and professional advice. Moreover, the nominated secretary *Agnieszka Lukomska* did not take up her position due to moving to another job within the institute.



Secret voting: counting by senior members *Ingvar Kopp* (l) and *Janez Golja* (r).



Two former and the current ENFSI secretary met incidently in 2015 in Rosny-sous-Bois. From left to right: *Frederic Brard*, *Wim Neuteboom* and *Ewa Klimuk*.

The consequence was that the day-to-day work at the secretariat had to be done by relatively unexperienced people: *Ewa Klimuk* and *Katarzyna Zwierzyk* (as of 01-01-2015 who was replaced by *Monika Pawelec*).

Another problem was in the Polish, legal construction succeeding the Stichting ENFSI Secretariat under Dutch law. The CFLP had established the European Forensic Initiatives Centre (EFIC) Foundation in Poland, which included a separate unit called the EFIC ENFSI Secretariat for the purpose of assuming the tasks of the ENFSI secretariat. A problem was that EFIC did not allow the ENFSI board members to join the EFIC board like it was organized in The Netherlands. This had the inconvenient consequence that ENFSI lacked any formal influence on the functioning of EFIC.

Besides running the ENFSI secretariat, EFIC, being the contracting body of ENFSI, is also responsible for the financial and administrative management of the Monopoly Programmes 2010–2013. *Beata Stefanska*, an independent accountant, directed the financial management supported by the ENFSI secretaries.

The future Secretariat At the AM2015 in Pontoise the membership had to select another ENFSI institute for hosting the Secretariat in the coming years. There was more choice than ever before; bids had been received from BKA from Germany, CGPC from Spain, NFI/The Netherlands, and a combination of NICC/Belgium and EFSI/Estonia. The results of the secret vote in the first round were: BKA 25, CPPC 12, NICC/EFISI 11 and NFI 7 votes. Lacking an absolute majority for the winner, a second round was needed: 36 votes for BKA versus 19 for CGPC. Thus as of 1 January 2016 the ENFSI Secretariat will be located in Wiesbaden with *Christa Dern* as the new ENFSI Secretary. The term for the new Secretariat is not defined. ENFSI will be established as a permanent association in Wiesbaden, and it will no longer be necessary to reallocate the Secretariat every three to five years, as long as the membership is in favour of a permanent arrangement. In this way, continuity in the work of the Secretariat is guaranteed.

EXPERT WORKING GROUPS

At the first formal meeting in March 1993 the aim was to look for a general basis for a more regular collaboration between directors of European Forensic laboratories. It then became clear to all the participants that there was also a need for contacts between practitioners on the scientific and case-handling level. Based on a vote the order of priorities was:

1. Accreditation and quality
2. Information exchange on new criminal methods, materials and developments
3. Exchange of programs
4. Management questions
5. Validation of methods
6. Accumulation of data- and reference collections

The discussions showed that smaller laboratories particularly had a special interest in conferences and fora where scientific information could be shared. The following expertise fields were identified: drugs, toxicology, explosives, firearms, hair/fibres, DNA, chemical arson, general chemistry, documents, handwriting, marks (tools/shoes), fingerprints, photography, traffic accidents, computer crime, environmental crime and miscellaneous.

At the 4th meeting in Rome in November 1994 the first initiatives with respect to the formation of ENFSI Expert Working Groups were taken. At that time the focus was on Firearms and a European Academy of Forensic Science. Since then altogether 17 different EWGs have been established, some of them in new forensic areas and some as a prolongation of already existing expert projects. The most recent EWG was established in 2010 (Animal, Plant and Soil Traces).

Since the participation in more than 50 % of the ENFSI EWGs is a crucial criterion for membership in ENFSI, a restrictive line has been followed when application for establishing new EWGs has been received. It has become common practice that such projects are evalu-

ated after two years before acceptance. The ENFSI Board usually aims at merging new expertise with already existing EWGs, as was done with the Paint and Glass EWG and the Textile and Hair EWG.

The nature, structure and way of operating is laid down in the Framework for Expert Working Groups. The main features are:

1. An EWG shall support the European development of its particular area of forensic science by any or all of the following activities:
 - Exchanging information and expertise through meetings.
 - Promoting quality assurance (e.g. by Collaborative Testing) and the development of professional standards.
 - Harmonising methods.
 - Combining research activities.
 - Providing education and training within the particular area.
 - Establishing international access to data collections.
 - Producing a best practice manual according to the ENFSI template for those areas of work for which the EWG is responsible.
2. Each EWG shall elect a Chairperson and a Steering Committee from the members, responsible for strategic planning and monitoring of progress. The Steering Committee shall meet at least once per year.
3. Participation in EWGs has three levels.
 - Full membership is open to representatives from ENFSI member institutes which are active in the actual forensic area. The director of an ENFSI institute may nominate one representative for membership, but acceptance is a right and not a favour.
 - Associate Members are representatives from non-ENFSI institutes which are working actively in the particular forensic field. Associate Members do not have voting rights.
 - Guests may be admitted ad hoc to an EWG meeting at the discretion of the chair of the particular group. Guests do not have voting rights.

It is generally understood that the number of Associate Members and Guests in a meeting should be limited so that full members do not become a minority.

It's also interesting to note that the decision to establish a EWG is up to the ENFSI Board. In course of the years it has become common practice that a potential new EWG starts as a Project Group (PG) for 1-2 years to prove its reason for existence.

The current Expert Working Groups are (in alphabetical order):

Name	Abbreviation
Animal, Plant and Soil Traces	APST
Digital imaging	DI
DNA	DNA
Documents	EDEWG
Drugs	DWG
Explosives	FINEX
Fingerprints	EFPWG
Firearms/GSR	-
Fire and Explosion Investigation	FEIWG
Forensic Information Technology	FITWG
Forensic Speech and Audio Analysis	FSAAWG
Handwriting	ENFHEX
Marks	-
Paint and Glass	EPG
Road Accident analysis	RAAEWG
Scene of Crime	SOCWG
Textile and Hair	ETHG

The scope of the work of the present 17 EWGs are:

Animal, Plant and Soil Traces

The APST EWG is the youngest in ENFSI and was established in 2010 by 27 founding members from 13 ENFSI member institutes from nine different countries. It supports the aims and objectives of ENFSI in the area of casework analysis of all kinds of biological (DNA) traces of non-human origin as well as soil traces.

The activities of APST offer a scientific platform to exchange experience and to discuss analytical issues concerning morphological and molecular aspects, to plan collaboration in the field of general biology and to generate a network of forensic biological experts. It provides a forum for the validation, introduction and improvement of morphological, chemical, physical and molecular biological analysis in casework.

Chair: Andreas Hellmann Germany 2010-



Business Meeting of the Digital Imaging Expert Working Group (Brussels-2012).

Digital Imaging

An informal 3-D Forensic Imaging committee was set up in 1995. It soon became obvious that the technological development in this important forensic field made it necessary to broaden the scope. A new ENFSI WG was proposed in 1999, and an inaugural meeting for a Digital Imaging EWG was held in Oxford in January 2000. After drafting necessary guiding documents and planning the organisation, it was approved as an official EWG by the ENFSI Board in November of the same year.

New Terms of Reference were drawn up and a web page was established in 2001. Some of the activities of the group are to exchange information by audits of individual institutes, running a website, establish standard programs for quality assurance and certification and prepare proficiency tests. The group has today around 35 ordinary ENFSI members but almost 100 associate members and guests. They meet annually.

Chair:	Jurrien Bijhold	The Netherlands	2000–2013
	Christophe Lambert	France	2013–

DNA

European cooperation in the DNA field was already established some years before ENFSI was formed. EDNAP (European DNA Profiling) started life in October 1988 in London when a group of forensic scientists from various countries came together to find a way of harmonizing the DNA technology for crime investigation. With the thought in mind that an integrated Europe with open borders could well see the escalation of cross-border crimes, there would be a need for forensic scientists to exchange data and compare results of DNA analysis. In 2005, the signing of the Prüm Treaty confirmed this expectation from many years before. ENFSI DNA EWG was formally established at an inaugural meeting in Birmingham in October 1995.

Since 2004, an agreement to cooperate has been in place between the EDNAP Group and the ENFSI DNA EWG.

ENFSI DNA EWG aims and objectives was to provide a forum for validation, introduction and improvement of DNA analysis in case-work, enhance the development of DNA world-wide and organise collaborative trials. During the years activities have been focused on the discussion, sharing and comparing of forensic DNA analytical methods, protocols and research, as well as establishing forensic quality assurance guidelines and quality controls.

The EWG comprises members from more than 50 organisations and 35 European countries. At the last meeting they had 9 associate members and 19 guests. Meetings are held bi-annually at which, in addition to plenary sessions designed to update members and promote discussion around topics of interest, sub group workshops are run to allow more in depth focus on specific subjects. The subgroups cover areas such as DNA analysis and interpretation, quality assurance and quality control, databases, automation and expert systems and forensic biology.

Chair:	Dave Werrett	UK	1995–2002
	Lyn Fereday	UK	2002–2006
	Ingo Bastisch	Germany	2006–2013
	Roman Hradil	Czech Republic	2013–

Documents

From 1986 until 1998 European document examiners met regularly through the European Conference for Police and Government Document Examiners (ECPGDE). It was felt however that these conferences were not a relevant forum in which to develop standards, and hence the EDEWG was established in 1998. It was accepted by the ENFSI Board the year after.



Publication by Drugs EWG: “Guidelines on Representative Drug Sampling” (2009).

The Steering Committee is composed of 8 experts from different institutes. They have around 60 members representing ENFSI institutes, and in addition 20 associate members/guests are accepted. A conference with a Business Meeting is held every two years. EDEWG has a number of mainly technical based subgroups, each taking forward areas such as research and development, method validation, writing of methods & procedures, QA-trials, exchange of information, collection of samples and information for database purposes in specified areas of questioned documents. Main topics of these subgroups are non-destructive examination of printing products, analysis of inks and toners, ink dating, and security documents recognition. Each year EDEWG produces a quality assurance trial which is distributed to its members.

Chair:	Jonathan Morris	UK	1998–2000
	Jan de Koeijer	The Netherlands	2000–2001
	Steve Day	UK	2001–2004
	Jan de Koeijer	The Netherlands	2004–2006
	Rolf Hofer	Switzerland	2006–2008
	Fritz Koehler	Germany	2008–2012
	Jürgen Bügler	Germany	2012–

Drugs

The founding Meeting was held in Wiesbaden in June 1997. The main activity areas of DWG include, but are not limited to, quality assurance and accreditation, professionalism in the field of drug analysis, information exchange, and research & development. The strategic goals of DWG are:

- Acting as a platform for information exchange on new developments and trends
- Organizing an annual conference type of meeting in addition to the business meeting
- Promoting accreditation of member laboratories

- Establishing quality assurance requirements
- Preparing guidelines and recommendations regarding specific issues on drug analysis
- Organizing proficiency tests
- Enhancing the competence of forensic drug experts
- Establishing a joint MS library for drugs related compounds
- Co-ordination of working practices with other international organisations and networks

Meetings are held annually with around 40 members from inside the ENFSI community, while only a few associate members/guests have been accepted.

The Drugs EWG – in cooperation with the UNODC – published in 2009 “Guidelines on Representative Drug Sampling” (ISBN 978-92-1-148241-6). Part of this publication is the so-called hypergeometric sampling tool (sample size calculator). This is a module within an Excel based “ENFSI DWG Calculator for Qualitative Sampling of seized drugs. In 2010 they also published “Guidelines on the use of reference materials in forensic drug analysis”. It was thought that these publications would be the start of a series of booklets by other EWGs as well, but this did not happen.

<i>Chair: Edwin Kube</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>1997–1998</i>
<i>Michael Cole</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>1998–2000</i>
<i>Henk Huizer</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2000–2002</i>
<i>Erkki Sippola</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>2002–2006</i>
<i>Michael Bovens</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>2006–2012</i>
<i>Sonja Klemenc</i>	<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>2012</i>
<i>Udo Zerell</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2013–</i>

Explosives

At the AM in Lyon in 2000 the ENFSI Board had an enquiry from the Defence Research Agency in the UK to establish an ENFSI supported Explosives EWG. This was accepted in 2004.

The activities of the EWG on Explosives, also known as the Forensic International Network for Explosives Investigation (FINEX), are directed towards a number of forensic areas relating to explosives investigation,

The FINEX network is intended for government institutes which are active in the field of forensic explosives investigation, including crime scene investigation, examination of physical evidence (improvised explosive devices or post explosion debris), chemical analysis, writing of expert reports, and testifying in court as an expert witness.

FINEX is open for representatives from ENFSI member institutes, but also from non-ENFSI institutes and non-European institutes, provided they are active in the field of forensic explosives investigation. Today there are around 25 members and almost 30 associate members/guests who meet every year.

<i>Chair: Gerry Murray</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2004–2006</i>
<i>Peter de Bruyn</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2006–2008</i>
<i>Zuzanna Brozek-Mucha</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>2008–2010</i>
<i>Ercan Seyhan</i>	<i>Turkey</i>	<i>2010–2012</i>
<i>Mattijs Koeberg</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2012–</i>

Fingerprints

The EFPWG was established in 2001.

It promotes development and improvement in the fields of fingerprint detection, imaging and comparison. There are two permanent Sub-groups:

- Detection: formed of members who specialize in the location and recovery of fingerprints.
- Identification: formed of members who undertake comparison of fingerprints.

Sub-committees are formed to consider specific issues, for example collaborative testing.

Meetings are held annually. The group has approximately 90 members and around 25 associate members/guests.

<i>Chair: Ton Theeuwes</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2001–2004</i>
<i>Gea Ling</i>	<i>Estonia</i>	<i>2004–2006</i>
<i>Paul Chamberlain</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2006–2010</i>
<i>Monika Hilgert</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2010–2014</i>
<i>Aldo Mattei</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>2104–</i>

Firearms/GSR

The group was established in Rijswijk in January 1995, following an initiative taken at the ENFSI Annual Meeting in Rome the year before. The ENFSI EWG Firearms/GSR combines scientific experience in the fields of firearms identification (FAID), firearms technique, gunshot residues (GSR) and scenes of crime reconstruction in firearms offences. According to the ToR, in compliance with the goals of ENFSI, worldwide associated members join in the annual meetings and the projects of the EWG Firearms/GSR. This is one of the biggest groups in ENFSI with around 100 ordinary members and 10 associate members. The group consists of two subgroups: Firearms (FA) and Gunshot residues (GSR).

The interests of these subgroups have an overlap. The Steering Committee consists of five members each from both fields of expertise.

<i>Chair: Carlo Bui</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>1995–1996</i>
<i>Jerome Servetaz</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>1996–1997</i>
<i>Dave Pryor</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>1997–1999</i>
<i>Bert van Leuven</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>1999–2004</i>
<i>Walter Wenz</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2004–2009</i>
<i>Mark Mastaglio</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2009–2011</i>
<i>Ludwig Niewoehner</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2011–2013</i>
<i>Christopher Moynihan</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2013–</i>

Fire and Explosion Investigation

This group was established in France in October 1998 and accepted by the ENFSI Board in 1999.

The sphere of activities of the EWG is field investigation, technical investigation and chemical analyses of a fire scene. The EWG strives to ensure the quality of development of fire and explosion investigation. The objectives of the EWG that most influence its current activities are:

- Sharing information on ignitable liquid analysis through collaborative tests.
- Supporting colleagues by providing education and training.
- Promoting and implementing data exchange on specific problems in fire and explosion investigation.
- Promoting the development of professional standards.

Today there are around 70 members and 20 associate members/guests who meet every year.

<i>Chair: Dominique Deharo</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>1998–2002</i>
<i>Niina Viitala</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>2002–2011</i>
<i>Helen Rosser</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2011–2012</i>
<i>Nic Daied Naimh</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2012–</i>

Forensic Information Technology

This group was established in 1998 in Prague and accepted by the ENFSI Board the year after.

The FITWG expresses its interests as: “All the sciences and technical disciplines combined to allow the examination of material that contain information (computers, networks, electronic devices, etc) to assist an investigation and, eventually, present evidence for a trial.”

The activities are mainly linked to computer data analysis, technical aspects of internet investigations and examination of electronic devices.

The aims have been defined as

- To maintain a FIT-EWG which complies with the global aims of ENFSI
- To develop and promote in ENFSI member laboratories a discipline of forensic information technology
- To cultivate co-operation with other Expert Working Groups and committees concerned with digital evidence
- To establish quality in all aspects of forensic information technology
- To cultivate relations with significant technical organisations

In order to achieve these aims a FIT EWG meeting is organized each year, and committees have been established for quality assurance, for research and development, as well as for training and education. This is a small group with only 15-20 members and the same number of associate members/guests. It may be the only group in ENFSI besides the Road Accident Analysis EWG with a size that still can be qualified as a real EWG.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Eric Freyssinet</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>1998–2004</i>
	<i>Zeno Geradts</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2004–</i>

Forensic Speech and Audio Analysis

The group was formally established in 1997 in Voorburg and endorsed by the ENFSI Board in 1999.

The ENFSI FSAAWG has members representing a wide range of forensic and university laboratories from more than 20 European countries as well as from the USA.

The aims and objectives of FSAAWG are to improve, develop and evaluate methodologies used in forensic speaker recognition, in audio enhancement and in audio authentication.

To achieve this the following has been introduced:

- Terms of reference of forensic speech and audio analysis EWG

- Forensic speech and audio analysis EWG - terms of reference for forensic speaker analysis
- Forensic speech and audio analysis EWG - best practice guidelines for analysis in forensic authentication of digital evidence

The group meets annually, and has around 30 members and 10 associate members/guests.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Ton Broeders</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>1997–2002</i>
	<i>Stephan Gfroerer</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2002–2008</i>
	<i>Catalin Grigoras</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>2008–2010</i>
	<i>Andrzej Drygajlo</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>2010–2014</i>
	<i>Dagmar Boss</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2014–</i>



Handwriting EWG (ENFHEX) Business Meeting (Paris October 2001)

Handwriting

A forum for Police and Government Experts had existed for many years. At the fifth European Conference in The Hague in 1996 a proposal by *Huub Hardy* (The Netherlands) for a European Network for

Handwriting Experts was put forward. An application was sent to EU to fund such a project. The application was granted and nine organisations started in 1997 a project that the year after was accepted as a EWG by ENFSI. The same persons became the first Steering Committee for ENFHEX.

The group has also obtained backing from EU in a project (EQUADE) looking at the whole quality system within the document environments. Key knowledge requirements, procedures, methods, proficiency testing and communication were the main topics.

The Business Meeting decides upon a detailed list of aims and objectives, which will be updated every second year.

The group meets biannually, and have to day around 50 ordinary members and only a few associate members.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Alan Filby</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>1998–2004</i>
	<i>Wil Fagel</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2004–2005</i>
	<i>Stephen Maxwell</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2005–2009</i>
	<i>Tony Stockton</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2009–2012</i>
	<i>Stephen Maxwell</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2012–2014</i>
	<i>Jonathan Morris</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2014–</i>

Marks

The first European Meeting for Shoeprint/Toolmark Examiners took place in Finland in May 1995. Already the same year an “Information Bulletin for Shoeprint/Toolmark Examiners” was published, and in the autumn the group was invited to join ENFSI.

The general aims of the EWG Marks are to raise the level of expertise in marks examiners and to promote best quality assurance practices in the fields of expertise of the group.

The Steering Committee will meet at least once every year to discuss the future strategy and past progress of the EWG.

Regular scientific meetings are to be organized for marks examiners, usually at two year intervals. A EWG business meeting will be held as part of the scientific meeting.

Today the Marks EWG has around 40 ordinary members but even more associate members/guests.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Heikki Majama</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>1995–2000</i>
	<i>Horst Katterwe</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2000–2005</i>
	<i>David Baldwin</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2005–2012</i>
	<i>Michael Braune</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2012–</i>

Paint and Glass

The group was established in October 1995 in Wiesbaden. Currently more than 40 forensic science agencies from about 26 European countries are participating in the European Paint & Glass EWG activities. There is also co-operation with RCMP in Canada and FBI in the USA.

The sub-groups of the Paint & Glass EWG are Paint, Glass, Adhesive tapes and Security dyes.

Currently the group has approximately 50 members and 15 associate members. Guests are normally not invited. Meetings are arranged every year.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Wilfried Stoecklein</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>1995–2002</i>
	<i>John McCullough</i>	<i>Ireland</i>	<i>2002–2006</i>
	<i>Knut Endre Sjaastad</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>2006–2011</i>
	<i>Stefan Becker</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2011–2013</i>
	<i>Ulrich Simmross</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2013–</i>

Road Accident Analysis

The idea of establishing the Road Accident Analysis EWG was worked out jointly by the Institute of Forensic Research in Cracow (Poland) and the Forensic Science Service (United Kingdom).

It was established in 1997 in Lausanne, and the first meeting was held in October 1998 in Zakopane (Poland). Representatives from 8 laboratories were present. During that meeting, a special RAAEWG Statute was developed on the basis of the ENFSI statutes. Fields of activity cover the following aims:

- Establish links between road accident reconstruction experts within the national forensic science institutes.
- Exchange information on computer software and other equipment used in the reconstruction of road traffic accident and recommend the most suitable ones.
- Collaboration on the development of standards of competence (qualifications) for both police accident investigators and forensic scientists working on road traffic accident reconstruction.
- Exercises and tests to increase competence.

Currently, EWG-membership is flexible. For each RAA EWG meeting, the WG steering committee will send out invitations to those who are known to be working with accident analysis and are affiliated with an ENFSI member institute.

Accident analysis is not widely represented among ENFSI member institutes. In many European countries, this field of expertise is covered traditionally by private experts, engineering firms, insurance companies or universities.

This is a small and specialised organised group with only around 10 members and 1 or 2 associate members, that meets every year.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Jan Unarski</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>1997–2000</i>
	<i>David Rudram</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2000–2004</i>
	<i>Jakub Zebala</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>2004–2008</i>
	<i>Florin Rusitoru</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>2008–</i>



Nenad Aranitovic, Wout Karelse (chairman) and Andrea Seul at the Crime Scene Expert Working Group meeting in Belgrade (2011).

Scene of Crime

This group was accepted by the ENFSI Board in January 1996 following a proposal made by *Vittorio Barbato* (Italy) the year before. The inaugural meeting was held in Rome in April 1997.

The scope of the Scene of Crime EWG is:

- To consider the “crime scene” as part of the overall contribution of forensic science to crime investigation and the administration of justice
- To recognise that a broad definition of the “crime scene” needs to be employed that covers the location, collection and interpretation of forensic evidence from suspects and victims as well as places/ locations
- To recognise the broad spectrum of interests of police, forensic and law enforcement agencies in effective “crime scene” examination, the involvement and representation on the EWG will reflect this broad view

A special Crime Scene Website has been established at the Europol Platform for Experts. The Platform is a secure environment for specialists in a variety of law enforcement areas, enabling them to share within their respective communities – knowledge, best practice and non-personal data on crime. The aim of the ENFSI Crime Scene Website is to share experience on crime scene work with colleagues. Currently the SoC EWG meets annually and has 60 members and associate members/guests.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Vittorio Barbato</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>1997–1998</i>
	<i>Luciano Garofano</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>1998–1999</i>
	<i>Tore Olsson</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>1999–2004</i>
	<i>Mike Silverman</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2004–2007</i>
	<i>Wout Karelse</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2007–2012</i>
	<i>Keith Fryer</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>2012–2014</i>
	<i>Fernando Viegas</i>	<i>Portugal</i>	<i>2014–</i>

Textile and Hair

A European Fibres group (EFG) was founded in November 1993 in The Hague on the initiative of *Ken Wiggins* (UK) and *Michael Grieve* (Germany).

In 1995 the group joined ENFSI which was founded at that time.

The group agreed to carry out collaborative exercises already in 1993 and have done so on a yearly basis ever since.

In 2011 the ENFSI Board decided that hair examinations should be added to the group’s responsibilities, and the new name, the ENFSI Textile and Hair EWG, was introduced.

The group works in the field of forensic science covering fibres and other textile evidence. The ultimate aim of the EFG is to ensure that work carried out on a daily basis by its members is of the highest quality and is fit for purpose. The techniques used should be performed to a standard that enables the results from case and research work in different countries to be comparable.

Manuals produced by the European Fibres Group are:

- Manual of Best Practice
- Judicial Systems Project
- Fibre and Textile Evidence in Terrorist Cases - A Guide for Investigators.

The ETHG meets annually and has 40-50 members and around 20 associate members. Guests are normally not invited.

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Ken Wiggins</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>1998–2006</i>
	<i>Kornelia Nehse</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2006–2015</i>
	<i>Jan Grunwald</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>2015–</i>

STANDING COMMITTEES

ENFSI has had several Standing Committees during the years. The high level intention for establishing such fora were that they should act as permanent strategic advisors and coordinators on specialised matters that were either of utmost importance to the organisation or difficult to handle by the members themselves or other ENFSI entities.

QCC

The main focus when ENFSI initially was discussed and planned in the beginning of the nineties was the general level of quality in European forensic science. It was then only natural that after the formal founding in 1995, one of the first activities was geared towards establishing a forum that would concentrate upon this important issue.

An informal Quality Assurance Working Group (QA-WG) was started in November 1996 in The Netherlands. The first Chair was *Jim Zoro* (UK). The Quality and Competence Committee (QCC) was formally established in 2000 under the lead of *Bob Bramley* (UK). Although it is a Standing Committee and hence its name should be QC SC, it is always referred to as the QCC, also in the official documents. From 2003 *Christina Bertler* (Sweden) served as Chairman for 10 consecutive years

and must be credited for the important role the QCC has played and the position it has achieved both inside ENFSI and towards external partners.

The aims of the QCC are to develop policies and act as a strategic advisor and co-ordinator to the WGs and to ENFSI members in quality matters in general, and to help them comply with best practice and international standards.

The QCC has a Chairman and 4-6 members appointed by the ENFSI Board for a period of 3 years. The Board also appoints a Board-representative to the QCC for a one year term. A Quality and Competence Liaison Group (QCLG) consisting of one representative from each member institute as well as one from each EWG, is in place and meets the QCC annually.



Christina Bertler – the QCC chairperson for more than a decade.

The QCC produces guiding policy documents on important quality issues like accreditation, proficiency tests/collaborative exercises and best practice manuals. It is also the official ENFSI representative for forensic science quality issues with external organisations for accreditation, certification and calibration like EA and ILAC.

QCC chairs:		
Jim Zoro	UK	1996–1998
Bob Bramley	UK	1998–2003
Christina Bertler	Sweden	2003–2013
Sasa Zugaj	Croatia	2013–

EAFS SC

In 1994 an initiative was launched by *Pierre Margot* to create a melting pot, promoting scientific exchange and cross-fertilisation between specialists that essentially deal with the same fundamental problems (scientific evidence). Some months later, based on a formal proposal made by the same person, a small committee was given a mandate to study the possibilities of a scientific organisation, its function, its role, etc. The first members of this committee (initially called the European Academy of Forensic Science Working Group – EAFS-WG) were *Dominique Saint-Dizier*, *Chris de Veth*, *Jacques Hébrard* and *Pierre Margot*. Referring to their joint native language this committee was sometimes called the ‘French Connection’, after a famous movie from the 1970’s.

At the AM1995 in Wiesbaden an extended committee was given a mandate to draw up the necessary founding documents, organise a first European meeting in 1997 and investigate the creation of a newsletter. In the following years broad discussions took place with respect to the degree of involvement of ENFSI in organising the meetings. Firstly, the EAFS-WG was considered to be a separate entity. Its position could be described as ‘complementary to ENFSI with mutual support and appreciation’. In 2000 *Ingvar Kopp* proposed establishing 3 Standing Committees, amongst these an EAFS SC based on the already existing

WG. *Aleksander Glazek* who was hosting the second EAFS Conference in Cracow became the first Chairman of EAFS SC.

The aim of the EAFS SC was mainly to assist in arranging the triennial conferences, but also to act as a steering committee for activities aimed outside of ENFSI through meetings, conferences and projects with clearly defined forensic objectives. It consisted of a Chairman, an ENFSI Board representative and four persons from member institutes. These members were appointed by the Board for a period of three years.

In 2011 it was concluded that the EAFS SC have had its day. The EAFS conferences had grown into big events that needed professional organisational support, and the focus inside ENFSI was shifting towards specialisation in Research & Development as well as Education & Training. The EAFS SC was consequently split up.

EAFS SC chairs:		
Pierre Margot	Switzerland	1996–2000
Aleksander Glazek	Poland	2000–2000
Michael Cole	UK	2000–2001
Wim Neuteboom	The Netherlands	2001–2003
Sheila Willis	Ireland	2003–2006
Jim Fraser	UK	2006–2008
Marcel van der Steen	The Netherlands	2008–2011

Split up in 2011 into the R&D Standing Committee and the E&T Standing Committee.

EWG SC

Shortly after the establishment of ENFSI it became obvious that the organisation also needed to have a strong focus on forensic science disciplines in general. Experts in some of the fields had already been cooperating across borders for years, and multi-national fora and networks like for example EDNAP had been established. The pressure to create new meeting-places under the ENFSI umbrella where the experts could discuss their common problems and exchange information was soon identified.



EAFS SC in Slovenia (2003). From left to right: Keith Fryer, Philippe Baudoin, Wim Neuteboom, Aleksandar Glazek, Jacek Hebenstreit, Janez Golja and Chris de Veth.

The number of disciplines and scientific groups grew fast and already before the end of the millennium 16 Expert Working Groups were active. The importance of the WGs became more and more obvious, and statements like “the WGs are the backbone of ENFSI” or “the WGs are the engine room of ENFSI” were frequently used. At the same time it was also clear that the WGs were powerful stakeholders difficult to control, and that they did not always move in the direction that ENFSI deemed appropriate. It was necessary for the Board to keep a closer control on their activities, and in 1998 in Paris a first joint meeting between the chairs of the WGs, the Board and the membership was held. In 2000 there was a proposal to establish a standing committee for ENFSI Working Groups (EWG-SC) and a document stating the composition, role and relationship for such a group was drafted. The next year this was approved by the membership. The first chair of the EWG-SC was *Kimmo Himberg*.

In 2006 it was decided that the Board needed to take over even more of the responsibilities for the WGs and exercise even stricter control. The EWG SC was then dissolved.

A Joint Meeting between the Board and the chairs of the WGs is arranged every year usually in November/December.

<i>EWG SC chairs:</i>	<i>Kimmo Himberg</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>2000–2001</i>
	<i>Peter Pfefferli</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>2001–2004</i>
	<i>Wojciech Piekoszewski</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>2004–2006</i>

Dissolved in 2006.

E&T SC

This Standing Committee was created in 2011 in order to act as the strategic advisor and co-ordinator to relevant ENFSI activities on matters of education and training in a broad sense. It should consist of a chair, a Board representative and 4-6 persons from membership institutes. The members were appointed by the ENFSI Board for a three years term, and should liaise with members from all the member institutes. *Peter Pfefferli* was appointed as Chairman.

It was underlined that the committee should not focus only on external stakeholders but also on the forensic experts inside ENFSI who need education and training.

The following year the committee started to cooperate with CEPOL, but despite this a lack of general progress and input from the membership was identified as the main problem.

In 2014 the ENFSI Board decided to dissolve the E&T SC and to divide its responsibilities between the QCC and the R&D SC.

<i>E&T SC chair:</i>	<i>Peter Pfefferli</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>2011–2014</i>
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Dissolved in 2014.

R&D SC

This Standing Committee was the other half when the former EAFS SC was split in 2011. It should act as the strategic adviser and coordinator to relevant ENFSI entities on matters of research and development in a broad sense. One main ambition was to establish a system for short term exchange of staff between organisations with mutual interests both within ENFSI and with important ENFSI stakeholders (Roving Researchers Programme). This has so far not yet been put into practice.

The committee is composed according to the same framework as the other SCs, and a liaison body called the R&D CLG with representatives from all the member laboratories has been established.

<i>R&D SC chairs:</i>	<i>Marcel van der Steen</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>2011–2015</i>
	<i>Bart Nys</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>2015 (interim)</i>

CHAPTER 3: MEETINGS AND EVENTS

EAFS TRIENNIAL CONFERENCES

In Europe there had been no tradition for organising international forensic science conferences. After the IAFS meeting (International Association of Forensic Sciences) held in Düsseldorf in 1993 there was also a general feeling that the big global conferences had become too multidisciplinary and that focus and position on basic forensic science had been lost. In 1994 an initiative was launched to establish a similar meeting place in Europe.

The first EAFS Conference in Lausanne in 1997 was immediately a big success: 461 scientists representing 39 countries from around the world participated. This demonstrated once again the need for a European conference with a clear focus on forensic science. There was a lot of enthusiasm among the participants and from day one it was obvious that this would become an established event. For most attendees the plenary presentation by *Ian Evett* (UK) on Bayes Theorem

was the highlight of the EAFS1997. It has had an important influence on the concept of forensic statistics and the interpretation of the strength of evidence ever since. It was a low-budget conference that took place at the premises of the University of Lausanne.

Based on the report written by the EAFS committee, the open nature of such an event was discussed at the AM1998 in Lisbon and a mandate was given to prepare for a second conference in 2000 in Cracow. The next conferences took place in Istanbul, Helsinki, Glasgow, The Hague and Prague respectively, all organised by ENFSI member institutes. The main characteristics of the consecutive conferences are summarised in the table below.

In reality the budgets are probably higher because most hosting institutes offered manpower (institute's employees) during a period of 1–2 years prior to the conference without making these salaries visible in the financial overviews. A similar phenomenon is the costs for the

Conference	Venue / Chief organiser(s)	Budget (euro)	Registered participants	Theme
EAFS1997	Lausanne / Pierre Margot	130.000	461	No specific theme was chosen
EAFS2000	Cracow / Aleksander Glazek	198.000	622	Forensic Science - challenges for the New Millennium
EAFS2003	Istanbul / Sevil Atasoy	622.000	670	Partnership against crime
EAFS2006	Helsinki / Erkki Sippola & Oili Ruuskanen	397.000	792	Scene, Laboratory and Reporting. Each of these themes were addressed under the headings: Identification, Reconstruction, Reliability and Developing technologies
EAFS2009	Glasgow / Jim Fraser	275.000	600	Knowledge exchange: the cycle of knowledge creation, transfer and application.
EAFS2012	The Hague / Wim Neuteboom & Jo Puts	827.000	958	Towards Forensic Science 2.0
EAFS2015	Prague / Pavel Kolar	Not known at time of editing		Pushing boundaries, working beyond borders

meeting site. Lausanne and Glasgow could accommodate the conference in their 'own' university buildings which is a cheaper option than renting a meeting site. Moreover, the price levels in countries may vary substantially. These effects make comparison of the particular budgets difficult. The number of attendees could also be somewhat higher due to non-registered participants e.g. employees of the hosting institutes or invited guests who are usually not on the list.

The first EAFS Conference in Lausanne had already set high standards and the next conferences were able to keep or even improve these. It can be concluded that the EAFS Triennial Conferences have built up a sound reputation worldwide in terms of scientific programs, renowned plenary speakers, meeting facilities, conference websites, abstract books, proceedings, social programs, etc. In retrospect a number of trends can be observed.

- The consecutive conferences show an increasing number of presentations, workshops and posters. At the 1st conference (Lausanne) this number was 169 while at the 6th conference (The Hague) this number had increased up to 629.
- The number of parallel activities grew. At the conference in 2012, the number of parallel activities was 15 at some points.
- The number of booths demonstrating innovative equipment, new techniques, consumables, books, courses, etc. increased as well. Besides the technical value of the exhibition, the income generated has become significant and sometimes essential for the organisers to finance the conference.
- On top of issuing abstract books prior to the conference, it has become common practice to publish this information on CD or DVD's. Using social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) to make the conferences more interactive is the latest development.
- As from the 2nd conference (Cracow) it has become a good tradition to publish the proceedings or selected papers in a leading scientific journal.



Chief organiser Jim Fraser at the Opening Session of the EAFS Triennial Conference 2009 in Glasgow.

Overview Official Publications of EAFS Triennial Conferences

EAFS1997: Internal publication of Lausanne University

EAFS2000: Z Zagadnien Nauk Sadowych (Problems of Forensic Sciences), vol. XLVI - XLVII, 2000

EAFS2003: Forensic Science International, vol. 136, suppl.1, September 2003

EAFS2006: Forensic Science International, vol. 167, nos. 2-3 April 2007

EAFS2009: Science and Justice, vol. 50, nos. 1-3, 2010

EAFS2012: Forensic Science International, vol. 230, nos. 1-3 July 2013

EAFS2015: Forensic Science International (volume and date of issue unknown at time of editing).

A very select club of people from the ENFSI community has attended all six EAFS Conferences: *Andrzej Drygajlo* (Switzerland), *Jan De Kinder* (Belgium), *Terje Kjeldsen* (Norway), *Pavel Kolár* (Czech Republic), *Anne Leriche* (Belgium), *Didier Meuwly* (Switzerland/The Netherlands), *Wim Neuteboom* (The Netherlands), *Gerard van de Peijl* (The Netherlands) and *Sheila Willis* (Ireland).

ONE DAY, ONE ISSUE SEMINARS (OOS)

After the two successful Triennial EAFS Conferences in Lausanne and Cracow the EAFS SC concluded that an interval of three years between two consecutive conferences was too long. Scientific and strategic developments in the forensic domain were emerging which increased the need for more discussions on current topics. Of course, the directors had their annual meetings and the experts also organised their annual EWG-meetings in their particular fields. The agendas for these meetings were usually overloaded with practical and business related issues with very limited time for in-depth discussions.

In its Strategic Plan 2002, the EAFS SC formulated as one of its actions: "the EAFS SC will create various forums for the exchange of knowledge, experience and presentation of achievements that are also open for persons from outside the ENFSI community."

Two types of forums are defined:

- Triennial EAFS Conferences
- One day, One-issue Seminars (OOS)"

OOS was a new type of forum defined as a seminar that lasts one day and covers one issue. A number of conditions were defined as well:

- The seminar should take one full day or may be split over two days: start at noon on day 1 and finish at noon on day 2.
- The number of participants is limited to approximately 50 persons.
- The seminar is meant to exchange ideas and experiences on a special issue.
- The issue must be relevant to the forensic community and should not already have a 'natural' place for discussion as for example an ENFSI Expert Working Group.
- A social programme will not be organised.
- The OOS language is English.



One day, One topic Seminar on the NAS-Report "Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States" and its Implications for European Forensic Science (Wiesbaden 2009).

- The participants will mainly come from ENFSI laboratories, but others with a special knowledge/field of expertise can also be invited.
- The presentations as well as relevant additional documents will be published on the ENFSI website.

Some OOS meetings were actually held, but the frequency appeared to be lower than expected. In the most recent years the number has decreased further and the ENFSI community appears to be forgetting this type of forum. The OOS meetings which have been organised are summarised in the next table:

Date	Venue	Topic/Title
April 12-13, 2002	Linköping	Building a forensic laboratory
January 24-26, 2003	Noordwijkerhout	Future of ENFSI
April 5, 2003	Cracow	The Complementary Relations between the Forensic Science Laboratories and the Universities
April 16-17, 2004	The Hague	Education & Training: Quo Vadis?
September 8-10, 2005	Tallinn	Competence of Crime Scene Personnel
March 10, 2006	The Hague	Accreditation Useful for Everyone
March 12, 2007	Schiphol	Forensic Research & Development
January 25, 2008	Cracow	ENFSI Strategic Plan 2008-2011
March 4, 2008	Cracow	Why use Proficiency Tests and Collaborative Exercises?
November 3-4, 2008	Copenhagen	Seminar on the implementation of ISO/IEC 17020 for the scene of crime investigation
January 12-13, 2009	Birmingham	Development and Implementation of a Research Strategy for ENFSI
January 21-22, 2009	Voorburg	Quality Issues in the forensic Process for the European Accreditation Bodies
August 24-25, 2009	Wiesbaden	The NAS-Report "Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States" and its Implications for European Forensic Science
October 23, 2009	Oslo	The Future of ENFSI - The Monopoly Program
October 27, 2010	Vantaa	Forensic LIMS
November 22-23, 2010	The Hague	Competence Assurance
November 29, 2012	Tallinn	Accreditation in the area of Forensic IT
October 9-10, 2014	Delft	Basic General Knowledge Exam



Deliberations at the OOS in Cracow on the Strategic Plan 2008–2011. From left to right: Aleksander Glazek, Deve Werrett (sitting), Judy van Overveld, and Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi.

SPECIAL EWG MEETINGS

Since 1998 several meetings have been arranged for EWG Chairpersons either by their own or as meetings together with the ENFSI Board. After the dissolution of the EWG SC in 2006 it has become a tradition that the EWG chairs meet the Board each November or December under the name 'Joint Meeting' to discuss topical issues. These events have been held on different locations:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1998: Paris | 2007: Glasgow |
| 1999: Voorburg | 2008: Larnaca |
| 2000: Cracow | 2009: Kiev |
| 2001: Helsinki | 2010: Wiesbaden |
| 2002: Zürich and Wiesbaden | 2011: The Hague |
| 2003: Paris and Dublin | 2012: Berlin |
| 2004: Rijswijk and Cracow | 2013: Barcelona |
| 2005: Rome | 2014: Lisbon |
| 2006: Helsinki and Tallinn | 2015: Munich |



Joint Meeting 2010 in Wiesbaden.

CHAPTER 4: BY-LAWS

Today ENFSI has by-laws concerning the Constitution, Frameworks, Terms of Reference, Policy Statements, Templates and Application forms. In total there are more than 40 documents. These by-laws are not fixed but undergo changes almost every year reflecting the dynamic character of the organisation.

On October 20, 1995, 30 directors of forensic laboratories in Europe signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This date can be considered the start of the development of the by-laws. The MoU had been prepared by the Temporary Board and had gone through a number of draft versions before it was ready to be accepted by the potential ENFSI members. An important and recurring element in the discussion was the nature of the network and the extent of formalisation. Probably the MoU is the only official ENFSI document available in two languages. Besides the English version a French version was also produced (Memorandum d'Accord).

The signing ceremony took place at the Founding Meeting of ENFSI and it was the end of the preparative phase of ENFSI which had started three years before in Lyon. Six meetings were needed to discuss the preferred nature of ENFSI.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

What were the main features of the MoU and what were the underlying ideas for the chosen nature of ENFSI?

Positioning

The positioning of ENFSI as a 'network' (the letter 'N' in the acronym) was important. It emphasised its non-binding character removing any concern that the institutes might lose some of their independence by being part of a larger entity. A designation like 'organisation' or 'association' could have suggested an idea which was never intended.

Personal membership

A striking element in the MoU was that the membership was confined to the Directors of the forensic institutes. In other words, a choice was made for a personal and not an institutional membership, in spite of the name ENFSI where the letter 'I' stands for 'Institutes'. This choice was pragmatic. If ENFSI were to be considered as an international 'organisation', for a substantial number of European forensic institutes it would complicate joining for legal or constitutional reasons. Most institutes were (and still are) part of a national organisation like the police forces or the Ministry of Justice. It could have taken a lot of time before permission from the higher hierarchy was given with the risk of refusal. Fear of losing independence would be a particular concern. Membership on a personal basis was the solution to this problem.

Aim

The formulated aim was very ambitious: *"The aim of ENFSI is to promote co-operation between its Members and their laboratories. This may be achieved through, for example, discussion of managerial questions, the effective utilisation of forensic science, scientific developments, standards of practice, exchange of quality assurance methods and procedures, training, scientific exchange programs (e.g. R&D projects) and co-operation with other international organisations"*.

Looking back it can be concluded that in the course of ENFSI's history progress has been made on most topics of the original aim.

Eligibility

At first sight it appeared easy to formulate the eligibility criteria for membership. Evidently ENFSI was established as a network for forensic institutes! However, the term forensic institute is not defined and

some kind of definition was urgently needed. This was a sensitive issue because the criteria defined the identity of ENFSI. The identity of the network reflects those who are welcome as members but also reflects those who are not. The latter is a message which is not always easy to communicate to applicants. The diffuse formulation bears witness to the struggle to overcome that problem: *"... Institutes in Europe where the majority of their workload consists of forensic science casework in a broad area. 'Broad area' means a number of different kinds of forensic science casework [normally the majority of evidence areas used in the Triennial Interpol Conference] of crime investigation. In addition directors of other institutes who are involved in forensic science will be considered for membership if this will be beneficial to the aim of ENFSI"*.

There was an intuitive consensus about who should be eligible for membership ('people like us') but there were also strong notions about who should be excluded from membership. Forensic medicine institutes, crime scene units of the police, regional or specialised forensic laboratories and commercial laboratories were not regarded as being eligible.

CONSTITUTION I AND II

The first ENFSI Constitution was approved in 1999 at the Annual Meeting in Moscow. The Constitution was based on the MoU and the amendments were limited. The aim of ENFSI was formulated in a more compact and abstract way but maybe one that was even more ambitious: *"...to ensure that the quality of development and delivery of forensic science throughout Europe is at the forefront of the world"*.

The formulation of the eligibility remained unchanged. Furthermore, it was laid down that English was the working language for the ENFSI Meetings and all correspondence. The choice of a single language was pragmatic. ENFSI had no resources to provide simultaneous translation even between a few languages of the Network members and English was by far the most commonly understood.

The regulations with respect to the Expert Working Groups and Standing Committees were initially added to the MoU as an Annex but now got a more prominent position in the Constitution. A special paragraph was dedicated to this subject and it stated:

- *The Board may decide on the establishment of an Expert Working Group for a particular expert area of forensic science. The aim of the group shall be to support the European development of forensic science of the area.*
- *An Expert Working Group shall be open to representation from all Institutes of which the director is an ENFSI Member and which are active in the area of the Group.*
- *A Membership Meeting or the Board may decide on the establishment of a Committee, with a fixed number of delegates and a well-defined task for a specific lifespan.*
- *A Membership Meeting may decide on the establishment of a Standing Committee with a fixed number of delegates to oversee permanent tasks.*
- *Expert Working Groups, Committees and Standing Committees shall report their results and recommendations to the Board and to Membership Meetings.*

It is remarkable that for amendments to the ENFSI constitution a simple majority vote by the membership is sufficient. In many organisations, amendments in a constitution require a larger majority (e.g. 2/3) in order to create stability and to protect constitutions against the issues of the day.

The second constitution – issued in November 2004 – showed substantial differences from the previous one. The important decisions taken at the special seminar "The future of ENFSI" in early 2003 had been implemented. The new constitution was more focused on the aim, structure and fundamental governing principles of ENFSI. Consequently it was much shorter: the number of words in Constitution II was only 60% of the number of words in Constitution I. Details, especially the ones of an operational nature, were transferred to the respective consecutive ENFSI Frameworks. Since 1996–1997

the number of Frameworks was increasing and the outline of by-laws became visible.

Looking at the contents of Constitution II, a number of changes are notable:

Institutional membership

The personal membership was replaced by an institutional membership: “ENFSI is a network of European forensic institutes”. The delicate problem about independence which arose during the formative phase of ENFSI had vanished without clear reasons being given. However, the phrase “ENFSI bylaws do not overrule national legislation” was added to re-assure member institutes that they had not lost any part of their independence. Simultaneously the term “permanent representative” was introduced replacing the idea of “personal membership”. It was stated explicitly that the permanent representatives were preferably the directors of the member institutes.

Eligibility

The essence of the eligibility criteria was not changed fundamentally. However, a number of criteria were added such as having a credible status in their own country, having a minimum number of staff and having achieved a recognised quality assurance level. The latter was a consequence of the international developments with respect to ISO-standardisation and accreditation. It was also in compliance with the new formulated aim of ENFSI in the new Constitution. Quality now became the number one topic in the ENFSI community.

A solution was found for the vaguer requirement that applicants should “cover a broad area of forensic investigations”. This was not in the Constitution but in the Framework for Membership. This was achieved by saying: “the applying forensic institute shall cover more than 50% of the expertise areas covered by the ENFSI Expert Working Groups”.

Secretariat

ENFSI had developed successfully and consequently the administrative workload increased. Because ENFSI did not have a legal status, the Secretariat would have its own legal status under the law of the country of location. It was supposed that one of the ENFSI member institutes would volunteer to host the Secretariat. Furthermore, the position of an ENFSI Secretary to head the Secretariat was introduced.

Resources

The increasing professionalism of ENFSI led to the need for a central budget to cover expenses like the Secretariat and the website. An annual fee for the member institutes was introduced and other resources like external funding were also discussed.

Structure

The position and status of the Board, Standing Committees, *Ad hoc* Committees, Expert Working Groups and Liaison Officers were clarified. More details on each of these entities were laid down in the respective Terms of Reference.

Intellectual property

ENFSI became aware that its ‘products’ like the proceedings of seminars, scientific reports from the Expert Working Groups, and best practice manuals, might be of interest to third parties or individuals outside the ENFSI community. Therefore it was stated that ENFSI would seek to protect intellectual property developed on its behalf by its membership.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

A number of ENFSI entities are mentioned in the Constitution and their status, aims, responsibilities, way of functioning, etc. are laid down in the respective Terms of Reference (ToR). The Expert Working Group Committee (EWGC) and the Quality Competence Committee (QCC) – their status as Standing Committee is remarkably not reflected

in their respective names – were established in 2000. They were the first ENFSI entities for which the ToR were prepared. Features of these ToR were:

- *The aim, means and way of operating of the SC are defined and are related to its specific scope.*
- *The SC shall consist of a Chairman, an ENFSI Board representative and 4 persons from the ENFSI laboratories.*
- *The Board appoints the members; the Chairman for a period of three calendar years, the Board representative for a period of one year and remaining members for a period of three calendar years.*
- *The Board shall make the appointments so that there is a balance between continuity and renewal.*
- *The SC may invite other persons to take part in the Committee activities; these persons do not have voting rights.*
- *The SC shall produce a report on its activities not later than two months before the ENFSI Annual Meeting.*
- *The Chairman of the SC, shall be invited to attend the ENFSI Annual Meetings.*
- *The SC shall establish and maintain a rolling strategic plan.*
- *The SC shall publish information on relevant topics, forthcoming events etc. on the ENFSI website.*

In 2001 the ToR for the EAFS SC was prepared. The way of organising the Triennial EAFS Conferences – the most important responsibility of the EAFS SC – was included in the Framework for EAFS Triennial Conference and its continuation was thus guaranteed.

Through the years Terms of References were established for Liaison Officers (2003), Board (2004), Secretariat (2004) and Formal Project Groups (2008). Due to their respective natures, these ToR are very specific and quite different from those for the QCC or R&D SC.

In the next table some features of the ToR of various ENFSI entities are summarised. It shows that ENFSI has always been able to formu-

late new or amended ToR following a decision by the membership regarding the structure of ENFSI or the status of the particular entity. It also shows that some ToR have been amended frequently while others (e.g. Liaison Officers) were never or seldom amended since its introduction.

Overview Terms of Reference of the ENFSI entities

Document code	Topic (keyword)	Current version number	Date of first issue
BRD-TOR-001	Quality and Competence Committee	06	September 2000
BRD-TOR-002	Expert Workings Groups Committee	07	September 2000
BRD-TOR-003	European Academy of Forensic Science Standing Committee	Dissolved in 2011; split up in R&D SC and E&T SC	2001 (estimation)
BRD-TOR-004*	Liaison Officers	01	July 2003
BRD-TOR-006	Board	05	November 2004
BRD-TOR-007	Secretariat	02	November 2004
BRD-TOR-004*	Formal Project Groups	01	December 2008
BRD-TOR-005	Education & Training	Dissolved in 2014	May 2011
BRD-TOR-008	Research & Development	01	May 2011

* *Erroneously, both documents were given the same code and this has never been corrected.*

FRAMEWORKS

The seminar “Future of ENFSI” (2003) followed by the approval of the second Constitution (2004) have been an impulse for introducing and amending Frameworks (FwKs). The ENFSI frameworks primarily give guidance to the functioning of the managerial processes within

the network, although the differences in the nature of ToR's and FwKs are not always clear. The compact formulation of the second Constitution inevitably required detailed frameworks.

The features and the amendments through the years of the most frequently used FwKs are described below, based on the contents of the current versions.

Framework for Membership

This FwK defines *inter alia* the eligibility criteria for joining ENFSI, the application procedure and the Membership rights and responsibilities. In addition the reasons and regulations for suspension or removal from Membership are laid down here.

A lesser known element is that the Membership consists of two main categories: Member (EU) and Member (non-EU). Both categories have exactly the same rights and responsibilities. This formal distinction had been introduced following the advice of an EU representative in case ENFSI became accountable for EU funding. Historically this has never been a problem and today a large majority of the member institutes originate from EU countries. Nevertheless this provision has remained in the FwK through the years.

In addition, ENFSI has two more categories of membership. An institute that does not fulfil the eligibility criteria but is considered to be beneficial to ENFSI can be invited to become a member institute and an individual can be invited to become an Honorary Member. The latter category is a relic from the time when ENFSI had personal members. For these minor categories (seldom applied) a reasoned recommendation of the Board presented to and ratified by the member representatives at a Business Meeting is required.

Focusing on the eligibility criteria, a few elements are noteworthy. In the Constitution it is stated that institutes are eligible if they fulfil the criterion stating “... forensic institutes in Europe that cover a broad area

of forensic investigations ...”. This now reads “*the forensic institute shall cover a broad area of forensic expertise investigations i.e. more than 50% of the expertise areas covered by the ENFSI Expert Working Groups*”. Thus after many years, the long standing problem was finally solved in this simple way. Furthermore, there is a strong emphasis on the quality level of the member institutes. Accreditation based on ISO17025 must have been achieved or a documented progress in quality assurance with a clear plan to obtain accreditation within three years is required. For a number of applicants this QA criterion has been a serious barrier.

A teasing but relevant question is ‘what countries are part of Europe?’. After all, ENFSI is a European network and an obvious criterion is that the members are European. Of course, there is a general notion about the geographical borders of Europe, but particularly the eastern borders might generate discussion. Further, the birth of new states – as for example has happened in the Balkan-region – could raise the questions about the term ‘country’. It is obvious that ENFSI does not want to be in the position of deciding on the political status of a state. A pragmatic solution was chosen: “*ENFSI members shall originate from a member state of the Council of Europe*”³.

Prior to actually joining ENFSI a strict application procedure is followed. An important step in the application process is a visit to the applicant by two assessors to verify the information that has been submitted. The Board appoints these assessors from different member institutes with the assignment to evaluate the application in more depth. The applicant is responsible for all necessary arrangements and costs to enable the assessment to take place. On the basis of its own evaluation as well as the report by the assessors, the Board makes a decision on the application. It is relevant to recognise that the acceptance of new members is at the discretion of the Board.

³. The Council of Europe should not be confused with the European Union. For more information, visit <http://www.coe.int>.

In practice the Board always informs the membership about new applicants and invites them to give their comments, but usually only a few members do so. The most frequent ones are: “*we already have X members from that country; we don't need more*” and “*ENFSI should not accept private companies as new members*”. It seems that these respondents are ignoring the formal eligibility criteria completely and articulate their personal opinions about membership.

Suspension or removal from membership of a member institute shall take place if the financial requirements have not been fulfilled at the set deadlines or if the eligibility criteria are no longer met. Like the acceptance of new members, this decision is at the discretion of the Board.

Framework for Expert Working Groups

The formulated aim of an EWG is comprehensive: “... *shall support the European development of its particular area of forensic science ...*”. The following activities are summarised in this FwK to realise this aim:

- Exchanging information and expertise through meetings.
- Promoting quality assurance (e.g. by Collaborative Testing) and the development of professional standards.
- Harmonising methods.
- Combining research activities.
- Providing education and training within the particular area.
- Establishing international access to data collections.
- Producing a best practice manual for those areas of work for which the EWG is responsible.

A Steering Committee – elected by the members of the EWG – is responsible for the strategic planning, the preparation of an annual plan and the monitoring of progress.

Three types of membership are distinguished within a EWG: a) Member, b) Associate Member and c) Guest. Each ENFSI member institute has

the right to have one representative of the institute per EWG under the condition that the member institute is active in this particular expert field. Lower in the hierarchy are the Associate Members. A EWG may decide by a simple majority vote amongst its members whether it wishes to admit as Associate Member other European or non-European forensic scientists, academics or other experts in its field. This type of membership opens the door for experts from non-ENFSI laboratories to participate in the EWG on a permanent basis. The Associate Members do not have the right to vote. Finally, Guests may be admitted to EWG meetings at the discretion of the EWG Chair. Guests are supposed to be invited for special reasons.

Framework for Business Meetings

Business Meetings are the highest authority within ENFSI regarding decision making – at least one Business Meeting per year shall be held. Since 1999 no more than one Business Meeting per year has been organised with the exception of the year 2004. Due to this practice the Business Meeting is mostly called the Annual Meeting. Usually it takes place in May at a venue hosted by one of the member institutes on a voluntary basis. The Annual Meeting is open for the member representatives, the chairs of the Standing Committees and the Honorary Members. The Board is entitled to invite additionally chairs or representatives of the EWGs or any other individuals to attend the Annual Meeting. However, only the member representatives have voting rights.

In the FwK the responsibility for the agenda, the voting procedures, the quorum (60%), the election procedure for the Board, the procedure for selecting the venue of future Annual Meetings, the approval and distribution of the meeting minutes, etc. are laid down.

In 2006 an important amendment was made to the FwK: the introduction of an alternative way of voting, especially for issues which need priority. Before 2006 the only moment to decide on strategic issues, the changing of bylaws, the spending of the budget, etc. was

at the Annual Meeting in May. It was not possible to take this kind of decision during the rest of the year. This was felt to be a barrier to reacting expeditiously on unforeseen developments. At the Annual Meeting 2006 in Helsinki the membership discussed a proposal by the Board on an alternative way of voting. Issues which are of major strategic importance – in the view of the Board – were excluded from this alternative voting procedure as well as issues which are submitted to a secret vote (e.g. election of individuals or the selection of a meeting venue). The alternative vote should take place by post or email and the issues to be decided on should be formulated in an unambiguous way. There was some resistance against the Board’s proposal because some member representatives felt that the Board would get too much power. Anyway, after a lively discussion the proposal was accepted by clear majority. Ever since this alternative way of voting has proven to be a useful tool for decision-making although it is not used very frequently.

Framework for Planning & Reporting

The growth of ENFSI in terms of the increased number of member institutes and internal entities (Standing Committees and Expert Working Groups) required the tuning of the numerous activities at various levels. A hierarchal structure for ENFSI was the only realistic option for managing the organisation. Of course, a hierarchal structure is not the optimal management model for a network of (unpaid) volunteers and Board members who have simultaneously a full time job as director of a forensic institute. However, an alternative was not available.

In this FwK (issued in 2005), a Planning & Reporting Cycle is defined which includes the work of the Board, the Standing Committees, the Liaison Officer(s) and the Expert Working Groups. The P&R-cycle follows the hierarchal structure of ENFSI:

- the Board is accountable to the Membership
- the Standing Committees are accountable to the Board

- the Expert Working Groups are accountable to the Board
- the Liaison Officer(s) are accountable to the Board

The P&R-cycle runs in parallel with ENFSI’s financial year from 1 April (calendar year T) until 31 March (calendar year T+1) with the exception of the Expert Working Groups which P&R-cycle runs from 1 January (calendar year T) until 31 December (calendar year T). This change is meant to give the Expert Working Groups time to implement the decisions of the membership at the Annual Meeting. The discussions and the approval of plans and reports shall take place when the ENFSI entities involved in giving and taking accountability, meet. These meetings are:

- Extended Board Meeting (Board and chairs of the Standing Committees, scheduled in March/April).
- Annual Meeting (Membership and Board, scheduled in May).
- Joint Meeting (Board and Chairs of the Expert Working Groups, scheduled in November/December).

Framework for Format and Approval of ENFSI Documents

The number of documents published within ENFSI is substantial and therefore guidance for the identifying, layout, approval and archiving is necessary. This framework (issued in 2002) applies for all types of ENFSI documents like Statutory, Policy and Guidance documents, Strategic Plans, Terms of Reference, Best Practice Manuals and Annual Reports. The general requirements are self-evident: consistent with other ENFSI documents, uniquely identified (reference code) as well as uniform, clearly structured and neatly laid out. Choices were made for the letter type and-size, colour, position of the ENFSI logo, texts in header and footer, use of margins, etc.

The authority for the approval of ENFSI documents depends on the subject, the type of the document and the issuing entity. In the FwK a table shows some examples for various kinds of documents. It is the responsibility of the issuing entity to ensure that the document goes

through the appropriate stages. Finally, it is stated that all new and amended documents should be communicated to the membership.

Framework for Finances

This framework covers a broad range of issues from the responsibilities and duties of the member institutes to practical rules for the ENFSI finances.

Although the annual fees have always been the main source of income for ENFSI, other options for income are alluded to as well: “... *external funding and/or other resources* ...”.

The budget rules are strictly formulated. They include requirements with respect to the presentation by the ENFSI Board for approval at the Annual Meeting of an itemised estimate of revenue and expenditure for the ongoing financial year and an income and expenditure account regarding the past financial year as well as a balance sheet. The documents should be available for the membership not later than three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting. The corresponding audit report should be sent to the membership 10 days prior to the Annual Meeting latest.

The FwK formulates requirements on the bookkeeping system (reliable, updated and transparent), the ENFSI bank account, the financial transactions (done by the ENFSI Secretariat under the authority of the Board), the annual financial audit, the fee structure for membership (variable amount based on the World Bank classification of countries) and the finances of the Expert Working Groups. The latter issue was added in 2007 as paragraph 11 and tackled a problem that had been discussed many times within ENFSI: the finances of the Expert Working Groups. It is a matter of fact that Expert Working Groups sometimes have to deal with money if organising a meeting, e.g. organising PT/CE, getting support from a sponsor, giving a person a present. The Board’s view was that in matters of finance Expert Working Groups should not go into business and should ‘be as

transparent as possible’. Based on these ideas, a new paragraph was added to the existing Framework for Finances.

Framework for Communication

This framework was issued in 2006 as a reaction to the increasing number of external contacts of ENFSI. A number of basic principles were formulated:

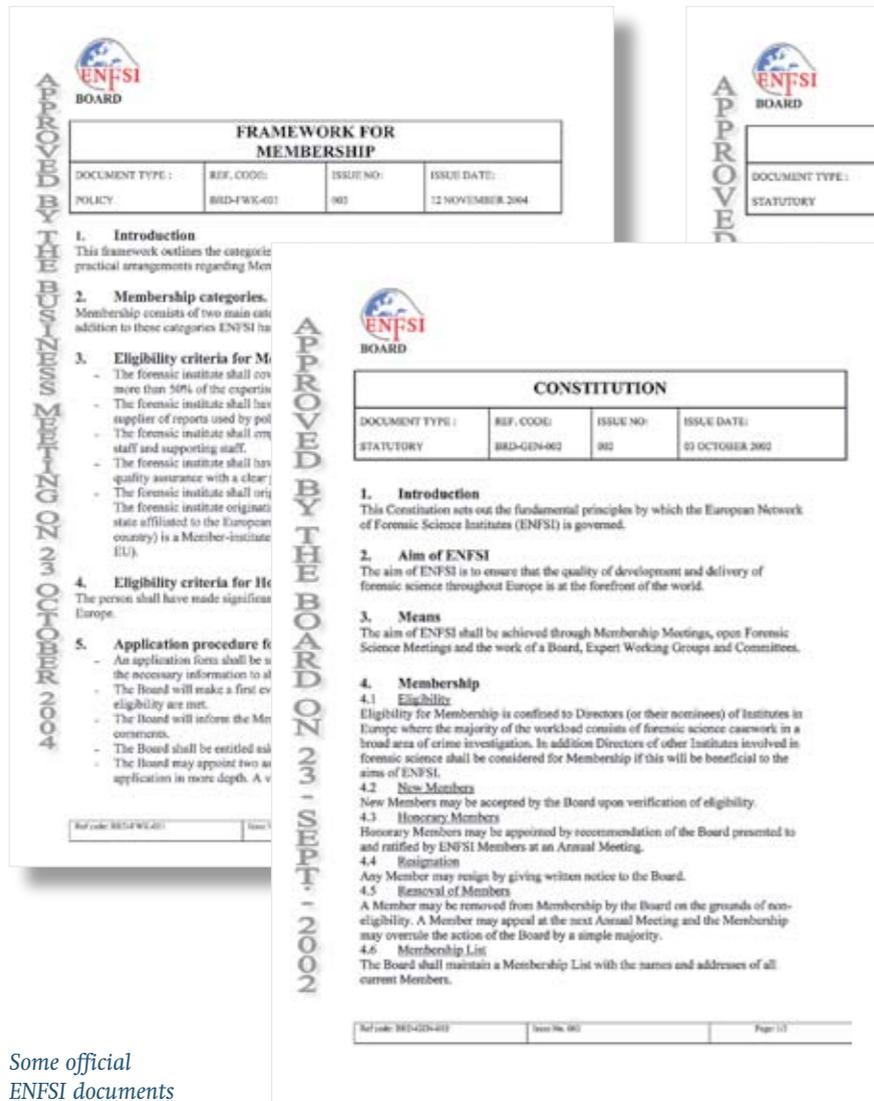
- Communication shall support the vision and aims of ENFSI
- Communication with external organisations or individuals on behalf of ENFSI needs approval from the Board in advance
- The intellectual property of all information developed under the auspices of ENFSI (guidelines, protocols, best practice manuals, glossaries, etc.) belongs to ENFSI’s contracting body.
- Information shall be transparent and available unless it might be used for illegal or risky applications
- Information shall be available free of charge.

Furthermore, it was stated that “*the Board shall be responsible for the overall functioning of the ENFSI website*” and some practical rules regarding the website were given.

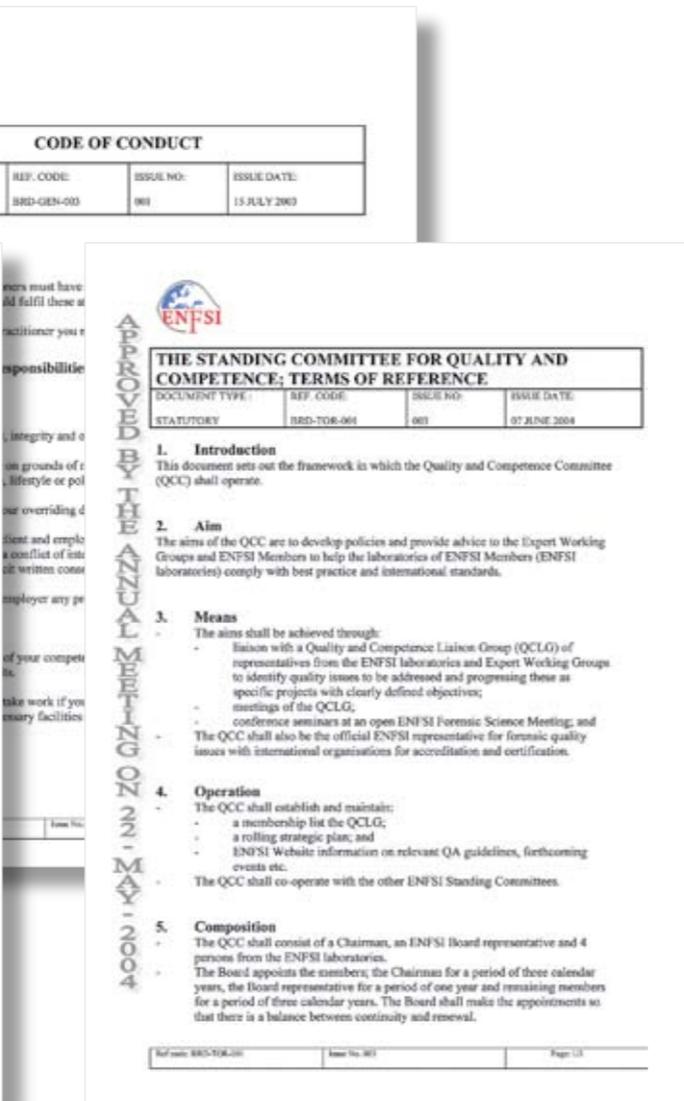
The ENFSI logo and the anthem were labelled as ‘ENFSI protected attributes’. This label implies a number of consequences for both. The original design of the logo shall be respected. Members are allowed to use the logo on for example documents or flags if the use is related to ENFSI activities. Similar restrictions apply for the anthem.

Framework for Awarding

The increasing number of ENFSI Awards with different purposes, eligibilities, decision-making processes, etc. became confusing and in 2009 a detailed Framework for making awards was issued as an official ENFSI document.



Some official ENFSI documents



Framework for Triennial European Academy of Forensic Science Conference

A complicating factor in organising the Triennial Conferences is that the local organisers and the ENFSI Board both have parts to play. Different roles can be recognised regarding organising the EAFS Triennial Conferences and these have been evolved in the course of time. The starting point is the selection of the venue by the membership. ENFSI member institutes are the preferred organisers. Candidates should submit a standardised bid book. They are given the opportunity to promote their application verbally in the annual meetings three years prior to the particular conference. Only in 2001 more than one bid was received: Durham (UK), Dublin (Ireland) and Istanbul (Turkey). The EAFS SC proposed Istanbul as the best option to the membership. In a secret vote this proposal was adopted. In other years there was no competition, but a good tradition has developed that even if there is only one applicant, they give a presentation showing the venue and ideas for the particular conference followed by a discussion among the members. After the selection of the venue there is a role for the local organising committee and the ENFSI Board. It is laid down in the Framework for EAFS Triennial Conferences that a board representative is a member of the organising committee, thus guaranteeing a formal liaison. Until its abolition in 2011 there was also a substantial, formal role for the EAFS SC which made the balance of the responsibilities even more complex. The current relationship between ENFSI and the EAFS Triennial Conferences is formulated as “the Triennial European Academy of Forensic Science Conference organised under the patronage of ENFSI”. In practice this arrangement works satisfactorily although it cannot be denied that sometimes responsibilities of both appear to be less than crystal clear. Because of that the framework has been amended after almost each conference to re-define responsibilities. What has never been changed is that the conference is a non-profit event and that ENFSI is excluded from any type of claims from attendees, contractors of the local organiser or other parties. The financial risk is 100% on the organiser’s side. Maybe this

is a barrier for ENFSI members in applying in larger numbers. After a number of amendments the current FwK (issued in 2012) is functioning satisfactory.

OTHER ENFSI DOCUMENTS

Besides the Constitution, the Terms of Reference and the Frameworks some other categories of ENFSI documents can be summarised:

- The Code of Conduct was published in 2003 stating that “ENFSI forensic practitioners must have a clear understanding of their duties and responsibilities and should fulfil these at all times according to this code of conduct”.
- ENFSI has formulated Policy Statements on Standards for Accreditation (2005), Access to the ENFSI Website (2008), Proficiency Tests and Collaborative Exercises (2010), Interpretation of Forensic Evidence (2010) and Scope of Accreditation (2011). The majority of these policy documents are focusing on quality assurance topics and were prepared by the QCC prior to approval by the membership.
- The QCC has also published a series of documents on very specific topics under its own authority. These documents regard Conduct of Proficiency Tests and Collaborative Exercises within ENFSI (2005), Best Practice for Management of Case Handling System in Forensic Laboratory (2005), Standard Operating Procedure (2006), Validation and Implementation of (new) Methods (2006), Uncertainty of Measurement in Quantitative Analyses or Testing (2006), Best Practice Sampling in Forensic Science (2007), IT Software Validation (2007), Management of Reference Materials, Reference Collections and Databases (2011) and Guidance on the Assessment of Competence for Forensic Practitioners (2011).

CHAPTER 5: FINANCES

Money was not an issue in the early days of ENFSI. The small group of founders met once or twice a year. The meetings were held at the premises of the hosting member institute for free. It was self-evident that the attendees paid their own travel costs, food and hotel. Usually the host facilitated the local transport, offered the lunch and often also a dinner in a local restaurant. With the increasing number of ENFSI members, the issue of costs arose. This was reflected in the first ENFSI Constitution (2000):

Meetings shall be financed by a participation fee. All other costs for attendance shall be the responsibility of participants.

These few words were the only regulation and it was considered sufficient. This was logical as ENFSI had no expenses other than the meeting costs and it was felt reasonable that the attendees should pay their share instead of the host. The underlying goal was that after each meeting there would be no surplus or deficit.

A similar approach can be found in organising the EAFS Triennial Conferences which are run under the auspices of ENFSI. In the first Framework for the Triennial EAFS Conference (2002) it was stated:

- Neither ENFSI nor the EAFS Committee are liable for any type of claims from attendees, contractors of the local organiser or other parties, resulting from the Triennial EAFS Conference.
- The Triennial EAFS Conference is a non-profit event. Any shortfall (or surplus) is the responsibility of the local organiser.

Clearly ENFSI did not want to be involved in the financial aspects of meetings and events. The reasons are clear: as ENFSI did not have any income it could not have a financial role. Moreover ENFSI was at

that time a network of individual members (i.e. the directors of the forensic laboratories) and the financial risks were consequently for these individuals. These circumstances explain the restrained position of ENFSI with respect to financial affairs.

ANNUAL FEE

With the growth of ENFSI through the years, the need for more professionalism was felt, including a central budget for supporting its activities. It was realised that ENFSI has arrived at a cross-road: should it be a club of friendly colleagues or a professional network? In January 2003 a seminar on the Future of ENFSI was organised in the village Noordwijkerhout in The Netherlands. Among the outcomes of the seminar was the proposal for the introduction of an annual fee. The income should primarily cover the costs for a permanent Secretariat and the ENFSI website. The membership approved this proposal by clear majority at the next Business Meeting in Tallinn (2003) with the intention that the members should pay an annual fee from January 2004. The Board was asked to bring a detailed proposal in relation to an annual fee to the next Business Meeting in Bratislava. The Board had to decide on aspects such as the level of the annual fee and whether the same fee should apply for all members or whether there should be particular member categories with different fees? The level of the fee was a delicate issue for members with considerations such as: should laboratories from 'poorer' countries pay a reduced fee?, is the particular member institute's budget relevant?, should laboratories with many employees pay a higher fee? The Board came to conclusions and formulated a proposal:

- The Annual Fee is variable and based on the World Bank classification of countries; four economic categories are distinguished.

- The classification does not affect the duties and rights of the members in the various categories.
- The fee for the four categories is 3000, 2000, 1000 and 500 euro respectively.

At the Bratislava Business Meeting the membership discussed the proposal extensively. It was asserted that the costs of a permanent secretariat (the main reason for introducing an annual fee) were not known which made fixing the level of the fee almost impossible. The discussions went round in circles and almost ended without a conclusion. The Swedish member *Ingvar Kopp* suggested that a separate decision should be taken on the amount of the annual fee. In future that could be done every year at the respective Business Meetings using the most recent financial information. This practical suggestion strongly supported the Board's proposal and opened the door for a decision on the principal aspects of the annual fee. A final point was that some members declared that they had not made any reservation in their institute's budget for the current budget year. This was a serious barrier to affording their annual fee in 2004.

A formal vote on the Board's original proposal was held. Voting results: 32 pro, 2 contra and 2 abstention, thus the proposal had been accepted. The Board announced that for the financial year 2004–2005 a 50% reduction to the annual fee would be set in order to promote a smooth transition. This was very helpful for the members who had not made a reservation in their institute's budget.

In the years after the introduction, the collection of the annual fees has never been a problem with no significant defaulters among the membership.

Each year, some weeks after the Business Meetings in May, the members are sent an invoice regarding the running ENFSI budget year. An invoice to the Finnish member illustrates the common practice of collecting fees.



Typical invoice for collecting annual fee

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The increasing number of ENFSI members automatically caused an increase of the income from the annual fees. This circumstance gave ENFSI the means to develop its activities. Money could, apart from covering the expenses for a permanent secretariat, also be spent on subsidising the Expert Working Groups and Standing Committees. Projects were initialised (e.g. CAP and EMFA) and the website was reconstructed. ENFSI could even build up a financial reserve. At the

end of the budget year 2008–2009 (31 March 2009) ENFSI had a balance of 128,284 euro in its bank account and there was no need to raise the annual fee. However, in the following years this reserve decreased from 79,518 euro in 2010 to 38,203 euro in 2011. The main reason being participation in the so-called Monopoly Programme, a European Commission funding programme, which required a financial contribution from the central ENFSI budget. Clearly this could not continue as it would lead to a substantial deficit within a few years. At the Business Meeting 2011 (Tallinn) the Board proposed raising the annual fee by 20% to solve the problem. *Karl Josef Alfter*, the representative from the Düsseldorf laboratory and member of the Financial Audit Committee, went a step further and proposed a rise of 25%. He argued that the 20% rise in the annual fee would not be sufficient to cover the estimated deficit during the coming years. This proposal was accepted by majority (26 in favour, 15 against, 5 abstentions). It was the first rise in the annual fee since the introduction in 2004. The income from the annual fees through the years is summarised in the table below:

Paid Annual Fees 2004-2015 in euros

2004–2005:	60,500 ⁴	2010–2011:	152,209
2005–2006:	123,750	2011–2012:	207,298 ⁵
2006–2007:	132,678	2012–2013:	211,146
2007–2008:	134,750	2013–2014:	211,200
2008–2009:	142,000	2014–2015:	211,250
2009–2010:	155,000		

Looking back it can be concluded that the rise of the annual fee in 2011 was a good decision. At the end of the budget year 2014–2015, ENFSI had built up more than 261,000 euro in the bank and its financial situation could be described as healthy.

4. In this budget year a 50% reduction to the annual fee was set.
5. First budget year after the raise of the annual fee.



Voting on the budget plan (Aleksander Ivanovic – AM2011).

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The introduction of the annual fee was the start of ENFSI’s financial system. All regulations and practical arrangements regarding the finances such as the rules for auditing, expending money, the book keeping system and the bank account were laid down in the (first) Framework for Finances, issued in November 2004. For practical reasons and because of costs, the audits are not carried out by a professional external accountant but by individuals from the ENFSI community (not necessarily laboratory directors). The appointment of the members of the Financial Audit Team is done by the ENFSI membership at the Business Meeting and is valid for one year with the possibility of extension. The Audit Team reports directly to the membership in order to guarantee its independence.

The first financial audit took place on 19 April 2006 by *Chris de Veth* (Belgium) and *Gottfried Vordermeier* (Germany) at the ENFSI Secretariat in The Hague. The outcome of the audit was positive with some minor suggestions being given. The auditors proposed that the membership approve the financial report. The books regarding the budget year 2004-2005 were not assessed although the annual fee was introduced in 2004. The explanation is that the Framework for Finances came

into work in October 2004 and there were no approved budget plans for the financial year 2004-05. In fact, the only thing that was done in that particular budget year was the administration of the annual fees. The same team did the financial audit also in the next two years. About the same time both auditors retired and in 2009 *Karl Josef Alfter* (Germany) and *Terje Kjeldsen* (Norway) took over. This team performed four consecutive audits in the period 2009–2012. The financial audits became more substantial in terms of depth and relevance through the years. The audit team has developed into the “financial conscience of ENFSI”. The auditors gave valuable recommendations to the Board, Secretariat and membership which went sometimes beyond their basic function of checking the financial figures. However, this was always highly appreciated by everybody.

An extra audit was organised on 8 January 2013 on the occasion of the transfer of the ENFSI Secretariat from The Hague to Warsaw as of 1 January 2013. This audit was done by *Terje Kjeldsen* and *Guido Limmer* (Germany) replacing *Karl Josef Alfter* who had retired. Clearly this audit did not cover the full budget year 2012–2013. The remaining period of



Karl Josef Alfter (l) and Terje Kjeldsen (r) performing the financial audit 2012.

that budget year (January–May 2013) was audited on 23 April 2013 in Warsaw by the same persons. This team also performed the audit in 2014. In 2015 the audit was performed by *Guido Limmer* and *Matthias Burba* (Germany).

SCOPE

Following the Framework for Finances the scope of the financial audit is limited to “the bookkeeping system, the financial transactions and the overall financial situation. The scope does not include the finances of the Expert Working Groups” (paragraph 9). The reason for excluding the Expert Working Groups from the audit is primarily practical. The treasurer and the financial administration of the Expert Working Groups are spread over Europe and actual audits on the site are impossible to organise in practice. This lack of auditing has led to a lack of clarity about the financial position of the Expert Working Groups. In order to regulate the finances of the Expert Working Groups and to promote transparency, a special paragraph was included in the Framework for Finances in 2007:

- *Each Working Group shall present – not later than 1 February of each year – to the ENFSI Board an income and expenditure account regarding the past calendar year as well as a balance sheet as at 31 December of the past calendar year.*
- *Each Working Group shall present – not later than 1 February of each year – to the ENFSI Board an itemised estimate of revenues and expenditures for the ongoing calendar year.*
- *The ENFSI Board shall evaluate the financial reports not later than 1 March of each year. In case of incorrect financial acts, the Board has the right to interfere.*
- *The Working Group finances will be presented to the membership.*

Since the introduction of these regulations (which are quite clear), the EWGs have reported their financial situation annually and given the Board an instrument for monitoring. In spite of this there is still a considerable lack of clarity about the finances of some EWGs.

CHAPTER 6: EXTERNAL CONTACTS

ENFSI AND OTHER REGIONAL NETWORKS

Early steps

In the late nineties it was felt that it might be appropriate for ENFSI to get in touch with regional forensic networks in other continents. The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD) and the Senior Managers of Australian and New Zealand Forensic Laboratories (SMANZFL) were obvious candidates.

As some of the Board members of ENFSI were also members of ASCLD, members of the Boards of ASCLD and ENFSI met each other at the annual ASCLD Forensic Science Symposia where also Board members of SMANZFL were present. In 1995 the idea arose of bringing Board members of these organisations together – *Clifford Van der Ark* (ASCLD) was the major driving force. Two unofficial meetings took place in 1996: at the IAFS Meeting (August, Tokyo) and at the ASCLD Meeting (September, Quantico). On the initiative of *Janet Thompson* (ENFSI chair), the first official AES-meeting took place in London (May 1997). The abbreviation AES is compiled from the first letters of ASCLD, ENFSI and SMANZFL respectively. Areas of common interest were discussed and an action plan was drawn up. The next meetings were held in Lyon (1998) during the Interpol Forensic Symposium and in Los Angeles (1999) during the IAFS Meeting. Another AES-meeting was planned in the UK in 2000 but for unknown reasons it never took place. It seemed that the enthusiasm and motivation had waned.

It was quite complicated organizing an AES meeting owing to the fact that not all three AES partners participated in the same international events at the same time. Furthermore, at the beginning, everything happened very quickly and informally, mostly because the founders were senior forensic scientists who knew each other quite well and

were used to meeting at international events. Because of the rapid turnover of ASCLD, ENFSI and SMANZFL chairs, however, it often happened that the three heads did not even know each other. Nevertheless the three networks were willing to go further in their co-operation and as a result, a MoU and a Strategic Plan were drafted in Lyon and later reviewed in Los Angeles, but since then nothing has happened. The poor progress of the cooperation was reason for ENFSI to re-consider the AES-idea; it seemed too amateurish and relied too much on personal acquaintance and random meetings at international events worldwide. This reflection appeared to be justified and some improvements were made: minutes were taken, potential issues appropriate for joint efforts were suggested and draft action plans were formulated. Some of these documents are stored in the ENFSI archives, but are far from complete. Even an AES-logo was designed. It was also agreed that the AES-partners would invite each other at their respective Annual Meetings as observers. These invitations were always sent but very seldom accepted.

To stimulate more formalized and permanent relations, ENFSI created the position of the AES Liaison Officer (also called: International Liaison Officer) who was accountable to the ENFSI Board. *Peter Pfefferli* (Switzerland) was appointed as the AESLO in 2001 and he held this position for almost 2 years following which a decision by the ENFSI Board to abolish the position. The main reason for this was that in the Board's opinion such contacts should be handled by the ENFSI chairman supported by the secretariat. It must be remembered that the ENFSI permanent secretariat had been established in 2002 and could serve better as the stable factor with respect to external contacts. It is fair to say that – in spite of good intentions – the poor outcome of the AES meetings was also a reason to dissolve the position of AES Liaison Officer: the benefits-efforts balance was simply too low.

Finally, the ENFSI Board decided not to put much effort in these contacts anymore. 'Scaling down' was the term often used for this change in policy. This was laid down formally in the ENFSI Strategic Plans and Board Action Plans.

Later developments

During the International Association of Forensic Sciences (IAFS) Meeting in Hong Kong in 2005, The International Forensic Summit (TIFS) was organized as a special session. The idea of TIFS was to bring together a broad group of institutions and associations of experts that were active in the forensic domain: forensic science operational organisations (including forensic medical institutes) representing regions or continents, forensic science partners, forensic service providers, forensic science educators and forensic science researchers. *Albert Koeleman* (ENFSI chairman) was invited, but was not able to attend. Later he spoke personally with *S.C. Leung*, the IAFS President. He promised to consult the ENFSI Board about the idea for structured contacts between regional networks under the umbrella of TIFS, and as a traditional part of the Triennial IAFS Meetings.

An important next step was taken during the EAFS Triennial Conference 2006 in Helsinki and this can be identified as a turning point. Representatives from ASCLD, SMANZFL, AICEF (the Spanish speaking network) and ENFSI (represented by *Albert Koeleman*, *Terje Kjeldsen*, *Aleksander Glazek* and *Wim Neuteboom*) had a dinner conference chaired by ENFSI in which *Albert Koeleman* pointed out very clearly:

- ENFSI does not operate under the umbrella of IAFS. Its independent status is beyond any discussion.
- ENFSI is interested in cooperating with regional networks which represent forensic science institutes and not with associations of individual forensic professionals.
- The future cooperation should focus on strategic topics.
- The USA representatives should not dominate the cooperation.

These points (except the final one) were already mentioned in e-mail correspondence and were accepted by all after open discussions. The most important result was a splitting up of the TIFS-initiative. Apart from TIFS, a new network of regional networks ('the network of networks') called International Forensic Strategic Alliance (IFSA) was agreed. The founding participants were ASCLD, SMANZFL, AICEF and ENFSI, but from the beginning IFSA has been open to any other regional networks which represent forensic science institutes. A provisional meeting of TIFS and IFSA was held in San Francisco in October 2006 (shortly after the Helsinki Meeting) in conjunction with the International Forensic Business and Economics Colloquium. *Albert Koeleman* and *Wim Neuteboom* represented ENFSI. At the TIFS-Meeting (somewhat chaotic) the usual topics were discussed like creating websites, future meeting dates and potential participating networks. Although not articulated, it was obvious that the forensic networks considered IFSA as more important than TIFS. Actually, both bodies went their own way and IFSA continued as a separate entity. ASCLD, SMANZFL, AICEF and ENFSI agreed to sign a MoU drafted by ENFSI, during the Interpol Forensic Symposium in 2007 in Lyon. The year available for preparations was used well and in Lyon the MoU could be ratified officially by the representatives of the 4 networks. The MoU contained the IFSA vision ("To create opportunities for strategic collaboration across the global forensic science community") as well as the Goals and Objectives:

- Represent the operational forensic science community;
- Develop and execute a rolling agenda for strategic issues related to forensic science;
- Be a strategic partner to other relevant international organisations and partnerships;
- Encourage the exchange of information related to experience, knowledge and skills between the member networks and other operational forensic experts as appropriate.

Furthermore it was agreed that the IFSA-presidency would rotate (1 year term) between the chairs of the participating networks, a meeting schedule was fixed for the forthcoming years, relevant topics were identified and the IFSA logo was introduced. It was stated explicitly that IFSA recognises the sovereignty of each of the participating networks.

That IFSA-Meeting in Lyon was attended by a representative of the UNODC, *Barbara Remberg*, as an observer. She expressed the appreciation of the UNODC for IFSA and underlined the relevance to include networks from all continents. However, a forensic network was already in place in every continent and the UNODC announced wish to stimulate the establishment of new networks. The impact of UNODC's role is not clear, but anyway IFSA welcomed two new members in the following years: the Asian Forensic Sciences Network (AFSN) in 2010 and the Southern Africa Regional Forensic Sciences Network (SARFS) in 2011. After the Lyon meeting in 2007, IFSA held

annual meetings in Melbourne (2008), Anaheim (2009), Lyon (2010), Madeira (2011), Vienna (2012), Lyon (2013) and Seoul (2014), usually in conjunction with other international conferences. Teleconferences are also used by IFSA to conduct business in an effective way between annual meetings.

The signing of a Letter of Understanding (LoU) by the presidents or chairs of the networks due to the joining of AFSN, again in Lyon in 2010 was another important moment in IFSA history. The existing MoU was amended into a LoU because of legal restrictions concerning a MoU in Australia.

Also the relationship of IFSA to UNODC and Interpol was clarified. Due to their status UNODC and Interpol could not join IFSA as full members, but they were given the status as strategic partners. IFSA agreed to work jointly with them on strategic issues related to law enforcement and community safety.



Jan De Kinder signing the MoU with IFSA (Lyon 2008).



The signing ceremony of the extended MoU with IFSA (Lyon 2010).

Evaluation

The opinions on the relevance of IFSA are divided. It goes without saying that it is important for the forensic networks to know each other. Not only in terms of personal contacts, but also the topical issues and trends within the networks. However, the concrete outcomes are not impressive in spite of ambitious plans and good intentions. The letter S for 'strategic' in IFSA has not lived up to this claim and operational topics have dominated. It has also appeared difficult to have all chairs present at the regular meetings of the IFSA Board. All together it emphasises the complexity of operating worldwide on a strategic level in the forensic domain.

ENFSI AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

Orientation and start

The relationship between ENFSI and the European Union (EU) had a slow start. In the first years after its establishment ENFSI focused on building up its own organisation. ENFSI was not ready at that time for relating to external bodies. Moreover, the structure of the EU is very complex and it takes time to really understand the functioning and ways of working. In other words: when, where and how to make contacts? On the other hand, the EU did not try to relate with ENFSI either. Their reasons were obvious: at that time ENFSI was not known outside the European forensic domain and, more importantly, forensic science was yet not on the EU agenda. An illustration: googling the term 'forensic' in the extensive, digital archive of all EU documents in the beginning of the 21st century did not result in more than 5 hits!

Another important issue in the early years was the composition of ENFSI having many members from non-EU countries. This has always been a challenge to ENFSI in its engagement and work related to EU. Of course everybody in the ENFSI community was aware that the EU was an important factor also in the forensic world. It would be unrealistic to deny that fact especially since the possibilities of

funding to run technology-oriented projects were well-known. For many years scientists from individual ENFSI member institutes were active in getting funds for research and development projects and had learned to find their way in Brussels. This, however, was done on behalf of their own institutes and had nothing to do with ENFSI as such.

In Brussels there is besides the technological another perspective for the forensic community: the judicial one. Forensic institutes are living by nature in two worlds. Considering the typical, educational background of forensic scientists (chemistry, physics, mathematics, engineering, etc.) and the character of forensic examinations, there is a strong link with technology. But considering the end-users of the forensic reports i.e. police, prosecutors and judges, the judicial link is self-evident. Gradually, ENFSI became aware of the many challenges linked to this complicated position. This awareness led in the following years to successful initiatives in liaising with both 'worlds' in Brussels as ENFSI learned to work effectively in both domains.

The first entrance of ENFSI to Brussels was the Police Cooperation Working Party (PCWP)⁶, in 2010 renamed Law Enforcement Working Party (LEWP). The PCWP deals with a broad scale of police related issues including forensic ones. While forensic science related issues were not very prominent on the PCWP-agenda it was one of the rare platforms in Brussels where forensic issues could be discussed. This was an important driving force for ENFSI in trying to get the maximum benefit out of the liaison. Some people from the ENFSI community already participated in their national PCWP-delegation, but their number was low. It was not clear whether background consultation by the delegates with their national ENFSI community took place prior to attending the PCWP Meetings. But the general feeling was that this was not very well developed. In order to increase ENFSI's

⁶. Also known as Police Cooperation Working Group (PCWG)

influence on forensic issues in the EU it was strongly advised by the Board that individuals from the ENFSI community took the initiative to have structural contacts with their national delegates. An excellent working relation between these ENFSI members and their respective PCWP-delegations was expected to be a key element in achieving influence.

Additionally, more attempts were undertaken to make the PCWP familiar with ENFSI. A number of ENFSI chairs gave presentations during their term at one of the monthly PCWP-Meetings and offered ENFSI's support for advising if forensic topics arose. Moreover, *Kimmo Himberg*, ENFSI member as well as the leader of the Finnish PCWP-delegation, was assigned to officially represent ENFSI in the PCWP-Meetings. Due to its status of being a non-EU entity, ENFSI as such could not become a full or affiliate member. During their EU presidency (first half of 2003) the Greek delegation put forward a proposal for the harmonisation of all forensic laboratories of the Member States which participate in ENFSI regarding methods and ways of controlling and producing test results. This proposal was turned down but it was a rare moment that forensic science for the first time was in the spotlight of the PCWP. During the Irish Presidency in 2004, the Irish chairman proposed and got agreement that ENFSI would get a mention on their on-going agenda but this was never realised.

Looking back it can be concluded that all these initiatives were not successful. Forensic science related issues were lost in the huge variety of other more prominent issues. The ENFSI members did not or could not develop a permanent relationship with their national delegates, thus influence along these lines was not created. ENFSI and the PCWP never became a happy marriage and the mutual interest faded out with only incidental exceptions.

The EU is governed by a large number of institutions and bodies. The European Commission (EC) is one of the main institutions of the EU. It represents and upholds the interests of the EU, drafts proposals for



Sabine Wenningmann (EC-DG Home) addresses the AM2004 in Bratislava.

new European laws, manages the day-to-day business of implementing EU policies and administers EU funds. The EC is organised in departments known as Directorates-General (DG's). For ENFSI, DG Justice and Home Affairs was obviously a possible contact point. As of about 2003-2004 it was decided to do some structural lobbying to get access to relevant officials from this DG. A calculated initiative was to devote the Thematic Part of the Business Meeting 2004 (Bratislava) to "Judicial and Police Co-Operation in Europe and Its Influence on Forensic Science Need". *Sabine Wenningmann*, working at DG Justice and Home Affairs, accepted an invitation and gave an interesting presentation which was an eye-opener for many ENFSI members. In those years also several ENFSI delegations went to Brussels trying to make contacts at various levels with varying success. However, a very fruitful meeting took place in the year 2008. A well-prepared Board delegation chaired by *David Werrett* met representatives of DG Justice and Home Affairs in Brussels. It was fortunate that one of them was *Jacques Verraes* who had a personal interest in forensic science (although he was never formally involved). He expressed the view that the EC had a general

notion that 'something should be done with forensic science'. In other words, ENFSI came in at the right moment. Moreover, he was a Dutchman like the ENFSI secretary *Wim Neuteboom* which made the communication very convenient. This was the start of an excellent relationship between ENFSI and DG Justice and Home Affairs (later renamed in DG Home) which has endured. It was a big contrast to the unsuccessful efforts in the past which sought to build up a working relation with the above mentioned PCWP. *Jacques Verraes* directed ENFSI towards the technology oriented DG Enterprise and DG Research, and the existence of large-scale funding programmes for technical innovations. In later years ENFSI was invited to come forward with proposals on forensic topics to be included in calls for new programmes. This chance to get forensic issues on the EU agenda was taken up energetically and successfully by ENFSI. Probably the most valuable idea by *Jacques Verraes* was to guide ENFSI in achieving the so-called monopoly status.

This status meant that the EC recognised ENFSI as the only representative of the forensic community in Europe. This was very beneficial for ENFSI as under the ISEC-programme, project budgets are set aside for ENFSI. Every year ENFSI should submit an application to get funding for particular forensic projects in line with the aims of the ISEC-programme. The applications are assessed by the EC and – if appropriate – the reserved budget is granted to ENFSI. The crux is that ENFSI does not have to compete with other applicants which really is a privilege in the Brussels funding system. The consecutive funding programmes started in 2009 and are known under the name Monopoly Programmes. At the Business Meeting 2009 (Ankara) *Jacques Verraes* himself was present and gave a clarification about the Monopoly Programme to the membership.

Monopoly Programmes

The General Programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties" (ISEC Programme 2007-2013) of the European Commission focused on four main themes:

1. Crime prevention and criminology
2. Law enforcement
3. Protection and support for witnesses
4. Protection for victims

The area "Develop coordination and cooperation among law enforcement agencies, other national authorities and EU bodies", part of the Law Enforcement theme, was of particular relevance to ENFSI. Not being aware of the opportunities, ENFSI did not apply for participating in this programme at the start in 2007. However, during 2007-2008 the contacts with the EC were intensified at various occasions and by different people. Important driving forces from the ENFSI side were *Peter de Bruyn* (The Netherlands), *Richard Gill* (UK), *Jan De Kinder* (Belgium), *Wim Neuteboom* (The Netherlands) and *Dave Werrett* (UK) and from the EC side were *Sabine Wenningmann*, *Wiktor Wojtas* and *Jacques Verraes*. These contacts increased ENFSI's knowledge of funding programmes. The total budget of the ISEC Programme 2007-2013 was very significant (600 million euros) and ENFSI saw opportunities. Moreover, the chance for being recognised as a monopolist was realistic. The upcoming Annual Work Programme 2009 amounted to over 70 million euros; about 10% being assigned for bodies in monopoly positions. The number of monopoly bodies was limited and included only ATLAS (Special law enforcement intervention units), AQUAPOL (Water Police Forces – marine & river), TISPOL (Traffic Police Forces) and RAILPOL (Rail Transport Police forces). So, a substantial share of the assigned budget was in sight for ENFSI.

On 25 March 2009, after a series of exploratory discussions, the EC sent a letter to the ENFSI Secretariat which would have a huge impact on ENFSI over the following years. It stated among other things that "... In the Annual Work Programme 2009, which is based on the Council Decision 2007/125/JHA establishing the programme Prevention of and Fight against Crime as a part of general programme Security and Safeguarding Liberties adopted on 12/2/2007 (OJL 058, 24.2.2007, p.7), the European Network

of Forensic Science Institutes has been identified as a body in a de facto monopoly situation as it is the only network of Forensic Science Institutes of the Member States in Europe. I invite you to submit a proposal by 31/12/2009 for a project aiming at development of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes, to facilitate cooperation between institutes, and promote the recognition of the results of forensic analysis and opinions of forensic experts across the EU both for police work and for criminal proceedings. The maximum grant envisaged in the Annual Work Programme 2009 for the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes activities is 500,000 euro and this grant cannot exceed 70% of the total eligible costs of the proposed project.”.

ENFSI received this letter with great enthusiasm and satisfaction. As usual the devil was in the detail and soon it became clear that a lot of work and decision-making was ahead. A relevant issue regarding participating was the need for ENFSI to make its own financial contribution to the programme. The EC did

not cover the full costs, but a percentage varying in the consecutive years. In the first year that ENFSI intended to participate (MP2009) its own contribution was 30% of the total eligible costs which amounted to over 214,000 euro. This amount of money was much larger than the total ENFSI annual budget (about 140,000 euro at that time). Where should the money for the ENFSI contribution come from? Furthermore, the (financial) administration of the various projects within the programme was very demanding and was too much work to be done as a simple additional activity by the ENFSI Secretariat. Running the Monopoly Programme(s) required an experienced senior manager who could spend considerable time on the job. Another specific aspect was the lack of a legal status of ENFSI. The Stichting ENFSI Secretariat had been in place since 2002 as the contracting body of ENFSI and it was the logical entity to be the formal beneficiary. However, this brought up new questions about the financial risks in a worst case scenario. Who would pay the bill then: ENFSI (the network), the individual member institutes and/or the Stichting (the contracting body)?

The ENFSI Board was of the opinion that these issues required consultation with the membership prior to a final decision to participate in MP2009. Organising an OOS was considered as the most appropriate way to have in-depth discussions.

The OOS called “The Future of ENFSI - The Monopoly Project” was held on 23 October 2009 in Oslo and organised by the Norwegian ENFSI member institute. The participation was satisfactory: 28 attendees representing 19 (out of 58) member institutes. After the welcoming words by the local host *Terje Kjeldsen*, two introductory presentations were given by *Richard Gill* (UK), the intended ENFSI Monopoly Programme Manager, and *Jan De Kinder* (Belgium), the ENFSI chairman. After their presentations extensive discussions took place in sub-groups followed by feed-back, plenary discussions and the drawing of conclusions. At the end of the day *Jan De Kinder* summarised the joint opinion. All OOS-attendees felt that the invitation by the EC was an opportu-

nity that should not be missed by ENFSI. Not succeeding in submitting a project proposal for an amount close to the money being offered or not delivering project outcomes would result in a less credible ENFSI as viewed by the EC. Such a view would reduce the future opportunities for ENFSI to be consulted by the EC on forensic science matters as well as damaging the future chances of the EC providing finance to the organisation.

The submission for MP2009 should aim for success by ensuring that the project risks were as small as possible. Delivering results to the MP2009 proposal required the full commitment of the ENFSI membership to provide the necessary manpower to facilitate the work. Regarding the need for commitment to the monopoly work, there were no negative reactions from the ENFSI members present at the meeting. Nevertheless, it was recognised that more general activity was still needed to raise the awareness of the ENFSI membership (and more particularly among the members absent from the OOS) to the commitment that was needed to satisfy the demands in the monopoly programme. All members were directly informed on the outcomes

from the Oslo OOS. The financing of the monopoly programme work was considered to be a very important consideration. It was recalled that EU regulations indicate that the EC will only fund up to a maximum of 70 % of the monopoly work. The other 30 % must come either from ENFSI and/or from the individual ENFSI members (or a number of them). A solution was suggested. A number of the projects generated income and this could be used as part of the 30 % contribution of ENFSI to these projects. This mostly concerned registration fees to conferences and courses by the participants. Furthermore, some individual ENFSI members pledged money towards the ENFSI 30% contribution. The participants also recognised the importance of having good project leaders.

After positive responses at the OOS and the Joint Meeting (Board met the EWGs), the Board got the green light from the membership to proceed as laid down in the 2009 Board Action Plan. *Richard Gill* was formally appointed as the ENFSI Monopoly Programme Manager and the number of people working at the ENFSI Secretariat was extended



ENFSI Manager Richard Gil explaining the ins and outs of the Monopoly Program (Oslo 2009).

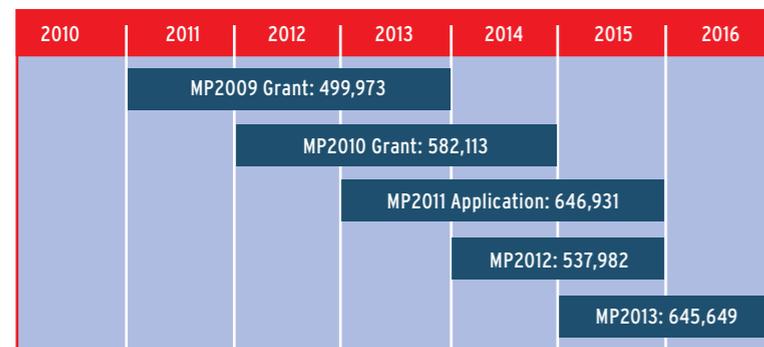
Title	Theme	Programme code	Number of projects	Programme Implementation	Grant (euros)	EC Budget Coverage
MP2009	Sustainable Quality within European Forensic Science (SQWEFS)	HOME/2009/ISEC/MO/400000798	7	January 2011-December 2013	499,973	70%
MP2010	Strengthening the Evaluation of Forensic Results across Europe (STEOFRAE)	HOME/2010/ISEC/MO/4000001759	7	January 2012-December 2014	582,113	95%
MP2011	Improving Forensic Methodologies across Europe (IFMAE)	HOME/2011/ISEC/MO/4000002384	5	January 2013-December 2015	646,931	95%
MP2012	Towards European Forensic Standardisation through Best Practice Manuals (TEFSBPM)	HOME/2012/ISEC/MO/ENFSI/4000004278	12	January 2014-December 2015	537,982	95%
MP2013	Towards the Vision for European Forensic Science 2020 (TVEFS-2020)	HOME/2013/ISEC/MO/ENFSI/4000005962	6	January 2015-December 2016	645,649	95%

(Alla Pavlovskaja for two days/week, focusing on the financial administration). On 18 December 2009 the first Monopoly Programme proposal was submitted to Brussels. Now the huge administrative and financial workload became clear, not only for Richard Gill and the ENFSI Secretariat, but also for the project leaders and members.

In the following years participation in the consecutive Monopoly Programmes became more or less routine. A positive change in the EC conditions was the reduction of the ENFSI contribution from 30% to 5% in all years after 2009. The features of the consecutive MP-programmes are summarised in the overview on the following page.

Each calendar year a new MP-programme started with an implementation period of two or three years which meant that two or three MP-programmes were always running simultaneously. This is illustrated in the table below. Moreover, not every programme had the same EC regulations which made the management and administration even more complicated.

Overlapping ENFSI Monopoly Implementation (in euros)



As of January 2013 the ENFSI Secretariat, including the financial administration of the MP-programmes, was transferred from The Netherlands to Poland. This also led to a change in the contracting

body of ENFSI: from the Dutch Stichting ENFSI Secretariat to the Polish Foundation (European Forensic Initiatives Centre (EFIC)). After explanation of the new situation, the EC gave permission for this change.

The ISEC Funding Programme 2007–2013 will be finished on 31 December 2016 – the deadline for completing the implementation of MP2013.

In the new EU Funding Programme (Internal Security Fund - Police, ISF-Police) the 2014 annual work programme has allocated ENFSI a direct Grant of 1.5 million euro for a programme of work to be implemented over two years. The work programme 2014 specifies that *“The grant will cover the following activities: establishing forensic minimum standards for all steps of forensic activities from crime scene to court room; facilitating the cross-border recognition of forensic products and of forensic expert knowledge; advancing the exchange of best practices in forensic science across borders or increasing the quality of forensic products and service through quality assurance measures; across the EU to support the work of police and criminal proceedings; supporting the establishment of a European Forensic Science Area 2020, in particular in the areas of digital/ computer forensic, DNA profiling and fingerprint analysis, firearms related analysis, drug analysis and forensic financial analysis. In addition stimulating forensic research will be promoted and funded via the H2020 “Secure societies” research programme. The direct award of the grant is justified by the fact that ENFSI is a de facto monopoly as it is the only network of forensic institutes existing in the EU.”*

The 2014 EU invitation has been answered by an ENFSI grant application for a project entitled *“Towards the Development of Pan-European Databases in Forensic Science (TDPEDFS)”*. This ambitious project will look towards the further development and sharing of forensic databases across Europe. The plan is to implement this work from 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2017.

Influence on EU Policy

After years of pro-active lobbying by the beginning of the 21st century ENFSI gradually had gained a firmer foothold in Brussels. This was not only on the merit of ENFSI’s lobbying. Other simultaneous developments contributed as well. The public in general showed more interest in forensic science stimulated by popular television series like CSI (Crime Scene Investigation). The revolutionary developments in forensic DNA resulted in new successful approaches in combatting various types of crimes. Spectacular cases, included ‘cold cases’, were solved thanks to new DNA methods. Also cybercrime emerged within a few years. Terrorism and organised crime – both with an international dimension – were current in newspapers and on television. Forensic science was hot, the EU wanted to play its role and ENFSI became a willing and relevant player in this game.

ENFSI’s influence on the EU policy regarding combatting particular types of crime by the application of forensic techniques grew. This can be illustrated by the increasing number of EU publications in the period 2004–2011 with ‘forensics’ in a main role. The most relevant publications in these years were:

- In May 2004 a document was published called *“Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council enhancing Police and Customs co-operation in the European Union”*. It reported on the poor achievements since the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam and presented proposals for improvements.
- In December 2008 a joint study by ENFSI and Eurojust, written on the request of the EC, titled *‘Study on Obstacles to Cooperation and Information-sharing among Forensic Science Laboratories and other Relevant Bodies of Different Member States and between these and Counterparts in Third Countries’* was issued. A broad committee chaired by Richard Gill (UK) gave an extensive overview of the barriers that hindered a smooth, cross-border cooperation in the police and judicial domain.
- Also in 2008, a Council Decision on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation was taken, particularly aimed at combating terrorism

and cross-border crime. Simultaneously, a document on the implementation of the decision was published. This document is known better as the Prüm Treaty. It outlined the structure for data exchange of unidentified DNA profiles, dactyloscopic data and vehicle registration data. The Prüm Treaty became a big success, especially with respect to the cross-border exchange of DNA-profiles.

- A year later (2009) another important Council Decision was taken on accreditation of forensic service providers carrying out laboratory activities. It was part of the Stockholm Programme which was adopted during the Swedish EU Presidency. Christina Bertler (Sweden) played an active role in preparing this. It required the accreditation of forensic institutes on DNA and dactyloscopy within a few years; otherwise the results would not be valid for use in court. This requirement put strong pressure on the forensic laboratories that still had not achieved accreditation.
- At the end of the Polish EU Presidency (December 2011), Council Conclusions were published on the vision for European Forensic Science 2020 including the creation of a European Forensic Science Area and the development of forensic science infrastructure in Europe. This document included a long-term vision but also concrete steps which should be realized in 2020. The ENFSI chairman Pawel Rybicki (Poland) was the driving force behind this document wearing the Polish as well as the ENFSI cap.

ENFSI member institutes or individuals from the ENFSI community did contribute substantially, although in varying degrees, to these EU publications. These contributions (generating ideas, formulating texts, submitting background information, etc.) were appreciated. It can be concluded that ENFSI had become a well-known and respected name in the relevant EC fora and bodies involved in forensic science in a broad sense. This had been realised in less than 15 years since its establishment.

MORE PARTNERSHIPS

In parallel with lobbying for entries to the EU, ENFSI considered formal relations with other international organisations as well. Options were explored and in 2003 the ENFSI Board prepared a list of potential partners which included for example Eurolab, Euromet, Eurachem, OIML (International Organization of Legal Metrology), ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation), Europol, Eurojust, Council of Europe and Interpol. The nature and goals of these organisations were studied systematically in the perspective of a future liaison. It appeared that only a limited number were relevant to ENFSI because many lacked particular expertise about forensic science. There was also a financial aspect: organisations like Eurolab or Eurachem were open for members paying a substantial annual fee. However, these costs were too high for ENFSI against possible benefits. Due to ENFSI's focus on quality assurance issues, ILAC was concluded to be a crucial organisation to join in spite of an annual fee. It gave

ENFSI access to the decision-making processes ('voting rights') of introducing and amending QA-documents. ENFSI joined ILAC in 2006. The EU Agencies Europol and Eurojust – located in The Hague – were visited by a Board delegation in 2004. Both showed their interest in having structural contacts with ENFSI. The small geographical distance to the ENFSI secretariat advanced the maintenance of these contacts.

Through the years ENFSI has extended the number of contacts with international organisations. Some resulted in periodic informal contacts while others led to formal partner agreements as with CEPOL and the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA). The current formal agreements with partners are summarised in the table. The search for extending this kind of partnerships is nowadays at a low activity level. It is believed that the most relevant partners have already been identified and are 'on board'.

Overview of ENFSI's partner agreements

Partner	Nature	Year of signing
ILAC	Membership	2006
European co-operation for Accreditation	Memorandum of Understanding	2006
Eurojust	Mutual Letters of Intention	2009
CEPOL	Memorandum of Understanding	2009
European co-operation for Accreditation	Recognised Stakeholder Agreement	2012
Europol	Memorandum of Understanding	2015



Ullar Lanno (ENFSI chair) and Wil van Gemert (deputy director Europol) agree on the Memorandum of Understanding (March 2015 – The Hague).

CHAPTER 7: PROJECTS

FUTURE OF ENFSI PROJECT 1

Introduction

Since the early meetings in 1992 between a few laboratory directors, ENFSI had prospered and by 2002 there were 49 members. This growth influenced the nature of the organisation and ENFSI had arrived after almost 10 successful years, at a crossroads. In this ten year period a number of issues relating to ENFSI's future had been raised and on which decisions were pending. These included among others:

- The ENFSI Expert Working Groups are important but 'how many should there be?', 'what focus should they have?' and 'what size would be appropriate?
- What is Europe? Is it the EU? Is it the Council of Europe? Is it the ICPO-Interpol European member countries? Where the eastern border of Europe should be drawn?
- Is a close connection with the EU relevant and why?
- Should we liaise with other non-European forensic organisations?
- Should we include as members pathologists, universities, private laboratories, education & training organisations or laboratory managers other than directors?
- Do we need a permanent secretariat? In 2002 the NFI offered to provide 1 full time equivalent staff member and premises as secretariat for 3 years. What do we do after that period?
- A website was provided, free of charge, through IRCGN Paris. How long would this continue? Do we need a permanent and professional website?
- ENFSI does not have regular financial resources. Should we ask for an annual fee from the members? What amount of fee will be needed and would be acceptable?

- The Annual Meetings are becoming big, expensive and complicated to arrange, but are important to ENFSI. What kind of format should we have for the future meetings?

The list of issues was complex and it was clear that most issues were closely related to the ambition and identity of ENFSI. The Annual Meetings had demonstrated that they were not the right platform for having these discussions. However, the membership generally felt that it was necessary to discuss these issues in depth – the outcomes would be decisive in what direction ENFSI should take. At the Annual Meeting in Linköping in 2002 it was agreed that during the ENFSI year 2002–2003 a broad discussion on the Future of ENFSI (FoE) should be organised by the Board. The membership did not give detailed instructions on the way to organise this discussion and it was left to the Board to come up with an appropriate format.

Format and logistics

It was an important aim of the ENFSI Board to take away as far as possible the financial barriers for the potential participants. It would have been regrettable if interested ENFSI members could not attend for financial reasons. Thanks to the expertise of ENFSI member *Kimmo Himberg* (Finland) regarding funding options by the European Commission (EC), the FoE-seminar could be supported financially through the OISIN funding programme. However, this was a complicated operation because the EC distinguished participants from EU countries and non-EU countries. The latter category was not eligible for funding by the EC. The same applied for the accompanying persons (interpreters) and the facilitators. The organisers created an ingenious structured solution for sharing the costs between all categories. This resulted in costs for each individual participant up to maximum of 150–250 euro all inclusive (flight, accommodation, food and local transport).

In December 2002 an invitation with detailed information on the programme as well as the logistic and funding arrangements was sent to all members who had indicated interest in participating in the seminar. The seminar took place on 24–26 January, 2003 (Friday afternoon until Sunday afternoon). It was not unusual in those days to organise a meeting during the week-end. The location was the Leeuwenhorst Conference Centre in the small city Noordwijkerhout in The Netherlands.

The total number of attendees in Noordwijkerhout was 42 people: 33 ENFSI members, five accompanying persons and four NFI-facilitators. Not only the high number of attendees but also the open, constructive and enthusiastic way they participated in the discussions made this seminar a fruitful and pleasant event. Many participants remember it as an historical event.



Future of ENFSI Project 1 – comprehensive and lively discussions in Noordwijkerhout (2003).

The chosen format for the discussions was a seminar with the sole issue “Future of ENFSI”. An interactive and open discussion with a broad participation from the membership was considered to be crucial in order to create a firm basis for future developments. The seminar was guided by an external facilitator *Leo de Galan* (a former professor at the university of Delft), assisted by three co-facilitators from the NFI (*Huub Hardy, Wim Neuteboom* and *Jo Puts*). This format enabled the Board members, like all other ENFSI members, to participate actively and equally in the discussions.

In order to have some starting issues for the FoE-seminar, in advance the participants were asked to answer the following questions:

1. What is the added value for you and your organisation being an ENFSI member?
2. What changes (if any) would you propose for ENFSI (maximum three issues)?
3. In your opinion: what should ENFSI be like in 5 years from now?
4. What would be the consequence for you and your organisation if ENFSI did not exist?

The number of responses by the participants was overwhelming: the FoE-organisers needed 12 pages to collate the answers in a structured way. This document proved to be a great support in focussing the discussions from the very start of the seminar.

The objective of the FoE-seminar was to achieve – after brainstorming and discussion in subgroups and plenary sessions – a consensus on identified issues. The result of the seminar was to be compiled in an extensive report for the attendees as well as for the absentees, containing:

- a list of agreed projects;
- project teams and project leaders;
- an agreed time schedule to monitor the projects.

It was not intended to take decisions during the seminar. Following the ENFSI statutes definite decisions were planned to be taken during the Annual Meetings in Tallinn (2003) and Bratislava (2004).

Outcomes

In lively discussions the four subgroups were able to identify independently a substantial number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT). The main ones are summarised in table below.

It is remarkable that some aspects were assigned to more than one category. The (then) ENFSI structure was qualified as Strength, Weakness as well as Threat. A similar phenomenon applied for the Expert Working Groups, the ENFSI vision and the relation to the EU. As the next step the ENFSI Board members and the facilitators formulated a manageable number of relevant themes that would cover

these SWOT-issues in the best possible way. The following list of key themes emerged from this discussion:

- Money
- Organisation
- Membership
- Recognition
- Science & Quality
- Vision & Mission

The six themes were condensed into three clusters to be discussed by the participants in three subgroups: Science & Quality/Money (cluster 1), Vision & Mission/Membership (cluster 2) and Organisation/Recognition (cluster 3). Each group was asked to discuss one cluster of two themes and to identify issues such as determining the importance/urgency of the themes for ENFSI, itemising the relevant aspects,

Results SWOT-analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Big/small laboratories: structure + EU funding + Network of managers: meeting platform + Expert Working Groups and science, exchange of information + Quality: science and people: common status + Platform for accreditation + Credibility: branding, leading to advisory role + Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funding - Cultures, backgrounds different: legal system; language - Organisational structure - Expert Working Groups: lack of clarity and coordination - Not owned vision - Lack of formal recognition by (European) authorities
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Annual fees + Quality assurance and control + Official status: EU recognition - funding + Political acceptance + Increasing importance of forensic science + Internationalisation/globalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Big versus small laboratories - Size of Expert Working Groups - Victim of our success - Lack of common purpose - Funding issues: cost benefit/fees

identifying barriers to be overcome and suggesting possible ways forward. The outcomes of the discussions were reported in a plenary session.

In consultation with the Board, *Leo de Galan* and *Wim Neuteboom* drafted a list of possible Projects to be performed. Subsequently, after unanimous approval of the list, the participants were asked to indicate four out of eight projects which in their personal view would be the most important for ENFSI to address at an early stage. This resulted in the following picture:

*Suggested possible projects*⁷

Possible projects	Preferences
1 Annual Fee	29
2 Attracting External Money	15
3 Accreditation	21
4 Expert Working Groups and Promoting Science	21
5 Membership	21
6 Secretariat	23
7 Contacts with related European Organisations	15
8 Vision	2

The Board and the facilitators articulated to the participants that they endorsed the necessity of carrying out projects 1 to 7 and concluded that at present project number 8 needed no further attention. The participants adopted this view. Then the participants were requested to volunteer to be a member of one of the seven project groups.

Because of a very small number of volunteers for project number 2, the participants approved unanimously merging of projects numbers

2 and 7 into one new project: "Contacts with related European Organizations & Attracting External Money", resulting in a final number of six projects. The final project list and the composition of all 6 project groups became as follows:

Final list of FoE-projects	Members of project groups
Annual fee	Concepción Lora-Tamayo (chair) Andrzej Filewicz
Accreditation	Sheila Willis (chair) Kostadin Bobev Robert Hirz
Expert Working Groups & promoting science	Gottfried Vordermaier (chair) Sevil Atasoy Peter Pfefferli Nikolaos Skartsis Dalia Talaliené
Membership	Albert Koeleman (chair) Sergio Bonafiglia Vladimir Botica Keith Eynon Terje Kjeldsen Ingvar Kopp Benny Linde Larsen Philippe Mallet
Secretariat	Peter White (chair) Richard Adams Walter Bruder Serge Caillet José Miguel Otero Soriano
Contacts with related European Organizations & Attracting External Money	Chris de Veth (chair) Maira Centoricka Kimmo Himberg Jan Hlaváček

Regarding the projects to be dealt with, it was agreed that:

- The ENFSI Board, during its next meeting in February 2003, should consider the final composition of the project groups that were imbalanced at the moment. There was the possibility of inviting people who were not present in Noordwijkerhout to join a project group as well as requesting people to move from one project group to another.
- Within one month the project leaders should agree with the ENFSI Board on an approved project plan.
- During the Annual Meeting in Tallinn, May 2003, the project leaders should present an interim-report.
- At the end of 2003, the project leaders should provide their final project report to the ENFSI Board.

Follow-up

A few weeks later – at its regular meeting in Madrid – the Board looked back with great satisfaction at the FoE-seminar: in only a few days pending topics were clearly identified, a lot of ideas were launched, projects were defined and the willingness of the directors to spend time on the projects was expressed. Moreover, the links and personal relations between the ENFSI members were strengthened. As foreseen, the Board decided on some individual changes to the project team compositions. Also the way forward was set: a brief project plan at the end of February 2003, an interim presentation at the Tallinn AM (May 2003) and finalising the project at the end of 2003. Furthermore, the Board decided – having heard the opinions in Noordwijkerhout – to propose already at the AM2003 (and not at the AM2004) to change the personal membership into an institutional membership and to start with an annual fee in 2004.

Results

The project group on 'Annual Fee' first made an estimation of the total amount of money needed by ENFSI (outcome: 90,000 euro) and reviewed the opinions of the laboratories about an affordable and

realistic amount of the fee (outcome: range 200–5,000 euro). After having considered several options of basing a fee system (e.g. fixed amount versus variable amount, laboratory's budget, scope of expertise fields, number of employees or 'rich' versus 'poor' country), it was proposed to make three fee categories based on the ranking of the World Bank of the particular countries. The group assumed that there would be introduced shortly a new membership's category 'associated members' and made the recommendation that *'the same fee applies for the members as well as the associate members'*. However, this category was never realised in the assumed way.

The project group on 'Membership' advised the use of more strict and unequivocal criteria (with regard to the number of forensic expertise fields covered in the applying institute, the volume of the professional staff and the accreditation status) before forensic institutes should be admitted as new members.

Furthermore, it granted specific groups or institutes within the forensic science community (e.g. Education & Training providers, forensic medical institutes, other specialized institutes) an opportunity to join ENFSI as extraordinary members. This would enable the exchange of information within the context of ENFSI and the participation in existing or new Expert Working Groups. These extraordinary or associate members should have the same rights as the full members except attending the Annual Meeting. A revolutionary proposal was that member institutes originating from the same country should operate as delegations.

The project group on 'Accreditation' launched the idea of a questionnaire being circulated on an annual basis among the membership. Its goal should be to raise the profile and understanding of accreditation among the members. In later years this idea became reality and has grown into an important source for the formulation of ENFSI's strategy on Quality Assurance. The group advised that guidelines should be produced on the vital elements for a quality system but warned not to

⁷ Each participant had the opportunity to express 4 preferences.

rewrite ISO17025. This group supported the proposal that accreditation or a plan to work towards it be a criterion for membership.

The ‘Secretariat’ project group came forward with proposals regarding the legal status of the Secretariat, the election procedure, the hierarchical position of the secretary (‘working under the supervision of the Board’), the tasks and responsibilities of the secretary, the personal competences of the secretary, the financial compensation from ENFSI to the hosting institute and the duration of the term for hosting the Secretariat. The proposals were very similar to the Framework for the Secretariat (approved in 2004) and have not changed since.

The project group ‘Expert Working Groups & promoting science’ faced problems at the start. It actually stopped because questions were raised with the Board about the objectives of this project. At the AM2003 concern was expressed by the membership about this project. It was qualified as an important issue and in the membership’s opinion this project needed to be re-started. A year later (AM2004) the chairman of the project group *Jacques Hébrard* (France) presented a survey of the membership on this issue. At the end of his presentation he proposed setting up another project group composed of four committed volunteers. Its goal was to analyse in depth the survey’s answers to be followed by a proposal for approval by the membership. This proposal was to be presented not earlier than at the AM2005 (The Hague) and initiated a lot of discussions about the functioning of the Expert Working Groups. Unfortunately, the discussions did not end in any conclusions.

The project group ‘Contacts with related European Organizations & External Money’ was dissolved without having formulated relevant proposals or suggestions.

Looking back at these results it can be concluded that FoE project had been very satisfactory. Most projects groups produced proposals that

led to a series of new and amended by-laws. After discussions on the essence of the proposed frameworks during the AM2004 (Bratislava), a special Business Meeting was held in Lyon (October 2004). At this meeting the following by-laws were approved by the membership, all by clear majority:

- Constitution
- Framework for Membership
- Framework for the Business Meetings
- Framework for the Board
- Framework for the Secretariat
- Framework for Finances

These by-laws have ever since been the backbone of ENFSI’s structure and functioning until today. This is a big compliment for the work done during the FoE-project.

FUTURE OF ENFSI PROJECT 2

A new FoE project

In the years 2009–2010 ENFSI was confronted with a number of developments and challenges, internally as well as externally. The position of the Expert Working Groups came into discussion again. There was a feeling within the ENFSI community that the EWGs “lived their own lives” i.e. not open for guiding or influencing by the membership or the Board. Various methods to regulate the interaction between the EWGs and the Board had not proved to be effective. There was also some irritation on the high number of associated members in some EWGs i.e. people not employed by a member institute and not paying any annual fee. Furthermore, there had been applications to join ENFSI by laboratories (e.g. Forensic Explosives Laboratory - UK and National Institute of Legal Medicine - Portugal) and other forensic organisations (e.g. National Policing Improvement Agency - UK) that had to be rejected following the eligibility criteria. It was felt unsatisfactory by many

that it was not possible to have some of these applicants on board in one way or another – they were appreciated as beneficial partners to ENFSI. At the same time the contacts with international organisations like Europol, Eurojust and CEPOL were intensifying. To demonstrate the structured nature of these contacts, Memoranda of Understanding or Letters of Intention respectively were agreed with these organisations. There were discussions whether ENFSI should go a step further by giving organisations like these a more formal position within ENFSI. Creation of a new kind of membership category came up as a possible solution.

These developments inspired the ENFSI Board to propose at the AM2010 (Prague) the introduction of two new relationship categories: ‘Recognised Contributor’ and ‘Recognised Partner’, both laid down in a new framework. These proposals were discussed critically by the membership and the Board concluded that there was no majority in favour of these frameworks and announced that it would come back with amended frameworks to be e-voted on in due course. During the same meeting the eligibility criteria were confirmed and even strengthened with respect to the accreditation status. It was generally insisted that the criteria should be applied more strictly, including also the then current non-accredited members.

Chairman designate *Pawel Rybicki* (Poland) summarised the questions which ENFSI faced regarding its structure: eligibility criteria, QA-status of some current members, number, structure, scope and responsibilities of the EWGs as well as the Standing Committees, introduction of Recognised Contributors and Recognised Partners, position of associate members, etc. He proposed that a special project group chaired by himself should come up with recommendations to the Board. The following member representatives volunteered: *Karl Josef Alfter* (Germany), *Gerrit van de Haar* (The Netherlands), *Kimmo Himberg* (Finland) and *Terje Kjeldsen* (Norway). *Wim Neuteboom* (The Netherlands) was invited to join the group that was soon called the “Future of



Future of ENFSI Project 2 – First meeting of the project team in Wiesbaden (2010). From left to right: Ullar Lanno, Karl Josef Alfter, Terje Kjeldsen, Pawel Rybicki, Wim Neuteboom and Kimmo Himberg.

ENFSI Project Group (FEPG)”. This name was inspired on the successful Future of ENFSI project in the years 2002–2004, and again the group was to deal with challenges regarding ENFSI’s identity and structure. Sadly, shortly after the establishing of the FEPG, *Gerrit van de Haar* suddenly passed away – *Ullar Lanno* (Estonia) replaced him as from November 2010.

FEPG – the first year

The first FEPG-meeting took place in Wiesbaden (November 2010). The so-called Initial Focus Questions were:

- Is ENFSI ready to become a professional organisation?
- What kind of organisation does ENFSI think is professional?
- How can we change ENFSI into a professional organisation?

Five areas (“working fields”) were created which derived from a questionnaire to the membership sent out in the beginning of 2010:

1. Increased involvement of the ENFSI members within the organisation
2. New rules of ENFSI finances
3. Modification of ENFSI internal structure
4. New ENFSI members categories
5. Professionalism of ENFSI

The proposed approach was not welcomed enthusiastically by all FEPG-members. It was considered to have a too strong focus on professionalism, and there was a general feeling that this was not the main problem of ENFSI. Moreover, a possible flaw of this project was lack of shared understanding of the meaning of professional in this context. It was not in line with what the membership wanted, which was to be confirmed some years later (AM2013). The Wiesbaden-meeting was followed by email discussions and some ad hoc meetings in conjunction with e.g. ENFSI Board meetings.

At the AM2011, the FEPG chairperson presented what the group had been working on during the past year and their recommendations. This information was also described in a special booklet distributed prior to the meeting. There was only one concrete recommendation: splitting up the EAFS SC into two Standing Committees focusing on E&T and R&D respectively. This was accepted by the membership. A number of opinions and statements on – among others – the operation and management of EWGs and SC's, the interaction between and the commitment of the Membership, Board, SC's and EWGs, the efficient and effective operation of ENFSI in general and the costs versus benefits for individual members were presented followed by a membership discussion. The Board proposed continuing the work of the FEPG for another year which was accepted by a clear majority.

FEPG – the second year

In the course of 2011 the composition of the FEPG had changed. *Terje Kjeldsen*, *Üllar Lanno*, *Wim Neuteboom*, *Tore Olsson* (Sweden), *Pawel Rybicki*, *Dominique Saint-Dizier* (France) and *Sheila Willis* (Ireland) were the

members to continue the work. There were some comments related to the composition because three out of seven FEPG-members were also a member of the ENFSI Board.

In the summer of 2011 an important development took place in Brussels. Initiated by Poland (the EU chair in the second half of that year), the EU was drafting a vision document on forensic science in Europe for 2020. In December 2011 this resulted in the document named “*Council conclusions on the vision for European Forensic Science 2020 including the creation of a European Forensic Science Area and the development of forensic science infrastructure in Europe*”. In this document the Council focus on fostering cooperation between police and judicial authorities across the European Union. Member States and the Commission should work together in close cooperation with among others ENFSI, to make progress in the following areas:

- Accreditation of forensic science institutes and laboratories,
- Minimum competence criteria for forensic science personnel,
- Common best practice manuals and their application in daily work
- Proficiency tests/collaborative exercises in forensic science activities at international level,
- Minimum quality standards for scene of crime investigations and evidence management,
- Equivalence of law enforcement forensic activities with a view to technical, qualitative and cross-border issues,
- Optimal and shared ways to create, update and use forensic databases,
- Use of advances in forensic science in the fight against terrorism, organised crime and other criminal activities,
- Forensic awareness through appropriate education and training of the law enforcement and justice community,
- Research and development projects to promote forensic science.

The position of ENFSI with respect to forensic science was confirmed and in some ways strengthened. The FEPG was aware of the importance

of this document and checked the potential chances for ENFSI. The only FEPG-meeting in this ENFSI year was held in Dublin in April 2012 in order to prepare the FEPG presentations at the forthcoming AM2012, also held in Dublin. It was recognised that the possibility of being allotted an operating grant by the European Commission should have the highest priority. This grant could finance expenses like travelling and lodging for ENFSI entities (Membership, Board, SC's, EWGs), Secretariat, Website, etc. However, it was not clear if the EC would demand specific requirements with respect to the structure of ENFSI.

Ideas about other issues discussed in the past year by the FEPG, like the internal structure, the Expert Working Groups, the eligibility criteria and the ENFSI finances, were not transferred into proposals. During the AM2012 *Pawel Rybicki*, chairman of ENFSI as well as FEPG, stated that the preferred designation for policy making for ENFSI from now on would be the European Forensic Science Area 2020 (EFSA'20 Task Force). He proposed to amend the ENFSI Strategic Plan 2011–2014 by adding: “*Taking further steps in creating a European Forensic Science Area 2020 and in particular active involvement in developing suggestions for a detailed action plan in regards to a vision for European Forensic Science 2020*”. This amendment was accepted by the membership and was supposed to be in the background as a support for the future ENFSI negotiators to actually get the EU operational grant. A call for volunteers for a special committee (“Task Force”) to write an action plan was successful: *Steve Allen* (UK), *Terje Kjeldsen*, *Kornelia Nehse* (Germany), *Tore Olsson*, *Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi* (The Netherlands) and *Sheila Willis* joined *Pawel Rybicki* and *Üllar Lanno* as members of the group. The existing FEPG was dissolved.

The EFSA'20 group had its first and only meeting in connection with the EAFS Triennial Conference in The Hague in August 2012. The different areas focused by the European Union were discussed and apportioned to members of the group with the intention of rewriting

some parts of the ENFSI Action Plan to make this more in line with the EU Document.

At the AM in Belgrade in 2013 the main focus was on making ENFSI a more professional organisation. The chairman *Pawel Rybicki* summarized the current organisational problems of the ENFSI, and the importance of building a network based on a stable structure as well as proper communication and commitment from the members. Board member *Thomas Andermann* (Germany) gave a presentation on further professionalization of ENFSI. After that the membership had a round table discussion on increased commitment vs. a more professional structure. The majority was in favour of increased commitment. The chairperson of EFSA'20 Task Force *Sheila Willis* gave a short presentation of the activities and results since the previous AM in Dublin. During this year the Board together with the EWGs, the SCs and the EFSA'20 group had implemented the Councils conclusions in the ENFSI Action Plan, formulated through seven specific goals. This plan was approved unanimously by the membership.

Most of the activities of the FEPG were in practice transferred to Monopoly Projects. In MP2012 altogether 12 different projects all focusing on Best Practice Manuals for different forensic disciplines were started. In 2013 ENFSI was again allocated money from the EU as a Monopoly Partner. The Board decided that the new Monopoly Projects should focus on some important areas raised by the Council. This was realised through 6 projects focusing on databases, proficiency tests, interpretation of evidence and likelihood ratio calculations. These projects had started by 1 January 2015.

Evaluation

Looking back it must be concluded that the FoE-2 project was less successful than the FoE-1. The outcome was poor: only one concrete proposal to the membership (splitting up the EAFS SC). The prioritized focus of having an operational grant from the EU was never concluded and has since been abandoned.

The reasons for the lack of success are complex and not easy to identify. Maybe ENFSI had too many focuses at the same time, and that the status as a Monopoly Partner and the new and more active role that EU suddenly played in the European forensic disciplines were deemed too important, leaving the internal organisational challenges behind. There should, however, be no doubt whatsoever that ENFSI still is in need of revitalization if it is going to achieve its ambition to play a major role in the forensic world of the future.

Another reason for less success could be the different formats. The involvement and commitment in Noordwijkerhout was felt to be stronger and more genuine because all members were 'obliged' to speak out their opinions. FoE-2 took place more in 'the inner circle', and the members had only the chance at the AMs to really state their opinions.

MULTILINGUA

It is laid down in the ENFSI Constitution that *'the language at all meetings and in correspondence shall be English'*. This concept avoids some pitfalls (need for translators, cost, etc.), and works reasonably for the exchange of general information. However, the use and understanding of technical and scientific terms by non-native English speakers is a barrier for a truly active communication. General dictionaries are not designed to fill this gap.

A German initiative to start a project group was introduced by *Gisela Sommer* and *Walter Bruder* during the Joint Meeting 1998 in Rosny-sous-Bois. They proposed creating a multilingual lexicon of words used in the forensic science disciplines. At this meeting, a number of participants volunteered to cooperate and the task of starting up the lexicon was given to *Gisela Sommer*. She became the first chairperson of the group, soon called the Multilingua (ML) Group.

The first ML meeting was held in Lausanne on 27 September 1999. The participants in this meeting constituted the founding members of the group: *Alain Burgun* (France), *Christophe Champod* (Switzerland),

Maria de Fatima Barbosa (Portugal), *Yvan Malgorn* (France), *Pierre Margot* (Switzerland), *Dominique Saint-Dizier* (France), *Gisela Sommer* (Germany) and *Chris de Veth* (Belgium). After the EAFS Triennial Conference in Cracow (2000), *Ton Broeders* (The Netherlands) and *Anna Pisulewska* (Poland) joined the ML group. Over the years *Gisela Sommer* (1998–2001), *Yvan Malgorn* (2001–2003) and *Chris de Veth* (2003–2008) served as the ML chairpersons.

Progress

In October 1999 ML member *Chris de Veth* made a proposal to the Board suggesting the formal establishment of a Multilingua-group. The objective was *"to create a multilingual dictionary of criminalistic terms in order to facilitate communication between experts within the ENFSI community"*. The ENFSI Board was positive and decided to use the name "project group" (not Committee) indicating that the activities were expected to be finished within a reasonable time. In the first years, the ML group reported directly to the Board; in 2001 it was included as part of the EAFS SC. After some years the ML group was positioned again under the Board, while in 2007 it became a sub-group of the EAFS SC again. In retrospect this hopping about was quite remarkable and showed that it was difficult to anchor the ML within ENFSI.

The project was initially expected to conclude in 2003 with only three languages (English, German and French) and by that time ML had 3,500 words in 15 forensic fields. Initial members from other languages (Dutch, Portuguese and Polish) had however taken advantage to extend the lexicon to their mother languages, and the group soon found that some words needed explanations to make sure that their meaning in forensic science translated correctly. It was found that technical terms and terminology used by practitioners was not necessarily corresponding (linguistically) in different languages and that the use of drawings, pictures and descriptors was needed for clarity. So from a pure lexicographic work, it moved to some form of dictionaries and even glossaries. These extensions were accepted and

supported by ENFSI after progress was reported at ENFSI meetings. Members from other countries also wanted to join and extend the process to their own language (Czech, Spanish, Romanian, Greek, Swedish, Italian, Latvian, Danish and Hungarian) beside the extension to other forensic fields, not covered initially. It became difficult to handle moving from a group of enthusiasts to a more structured body with no volunteer to take the lead. The ML group proposed to extend the mandate to cover more languages and more complete fields. The ENFSI Board agreed, and suggested that ML prepare a working plan including a time frame.

In 2004 the EC through the Directorate-General for Translation in Luxembourg demonstrated an interest in the ML dictionary. The ENFSI Board offered in 2005 to the EC the free use of the ML dictionary.



Members of the Multilingua Group in 2000. From left to right: *Chris de Veth*, *Dominique Saint Dizier*, *Pierre Margot*, *Yvan Malgorn*, *Ton Broeders*, *Gisela Sommer* and *Anna Pisulewska*.

Chris de Veth would take the role of liaison between ENFSI/ML and the EC. The Board expressed its expectation that the use of terminology and linguistic information would prove to be an important step towards strengthening the quality of translation of forensic terms into European languages. Unfortunately, at the end of the day, the offer did not result in a formal agreement. The main reason was the obligation to update the ML dictionary every 3 months, something that could not be guaranteed by ENFSI as sufficient manpower was simply not available. In spite of this lack of formalization, the interest that had been shown was an appreciation of the work of the ML group.



A special ML logo was introduced in 2005 and was presented to the annual meeting of ENFSI by *Chris de Veth*.



Multilingua booth at the EAFS Triennial Conference 2006 in Helsinki. From left to right: *Wim Neuteboom*, *José Sanchez Molero*, *Judy van Overveld* and *Chris de Veth*

The ML group continued working in the period 2004–2008 under difficult circumstances. The number of active ML participants was worrying due to several causes such as illness, lack of resources for travelling and other internal priorities at the national institutes. However, the content of the ML dictionary had become impressive: 4,000 definitions and words in 17 disciplines in 15 languages. At the EAFS Triennial Conference in Helsinki (2006) the ML website was demonstrated at the Conference Exhibition Hall and within the next months the site attracted 1,900 visitors.

In the course of 2007 and 2008 the Board again discussed the future of the ML group. It was identified that the group had a lack of members who could spend the required time to make necessary and substantial progress. It was disappointing that new members – in spite of the commitment by some ENFSI members to designate volunteers – did not actually participate either for lack of funds, lack of interest, overwork, etc. The Board decided to ask the ENFSI membership in writing on their views regarding the ML project regarding aspects like frequency of actual use, usefulness, costs, position in the ENFSI structure and willingness to participate actively in the ML group. The outcome was diverse, but most members considered the project useful and wanted the project to continue, but once again, without taking on any commitments. Based on these results the Board supported the continuation of the ML project but the approach should be made more explicit. Unfortunately, again no volunteer appeared actually to take the lead. On top of that the ML chairman *Chris de Veth* had stepped down due to his retirement and a successor could not be found. An intended review of ML by an independent person from outside the ENFSI community did not come about and the future existence of the ML group became uncertain. After a number of attempts to re-vitalise the ML, the Board did a final call for volunteers at the AM2010 in Prague. Again, there was no response. Shortly after that the Board decided not to take any further action and to ‘wait for better times’. Since that day ML became dormant, but

a rich lexicon is still available even if incomplete (number of languages; new developments, etc.).

From 2001 the ML group started developing special software programmes. A digital version of the ML Lexicon files was a natural step to enhance the user-friendliness. The software (‘Rosny Data Base’) was published on the ENFSI website with an open access. In January 2007 this Lexicon was taken away and replaced by the Cracow Data Base (on the server of the IFR in Cracow: www.ies.krakow.pl/multilingua). Modifications to some filenames have been applied such as Firearms for Ballistics, Fingerprints for Dactyloscopy, DNA for DNA-Serology and Drugs for Drugs-Toxicology. The file Documents-Handwriting was split into two files: Documents and Handwriting. At that time 16 disciplines became available on the ML website. Unfortunately the website has not been maintained since 2008, but can still be used.

COMPETENCE ASSURANCE PROJECT (CAP)

The Competence Assurance Project (CAP) was established only a few months after the Quality and Competence Committee (QCC) was formed at the Lyon Meeting in 2000. The first project group consisted of chairman *Ingvar Kopp* (Sweden), *Christina Bertler* (Sweden), *Marilena Eleftheriou* (Cyprus), *Mike Fereday* (UK), *Robert Gingles* (UK), *Albert Koeleman* (The Netherlands), *Adrian Linacre* (UK) and *Peter Toffel-Nadolny* (Germany).

The objective of CAP is to develop a competence assurance system for forensic science practitioners. This is supposed to be met by the following actions:

1. To develop competence standards for forensic science practitioners,
2. To develop an assessment process, and
3. To develop a European certification process.

The following outputs from the CAP project were discussed at the ENFSI Annual Meeting in Linköping in May, 2002:

- Competence Assurance for ENFSI Practitioners Involved in the Forensic Process - An overview
- A strategy for the Development and Implementation of Performance Based Standards to Assess Competence and Enable Certification for Practitioners in ENFSI involved in the Forensic Process.
- Code of Conduct
- Performance Based Standards for Forensic Science Practitioners
- A Matrix for Defining the Limits of Expertise of Forensic Scientists

The Membership decided that these should be sent out to ENFSI Member laboratories for further consideration and comment, with the aim of resubmitting the documents for endorsement by the ENFSI Annual Meeting in Tallinn in May, 2003. The feedback received was valuable and resulted in some changes being made.

The amended Code of Conduct was resubmitted to the ENFSI Members for endorsement and revised versions of the documents dealing with “*Development and Implementation of Performance Based Standards to Assess Competence and Enable Certification for Practitioners in ENFSI involved in the Forensic Process*” and the “*Matrix for Defining the Limits of Expertise of Forensic Scientists*” were published on the ENFSI web page.

CAP also started a sub-project involving experts from Sweden, The Netherlands, UK and Switzerland. The aim of this sub-group was “translating” the generic “*Standards of Competence for Practitioners in the Forensic Process*” already established, into “*Standards for Reporting Scientists in the fields of Documents and Marks examination*” and developing assessment strategies for the translated standards in these areas. The outcome of the sub-project was then to be used to guide further development of the documents 4 and 5, and the QCC planned to submit new versions of these documents for endorsement at the ENFSI Annual Meeting in 2004.

The ENFSI members approved the Performance based standards for forensic science practitioners (QCC-CAP-003) at the Annual Meeting in Bratislava in 2004 and the Code of Conduct (BRD-GEN-003) was approved a year later at the Annual Meeting in The Hague. In 2007 CAP started cooperating with individual EWGs in order to translate the Performance based standard into tools adapted to the needs of the different expert areas. The pilot project was carried out in cooperation with the EWG Marks. Later, cooperation was also established with the EWG Fire & Explosion and with ENFHEX (Handwriting EWG).

Further developments were reported annually in the QCC Annual Report and presented at the ENFSI AMs. The ENFSI Board approved the “*Guidance on the assessment of competence for forensic science practitioners*” (QCC-CAP-006) in September 2011. The latter document presents several different tools for competence assessment for forensic practitioners to assist ENFSI member institutes to improve their competence assurance systems. This guidance document is based on the outcome of a benchmark exercise involving nine ENFSI institutes.

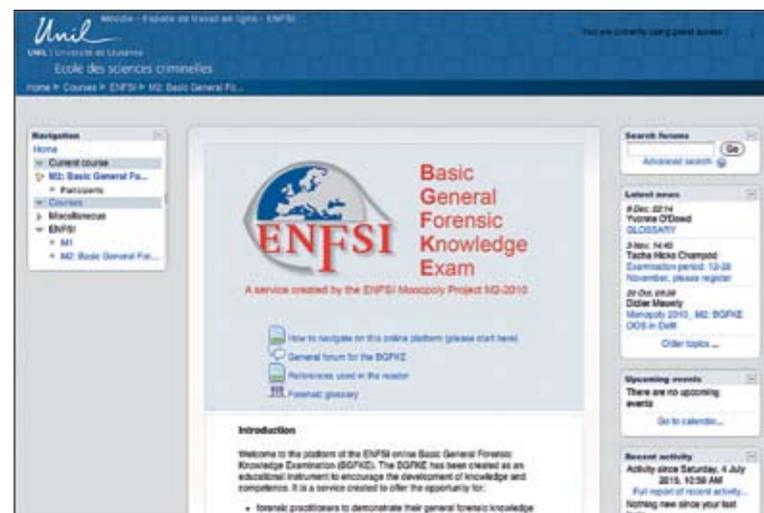
In order to get indications of the interest among ENFSI member laboratories concerning the use of a planned general knowledge exam and specialist exams for reporting officers, three “competence questions” were added to the QCC Annual Survey in 2005. It was found that 75% of the member laboratories were interested in using ENFSI’s general knowledge exam and 85% would make use of it if it was available for each of the specialist areas of work. 65% could accept a small charge for the examination. Thus the CAP had shown the possibility of developing a general knowledge exam for forensic reporting scientists. This was included in the Monopoly Programme 2010 as one of the projects concluded by an OOS in October 2014 in Delft. The project team presented an impressive document covering a broad spectrum of forensic topics and demonstrated an on-line tool for participation in the general knowledge exam. This tool is hosted and maintained by

the University of Lausanne, one of the academic member institutes of ENFSI.

Currently CAP is continuing to work according to the Monopoly Programme plan including the following activities:

- Translation of the Performance based standards for forensic science practitioners (QCC-CAP-003) into some expert fields.
- Drafting a document on standards for competence assessment systems, providing information on variation of schemes.

CAP was initially planned to be concluded in the beginning of 2005, but this expectation turned out to be too ambitious. The increasing focus on quality in Europe in general and the recognition of the crucial role of the competences of practitioners have however meant that the project is still running. The group meets 1-5 times per year depending on needs and on-going projects.



Website Knowledge Exam

EUROPEAN MENTORING FORENSIC ACCREDITATION - EMFA (“THE FLYING MENTORS”)

EMFA-1



Quality assurance and accreditation have always been priorities for ENFSI. In the second Constitution (2004) it even became an eligibility

criterion for joining the network. However, in 2004 only 25% of the ENFSI member institutes had actually achieved ISO17025 accreditation. Although this number increased steadily year after year, there were also member institutes struggling to get started.

At the QCC-meeting in The Hague in 2006 it was proposed that accredited ENFSI members should help non-accredited members to achieve their accreditation. At that time 20 member institutes were accredited and 34 were not.

Based on the ambition that in every European country there should be at least one accredited forensic laboratory, the project European Mentorship for Forensic Accreditation (EMFA) was born. Soon the projects nickname became ‘the flying mentors’ referring to the popular television series ‘the flying doctors’. By twinning accredited and non-accredited laboratories, those non-accredited laboratories could achieve accreditation much faster than on their own.

The project was scheduled to start in October 2007 and to finish in October 2010. For each laboratory the process ended with a pre-audit imitating a ‘real’ audit as would be performed by a National Accreditation Body. After this pre-audit the mentor should evaluate the result and make a recommendation if the non-accredited twin was ‘ready for accreditation’ or not.

The QCC chairperson *Christina Bertler* (Sweden) and the ENFSI co-secretary *Judy van Overveld* (The Netherlands) were appointed as the project managers. ENFSI covered the cost for travel and accommodation from its central budget. The participating laboratories had however to be

willing to cover a part of the cost from their own budgets. This would include items such as salaries and allowances when traveling.

Early 2007 the QCC invited the accredited ENFSI laboratories to express their interest in acting as mentors. Simultaneously non-accredited ENFSI laboratories were invited to express their interest in participating in the project as a trainee in a twinning arrangement. The maximal number of twins was set at five.

- The participating laboratories must make a mutual commitment to working together.
- The participating laboratories should come from different countries and be distributed all over Europe.
- The non-accredited laboratory must have a quality manager or appoint one before the project starts.
- The non-accredited laboratory should choose two expert fields to act as pilot projects in the development of the quality system.
- The accredited laboratory should state which areas they have in the scope of accreditation and that they have appropriate resources to support the project.
- The two expert fields that the non-accredited laboratory has chosen should match the fields the accredited laboratory had in the scope of accreditation.
- The participating laboratories must approve the matching with their proposed twinning partner.
- If it is possible to match the languages of the twinned laboratories this might be an advantage for the sharing of information, documents etc. This could be considered when other criteria are fulfilled.

If more than 5 non-accredited laboratories applied and fulfilled the criteria, the ENFSI Board, after having consulted the QCC, should decide who will be the twinning partners. The outcome of the invitation procedure is summarised in the following table:

EMFA-1 Twinning partners

Trainee laboratory	Mentor laboratory	Selected Fields
ATE, Turkey	SPSA, UK	1. Handwriting 2. DNA
LKA Dusseldorf - Germany	FSL, Ireland	1. DNA (buccal swabs) 2. Fibres
FSC, Lithuania	NBI, Finland	1. Questioned document 2. Hairs and fibres
SREFC, Ukraine	SKL, Sweden	1. Drugs (substances) 2. Tool marks
DFS, Austria	FSS, UK	1. Quantitative analysis of drugs 2. Firearms identification

The project included three plenary conferences (involving all participants) and a series of parallel study visits between the twinned laboratories. The Opening Conference took place in Voorburg on November 5–6, 2007 in the presence of a representative Board’s delegation: chairman *Dave Werrett* (UK) as well as chairman designate *Jan De Kinder* (Belgium) attended.

The Midterm and the Closing Conferences were held in Istanbul (4–5 December, 2008) and Vilnius (24–25 January, 2011) respectively.

In the original project plan the total costs in four consecutive ENFSI financial years (covering the period 1 April 2007–31 March 2011) were estimated as 100,900 euros. At the Annual Meetings the EMFA budgets were set year by year resulting in a decrease of 85,500 euros over the project years. Fortunately, this budget was still more than sufficient: the total expenses needed to run the project turned out to be 42,248 euros. The results of this EMFA project were excellent since the five trainee laboratories achieved accreditation by their National Accreditation Bodies shortly after the end of the project. Also from a managerial perspective the project was successful: the deadline was not exceeded too much and the actual expenses were less than 50% of the planned budget.



Opening conference EMFA-1 in Voorburg (2007).

EMFA-2

The success of the first EMFA project was reason to consider a second, similar project. The name was not surprising: EMFA-2. This idea was already suggested at the AM2009 in Ankara i.e. while EMFA-1 was still running. EMFA's reputation was ahead of its results! At the AM2010 in Prague, *Christina Bertler* (project manager of EMFA-1) proposed with support from the ENFSI Board the start of EMFA-2. In the past months the Board already had made a call for trainee as well as mentor laboratories which would be non-binding on the respondents. The potential interest among the membership was promising. The proposal didn't need extensive discussions; the general feeling was that EMFA-2 should be executed. The next step was to send an official call to the membership for participants, especially for mentor laboratories. This resulted in sufficient mentors and there were no formal barriers for starting.

At the AM2011 in Tallinn the definite status and plans for EMFA-2 were presented: EMFA-2 would run until the end of 2013, chairperson QCC *Christina Bertler* and ENFSI secretary *Wim Neuteboom* were the project managers. The Opening Conference had already taken place on 30 March 2011 in Belgrade. The selected twin pairs are summarised in the table below. It was only four instead of the intended five due to a lack of mentors.

EMFA-2 Twinning Pairs

Trainee laboratory	Mentor laboratory	Selected Fields
ANKTC, Serbia	FSC, Croatia	1. Drugs 2. DNA
FCPDM, Montenegro	EFSI, Estonia	3. Drugs 4. DNA
NFSC, St. Petersburg - Russia	SFSB Riga, Latvia / NBI, Finland (junior partner)	5. Fibres 6. Documents
OKT, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	NFL, Slovenia / FSL, Ireland (junior partner)	7. Drugs 8. DNA 9. Explosives

Unfortunately, the trainee laboratory from Sarajevo had to leave EMFA-2 due to a number of internal problems after only one study visit, so, the project had to be continued with three instead of four twinning pairs.

EMFA-2 was launched with an Opening Conference in Belgrade in March 2011, attended by the four participating twinning pairs and both project managers. On their own request representatives from the forensic laboratories in Macedonia and Srpska (both not ENFSI members) attended as observers. Two other plenary meetings were held: the Mid Term Conference (Danilovgrad, March 2012) and the Closing Conference (Zagreb, November 2013).

After the orientation visits of the mentors in the summer of 2011, a series of 21 visits took place in the course of the project. Visits to the mentor as well as to the trainee laboratories were organised. The table on the next page gives a good impression of the structure and resources involved in the project.

A report on each visit including the agenda, observations, non-conformities and a plan of actions was sent to the project management. This information was crucial for the project managers to guide the project. At the Closing Conference the mentor laboratories gave their opinion about their 'own' trainee laboratory. The opinions were all positive: 'ready for accreditation'. Moreover, the trainee laboratories had already submitted their application for an official ISO17025 assessment to their National Accreditation Bodies. In the course of 2014 all trainee laboratories achieved accreditation. Therefore EMFA-2 can be qualified as a successful project.



Closing conference of the EMFA-2 project (Zagreb 2013).

Overview of EMFA-2 activities

Activity		Venue
Opening Conference (March 2011)		Belgrade
Orientation visits (Summer 2011)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro 4. Slovenia - Bosnia	Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory
Study visits (Autumn 2011)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro 4. Slovenia - Bosnia	Mentor laboratory Mentor laboratory Mentor laboratory Mentor laboratory
Study visits (Winter 2011-2012)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro 4. Slovenia - Bosnia	Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory
Midterm conference (March 2012)		Danilovgrad
Study visits (Summer 2012)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro	Trainee laboratory Postponed Trainee laboratory
Study visits (Autumn 2012)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro	Mentor laboratory Trainee laboratory Mentor laboratory
Study visits (Winter 2012-2013)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro	Trainee laboratory Mentor laboratory Trainee laboratory
Study visits (Summer 2013)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro 4. Croatia - Serbia	Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory Mentor laboratory Trainee laboratory
Pre-audit (Autumn 2013)	1. Latvia - Russia 2. Croatia - Serbia 3. Estonia - Montenegro	Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory Trainee laboratory
Closing Conference (November 2013)		Zagreb

The lessons learned from the EMFA-1 project made the budgeting of EMFA-2 modest.

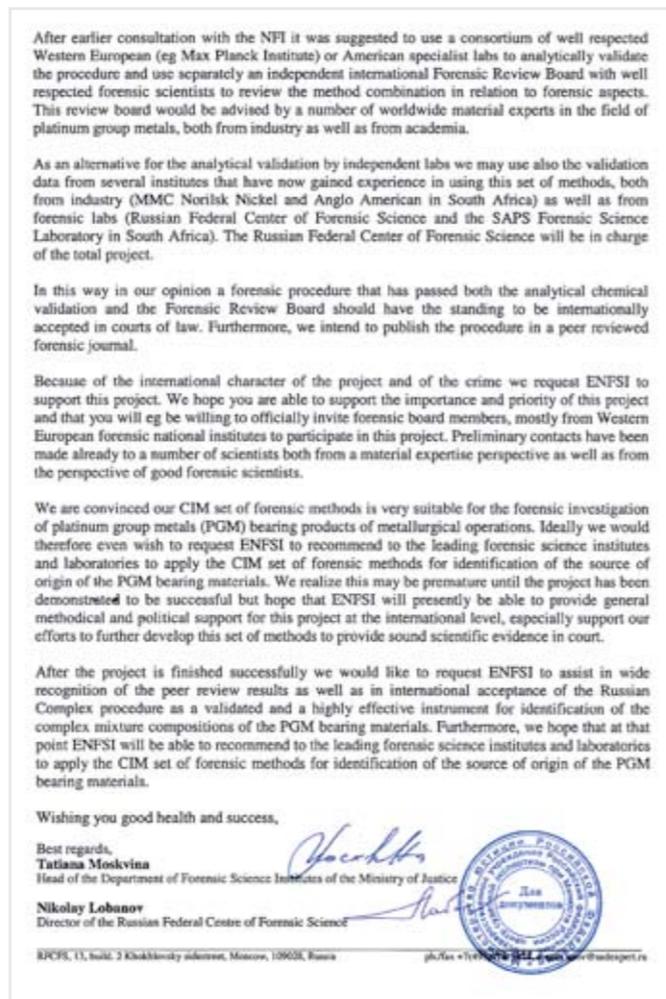
Nevertheless, the overall expenses have still been considerably within the budget. Two reasons can explain this good outcome:

- Due to the withdrawal of the Sarajevo-institute, the number of twinning pairs decreased from four to three which had a substantial impact on the travel and accommodation costs.
- Of the remaining six participating laboratories, three originated from the Balkan-region. Because the three Joint Conferences were organised in the Balkan-region (Belgrade, Danilovgrad and Zagreb respectively), the travel costs could be limited. Some participants travelled by car instead of by plane which lead to a further reduction of the costs.
- The total, actual expenses of EMFA-2 were 47,722 euros which was in line with EMFA-1 (42,248 euros).

Looking back at both EMFA projects it can be concluded that this kind of approach is an efficient and effective tool to guide forensic laboratories towards accreditation with relatively modest budgets. An important aspect was the willingness of the mentor laboratories to make their employees available without salary compensation. Although most participants had a different mother tongue, the communication in English never was a real problem.

COMPLEX IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE (CIP)

On 27 June 2006 the ENFSI Board received a letter from the Head of the Department of Forensic Science Institutes of the Ministry of Justice *Tatiana Moskvina* and the Director of the Russian Federal Centre of Forensic Science *Nikolay Lobanov*. At that time *Tatiana Moskvina* was the ENFSI member representative of her institute and hence familiar with ENFSI. They asked for the support of ENFSI regarding the validation of a procedure to characterise platinum group element (PGE)-bearing material. A number of leading Russian scientific research institutes had developed this procedure. It incorporated the use of a



The letter from Russia

variety of analytical-chemical techniques. The full title of this procedure was “The Complex Analytical Procedure for Identification of the Nature and the Source of Origin of Precious Metals Containing Products of Mining and Metallurgical Operations”. For practical reasons the title was shortened to Complex Identification Procedure (CIP).

The background for the developing of CIP was a topical problem in Russia. Some other countries, mainly South-Africa, faced this problem as well. Precious metal producing companies world-wide were under continuous threat of theft of their products. When alleged stolen material containing platinum group elements (PGE) was recovered, the source of the material had to be determined, scrupulous and effective scientific analysis needed to be carried out to provide reliable information that could enable a court of law to arrive at a fair judgment. Russian law enforcement agencies had initiated legal actions in Western Europe against companies suspected of dealing in stolen PGE bearing materials. In order for the CIP results and expert opinions derived from them to be accepted in future court proceedings, it was deemed necessary to have the procedure analytically and forensically validated by an independent international body.

Referring to the specific knowledge within the ENFSI community, *Tatiana Moskvina* and *Nikolay Lobanov* were of the opinion that ENFSI could play an important role in the validation process.

The ENFSI board discussed the Russian request which was perceived as a valuable recognition of ENFSI as an outstanding scientific community. With respect to the particular role of ENFSI in the forthcoming project, the Board concluded that ENFSI was willing to invite the potential members of the intended Forensic Review Board to participate. It was made clear that ENFSI as such would not be a partner in the project. Inviting these scientists on behalf of ENFSI – with its focus on the quality of forensic science – emphasised that the support from ENFSI would be ‘science driven’.

After this positive response by the ENFSI Board, the formation of the independent international Forensic Review Board (FRB) could start. It comprised experienced forensic scientists, academics and legal experts. As most members of the FRB had no previous experience with PGE bearing materials, eight scientific and industrial specialists were selected to advise the FRB.

The CIP validation project, as envisaged by ENFSI, consisted of two parts:

1. The validation of the analytical methods of the CIP by an independent international organisation.
2. The forensic validation of the CIP by a Forensic Review Board.

The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) was commissioned by RFCFS, on the advice of the Review Board, to perform an independent analytical verification and testing of the CIP. The FRB comprised nine members from countries in three continents chaired by *Ingvar Kopp*, retired director of the Swedish National Laboratory of Forensic Science and former ENFSI chairman. A four person Executive Board was created to coordinate the activities of the FRB.

In the period July 2006 until February 2008 the FRB met frequently at various locations in The Netherlands, Russia, Germany, South Africa, Belgium and France, usually for two days.

As the result of the activities the FRB formulated a set of positive conclusions on the CIP. These are the most relevant:

- The CIP is a comprehensive system of procedures that is well-suited for the identification and source attribution of Russian PGE bearing materials.
- The CIP is based upon accepted, reliable analytical methods.
- The CIP protocols are well-documented and formatted.
- The CIP has been verified by an independent laboratory.

- The continued development of analytical protocols for the discrimination of PGE bearing materials should be encouraged by implementation of the FRB recommendations
- The CIP is a potential starting point for development of methods by which consistent, comparable data can be obtained across the various producers.
- Each producer, or perhaps PGM production region, should maintain a database of their PGE bearing materials. Sharing of this information, for example through a body such as the IPA, would help considerably in forming expert opinions for forensic investigations.
- Effective interpretation of CIP results within the context of legal casework requires specialist knowledge and an understanding of the mining and beneficiation of PGE bearing materials.
- Further research, in particular to characterise within-source variation, will enable formal methods for assigning probabilistic statements of uncertainty to identification and quantification.

The FRB wrote an extensive report in which all managerial and scientific aspects were described in full detail. The report was presented at the AM2008 (Rome). *Ingvar Kopp* gave a plenary presentation on the CIP-project, followed by the simultaneous handing over of the report to the ENFSI Board *Dave Werrett* and to the Russian representative *Tatiana Moskvina*. The full report was published on the public website of ENFSI.

Looking back at this project some comments can be made. It was the first time that ENFSI was approached by an external party to undertake a scientific review on a forensic topic. The circumstance that this external party was a private-governmental cooperation gave this request an extra dimension. ENFSI could demonstrate its ability to perform such a demanding request and it confirmed the status of ENFSI as a forensic community with high scientific standards. The ENFSI Board had the expectation that similar requests would follow in the years after. However, this never happened – only a very limited

number of informal pre-requests were done which were not followed up. At that time there were also reflections on performing such projects in future on a more commercial basis which could lead to extra financial resources for ENFSI. Working on a (semi-)commercial basis could have raised questions on the impartiality of ENFSI and emerges as a reason to think twice before going in that direction in the future.

Anyway, there were no financial benefits for ENFSI from its involvement in the CIP-project. The expenses for the FRB-members and the advisers were reimbursed, but no compensation was paid to the ENFSI member institutes that made their employees available. Under the current circumstances it is not likely that a similar project would be run under these conditions again.

QUADRUPOL

In Europe, tens of forensic laboratories are routinely performing thousands of casework investigations in the various areas of forensic science. Most of them are governmental. Already prior to the global economic crisis in the late 2000's, governments were aiming for a more efficient, more economical public sector. In forensic science the laboratories were being expected to produce an increasing number of case reports, faster and with a better quality, but at lower cost. However, a methodology to assess cost-benefit ratio in forensic laboratories was not in place. This was badly missed within the ENFSI community because learning from best practice through benchmarking would support the forensic laboratories in striving for improvements.

Forensic laboratories, as an integral part of the legal system, should be competent and efficient not only in scientific terms but also in terms of productivity and costs. The search for increased efficiency and effectiveness in the forensic world is not a scientific or judicial issue but an issue of managerial and strategic interest. ENFSI con-

sidered itself as an important forum to discuss and have opinions on these issues.

Against this background four ENFSI member institutes took part in an initiative to start a benchmarking project. To the knowledge of the participants a similar project of this type had not performed before. The reasons were probably very simple: there are different jurisdictions, different types of organisations, different work cultures and especially different terminologies in use in most European countries. These conditions are not very inviting for designing a benchmarking model for forensic laboratories and made defining the new task even more challenging. The four laboratories were:

- RTL, Vantaa, Finland
- NFI, Rijswijk, The Netherlands
- IFR, Cracow, Poland
- SKL, Linköping, Sweden

A number of differences between the laboratories were in place:

- One (RTL) was a police laboratory (a unit within the police organisation), three were not.
- One (SKL) belonged to the police organisation but was an authority of its own.
- Three were from EU member states, one (IFR) was from an EU applicant country,
- Three laboratories held a monopoly in forensic science casework in their respective countries, one (IFR) did not.
- One (RTL) was under the Ministry of the Interior, three were under the Ministry of Justice.
- Research input varied.
- Number of investigated cases varied.
- Amount of external education and training given varied.
- Management responsibility varied.
- The scope of expert fields varied.
- The type of customers varied.

- The type of funding varied: some laboratories were fully funded through state budget, some could charge for part of their services.

These differences were an advantage in setting up a robust benchmarking model.

Implementation



As a first step the laboratories formed a consortium and signed a MoU on January 26, 2001. An application for financial support by the OISIN II programme of the EC for performing the benchmark project was submitted to Brussels. Quadrupol was chosen as the title of the project.

The total costs of the benchmarking project were estimated to be approximately 117,000 euros. The application was approved (contract no. 2001/OIS/066) and 66,311 euro was granted to cover the costs consisting of project meetings, travelling etc.

A project group was established consisting of the director, the quality manager and a senior expert (or deputy director) of each participating laboratory and thus a total of 12 persons. The members of the project group were:

Kimmo Himberg (RTL) - project manager
Erkki Sippola (RTL)
Katri Matveinen (RTL)
Albert Koeleman (NFI)
Gerrit van de Haar (NFI)
Wim Neuteboom (NFI)
Aleksander Glazek (IFR)
Wojciech Piekoszewski (IFR)
Jacek Hebenstreit (IFR)
Ingvar Kopp (SKL)
Tore Olsson (SKL)
Liselotte Nielsen Sundberg (SKL)

The first project meeting (“kick-off”) was held in January, 2002 and the last (“model design meeting”) in November 2002. The entire co-operative part of the work was done in four project meetings, organised by each of the four laboratories in turn. The essential content of these were:

1. Kick-off meeting: agreement on the data to be used for comparison, agreement on the definition and basis for calculation of each performance indicator (PI) and/or key figure (KF); discussion and agreement on new PI’s and/or KF’s to be developed.
2. Comparison meeting: comparison of data collected in each laboratory, identification of main differences observed; discussion on causes for differences, discussion and agreement of needs to modify data collected.
3. Modification meeting: comparison of modified data, comparison of differences with those observed earlier; discussion and agreement of the need to fine-tune gathering of data.
4. Model design meeting: final comparison of data and conclusions; finalising and agreement on draft project report.

The project report was finalised jointly by the project group members after the last meeting using e-mail communication.

Approach

The main aim of the project was a performance analysis of the participating laboratories. The analysis covered laboratory activities on casework, i.e. investigations performed in connection with individual investigations of crime, but also secondary support activities of the laboratories like research and development, education and training, support services, crime scene investigations, participation in international co-operations and quality assurance activities. It was foreseen that a careful analysis of key managerial data in the participating forensic laboratories would indicate differences between laboratories, and that an analysis of these differences would provide not only benchmarking data but also a platform for continuous production

of comparison data, a model for benchmarking of forensic science laboratories and thus a tool for on-going improvements in the field.

At the first stage of the project thorough background information packages were gathered from each participating laboratory. The data for comparison were divided into 12 main groups:

1. organisation
2. customers
3. casework
4. crime scene investigations
5. training and education
6. research and development
7. cooperation (national + international)
8. personnel
9. facilities
10. financial system and financing
11. costs
12. efficiency and effectiveness

This information largely concentrated on numeric key figures. A few key figures and performance indicators about casework, R&D, automation, processes, instrumentation etc. were selected and developed. For description purposes background data (population, crime rate etc. of each country) was collected as well.

It appeared that there were no common definitions within the forensic laboratory community for even the most basic performance indicators such as case, investigation or analysis. A set of definitions for terminology in the field had therefore to be developed during the first phases of the project in order to produce comparable data. Definitions in the categories General, Personnel, Facilities and Costs & efficiency were formulated. Some definitions used in the Quadrupol project are shown in the next illustration:

turn round time

Reporting time in days, measured as the time from the last items entering the laboratory till the date the case report is sent out; given as the mean or the median for an investigation area.

non-reporting manager

An individual whose primary responsibilities are in managing and administering a laboratory or a unit thereof and who is not taking part in casework

running operational costs

Costs other than investment costs, personnel costs and facilities costs, e.g. consumables, travelling, QA, literature, contracting, representation, service and maintenance, information and advertisement

efficiency factor (working hours per case) (Fe)

Casework time in hours (including reporting) divided by the number of cases, calculated for each investigation area. The smaller Fe the higher efficiency.

stock factor (F_s)

Efficiency factor divided by the median turn round time (both in days), calculated for each investigation area. F_s is used as a measure of the efficiency of the case flow. In an ideal situation F_s = 1 but in reality is always smaller.

During the project it became evident that because of major differences in the procedures of producing and collecting data, comparisons of key figures often became difficult. Since these procedures mostly follow nationally defined guidelines, harmonisation is not easily achievable. It was thus concluded that benchmarking should be based on a few sets of relatively simple key figures in order to make regular

monitoring possible with a reasonable effort. The model was given the name ENFSI Quadrupol Benchmarking Model (EQBM).

The official publication of the report took place on 31 March 2003. The report describes the model and definitions in detail. In an extensive appendix of the report the benchmarking data of the four laboratories (for the year 2001) are collected illustrating the use of EQBM. This information offers any forensic laboratory the possibility of comparing systematically and quickly its own data with these ones. The report drew attention from broader interest groups and ENFSI received requests for copies of the report from inside as well as outside the ENFSI community.

CHAPTER 8: AWARDS

It is generally accepted that those who have achieved excellent results or demonstrated substantial contributions should be recognised and honoured. ENFSI is no exception to that practice and has established a set of awards in the course of its history.

Currently the nature and procedures for various ENFSI Awards are well described and there are systems in place to choose the recipients. However, this has not always been the case.

In the early years, until the late 1990's, awards were an unknown phenomenon within ENFSI. However, the practice of handing over ENFSI themed gifts in many shapes and sizes became common at ENFSI events. Organisers of meetings and members of committees in particular often received certificates, medals or pennons. It could be speculated that this stems from the background of the ENFSI membership: a substantial part of which is part of or related to police organisations where decorations, banners, table flags, etc. are embedded in a long tradition. This way of awarding was sympathetic and was done with the best intentions. However, it was rather ad hoc and there was no transparency in the criteria being used. Gradually the idea of using a more mature approach grew.

STRUCTURED WAY

The first ENFSI entity that started awarding individuals in a structured way was the EAFS Standing Committee. This Committee had been established in 1997 as the scientific arm of ENFSI and hence its focus was the awarding of scientific results. The first ENFSI Award ever – called the Distinguished Forensic Scientist Award – was granted during the EAFS Triennial Conference 2000 in Cracow to *Ian Evett* (UK), as the leading author of a series of outstanding publications in the field of forensic science for 1997-1999, on a model of case assessment and interpretation. In the years after, the EAFS SC took further initiatives

with respect to the ENFSI Awards. In his presentation to the Business Meeting 2001 in Prague, the EAFS SC chairman *Michael Cole* (UK) proposed having several types of Awards: 1) a distinguished ENFSI contributor, 2) a distinguished forensic scientist and 3) a young emerging forensic scientist. In those years the ENFSI Awards were granted without the involvement of the Board or the Membership. These awards were scheduled to be handed over at the next EAFS Triennial Conference in 2003 which gave the EAFS SC time to elaborate the practical aspects. Formulation of objective criteria for selecting the winners was a problem. A satisfactory solution was not easy to find and common sense became the main pillar for selection.

Later, four more ENFSI Awards were introduced: the Expert Working Groups Award, the Referenced Best Article Award, the Best Poster Award (at the consecutive EAFS Triennial Conferences) and the ENFSI Merit Award. The latter is an award to be granted by the ENFSI Board to honour a person who has made distinguished contributions. This Award is sometimes characterised as the “light” version of the distinguished ENFSI contributor Award. It is notable that the recipients of this Award receive a unique pin made from very special Spanish gold, an initiative from the Board member and later recipient (2012) *José Sanchez Molero*.

The Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award and the Award of Merit are granted for the work completed for the benefit of ENFSI. The other Awards are granted for scientific work in the forensic field. Traditionally the Awards are handed over during a special ceremony at an EAFS Triennial Conference.

Characteristics of the ENFSI Awards

Award	First granted	Eligible	Awarding body
Distinguished Forensic Scientist Award	2000	European forensic scientists, not necessarily originating from an ENFSI member-laboratory. A team of forensic scientists could also be accepted as a candidate. In this case, the team leader (no special definition) must be a European.	EAFS SC
Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award	2003	All individuals working in an ENFSI member-laboratory.	ENFSI membership
Emerging Forensic Scientist Award	2003	A European young forensic scientist; the candidate must be under 35 years at the deadline for nomination.	EAFS SC
Expert Working Groups Award	2003	Each ENFSI Expert Working Group.	ENFSI Board
Best Poster Award	2003	All presenters of posters during the conference. A team of forensic scientists could also be accepted as a candidate.	EAFS SC
Referenced Best Article Award	2006	Not laid down (was granted only once)	No longer granted
ENFSI Merit Award	2006	All individuals working in an ENFSI member-laboratory.	ENFSI Board

HALL OF FAME

Since the handing over of the first ENFSI Award in 2000, many others within the ENFSI community have been honoured with an Award.

The digital Hall of Fame on the ENFSI website displays all Award winners including a short biography.

An overview of the ENFSI Award winners:

Year 2000

- Ian Evett (Distinguished Forensic Scientist Award) UK

Year 2003

- Jan Andrasko (Best Poster Award) Sweden
- Bob Bramley (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) UK
- Michael Grieve † (Distinguished Forensic Scientist Award) UK/ Germany

- Sub-Committee European Fibres Group (EWG Award)
- Nele Samyn (Emerging Forensic Scientist Award) Belgium

Year 2006

- Peveline Drummond (Emerging Forensic Scientist Award) UK
- Eric Freyssinet (ENFSI Merit Award) France
- Ingvar Kopp (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) Sweden
- Patrick Perrot (Referenced Best Article Award) France
- Wilfried Stoecklein (EWG Award for Paint & Glass EWG) Germany
- Ken Wiggins (Distinguished Forensic Scientist Award) UK
- Janina Zieba-Palus (Best Poster Award) Poland

Year 2007

- Jan Hlavacek (ENFSI Merit Award) Czech Republic
- Chris de Veth (ENFSI Merit Award) Belgium



All ENFSI 2003 Award winners on stage at the EAFS Triennial Conference in Istanbul.



Jan Hlavacek receives the Award of Merit from chairman Dave Werrett (AM2004).

Year 2008

- Scene of Crime EWG (EWG Award)

Year 2009

- Aleksander Glazek † (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) Poland
- Ludwig Niewöhner (Distinguished Forensic Scientist Award) Germany
- Cedric Neumann (Emerging Forensic Scientist Award) Germany
- DNA EWG (EWG Award)
- Marie-Pierre Milon (Best Poster Award) France/Switzerland

Year 2010

- Fingerprint EWG (EWG Award)

Year 2012

- Christina Bertler (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) Sweden
- Kimmo Himberg (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) Finland
- Wim Neuteboom (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) The Netherlands
- Zeno Geradts (Distinguished Forensic Scientist Award) The Netherlands
- Céline Weyermann (Emerging Forensic Scientist Award) Switzerland
- José Sanchez Molero (Award of Merit) Spain
- Nick Laan, Karla de Bruin and Daniel Bonn (EAFS Best Poster Award) The Netherlands

Year 2013

- DNA EWG (EWG Award)

Year 2014

- Drugs EWG (EWG Award)



Ingo Batisch (chair DNA EWG) receives the Best Expert Working Group Award at the Joint Meeting 2009 in Kiev.



All ENFSI 2012 Award winners on stage at the EAFS Triennial Conference in The Hague.

Year 2015

- Richard Gill (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) UK
- Terje Kjeldsen (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) Norway
- Pierre Margot (Distinguished ENFSI Contributor Award) Switzerland

Decisions on the other 2015 Awards were not taken yet at the time of editing

Twice an Award has been granted posthumously: to *Michael Grieve* (2003) and *Aleksander Glazek* (2009).

HONORARY MEMBERS

There is another category of individuals who are recognised for their merits to ENFSI: the Honorary Members. This category was introduced in 1998 and the first appointed Honorary Member was *Bill Rodgers* (UK). The criterion for appointment as an Honorary Member by the ENFSI membership is laid down in the Framework for Membership: “The person shall have made significant contributions to ENFSI or to Forensic Science in Europe”. It should be noted that this criterion does not point exclusively to ENFSI but also to the wider scope “Forensic Science in Europe”.

It is relevant to recall that at this time the ENFSI members were all personal members instead of the current representatives of member institutes. However, the Honorary Members are still a distinct group within the membership. Honorary Members have the life-time right to attend the Business Meetings, but are not entitled to vote (unless they represent a member institute). Honorary Members do not pay an annual fee.

In the history of ENFSI the following individuals – most of them to be characterised as ENFSI pioneers – have been appointed as Honorary Members:

- Bill Rodgers (UK), 1998
- Brian Caddy (UK), 2001
- Edwin Kube (GER), 2001
- Wim Sprangers (NL), 2001
- Janet Thompson (UK), 2001
- Igor Karlin (RUS), 2002
- Ingvar Kopp (SWE), 2003
- Serge Caillet (FRA), 2004
- Chris de Veth (BEL), 2007

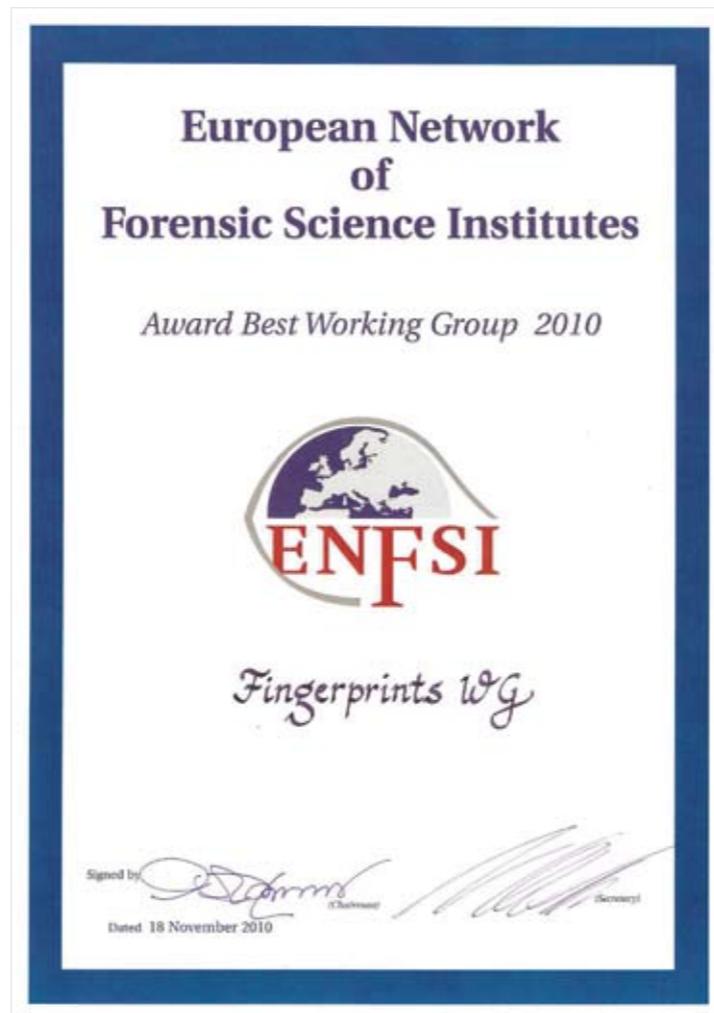
Since 2007 no Honorary Members have been appointed, although the ENFSI by-laws do not exclude new appointments. Probably this has to do with the transfer from personal to institutional membership in 2004. Another factor could be that the era of the pioneers had come to an end or awarding has been preferred.

The Award winners including the Honorary Members originate from the following countries⁸:

United Kingdom	8	Poland	2
Germany	5	Czech Republic	1
Sweden	4	Finland	1
The Netherlands	4	Norway	1
France	3	Russia	1
Switzerland	3	Spain	1
Belgium	2		

It is obvious that by far the most of the winners originate from the North-European countries: the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and The Netherlands have supplied 60% of the winners. A possible explanation might be that the idea of establishing ENFSI arose in this part of Europe leading to a higher involvement, especially in the early years.

⁸. Each participant had the opportunity to express 4 preferences.



Typical Certificate for the Best Expert Working Group Award

APPENDIX 1: FOUNDING MEMBERS IN 1995

Robert Hirz	Kriminaltechnische Zentralstelle	Austria
Chris de Veth	Institut National de Criminalistique	Belgium
Brian Sheard	Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory	UK
Janet Thompson	Forensic Science Service Headquarters	UK
Kimmo Himberg	National Bureau of Investigation Crime Lab	Finland
Christian Jacob	Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire	France
Jacques Hebrard	Institut de Recherche Criminelle de la Gendarmerie Nationale	France
Edwin Kube	Bundeskriminalamt	Germany
Jim Donovan	Forensic Science Laboratory Garda Headquarters	Ireland
Alan Hall	Forensic Science Laboratory Northern Ireland	UK
Salvatore Montanaro	Servizio Polizia Scientifica	Italy
Vittoria Barbato	Centro Carabinieri Investigazioni Scientifiche	Italy
Wim Sprangers	Gerechtelijk Laboratorium	Netherlands
Terje Kjeldsen	National Bureau of Crime Investigation	Norway
Maria de Fatima Barbosa	Laboratorio de Policia Cientifica	Portugal
Igor Karlin	Forensic Science Center	Russia
Brian Caddy	Strathclyde University, Forensic Science Unit	UK
Bill Rodger	Strathclyde Police, Forensic Science Lab	UK
Janez Golja	Center za kriminalisticno tehnicne preiskave	Slovenia
A. Fernandez Cobos	Direccion General de la Policia Cientifica	Spain
Ingvar Kopp	Statens Kriminaltekniska Laboratoriet	Sweden
Peter Pfefferli	Zurich Canton Police	Switzerland
Roman Pfister	City Police of Zurich	Switzerland
Pierre Margot	Institute de Police Scientifique et de Criminologie	Switzerland

APPENDIX 2: ALL-TIME MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES

Member Representatives	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
AUSTRIA				
• Robert Hirz	1994 - 2000	Republic of Austria	DFS, Vienna	
• Volker Edlinger	2000 - 2002	Federal Ministry of the Interior		
• Andrea Raninger	2003 - 2004	Department of Forensic Sciences		
• Robert Hirz	2004 -			
ARMENIA				
• Artashes Javadyan	2011 -	National Bureau of Expertises	NBE-SNPO, Yerevan	
AZERBAIJAN				
• Fuad Javadov	2011 -	Forensic Sciences Centre The Ministry Of Justice	FSC MJ, Baku	
BELARUS				
• Viatcheslav Kudriavisev	2000 - 2003	The State Expert and Forensic Science Center	FSC, Minsk	Removed from membership in May 2005
• Vladimir Avsyannikov	2003 - 2005			
BELGIUM				
• Christiaan de Veth	1993 - 2007	Nationaal Instituut voor Criminalistiek en Criminologie	NICC/INCC, Brussels	
• Jan De Kinder	2007 -			
BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA				
• Mladen Milosavljevic	2010 - 2011	Forensic Expertise Department of the Centre for Forensics And Support of The Police Directorate of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federation Ministry of Interior	OKT, Sarajevo	Removed from the Membership in May 2014 / accreditation eligibility criterion was not met
• Sead Selman	2011 - 2013			
• Muhidin Rasidovic	2013 - 2014			
BULGARIA				
• Kostadin Bobev	2002 - 2010	Research Institute of Forensic Science and Criminology	RIFSC, Sofia	
• Nenko Dinkov	2010 - 2011			
• Dobrinka Markova	2011 -			

Member Representatieves	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
CROATIA				
• Andro Vrdoljak	1999 - 2001	Forensic Science Centre "Ivan Vucetic"	FSC, Zagreb	
• Vladimir Botica	2001 - 2003			
• Gordan Mrsic	2003 - 2005			
• Ivan Juricic	2005 - 2010			
• Sasa Zugaj	2010 - 2013			
• Drazen Mayka	2013 -			
CYPRUS				
• Marilena Eleftheriou	2001 -	Criminalistic Services Cyprus Police	CSCP, Nicosia	
CZECH REPUBLIC				
• Jan Hlaváček	1998 - 2007	Institute of Criminalistics Prague	ICP, Prague	
• Pavel Kolár	2007 -			
DENMARK				
• Frank Jensen	2000 - 2002	Forensic and Serious Crime Department	FSD, Vanløse	
• Benny Linde Larsen	2002 - 2003			
• Frank Jensen	2003 - 2004			
• Henning Sørensen	2004 - 2008			
• Niels Stig Larsen	2008 - 2009			
• Hans Henrik Jensen	2009 - 2014			
• Lene Sørensen	2014 - 2015			
• Henrik Grauholm Mikkelsen	2015 -			
ESTONIA				
• Robert Antropov	1998 - 2003	Estonian Forensic Science Institute <i>(before 1 Jan 2008: Estonia Police Forensic Service Center)</i>	EFSI, Tallin	
• Rene Vihalem	2004 - 2007			
• Ullar Lanno	2008 -			
FINLAND				
• Kimmo Himberg	1993 - 2010	National Bureau of Investigation Crime Laboratory (Rikostekninen laboratorio)	RTL, Vantaa	
• Erkki Sippola	2010 -			

Member Representatieves	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
FRANCE				
• Jacques Hebrard	1993 - 1997	Institut de Recherche Criminelle de la Gendarmerie Nationale	IRCGN, Rosny-sous-Bois	
• Serge Caillet	1997 - 2003			
• Jacques Hebrard	2003 - 2009			
• François Daoust	2009 -			
• Christian Jacob	1994 - 2002	Institut National de Police Scientifique <i>(before December 2004: Sous-Direction de la Police Technique et Scientifique -Service Central des Laboratoires)</i>	INPS, Ecully	
• Philippe Mallet	2002 - 2005			
• Bernard Trenque	2005 - 2008			
• Hubert Weigel	2008 - 2009			
• Frederic Dupuch	2009 - 2011			
• Dominique Saint-Dizier	2011 -			
GEORGIA				
• Giorgi Khizanishvili	2011 - 2014	Legal Entity under Public Law Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau	NFB, Tbilisi	
• Ucha Margvelashvili	2014 -			
GERMANY				
• Walter Bruder	1995 - 2004	Landeskriminalamt Baden-Württemberg, Kriminaltechnisches Institut	LKA/KTI, Stuttgart	
• Klaus Dorenburg	2005 - 2007			
• Werner Kugler	2007 - 2014			
• Andreas Stenger	2014 -			
• Jürgen Hammer	1995 - 2005	Landeskriminalamt Sachsen, Kriminaltechnisches Institut	LKA/KTI, Dresden	<i>Removed from membership in May 2005</i>
• Karl Josef Alfter	2005 - 2012	Landeskriminalamt Nordrhein-Westfalen, Kriminalwissenschaftliches und -technisches Institut	LKA/KTI, Düsseldorf	
• Helga Brockherde	2012 -			
• Torsten Ahlhorn	2008 -	Landeskriminalamt Hessen, Kriminaltechnisches Institut	KTI/LKA, Wiesbaden	

Member Representative(s)	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
GERMANY (continuation)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wolfgang Steinke Edwin Kube Gottfried Vordermaier Hans-Gerhard Heuser Edgar Friedrich Thomas Andermann 	1993 - 1994 1994 - 2001 2002 - 2008 2008 - 2012 2012 - 2013 2013 -	Kriminaltechnisches Institut des BKA	KTI/BKA, Wiesbaden	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wolfgang Lichtenberg Georg Knittel 	1995 - 2004 2004 - 2007	Abteilung für Kriminalwissenschaft und-technik	LKA/KTI, Magdeburg	<i>Removed from membership in 2007</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gottfried Vordermaier Klaus Zuch Peter Toffel-Nadolny Matthias Graichen Jörg-Michael Klös Kornelia Nehse 	1995 - 2001 2003 - 2005 2005 - 2006 2006 - 2009 2009 - 2012 2012 -	Landeskriminalamt Berlin, Kompetenzzentrum Kriminaltechnik (Criminal Investigation Department Berlin, Centre of Competence Forensic Science)	LKA/PTU, Berlin	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guido Limmer 	2010 -	Bayerisches Landeskriminalamt, Kriminaltechnisches Institut	BLKA/KTI, Munich	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ingo Röder Matthias Burba 	2011 - 2013 2013 -	Landeskriminalamt Hamburg Kriminaltechnisches Institut	LKA/KTI, Hamburg	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karsten Follert 	2012 -	Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen, Kriminaltechnisches Institut	LKA/KTI, Hannover	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attila Kuczmann 	2015 -	Landeskriminalamt Schleswig-Holstein	LKA/KTI, Kiel	
GREECE				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ioannis D. Sklavos Nikolaos Skartsis Nikolaos Skartsis 	1999 - 2001 2002 - 2010 2014 -	Forensic Science Division	FSD, Athens	<i>Removed from membership in November 2010, accepted again in 2014</i>
HUNGARY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sophia Lontai-Santora Gábor Nagy 	2000 - 2012 2012 -	Institute for Forensic Sciences	HIFS, Budapest	

Member Representative(s)	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
IRELAND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jim Donovan Sheila Willis 	1993 - 2002 2002 -	Forensic Science Laboratory Department of Justice Garda Headquarters	FSL, Dublin	
ITALY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvatore Montanaro Rutilio Valente Alfonso d'Alfonso Paolo Sammuri Renato Biondo Paola Montagna Daniela Stradiotto 	1994 - 2000 2000 - 2001 2001 - 2004 2004 - 2007 2007 - 2011 2011 - 2012 2012 -	Ministero dell'Interno Direz. della Polizia Criminale Servizio Polizia Scientifica	SPS, Roma	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vittorio Barbato Serafino Liberati Nicola Raggetti Enrico Cataldi Romeo Pomponio 	1993 - 2001 2001 - 2003 2003 - 2011 2011 - 2014 2014 -	Raggruppamento Carabinieri Investigazioni Scientifiche	RaCIS, Roma	
LATVIA				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gatis Bebris Maira Centoricka 	1998 - 2003 2003 -	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia, State Forensic Science Bureau	SFSB, Riga	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valdis Kivkucans Andrejs Sinavins 	2010 - 2011 2012 -	State Police Forensic Service Department of the Ministry of Interior of Latvia	FSD, Riga	
LITHUANIA				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pijus Posiunas Pranas Kuonis Dalia-Jadvyga - Talaliene Gabriele Juodkaite - Granskiene 	1995 - 1997 1997 - 1997 1997 - 2003 2004 -	Forensic Science Center of Lithuania	FSC, Vilnius	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giedrius Birmontas 	2005 -	Lithuanian Police Forensic Science Centre	FSC-LT, Vilnius	

Member Representatieves	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
MACEDONIA • Slobodan Oklevski	2015 -	Forensic Department Ministry of Interior	OKTIV, Skopje	
MONTENEGRO • Sreten Radonjic • Aleksander Ivanovic	2009 - 2010 2010 -	Forensic Center of Police Directorate of Montenegro	FCPDM, Danilovgrad	
THE NETHERLANDS • Wim Sprangers • Albert Koeleman • Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi • Marcel van der Steen	1993 - 2000 2000 - 2007 2007 - 2014 2014 -	Netherlands Forensic Institute	NFI, The Hague	
NORWAY • Terje Kjeldsen	1993 -	National Criminal Investigation Service Laboratory Division	NCIS, Oslo	
POLAND • Zbigniew Rusckowski • Mieczyslaw Goc • Andrzej Filewicz • Pawel Rybicki • Waldemar Krawczyk	1995 - 1997 1997 - 2002 2002 - 2007 2007 - 2013 2013 -	Central Forensic Laboratory of the Police	CFLP, Warsaw	
• Aleksander Glazek • Maria Kala	1998 - 2009 2009 - 2014	Institute of Forensic Research	IFR, Cracow	<i>Removed from the Membership in May 2014, eligibility criterion was not met</i>
• Marta Bykas-Strękowska • Dariusz Laskowski	2009 - 2013 2013 -	The Internal Security Agency, Forensic Laboratory	ABW, Warsaw	
PORTUGAL • Maria Barbosa • Maria Correia • Maria Saudade • Alvaro A Teixeira Lopes • Carlos Farinha	1993 - 1999 1999 - 2001 2001 - 2008 2008 - 2009 2009 - 2014	Laboratorio de Policia Cientifica da Policia Judiciaria	LPC, Losboa	<i>Removed from the Membership in May 2014, eligibility was not met</i>

Member Representatieves	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
ROMANIA • Lucian Ionescu • Camelia Grigore • Cristian Dumitrescu • Catalin Grigoras • Cristian Dumitrescu • Marilena Chivu • Catalin Ceort • Grigoras Betiu	2001 - 2006 2006 - 2007 2008 - 2008 2008 - 2009 2009 - 2010 2010 - 2011 2011 - 2012 2012 -	National Institute of Forensic Expertise	NIFE, Bucharest	
• Gabriel Tiru	2005 -	National Forensic Science Institute	INC/IGPR, Bucharest	
RUSSIA • Igor P. Karlin • Vladimir Martinov	1994 - 2001 2004 - 2010	Forensic Science Centre, Ministry of the Interior	FSC, Moscow	<i>Stepped down from membership voluntary in June 2010</i>
• Alexander I. Kaledin • Adolf Pedenchuk • Andrey Prozorov • Tatiana Moskvina • Nikolay Lobanov • Svetlana Smirnova	1999 - 2002 2002 - 2003 2003 - 2004 2004 - 2008 2008 - 2010 2010 -	Russian Federal Center of Forensic Expertise to Department Justice RF	FCFE, Moscow	
• Svetlana Smirnova • Natalia Zamaraeva	2002 - 2010 2010 -	North-West Forensic Science Centre	NFSC, St. Petersburg	
SERBIA • Lazar Nesic	2009 -	Nacionalni Kriminalisticko-Tehnicky Centar	NKTC. Beograd	
SLOVAKIA • Milan Danihel • Ivan Brusnický • Ondrej Laciak	1998 - 1999 1999 - 2004 2004 -	Kriminalisticky a expertizny ustav Policajneho zboru	KEUPZ, Bratislava	

Member Representatieves	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
SLOVENIA				
• Janez Golja • Dorijan Kerzan	1994 - 2009 2009 -	National Forensic Laboratory	NFL, Ljubljana	
SPAIN				
• A. Fernandez Cobos • J.L. Mendez Moreno • Carlos Corrales Bueno • Miguel Angel Santano Soria • María Pilar Allué Blasco	1993 - 1996 1996 - 1998 1998 - 2004 2004 - 2012 2012 -	Comisaria General de Policia Cientifica	CGPC, Madrid	
• Jose Antonio Garcia Sanchez-Molero • Francisco Montes Lopez • Luis Guijarro Olivares • Jose Antonio Berrocal	1997 - 2008 2008 - 2009 2009 - 2013 2013 -	Servicio De Criminalistica (Criminalistic Service)	SECRIM	
• Manuel Sancho Ruiz • Antonio Gómez • Juan Luis Valverde • Gloria Vallejo de Torres	1999 - 2007 2007 - 2010 2010 - 2011 2011 -	Instituto Nacional de Toxicología y Ciencias Forenses <i>(before May 2004 : Ministerio de Justicia Instituto Nacional de Toxicología)</i>	INTCF, Madrid (INT)	
• Josep Lluís Torres Royo • Lourdes Puigbarraca i Sol • Rocio Rubio Mojarro	2005 - 2010 2010 - 2015 2015 -	Policia de la Generalitat-Mossos d'esquadra	CME, Barcelona	
• Jose M. Yurrebaso Sestafe	2006 -	Unidad de Policia Cientifica Division de Policia de lo Criminal	ERTZAINZA, Bizkaia	
SWEDEN				
• Ingvar Kopp • Olof Egerstedt • Tore Olsson	1993 - 2003 2003 - 2006 2006 -	National Laboratory of Forensic Science	SKL, Linköping	

Member Representatieves	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
SWITZERLAND				
• Pierre Margot • Pierre Esseiva	1994 - 2015 2015 -	Ecole des sciences criminelles University Lausanne <i>(before 2004: Institut de Police Scientifique et de Criminologie)</i>	ESC, Lausanne (IPSC)	
• Peter Pfefferli	1993 -	Forensic Science Institute Zurich <i>(Before 2011: Kantonspolizei Zürich Kriminaltechnische Abteilung)</i>	FSI, Zurich	<i>The laboratories merged in 2010</i>
• Roman Pfister • Kurt Zollinger	1993 - 1996 1996 - 2010	Forensic Science Institute Zurich <i>(Before 2011: Stadtpolizei Zürich Wissenschaftlicher Dienst)</i>		
TURKEY				
• Mehmet Ali Siyez • Kemal Gür • Ferudun Baran • Kemal Gür • Burhanettin Cihangiroglu • Mehmet Yilmaz	1998 - 1999 1999 - 2000 2000 - 2003 2003 - 2005 2005 - 2014 2014 -	Gendarmerie Forensic Department	JKDB, Ankara	
• Sevil Atasoy • Bülent Üner • Salih Cengiz • Gokhan Ersoy	1999 - 2005 2005 - 2006 2006 - 2013 2013 -	Istanbul Üniversitesi Adli Tip Enstitüsü	ATE, Istanbul	
• Irfan Bayar • Seyit Demirci • Nizam Kabar • Eyup Aydogdu • Taner Bora	2002 - 2002 2003 - 2005 2005 - 2012 2012 - 2014 2014 -	Kriminal Polis Laboratuvarları Dairesi Başkanlığı	KPL, Ankara	
• Kerametttin Kurt • Haluk Ince • Yalçın Büyük	2005 - 2009 2009 - 2014 2014 -	The Council of Forensic Medicine <i>(Adli Tip Kurumu)</i>	ATK, Istanbul	

Member Representatieves	Period	Institute / Laboratory	Initials + City	Remarks
UKRAINE				
• Ivan Krasnyuk	2002 - 2013	State Scientific Research, Expertise and Forensic Centre	SREFC, Kyiv	
• Dmytro Zhydkov	2013 - 2014			
• Oleksandr Fedotov	2014 -			
UNITED KINGDOM				
• Brian Caddy	1994 - 2000	Centre for Forensic Science University of Strathclyde	CFS, Glasgow	
• Michael Cole	2000 - 2001			
• Peter White	2001 - 2003			
• Jim Fraser	2004 -			
• Bill Rodgers	1994 - 1998	Scottish Police Services Authority Forensic Services	SPSA FS, Glasgow	
• Keith Eynon	1998 - 2006			
• Andrew Sweeney	2006 - 2007			
• Tom Nelson	2007 -			
• Janet Thompson	1993 - 2001	Forensic Science Service	FSS, Birmingham	<i>This laboratory stopped in 2012</i>
• Dave Werrett	2002 - 2009			
• Chris Hadkiss	2009 - 2012			
• Brian Sheard	1993 - 1996	Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory	MetLab, London	<i>This laboratory became part of FSS in 1996, MetLab became ENFSI member in 2013</i>
• Gary Pugh	2013 -			
• Roger King	2011 - 2015	Key Forensics Services Ltd	KFS, Coventry	
• Paul Hackett	2015 -			
• Alan Hall	1993 - 1996	Forensic Science Northern Ireland	FSNI, Belfast	
• Richard Adams	1997 - 2003			
• Michael Walker	2004 - 2005			
• Martyn Ismail	2005 - 2006			
• Stan Brown	2006 -			
• Angela Gallop	2005 - 2010	LGC Forensics <i>(Before 2006: Forensic Alliance Ltd)</i>	LGC Forensics, Teddington	
• Steve Allen	2010 - 2013			
• Mark Pearse	2013 -			

APPENDIX 3: PARTICIPANTS AT MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

CRONOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPANTS IN BUSINESS MEETINGS AND ANNUAL MEETINGS

Informal Meeting - Rijswijk, 24. 6. 1992

Representatives: A. Hall (FSNI/Northern Ireland), E. Klep (NFI/The Netherlands), M. Loveland (MetLab/UK), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), W. Steinke (BKA/Germany), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium).

Informal Meeting - Lyon, 26. 11. 1992

Representatives: J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), J. Emerson (FSS/UK), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), B. Sheard (MetLab/UK), C. Silva Santos (LPC/Portugal), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), W. Steinke (BKA/Germany), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium).
Others: W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands).

Annual Meeting (1) - Rijswijk, 18-19. 3. 1993

Representatives: W. Brüscheiler (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), B. Sheard (MetLab/UK), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), W. Steinke (BKA/Germany), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), D. Werrett (FSS/UK).
Others: W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands).

Business Meeting (2) - London, 21-22. 10. 1993

Representatives: C. Bui (SPS/Italy), F. Cobos (CGPC/Spain), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), A. Hall (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), G. Hellmiss (BKA/Germany), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), R. Pfister (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland), B. Sheard (MetLab/UK), C. Silva Santos (LPC/Portugal), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), A. Tornar (RaCIS/Italy),

C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), D. Werrett (FSS/UK).

Others: M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), J. Beaumont (NAMAS), V. Eckelmans (NICC/Belgium), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), B. Stocklassa (SKL/Sweden), M. Whitehouse (MetLab/UK), J. Zoro (FSS/UK).

Annual Meeting (3) - Linköping, 28-29. 4. 1994

Representatives: V. Beavis (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), B. Caddy (Strathclyde University/UK), P. Clarke (FSS/UK), M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), J. Hammer (LKA Sachsen/Germany), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), G. Hellmiss (BKA/Germany), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), S. Montanaro (SPS/Italy), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), W. Rodgers (SPSA FS/UK), B. Sheard (MetLab/UK), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), A. Tornar (RaCIS/Italy), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium).
Others: S. Abbinga-Hessel (NFI/The Netherlands), C. Bui (SPS/Italy), P. Lafargue (IRCGN/France).

Business Meeting (4) - Rome, 17-19. 11. 1994

Representatives: V. Barbato (RaCIS/Italy), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), P. Clarke (FSS/UK), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), A. Hall (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), P. Margot (Lausanne University/

Switzerland), S. Montanaro (SPS/Italy), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), R. Pfister (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland), W. Rodgers (SPSA FS/UK), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Thorpe (Strathclyde University/UK), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium).
Others: J. Andradas Heranz (CGPC/Spain), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), C. Bui (SPS/Italy), P. Ercoli (University Rome/Italy), L. Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), L. Ripani (RaCIS/Italy), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), A. Spinella (SPS/Italy).

Annual Meeting (5) - Wiesbaden, 6-8. 4. 1995

Representatives: V. Barbato (RaCIS/Italy), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), B. Caddy (Strathclyde University/UK), F. Cobos (CGPC/Spain), M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), A. Hall (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), J. Hebrard (IRCGN//France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), Pierre Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), S. Montanaro (SPS/Italy), W. Rodgers (SPSA FS/UK), B. Sheard (MetLab/UK), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (LKA Berlin/Germany), Kurt Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: C. Bui (SPS/Italy), Luciano Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), T. Howitt (FSS/UK), J. Kervinio (IRCGN/France), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France).

Founding Meeting (6) - Rijswijk, 19-21. 10. 1995

Representatives: V. Barbato (RaCIS/Italy), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), B. Caddy (Strathclyde University/UK), C. Delgado Romero (CGPC/Spain), F. Dolinsek (NFL/Slovenia), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/

Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), J. McQuillan (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), S. Montanaro (SPS/Italy), M. Pankowski (CFLP/Poland), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), R. Pfister (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland), P. Posiunas (FSC/Lithuania), B. Sheard (MetLab/UK), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (LKA Berlin/Germany).

Others: C. Bui (SPS/Italy), H. Chaudron (INPS/France), F. Cellorio (CGPC/Spain), L. Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France).

Annual Meeting (7) - Helsinki, 9-11. 5. 1996

Representatives: V. Barbato (RaCIS/Italy), B. Caddy (Strathclyde University/UK), C. Delgado Romero (CGPC/Spain), M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), A. Hall (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), S. Montanaro (SPS/Italy), P. Posiunas (FSC/Lithuania), W. Rodgers (SPSA FS/UK), Z. Ruskowski (CFLP/Poland), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (LKA Berlin/Germany), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: J. Aia (EFSI/Estonia), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), C. Bui (SPS/Italy), F. Cellorio (CGPC/Spain), L. Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), J. Kervinio (IRCGN/France), E. Nogacka (CFLP/Poland), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France).

Annual Meeting (8) - Madrid, 8-10. 5. 1997

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), V. Barbato (RaCIS/Italy), G. Bebris (SFSB/Latvia), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/

Germany), B. Caddy (Strathclyde University/UK), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), P. Kuonis (FSC/Lithuania), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), G. Maddalena (SPS/Italy), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), W. Rodgers (SPSA FS/UK), Z. Ruskowski (CFLP/Poland), J. Mendex Moreno (CGPC/Spain), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Sancho Ruiz (INTCF/Spain), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium).

Others: J. Almog (Israel), C. Bui (SPS/Italy), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), M. Cambridge (FSS/UK), F. Fitzpatrick (USA), L. Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), C. Lora Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), M. Noguier (IRCGN/France), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), J. Robertson (Australia), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France).

Annual Meeting (9) - Lisbon, 23-25. 4. 1998

Representatives: M. Ali Siyez (JKDB/Turkey), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), G. Bebris (SFSB/Latvia), J. Berciano (CGPC/Spain), A. Bjoerkaas (NCIS/Norway), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), M. de Fatima Ferreira Barbosa (LPC/Portugal), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), M. Goc (CFLP/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), G. Lombardi (RaCIS/Italy), G. Maddalena (SPS/Italy), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), W. Rodgers (SPSA FS/UK), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Sancho Ruiz (INTCF/Spain), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), J. Thorpe (Strathclyde University/

UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (LKA Berlin/Germany), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: J. Alegre (LPC/Portugal), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), C. Bui (SPS/Italy), M. Cambridge (FSS/UK), A. Carvalho (LPC/Portugal), P. Cellar (KEUPZ/Slovakia), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), S. Machalka (ICP/Czeck Republic), H. Majamaa (RTL/Finland), E. Malkoc (JKDB/Turkey), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), S. Schiavoni (RaCIS/Italy), C. Lora Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), D. Vanek (ICP/Czeck Republic), K. Wiggins (FSS/UK), J. Wojcikiewicz (IFR/Poland), V. Zamora (CGPC/Spain).

Joint Meeting (10) - Paris, 25-27. 11. 1998

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), B. Caddy (Strathclyde University/UK), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), M. Conceicao Correia (LPC/Portugal), C. Corales Bueno (CGPC/Spain), M. Danihel (KEUPZ/Slovakia), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), H. Gakir (JKDB/Turkey), L. Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), M. Goc (CFLP/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), G. Hellmiss (BKA/Germany), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Chez Republic), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: J. Andradas Hernz (CGPS/Spain), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), B. Bramly (FSS/UK), T. Broeders (NFI/The Netherlands), V. Bustamante Zamora (CGPS/Spain), M. Cambridge (FSS/UK), M-H. Cherpín (INPS/France), M. Cole (Strathclyde University/UK), D. Deharo (INPS/France), M. Demirag (JKDB/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), A. Filby (FSS/UK), E. Freyssinet (IRCGN/France),

C. Galey (INPS/France), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), C. Lecarpentier (IRCGN/France), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), H. Majamaa (RTL/Finland), J. Morris (SPSA FS/UK), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), D. Pryor (FSS/UK), D. Rudram (FSS/UK), M. Savart (INPS/France), B. Sparkes (FSS/UK), W. Stoecklein (BKA/Germany), J. Unarski (IFR/Poland), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), K. Wiggins (FSS/UK), J. Wojcikiewicz (IFR/Poland).

Annual Meeting (11) - Moscow, 19-22. 5. 1999

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), M. Ali Siyez (JKDB/Turkey), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), I. Brusnicky (KEUPZ/Slovakia), B. Caddy (Strathclyde University/UK), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), M. Conceicao Correia (LPC/Portugal), C. Corales Bueno (CGPC/Spain), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), L. Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), M. Goc (CFLP/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), C. Jacob (INPS/France), A. Kaledin (FCFE/Russia), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), V. Kudrivisev (FSC/Belarus), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), I. Sklavos (FSD/Greece), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), G. Vordermaier (LKA Berlin/Germany), A. Vrdoljak (FSC/Croatia), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: M. Cambridge (FSS/UK), P. Cellar (KEUPZ/Slovakia), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), T. Howitt (FSS/UK), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), E. Malkoc (JKDB/Turkey), J. Milland (INPS/France), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), J. Wojcikiewicz (IFR/Poland).

Annual Meeting (12) - Lyon, 5-8. 7. 2000

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), G. Bebris (SFSB/Latvia),

W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), I. Brusnicky (KEUPZ/Slovakia), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), M. Cole (Strathclyde University/UK), C. Corales Bueno (CGPC/Spain), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), V. Edlinger, (DFS/Austria), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), L. Garofano (RaCIS/Italy), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), M. Goc (CFLP/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), K. Gur (JKDB/Turkey), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), C. Jacob (INPS/France), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Sancho Ruiz (INTCF/Spain), S. Santos (LPC/Portugal), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (LKA Berlin/Germany), A. Vrdoljak (FSC/Croatia), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).
Others: J. Agudo (INTCF/Spain), J. Andradas Hera (CGPC/Spain), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), P. Cellar (KEUPZ/Slovakia), M. Demirag (JKDB/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), T. Howitt (FSS/UK), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), E. McCarthy (FSI/Switzerland), A. Pisulewska Brion (IFR/Poland), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), J. Wojcikiewicz (IFR/Poland).

Annual Meeting (13) - Prague, 16-19. 5. 2001

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), F. Baran (JKDB/Turkey), G. Bebris (SFSB/Latvia), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), I. Brusnicky (KEUPZ/Slovakia), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), M. Cole (Strathclyde University/UK), C. Corales Bueno (CGPC/Spain), A. D'Alfonso (SPS/Italy), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), V. Edlinger, (DFS/Austria), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), M. Goc (CFLP/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland),

J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), C. Jacob (INPS/France), F. Jensen (FSD/Denmark), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (LKA Berlin/Germany), A. Vrdoljak (FSC/Croatia), J. Woller (HIFS/Hungary), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).
Others: L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), R. Bramly (FSS/UK), F. Brard (IRCGN/France), P. Cellar (KEUPZ/Slovakia), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), M. Hecker (BKA/Germany), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), T. Howitt (FSS/UK), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), E. Malkoc (JKDB/Turkey), E. McCarthy (FSI/Switzerland), J. Mendez Moreno (CGPC/Spain), W. Piekoszewski (IFR/Poland), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France).

Annual Meeting (14) - Linköping, 22-25. 5. 2002

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), F. Baran (JKDB/Turkey), G. Bebris (SFSB/Latvia), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), V. Botica (FSC/Croatia), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), W. Brüschweiler (Stadt FSI/Switzerland), I. Brusnicky (KEUPZ/Slovakia), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), C. Corales Bueno (CGPC/Spain), A. D'Alfonso (SPS/Italy), N. Diachenko (SREFC/Ukraine), Y. Dildin (FSC/Russia), J. Donovan (FSL/Ireland), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), M. Goc (CFLP/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), T. Howitt (FSS/UK), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), S. Liberati (RaCIS/Italy), P. Mallet (INPS/France), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), T. Moskvina (FCFE/Russia), M. Nunes (LPC/

Portugal), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Sancho Ruiz (INTCF/Spain), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), P. White (Strathclyde University/UK), J. Woller (HIFS/Hungary).
Others: L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), R. Bramly (FSS/UK), F. Brard (IRCGN/France), P. Cellar (KEUPZ/Slovakia), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), M. Fereday (FSS/UK), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), M. Grieve (BKA/Germany), V. Jankauskas (FSC/Lithuania), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), E. Kube (BKA/Germany), M. Leiten (EFSI/Estonia), C. Lora-Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), S. Oikhovets (SREFC/Ukraine), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), W. Piekoszewski (IFR/Poland), W. Rodgers (SPSA FS/UK), K. Rodi (EFSI/Estonia), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), R. Scheithauer (Austria), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Thompson (FSS/UK), A. Tufoni (RaCIS/Italy), J. Wiles (RIFSC/Bulgaria).

Business Meeting (FoE) - Noordwijkerhout, 24-26. 1. 2003

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), S. Bonafiglia (RaCIS/Italy), V. Botica (FSC/Croatia), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), A. Filewicz (CFLP/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), B. Linde Larsen (FSD/Denmark), C. Lora-Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), P. Mallet (INPS/France), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), P. White (Strathclyde University/UK), D. Werrett

(FSS/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland).

Others: Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), L. de Galan (The Netherlands), H. Hardy (NFI/The Netherlands), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Puts (NFI/The Netherlands), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy).

Annual Meeting (15), Tallinn, 21-25. 5. 2003

Representatives: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), R. Antropov (EFSI/Estonia), S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), F. Baran (JKDB/Turkey), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), S. Bonafiglia (RaCIS/Italy), V. Botica (FSC/Croatia), R. Bramly (FSS/UK), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), W. Brüschweiler (Stadt FSI/Switzerland), I. Brusnický (KEUPZ/Slovakia), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), C. Corales Bueno (CGPC/Spain), N. Diachenko (SREFC/Ukraine), O. Egerstedt (SKL/Sweden), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), A. Filewicz (CFLP/Poland), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), B. Linde Larsen (FSD/Denmark), P. Mallet (INPS/France), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), V. Martynov (FSC/Russia), M. Nunes (LPC/Portugal), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), A. Prozorov (FCFE/Russia), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Sancho Ruiz (INTCF/Spain), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), S. Smirnova (NFSC/Russia), D. Talaliene (FSC/Lithuania), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), P. White (Strathclyde University/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), K. Zuch (LKA Berlin/Germany).

Others: S. Becker (BKA/Germany), P. Cellar (KEUPZ/Slovakia), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), E. Freyssinet (IRCGN/France), L. de Galan (The Netherlands), C. van Haeren (NICC/Belgium), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), I. Karlin (FSC/Russia), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Kopp (SKL/

Sweden), C. Lora-Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), J. Lorente (Spain), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), V. Mastruko (FSC/Croatia), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), S. Olkhovets (SREFC/Ukraine), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), W. Piekoszewski (IFR/Poland), A. Ruifrok (The Netherlands), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy), E. Seyhan (JKDB/Turkey), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Wiles (RIFSC/Bulgaria), T. Zhakova (NFSC/Russia).

Annual Meeting (16) - Bratislava, 19-22. 5. 2004

Representatives: S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), C. Corales Bueno (CGPC/Spain), N. Diachenko (SREFC/Ukraine), O. Egerstedt (SKL/Sweden), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), A. Filewicz (CFLP/Poland), J. Foldi (HIFS/Hungary), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), K. Gur (JKDB/Turkey), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), I. Juricic (FSC/Croatia), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), P. Mallet (INPS/France), V. Martynov (FSC/Russia), T. Moskvina (FCFE/Russia), V. Oliveira (LPC/Portugal), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Sancho Ruiz (INTCF/Spain), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), H. Soerensen (FSD/Denmark), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), R. Vihalem (EFSI/Estonia), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), S. Yordanov (RIFSC/Bulgaria), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland), K. Zuch (LKA Berlin/Germany). *Others:* S. Becker (BKA/Germany), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), F. Brard (IRCGN/France), L. Bushel (FCFE/Russia), M. Cubuk (JKDB/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), C. Lora-Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), J. Lorente (Spain), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), D. Nuno Pessoa Vieira (LPC/

Portugal), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), W. Piekoszewski (IFR/Poland), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), A. Spinella (RaCIS/Italy), A. Usov (Russia), V. Varaksin (Russia), O. Vasylenko (SREFC/Ukraine), A. Vrdoljak (FSC/Croatia), S. Wenningmann (EU), P. Zacchei (Italy).

Business Meeting - Interpol/Lyon, 2-23. 10. 2004

Representatives: S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), V. Avsyannikov (FSC/Belarus), W. Bruder (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), W. Brüschweiler (Stadt FSI/Switzerland), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), C. Champod (Lausanne University/Switzerland), S. Demirci (KPL/Turkey), N. Diachenko (SREFC/Ukraine), O. Egerstedt (SKL/Sweden), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), A. Filewicz (CFLP/Poland), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), K. Gur (JKDB/Turkey), J. Hammer (LKA-Sachsen/Germany), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), W. Lichtenberg (LKA/Sachsen-Anhalt/Germany), S. Lontai-Santora (HIFS/Hungary), C. Lora-Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), P. Mallet (INPS/France), V. Martynov (FSC/Russia), T. Moskvina (FCFE/Russia), G. Mrcic (FSC/Croatia), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), P. Sammuri (SPS/Italy), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), S. Smirnova (NFSC/Russia), M. Saudade (LPC/Portugal), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), H. Soerensen (FSD/Denmark), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), R. Vihalem (EFSI/Estonia), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), K. Zuch (LKA Berlin/Germany). *Others:* S. Becker (BKA/Germany), L. Bushel (FCFE/Russia), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), J. Hebenstreit (IFR/Poland), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), G. Lago (RaCIS/Italy), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), P. Nemcoval (ICP/Czech Republic), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), S. Olkhovets (SREFC/Ukraine), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), V. Varaksin (Russia).

Annual Meeting (17) - The Hague, 25-28. 5. 2005

Representatives: D. Allen (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), S. Atasoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), G. Birmontas (FSC-LT/Lithuania), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), O. Egerstedt (SKL/Sweden), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), K. Eynon (SPSA FS/UK), A. Filewicz (CFLP/Poland), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), J. Fraser (Strathclyde University/UK), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), A. Gallop (LGC/UK), K. Gur (JKDB/Turkey), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), K. Kurt (ATK/Turkey), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), V. Martynov (FSC/Russia), T. Moskvina (FCFE/Russia), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), P. Sammuri (SPS/Italy), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Sancho Ruiz (INTCF/Spain), M. Santano Soria (CGPC/Spain), M. Saudade (LPC/Portugal), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), H. Soerensen (FSD/Denmark), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), G. Thulke (LKA Berlin/Germany), J. Torres Royo (CME/Spain), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), R. Vihalem (EFSI/Estonia), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), A. Vrdoljak (FSC/Croatia), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: R. Adams (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), S. Becker (BKA/Germany), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), N. Birgen (ATK/Tureky), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), F. Brard (IRCGN/France), P. de Bruyn (NFI/The Netherlands), L. Bushel (FCFE/Russia), S. Caillet (IRCGN/France), N. Chahri (Europol), L. Coen (Ireland), C. Cubuk (JKDB/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), M. Houck (USA), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), C. Lora-Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), P. Masaryk (KEUPZ/Slovakia), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), H. Nijboer (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), W. Piekoszewski (IFR/Poland), M. Przybyłek (IFR/Poland), A. Rizzo (NICC/Belgium), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy), E. Sippola (RTL/

Finland), W. Sprangers (NFI/The Netherlands), F. Tomas (CME/Spain), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia), S. Wenningmann (EU), J. Wiles (RIFSC/Bulgaria).

Annual Meeting (18) + EAFS - Helsinki, 10-12. 6. 2006

Representatives: K. Alfter (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), G. Birmontas (FSC-LT/Lithuania), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), S. Cengiz (Istanbul University/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), K. Dorenburg (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), O. Egerstedt (SKL/Sweden), M. Eleftheriou (/CSCP/Cyprus), A. Filewicz (CFLP/Poland), A. Gallop (LGC/UK), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), J. Fraser (Strathclyde University/UK), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), L. Ionescu (NIFE/Romania), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), I. Juricic (FSC/Croatia), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), A. Koeleman (NFI/The Netherlands), I. Krasnyuk (SREFC/Ukraine), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), C. Lora-Tamayo (INTCF/Spain), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), V. Martynov (FSC/Russia), T. Moskvina (FCFE/Russia), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Santano Soria (CGPC/Spain), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), S. Smirnova (NFSC/Russia), H. Soerensen (FSD/Denmark), A. Sweeny (SPSA FS/UK), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), J. Torres Royo (CME/Spain), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), R. Vihalem (EFSI/Estonia), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: S. Becker (BKA/Germany), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), L. Bushel (FCFE/Russia), C. Cubuk (JKDB/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), A. Lukomska (CFLP/Poland), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), W. Piekoszewski (IFR/Poland), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), F. Tomas (CME/Spain), M. Underhill (FSS/UK), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia).

Annual Meeting (19) - Riga, 31.5 - 2.6. 2007

Representatives: K. Alfter (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), T. Averiyнова (FSC/Russia), R. Biondo (SPS/Italy), G. Birmontas (FSC-LT/Lithuania), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), S. Brown (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), S. Cengiz (Istanbul University/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), K. Dorenburg (LKA Baden-Württemberg/Germany), M. Eleftheriou (/CSCP/Cyprus), J. Fraser (Strathclyde University/UK), J. Földi (HIFS/Hungary), A. Gallop (FAL/UK), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), C. Grigore (NIFE/Romania), G. van der Haar (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Krasnyuk (SREFC/Ukraine), K. Kurt (ATK/Turkey), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), T. Moskvina (FCFE/Russia), T. Nelson (SPSA FS/UK), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), P. Rybicki (CFLP/Poland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Santano Soria (CGPC/Spain), H. Soerensen (FSD/Denmark), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), J. Torres Royo (CME/Spain), B. Trenque (INPS/France), R. Vihalem (EFSI/Estonia), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: S. Becker (BKA/Germany), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), L. Bushel (FCFE/Russia), C. Cubuk (JKDB/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), J. van Overveld (NFI/The Netherlands), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), S. Schiavone (RaCIS/Italy), F. Tomas (CME/Spain), M. Underhill (FSS/UK), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia), C. de Veth (NICC/Belgium), M. Wojciechowska (IFR/Poland).

Annual Meeting (20) - Rome, 13-16. 5. 2008

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), K. Alfter (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), R. Biondo (SPS/Italy), G. Birmontas (FSC-LT/Lithuania), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), S. Brown (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), S. Cengiz (Istanbul University/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), A. Glazek (IFR/Poland), C. Grigoras (NIFE/Romania), J. Fraser (Strathclyde University/UK), J. Golja (NFL/Slovenia), A. Gallop (LGC/UK), A. Gomez (INTCF/Spain), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), J. Hlavacek (ICP/Czech Republic), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), I. Juricic (FSC/Croatia), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), I. Krasnyuk (SREFC/Ukraine), W. Kugler (LKA Baden Württemberg/Germany), K. Kurt (ATK/Turkey), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), A. Lopes (LPC/Portugal), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), V. Martynov (FSC Moscow/Russia), T. Moskvina (FCFE/Russia), T. Nelson (SPSA FS/UK), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), P. Rybicki (CFLP/Poland), J. Sanchez Molero (SECRIM/Spain), M. Santano Soria (CGPC/Spain), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), T. Tjin-A-Tsoi (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Torres Royo (CME/Spain), B. Trenque (INPS/France), R. Vihalem (EFSI/Estonia), G. Vordermaier (BKA/Germany), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), N. Birgen (ATK/Tureky), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), C. Cubuk (JKDB/Turkey), I. Dagestad (NCIS/Norway), S. Demirci (KPL/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), A. Intini (SPS/Italy), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), O.Lamikhina (FCFE/Russia), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Rodriguez Soto (CME/Spain), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia), M. Wojciechowska (IFR/Poland), M. Yardimci (Turkey).

Annual Meeting (21) - Ankara, 25-28. 5. 2009

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), K. Alfter (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), T. Averyanova (FSC/Russia), G. Birmontas (FSC-LT/Lithuania), K. Bobev (RIFSC/Bulgaria), M. Bykas-Strekowska (ABW/Poland), S. Cengiz (Istanbul University/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), C. Dumitrescu (NIFE/Romania), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), C. Farinha (LPC/Portugal), A. Gallop (LGC/UK), R. Gingles (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), G. van der Haar (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), H. Heuser (BKA/Germany), S. Hilden (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), H. Ince (ATK/Turkey), A. Ivanovic (FCPDM/Montenegro), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), D. Kerzan (NFL/Slovenia), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Krasnyuk (SREFC/Ukraine), W. Kugler (LKA Baden Württemberg/Germany), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), U. Lanno (EFSI/Estonia), N. Larsen (FSD/Denmark), F. Montes Lopez (SECRIM/Spain), L. Nesic (NKTC/Serbia), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), P. Rybicki (CFLP/Poland), M. Santano Soria (CGPC/Spain), T. Tena Quintero (INTCF/Spain), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia), H. Weigel (INPS/France), D. Werrett (FSS/UK), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland).

Others: A. Artesaro Minayo (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), I. Bastich (BKA/Germany), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), N. Birgen (ATK/Tureky), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), P. Chamberlain (FSS/UK), I. Dagestad (NCIS/Norway), F. Daoust (IRCGN/France), S. Demirci (KPL/Turkey), C. Dern (BKA/Germany), R. Gill (FSS/UK), C. Hadkiss (FSS/UK), L. Hurtado Garcia (CGPC/Spain), Z. Geradts (NFI/The Netherlands), J. van Grieken (Belgium), I. Kopp (SKL/Sweden), O.Lamikhina (FCFE/Russia), E. Malkoc (JKDB/Turkey), I. Martyn (FSS/UK), N. Matthijs (Belgium), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Piga (INTCF/Spain), R. Pomponio (RaCIS/Italy), M. van der Steen (NFI/The Netherlands), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France).

E. Seyhan (JKDB/Turkey), J. Verraes (EU), R. Vihalem (EFSI/Estonia), R. Wierzchoslowski (ABW/Poland), D. Zuba (IFR/Poland).

Annual Meeting (22) - Prague, 19-22. 5. 2010

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), K. Alfter (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), S. Allen (LGC/UK), R. Biondo (SPS/Italy), S. Brown (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), I. Buyuk (ATK/Turkey), M. Bykas-Strekowska (ABW/Poland), S. Cengiz (Istanbul University/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), F. Daoust (IRCGN/France), N. Dinkov (RIFSC/Bulgaria), C. Dumitrescu (NIFE/Romania), F. Dupuch (INPS/France), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), C. Farinha (LPC/Portugal), L. Guijarro Olivares (SECRIM/Spain), C. Hadkiss (FSS/UK), G. van der Haar (NFI/The Netherlands), H. Heuser (BKA/Germany), K. Himberg (RTL/Finland), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), A. Ivanovic (FCPDM/Montenegro), H. Jensen (FSD/Denmark), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), D. Kerzan (NFL/Slovenia), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), U. Lanno (EFSI/Estonia), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), V. Martynov (FSC/Russia), G. Nedveckis (FSC-LT/Lituania), L. Nestic (NKTC/Serbia), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (Kanton Zürich/Switzerland), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), M. Puigbarraca Sol (CME/Spain), N. Raggetti (RaCIS/Italy), P. Rybicki (CFLP/Poland), M. Santano Soria (CGPC/Spain), N. Skartsis (FSD/Greece), S. Smirnova (FCFE/Russia), T. Tena Quintero (INTCF/Spain), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), K. Zollinger (Stadt Zürich/Switzerland), D. Zuba (IFR/Poland), S. Zugaj (FSC/Croatia).

Others: V. Azarov (FCFE/Russia), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), L. Bourova (FSC/Russia), F. Brard (IRCGN/France), P. de Bruyn (NFI/The Netherlands), C. Canniccliffe (UK), C. Dern (BKA/Germany), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), V. Fernandez Reguero (Spain), R. Gill (FSS/UK), M. Gaule (FSS/UK), J. Karelse (NFI/The Netherlands), I. Kopp (SKL/

Sweden), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), F. Piga de la Riba (Spain), R. Pomponio (RaCIS/Italy), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), M. van der Steen (NFI/The Netherlands), T. Svirava (NFSC/Russia), E. Vanco (ICP/Czech Republic), E. Varol (JKDB/Turkey), N. Viitala (RTL/Finland), I. Vukotic (SREFC/Ukraine), R. Wierzchoslowski (ABW/Poland).

Annual Meeting (23) - Tallinn, 24-27. 5. 2011

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), K. Alfter (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), S. Cengiz (Istanbul University/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), C. Champod (Lausanne University/Switzerland), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), K. Dubonos (SREFC/Ukraine), J. Földi (HIFS/Hungary), R. Gill (FSS/UK), L. Guijarro Olivares (SECRIM/Spain), H. Heuser (BKA/Germany), H. Ince (ATK/Turkey), A. Ivanovic (FCPDM/Montenegro), H. Jensen (FSD/Denmark), N. Kabar (KPL/Turkey), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), R. King (KFS/UK), A. Kirkwood (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), W. Kugler (LKA Baden Württemberg/Germany), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), U. Lanno (EFSI/Estonia), D. Laskowski (ABW/Poland), G. Limmer (LKA Bayern/Germany), H. Musayev (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), . Nehse (LKA Berlin/Germany), L. Nestic (NKTC/Serbia), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), V. Petrov (RIFSC/Bulgaria), P. Pfefferli (FSI/Switzerland), M. Puigbarraca Sol (CME/Spain), F. Rusitoru (NIFE/Romania), P. Rybicki (CFLP/Poland), I. Röder (LKA Hamburg/Germany), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), M. Santano Soria (CGPC/Spain), S. Selman (OKT/Bosnia and Herzegovina), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), S. Smirnova (FCFE/Russia), L. Soria Sanchez (INTCF/Spain), H. Taylor (LGC/UK), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), T. Tjin-A-Tsoi (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Vuille (Lausanne University/Switzerland), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), N. Zamaraeva (NFSC/Russia).

Others: N. Abbasov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), V. Azarov (FCFE/Russia), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), F. Brard (IRCGN/France), P. de Bruyn (NFI/

The Netherlands), I. Bujuk (AKT/Turkey), C. Dern (BKA/Germany), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), E. Kadic (OKT/Bosnia and Herzegovina), M. Mastaglio (FSS/UK), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), C. Rainsford (FSL/Ireland), B. Sahin (JKDB/Turkey), D. Schroeder (CEPOL), M. van der Steen (NFI/The Netherlands), T. Svirava (NFSC/Russia), I. Urieta Ormaetxea (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), E. Varol (JKDB/Turkey), B. Vermiglio (EU), R. Wierzchoslowski (ABW/Poland), T. Zoran (FCPDM/Montenegro).

Annual Meeting (24) - Dublin, 21-24. 5. 2012

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), K. Alfter (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), S. Allen (LGC/UK), P. Allue Blasco (CGPC/Spain), E. Aydogu (KPL/Turkey), G. Betiu (NIFE/Romania), S. Brown (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), I. Bujuk (ATK/Turkey), G. Cataldi (RaCIS/Italy), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), F. Daoust (IRCGN/France), C. Farinha (LPC/Portugal), K. Follert (LKA Niedersachsen/Germany), J. Fraser (Strathclyde University/UK), J. Földi (HIFS/Hungary), G. Gualtieri (SPS/Italy), L. Guijarro Olivares (SECRIM/Spain), C. Hadkiss (FSS/UK), H. Heuser (BKA/Germany), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), A. Ivanovic (FCPDM/Montenegro), F. Javadov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), A. Javadyan (NBE-SNPO/Armenia), H. Jensen (FSD/Denmark), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), R. King (KFS/UK), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), I. Krasnyuk (SREFC/Ukraine), W. Kugler (LKA Baden Württemberg/Germany), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), U. Lanno (EFSI/Estonia), G. Limmer (LKA Bayern/Germany), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), U. Margvelashvili (NFB/Georgia), G. Nagy (HIFS/Hungary), G. Nedveckis (FSC-LT/Lithuania), K. Nehse (LKA Berlin/Germany), T. Nelson (SPSA FS/UK), L. Nestic (NKTC/Serbia), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), P. Pfefferli (FSI/Switzerland), F. Rusitoru (NIFE/Romania), P. Rybicki (CFLP/Poland), I. Röder (LKA Hamburg/Germany), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), S. Smirnova (FCFE/Russia), L. Soria Sanchez (INTCF/Spain), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), T. Tjin-

A-Tsoi (NFI/The Netherlands), Z. Tomcic (FCPDM/Montenegro), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), N. Zamaraeva (NFSC/Russia), S. Zugaj (FSC/Croatia).
Others: N. Abbasov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), P. Barker (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), C. Bertler (SKL/Sweden), C. Dern (BKA/Germany), I. Esen Melez (ATK/Turkey), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), R. Gill (FSS/UK), A. Hellmann (Germany), A. Kirkwood (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), E. Klimuk (CFLP/Poland), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), R. Pomponio (RaCIS/Italy), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), M. van der Steen (NFI/The Netherlands), T. Svirava (NFSC/Russia), I. Urieta Ormaetxea (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), E. Varol (JKDB/Turkey), T. Zoran (FCPDM/Montenegro) .

Annual Meeting (25) - Belgrade, 22-24. 5. 2013

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), P. Allue Blasco (CGPC/Spain), T. Andermann (BKA/Germany), G. Betiu (NIFE/Romania), H. Brockherde (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), S. Brown (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), M. Burba (LKA Hamburg/Germany), M. Bykas-Strekowska (ABW/Poland), F. Cancelli (RaCIS/Italy), S. Cengiz (Istanbul University/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), F. Daoust (IRCGN/France), M. Eleftheriou (CSCP/Cyprus), C. Farinha (LPC/Portugal), K. Follert (LKA Niedersachsen/Germany), L. Guijarro Olivares (SECRIM/Spain), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), A. Ivanovic (FCPDM/Montenegro), F. Javadov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), H. Jensen (FSD/Denmark), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), D. Kerzan (NFL/Slovenia), G. Khizanishvili (NFB/Georgia), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), R. King (KFS/UK), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), W. Kugler (LKA Baden Württemberg/Germany), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), U. Lanno (EFSI/Estonia), G. Limmer (LKA Bayern/Germany), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), D. Melkumyan (NBE-SNPO/Armenia), G. Nagy (HIFS/Hungary), G. Nedveckis (FSC-LT/Lithuania), K. Nehse (LKA Berlin/Germany), L. Nestic (NKTC/Serbia), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), M. Pearse (LGC/UK),

P. Pfefferli (FSI/Switzerland), G. Pugh (MetLab/UK), M. Puigbarraca Sol (CME/Spain), P. Rybicki (CFLP/Poland), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), A. Sinavins (FSD/Latvia), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), L. Soria Sanchez (INTCF/Spain), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), T. Tjin-A-Tsoi (NFI/The Netherlands), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), D. Zhydkov (SREFC/Ukraine).

Others: N. Aranitovic (NKTC/Serbia), V. Azarov (FCFE/Russia), S. Becker (BKA/Germany), S. Bourgoin (Canada), C. Dern (BKA/Germany), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), R. Gill (FSS/UK), E. Klimuk (CFLP/Poland), M. Lontai (HIFS/Hungary), U. Margvelashvili (NFB/Georgia), M. Martin (INTCF/Spain), F. Movsumov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), J. Nedeljkovic (NKTC/Serbia), J. Otero Soriano (CGPC/Spain), R. Pomponio (RaCIS/Italy), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), D. Radenkovic (Serbia), F. Rusitoru (NIFE/Romania), M. van der Steen (NFI/The Netherlands), D. Stoerksen (NCIS/Norway), T. Svirava (NFSC/Russia), L. Teder (EFSI/Estonia), I. Urieta Ormaetxea (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), E. Varol (JKDB/Turkey), R. Wierzchoslowski (ABW/Poland), T. Zoran (FCPDM/Montenegro).

Annual Meeting (26) - Bratislava, 21-23. 5. 2014

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), P. Allue Blasco (CGPC/Spain), T. Andermann (BKA/Germany), O. Bergere (FSD/Latvia), J. Berrocal Anaya (SECRIM/Spain), G. Betiu (NIFE/Romania), G. Birmontas (FSC-LT/Lithuania), D. Blachut (ABW/Poland), T. Bora (KPL/Turkey), H. Brockherde (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), S. Brown (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), M. Burba (LKA Hamburg/Germany), I. Buyuk (ATK/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), C. Champod (Lausanne University/Switzerland), B. Cihangiroglu (JKDB/Turkey), F. Daoust (IRCGN/France), G. Ersoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), C. Farinha (LPC/Portugal), O. Fedotov (SREFC/Ukraine), K. Follert (LKA Niedersachsen/Germany), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), A. Ivanovic (FCPDM/Montenegro), F. Javadov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), A. Javadyan (NBE-SNPO/Armenia), H. Jensen (FSD/Denmark), G. Judokaite-Granskiene (FSC/Lithuania), J. de Kinder (NICC/

Belgium), R. King (KFS/UK), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), U. Lanno (EFSI/Estonia), G. Limmer (LKA Bayern/Germany), D. Mayka (FSC/Croatia), G. Nagy (HIFS/Hungary), K. Nehse (LKA Berlin/Germany), T. Olsson (SKL/Sweden), M. Pearse (LGC/UK), P. Pfefferli (FSI/Switzerland), R. Pomponio (RaCIS/Italy), G. Pugh (MetLab/UK), M. Puigbarraca Sol (CME/Spain), F. Rusitoru (NIFE/Romania), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), L. Soria Sanchez (INTCF/Spain), M. van der Steen (NFI/The Netherlands), A. Stenger (LKA/Baden-Württemberg/Germany), D. Stradiotto (SPS/Italy), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), Z. Tomcic (FCPDM/Montenegro), G. Tvauri (NFB/Georgia), A. Usov (FCFE/Russia), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland), J. Yurrebaso Sestafe (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain).

Others: N. Abbasov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), A. Aurrecochea (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), S. Caillet (France), F. Cancelli (RaCIS/Italy), M. Dominguez Roca (SECRIM/Spain), R. Gill (FSS/UK), E. Klimuk (CFLP/Poland), D. Laskowski (ABW/Poland), M. Lontai (HIFS/Hungary), U. Margvelashvili (NFB/Georgia), M. Martin (INTCF/Spain), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), L. Rinaldi (SPS/Italy), L. Sorensen (FSD/Denmark), D. Stoerksen (NCIS/Norway), T. Svirava (NFSC/Russia), L. Teder (EFSI/Estonia), E. Varol (JKDB/Turkey), S. Zugaj (FSC/Croatia).

Annual Meeting (27) - Pontoise/Paris, 20-22. 5. 2015

Representatives: T. Ahlhorn (LKA Hessen/Germany), J. Alfageme Garcia (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), P. Allue Blasco (CGPC/Spain), T. Andermann (BKA/Germany), J. Berrocal Anaya (SECRIM/Spain), G. Betiu (NIFE/Romania), G. Birmontas (FSC-LT/Lithuania), D. Blachut (ABW/Poland), H. Brockherde (LKA Nordrhein-Westfalen/Germany), S. Brown (FSNI/Northern-Ireland), M. Burba (LKA Hamburg/Germany), I. Buyuk (ATK/Turkey), M. Centoricka (SFSB/Latvia), F. Daoust (IRCGN/France), G. Ersoy (Istanbul University/Turkey), P. Esseiva (Lausanne University/Switzerland), O. Fedotov (SREFC/Ukraine), K. Follert (LKA Niedersachsen/Germany), P. Hackett (KFS/UK), J. Hermansen (FSD/Denmark), R. Hirz (DFS/Austria), A. Ivanovic (FCPDM/Montenegro), A. Javadyan

(NBE-SNPO/Armenia), D. Kerzan (NFL/Slovenia), J. de Kinder (NICC/Belgium), T. Kjeldsen (NCIS/Norway), L. Klasen (NFC/Sweden), P. Kolar (ICP/Czech Republic), W. Krawczyk (CFLP/Poland), A. Kuczmann (LKA/Scleswig-Holstein/Germany), O. Laciak (KEUPZ/Slovakia), U. Lanno (EFSI/Estonia), D. Mayka (FSC/Croatia), H. Musayev (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), G. Nagy (HIFS/Hungary), K. Nehse (LKA Berlin/Germany), L. Nesic (NKTC/Serbia), M. Pearse (LGC/UK), L. Peisniece (FSD/Latvia), P. Pfefferli (FSI/Switzerland), R. Pomponio (RaCIS/Italy), G. Pugh (MetLab/UK), M. Puigbarraca Sol (CME/Spain), D. Saint Dizier (INPS/France), E. Sippola (RTL/Finland), S. Smirnova (FCFE/Russia), M. Soria (INTCF/Spain), M. van der Steen (NFI/The Netherlands), A. Stenger (LKA/Baden-Württemberg/Germany), D. Stradiotto (SPS/Italy), G. Tiru (INC/Romania), V. Vaitekunas (FSC/Latvia), S. Willis (FSL/Ireland).

Others: N. Abbasov (FSC MJ/Azerbaijan), P. Angelosanto (SPS/Italy), A. Aurrecochea (ERTZAIN-TA/Spain), D. Ayra (CGPC/Spain), V. Azarov (NFSC/Russia), F. Brard (IRCGN/France), S. Caillet (France), P. Chilliard (IRCGN/France), A. Fernandez Doblado (SECRIM/Spain), R. Gill (EFSI/Estonia), J. Hebrard (IRCGN/France), L. Joergensen (NCIS/Norway), E. Klimuk (CFLP/Poland), M. Lontai (HIFS/Hungary), P. Margot (Lausanne University/Switzerland), M. Martin (INTCF/Spain), J. Morris (SPSA FS/UK), W. Neuteboom (NFI/The Netherlands), R. Prokopovych (SREFC/Ukraine), L. Rinaldi (SPS/Italy), R. Rubio-Mojarro (CME/Spain), F. Rusitoru (NIFE/Romania), C. Sauleau (IRCGN/France), Z. Tomcic (FCPDM/Montenegro), L. de Waele (NICC/Belgium), N. Zamaraeva, FCFE/Russia), S. Zugaj (FSC/Croatia).

APPENDIX 4: ALL-TIME BOARDS

Temporary Board (29 April 1994 - 21 October 1995)

Ingvar Kopp	29 April 1994	Chairman	Sweden
Salvatore Montanaro*	29 April 1994	host next meeting	Italy
Wim Sprangers	29 April 1994		The Netherlands
Janet Thompson	29 April 1994		United Kingdom
Edwin Kube	November 1994	host next meeting	Germany

Board I (21 October 1995 - 9 May 1997)

Wim Sprangers	21 October 1995	Chairman	The Netherlands
Janet Thompson	21 October 1995	Chairman Designate	United Kingdom
Maria de Fatima Barbosa	21 October 1995		Portugal
Kimmo Himberg	21 October 1995		Finland
Edwin Kube	21 October 1995		Germany

Board 2 (9 May 1997 - 24 April 1998)

Janet Thompson	21 October 1995	Chairman	United Kingdom
Kimmo Himberg	21 October 1995	Chairman Designate	Finland
Maria de Fatima Barbosa	21 October 1995		Portugal
Walter Bruder	9 May 1997		Germany
Igor Karlin	9 May 1997		Russia

Board 3 (24 April 1998 - 21 May 1999)

Janet Thompson	21 October 1995	Chairman	United Kingdom
Kimmo Himberg	21 October 1995	Chairman Designate	Finland
Walter Bruder	9 May 1997		Germany
Igor Karlin	9 May 1997		Russia
Serge Caillet	24 April 1998		France

* only till the following meeting, November 1995, in Rome



Board 4 (21 May 1999 - 7 July 2000)

Kimmo Himberg	29 October 1995	Chairman	Finland
Peter Pfefferli	21 October 1995	Chairman Designate	Switzerland
Walter Bruder	9 May 1997		Germany
Igor Karlin	9 May 1997		Russia
Serge Caillet	24 April 1998		France

Board 5 (7 July 2000 - 19 May 2001)

Peter Pfefferli	21 May 1999	Chairman	Switzerland
Serge Caillet	24 April 1998	Chairman Designate	France
Robert Antropov	07 July 2000		Estonia
Ingvar Kopp	07 July 2000		Sweden
Christiaan de Veth	07 July 2000		Belgium

Board 6 (19 May 2001 - 25 May 2002)

Serge Caillet	24 April 1998	Chairman	France
Richard Adams	19 May 2001	Chairman Designate	United Kingdom
Robert Antropov	07 July 2000		Estonia
Ingvar Kopp	07 July 2000		Sweden
Christiaan de Veth	07 July 2000		Belgium

Board 7 (25 May 2002 - 24 May 2003)

Richard Adams	19 May 2001	Chairman	United Kingdom
Robert Antropov	07 July 2000	Chairman Designate	Estonia
Christiaan de Veth	07 July 2000		Belgium
Janez Golja	25 May 2002		Slovenia
Jose Sanchez-Molero	25 May 2002		Spain

Board 8 (24 May 2003 - 28 May 2005)

Kimmo Himberg	24 May 2003	Chairman	Finland
Albert Koeleman	24 May 2003	Chairman Designate	The Netherlands
Janez Golja	25 May 2002		Slovenia
Jose Sanchez-Molero	25 May 2002		Spain
Terje Kjeldsen	24 May 2003		Norway



Board 9 (28 May 2005 - 13 June 2006)

Albert Koeleman	24 May 2003	Chairman	The Netherlands
Dave Werrett	28 May 2005	Chairman Designate	United Kingdom
Terje Kjeldsen	24 May 2003		Norway
Maira Centoricka	28 May 2005		Latvia
Nicola Ragetti	28 May 2005		Italy



Board 10 (13 June 2006 - 02 June 2007)

Albert Koeleman*	24 May 2003	Chairman	The Netherlands
Dave Werrett	28 May 2005	Chairman Designate	United Kingdom
Maira Centoricka	28 May 2005		Latvia
Nicola Ragetti	28 May 2005		Italy
Aleksander Glazek	13 June 2006		Poland



* AK stepped down on 1 February, 2007 and was not replaced

Board 11 (02 June 2007 - 16 May 2008)

Dave Werrett	28 May 2005	Chairman	United Kingdom
Jan De Kinder	02 June 2007	Chairman Designate	Belgium
Maira Centoricka	28 May 2005		Latvia
Nicola Ragetti	28 May 2005		Italy
Aleksander Glazek	13 June 2006		Poland



Board 12 (16 May 2008 - 28 May 2009)

Dave Werrett	28 May 2005	Chairman	United Kingdom
Jan De Kinder	02 June 2007	Chairman Designate	Belgium
Aleksander Glazek	13 June 2006		Poland
Tore Olsson	16 May 2008		Sweden
Kurt Zollinger	16 May 2008		Switzerland



Board 13 (28 May 2009 - 21 May 2010)

Jan De Kinder	02 June 2007	Chairman	Belgium
Pawel Rybicki	28 May 2009	Chairman Designate	Poland
Tore Olsson	16 May 2008		Sweden
Kurt Zollinger	16 May 2008		Switzerland
Burhanettin Cihangiroglu	28 May 2009		Turkey



Board 14 (21 May 2010 - 27 May 2011)

Jan De Kinder	02 June 2007	Chairman	Belgium
Pawel Rybicki	28 May 2009	Chairman Designate	Poland
Tore Olsson	16 May 2008		Sweden
Burhanettin Cihangiroglu	28 May 2009		Turkey
Torsten Ahlhorn	21 May 2010		Germany



Board 15 (27 May 2011 - 25 May 2012)

Pawel Rybicki	28 May 2009	Chairman	Poland
Üllar Lanno	27 May 2011	Chairman Designate	Estonia
Burhanettin Cihangiroglu	28 May 2009		Turkey
Torsten Ahlhorn	21 May 2010		Germany
Lourdes Puigbarraca Sol	27 May 2011		Spain

Board 16 (25 May 2012 - 23 May 2013)

Pawel Rybicki	28 May 2009	Chairman	Poland
Üllar Lanno	27 May 2011	Chairman Designate	Estonia
Torsten Ahlhorn	21 May 2010		Germany
Lourdes Puigbarraca Sol	27 May 2011		Spain
Hans-Henrik Jensen	25 May 2012		Denmark

**Board 17 (23 May 2013 - 23 May 2014)**

Üllar Lanno	27 May 2011	Chairman	Estonia
Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi *	23 May 2013	Chairman Designate	The Netherlands
Lourdes Puigbarraca Sol	27 May 2011		Spain
Hans-Henrik Jensen	25 May 2012		Denmark
Thomas Andermann	23 May 2013		Germany



* TT stepped down on 1 February, 2014 and was not replaced

Board 18 (23 May 2014 - 21 May 2015)

Üllar Lanno	27 May 2011	Chairman	Estonia
Jan De Kinder	23 May 2014	Chairman Designate	Belgium
Thomas Andermann	23 May 2013		Germany
Dominique Saint-Dizier	23 May 2014		France
Ondrej Laciak	23 May 2014		Slovakia

**Board 19 (21 May 2015 - May 2016)**

Jan De Kinder	23 May 2014	Chairman	Belgium
Erkki Sippola	21 May 2015	Chairman Designate	Finland
Thomas Andermann	23 May 2013		Germany
Dominique Saint-Dizier	23 May 2014		France
Ondrej Laciak	23 May 2014		Slovakia

**APPENDIX 5: MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS**

Meeting	Venue	Type of meeting	Date	Theme
1	Rijswijk	Annual	March 1993	Is there a possibility of co-operation and exchange of ideas between Directors of European Forensic Labs?
2	London	Business	October 1993	Accreditation of forensic laboratories
3	Linköping	Annual	April 1994	Quality management, training and qualification
4	Rome	Business	November 1994	Automation in crime laboratories
5	Wiesbaden	Annual	April 1995	International co-operation
6	Rijswijk	Founding	October 1995	Research and development 2000
7	Helsinki	Annual	May 1996	Communicating forensic expertise
8	Madrid		May 1997	Implication of experts reports on judicial sentences
9	Lisbon	Annual	April 1998	Forensic Science on the threshold of the 21st Century: a science, a profession or a craft?
10	Rosny-sous-Bois/Paris	Business	November 1998	Joint meeting - ENFSI Members & Chairmen WG's
11	Moscow	Annual	May 1999	Recent developments in forensic science research and their contribution to improving quality and efficiency
12	Lyon	Annual	July 2000	Century of prints and databases in forensic science
13	Prague	Annual	May 2001	Modern management combined with the technical development
14	Linköping	Annual	May 2002	History, development of forensic science, methods, quality and competence

Meeting	Venue	Type of meeting	Date	Theme
15	Tallinn	Annual	May 2003	Who should manage forensic activity
16	Bratislava	Annual	May 2004	Judicial and police co-operation in Europe and its influence on forensic science need
-	Lyon	Business	October 2004	Future of ENFSI project
17	The Hague	Annual	May 2005	Terrorism and forensic science
18	Helsinki	Annual	June 2006	EAFS2006
19	Riga	Annual	June 2007	In pursuit of quality
20	Rome	Annual	May 2008	Management of case load
21	Ankara	Annual	May 2009	Casework management
22	Prague	Annual	May 2010	Interpretation of forensic evidence
23	Tallinn	Annual	May 2011	Education and training
24	Dublin	Annual	May 2012	Effectiveness of forensic science
25	Belgrade	Annual	May 2013	Standardisation and competence of forensic personnel
26	Bratislava	Annual	May 2014	Strategy & ENFSI 2.0
27	Pontoise/Paris	Annual	May 2015	EU monopoly project/best practice manuals

APPENDIX 6: ENFSI ANTHEM

At the Annual Meeting 2001 in Prague the host *Jan Hlavacek* presented ENFSI with an anthem. The music was composed by *Pavel Cibock*. It was recorded by the Castle Guard and Czech Police Orchestra (conductor *Mgr. Miroslav Hanzal*) on 10th of April 2001 at the Nathrávaci studio Státní opera Praha in Prague. (Depicted below the beginning of the music in the version for 10 violoncellos).



*Cheers for many
succesfull ENFSI years
still to come!*



“Every contact leaves a trace”

With these few words also known as Locard’s Exchange Principle, Edmond Locard (1877-1966), one of the great pioneers in the history of forensic science who lived and worked in Lyon in the beginning of the 20th century, expressed the fundamental principle for the investigation of crime based on technical evidences. Since then the society, the criminal activities and the traces, as well as the analytical techniques and instruments have changed, making cooperation across borders a necessity in order to succeed.

Some foresighted directors of European forensic laboratories realized this and in 1992 took the initiative to establish a forum where exchange of both managerial and scientific ideas and experience could take place. Since then, ENFSI (the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes) has grown to an organisation covering most countries on this continent. Today 65 laboratories share their experiences in the forensic business and cooperate to establish quality assurance systems and operational procedures according to international standards. It is probably fair to say that the acceptance of ENFSI as a Monopoly Partner with EU is an unambiguous proof of its position and acceptance in the European society.



This book is an attempt to describe the first two decades of the organisation’s existence and some of the milestones and important events during these years.

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Terje Kjeldsen (1948) is born in Norway. He studied chemistry at the Norwegian Technical University in Trondheim and started his career with the National Criminal Investigation Service (Kripos) in 1974. During the years he has held different positions at the Forensic Department inter alia as Head of Chemistry Unit, as

Leading Chemist and as Quality Manager.

Terje Kjeldsen was one of the founders of ENFSI in 1993 and has been the national representative of Norway since then. He has also served as Board member, as ENFSI Financial Auditor and in different project groups.



Wim Neuteboom (1949) is born and raised in The Hague (The Netherlands). He studied analytical chemistry at the Delft Technical University and joined the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI) in 1978. In his long career at the NFI he held several scientific and managerial positions.

In the early 1990’s Wim Neuteboom was intensively involved in the initiative by the NFI to create a network of forensic laboratories in Europe. After the formal realisation of ENFSI he focused on other activities outside ENFSI, but in 1997 he returned as a member of the EAFS Standing Committee.

As of 2002, Wim Neuteboom became the first ENFSI Secretary, a post he held over 10 years. In 2012 he organised the EAFS Triennial Conference “Towards Forensic Science 2.0” in The Hague. He has directed a number of quality assurance projects in various European countries and is the (co-)author of about 40 articles and book contributions.