

DECISION 20/2015/GB
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE EUROPEAN POLICE COLLEGE
ADOPTING THE LIST OF ACTIVITIES 2016

Adopted by the Governing Board
on 19 May 2015

THE GOVERNING BOARD,

Having regard to Council Decision 2005/681/JHA of 20 September 2005 establishing the European Police College (CEPOL)¹, and in particular Articles 10(9)(c) and 15(5) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal of the Director;

Having regard to the discussions held during the 33rd Governing Board Meeting (19-20 May 2015) in Jurmala,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION

Article 1

The list of activities 2016, as detailed in the Annex to this Decision, has been adopted.

Done in Jurmala, 19 May 2015

For the Governing Board

Gatis Švika
Chair of the Governing Board

¹ OJ L 256, 1.10.2005, p. 63. Decision as amended by Regulation (EU) No 543/2014 (OJ L 163, 29.5.2014, p. 5).

CEPOL RESIDENTIAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES 2016

10 - CATEGORIES :

1 - EU Policy Cycle 2014-2017; 2 - Other Organised International Crime; 3 - Counter-Terrorism; 4 - Special Law Enforcement Techniques; 5 - EU Police and Judicial cooperation and networks; 6 - External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice; 7 - Maintenance of law and order and public security; 8 - Leadership, Learning, Training and Language development; 9 - Research and Science and Prevention; 10 - Fundamental Rights.

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
CEPOL residential training activities approved by the Governing Board													
1	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) Final title and target group to be determined in OAP's	Facilitation of Illegal Immigration	Combating Illegal Immigration	3	28	18480	Senior police officers and experts combating illegal immigration and/or related crimes	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To disrupt OCGs involved in facilitation of illegal immigration is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans; CEPOL training should be aligned with the EU policy cycle on serious and organised crime priorities, as defined in EU SOCTA 2013 developed by Europol; At its meeting on 17 September 2013 COSI a tasked CEPOL t to provide the necessary support on all crime priorities.			
2		Trafficking in Human Beings	Trafficking in Human Beings	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officials - experts on THB, policy developers within Home Affairs in the area of THB	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	Disrupting OCGs involved in intra-EU human trafficking and human trafficking is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); CEPOL training should be aligned with the EU policy cycle on serious and organised crime priorities, as defined in EU SOCTA 2013 developed by Europol; It should also be noted that the training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans; EU Strategy towards the Eradication of THB 2012-2016, in priority D "Enhance coordination and cooperation among key actors and policy coherence" Action 6, is tasking CEPOL to continue the training in this field Also the Communication from the Commission COM (2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme in Strand 3: "EU thematic policing specialism			
3		Counterfeit goods	Counterfeit goods	4	28	24640	Senior law enforcement officers (police, customs), judiciary (prosecutors) and non-law enforcement state officials with investigative functions leading the investigation/detection (e.g. criminal investigation/ administrative inspection) of counterfeit goods	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To disrupt OCGs involved in the production and distribution of counterfeit goods is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans.			
4		Excise Fraud	Excise Fraud	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officers and experts specialised in the area.	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To disrupt the capacity of OCGs and specialists involved in excise fraud and Missing Trader Intra Community MTIC fraud is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06.07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans; It should be noted that in the next period the Commission will adopt a Communication on a comprehensive strategy to fight cigarette smuggling.			
5		Missing Trader Intra Community Fraud	Missing Trader Intra Community fraud (MTIC)	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officers and tax officials investigating economic crimes, particularly MTIC fraud	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To disrupt the capacity of OCGs and specialists involved in excise fraud and Missing Trader Intra Community MTIC fraud is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06.07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans; It should be noted that in the next period the Commission will adopt a Communication on a comprehensive strategy to fight cigarette smuggling.			
6		Synthetic drugs	Illicit laboratory dismantling - advanced	10	28	35000	Law enforcement officers and forensic experts who deal with this form of drugs phenomenon (especially synthetic drugs), on a regular basis.	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To reduce the production of synthetic drugs in the EU and to disrupt the OCGs involved in synthetic drugs trafficking is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013; Also the Communication from the Commission COM(2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme, in Strand 3 is tasking CEPOL to organise training on specific themes such as Trafficking Drugs. This topic should be considered priority for CEPOL according to Commission opinion of 25.04.2012 relating to CEPOL WP 2013, par. 15; Also the Council within the EU drugs Strategy 2013-2020 (doc. 17547/12, adopted by the Council on 7 December 2012, par. 32.10) task all EU institutions to reinforce training on drug-related issues, both in the			
7		Synthetic drugs	Illicit laboratory dismantling - follow-up	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officers and forensic experts who deal with this form of drugs phenomenon (especially synthetic drugs), on a regular basis and have attended the 2-weeks course on Dismantling Illicit Laboratories in the previous year(s);	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP				
8		Cocaine trafficking	Cocaine smuggling	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officers (including customs) detecting cocaine smuggled in containers or combatting OCG dealing with drug supply chain.	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To reduce cocaine and heroin trafficking to the EU and to disrupt the OCGs facilitating the distribution in the EU is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013(doc.12095/13); It should also be noted that OAPs will be implemented within the policy cycle on drugs routes originating from West Africa.			
9		Heroin trafficking	Heroin smuggling	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officers, including customs, detecting heroin smuggled to EU and targeting OCGs involved	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To reduce cocaine and heroin trafficking to the EU and to disrupt the OCGs facilitating the distribution in the EU is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013(doc.12095/13); It should also be noted that OAPs will be implemented within the policy cycle on drugs routes originating from West Africa.			

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
10		Cyber Crime - child sexual exploitation	Cyber Crime - child sexual exploitation	4	28	24640	Specialised police officers and officers from law enforcement institutions that are engaged in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and production and dissemination of child abuse material on internet	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To combat cybercrimes committed by OCGs such as on-line and payment card fraud, cybercrimes which cause serious harm to their victims such as online Child Sexual Exploitation, and cyber-attacks which affect critical infrastructure and information systems in the EU is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06.07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); CEPOL was tasked to coordinate the design and planning of training courses to equip law enforcement with the knowledge and expertise to effectively tackle cybercrime; Joint communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions; Cyber security Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace. 7.2.2013 JOIN (2013) 1final, par.2.2.			
11		Cybercrime - cyber attacks	First responders and cyber forensic	3	28	18480	Law enforcement experts - first cybercrime responders	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To combat cybercrimes committed by OCGs such as on-line and payment card fraud, cybercrimes which cause serious harm to their victims such as online Child Sexual Exploitation, and cyber-attacks which affect critical infrastructure and information systems in the EU is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06.07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); The Communication from the Commission COM(2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme, in Strand 3: "EU thematic policing specialism "is tasking CEPOL to organise training on specific themes such as cybercrime; Also, CEPOL was tasked to coordinate the design and planning of training courses to equip law			
12		Cybercrime -card fraud	Cybercrime -card fraud	3	28	18480	Specialised police officers and law enforcement officers engaged in fight against card fraud	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To combat cybercrimes committed by OCGs such as on-line and payment card fraud, cybercrimes which cause serious harm to their victims such as online Child Sexual Exploitation, and cyber-attacks which affect critical infrastructure and information systems in the EU is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06.07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); The Communication from the Commission COM(2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme, in Strand 3: "EU thematic policing specialism "is tasking CEPOL to organise training on specific themes such as cybercrime; Also, CEPOL was tasked to coordinate the design and planning of training courses to equip law			
13		Cybercrime	Train the Trainers targeting technologies	3	28	18480	Heads of Specialised Units and their deputies who are involved in dealing with cross-border cybercrime cases. Must be organised in consultation with Policy Cycle EMPACT Driver and Europol particularly European Cybercrime Centre.	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To combat cybercrimes committed by OCGs such as on-line and payment card fraud, cybercrimes which cause serious harm to their victims such as online Child Sexual Exploitation, and cyber-attacks which affect critical infrastructure and information systems in the EU is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06.07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); The Communication from the Commission COM(2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme, in Strand 3: "EU thematic policing specialism "is tasking CEPOL to organise training on specific themes such as cybercrime; Also, CEPOL was tasked to coordinate the design and planning of training courses to equip law			
14		Firearms trafficking	Firearms - Investigations	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officers conducting cross-border investigations on firearms related cases	To strengthen the capacity for successful international investigations linked to firearms by developing the skills supporting the prevention of illegal use of firearms and enhancing police cooperation in this field	Upon completion of the module participants will be able to: MS; introduce standardised debriefing in firearms trafficking cases and supply the respective databases and analytical systems (e.g. iARMS, EIS, FP); explore the use of JITs and controlled deliveries; discuss the de-activation standards in various MS as a crime enabling factor for illegal re-activation; discuss the crime enablers regarding conversion of blank weapons; explore the possibilities of combating the internet trade via darknet; promote EU cooperation (Europol, Eurojust, Interpol, third parties, etc); establish contacts with partners in specific regions and in source countries	To reduce the risk of firearms to the citizen including combating illicit trafficking in firearms is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013; Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans; Also the Communication from the Commission COM(2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme , in Strand 3: "EU thematic policing specialism "tasks CEPOL to organise training on specific themes such as Trafficking in Firearms.			
15		Organised property crime	Organised and cross-border nature of property crime	3	28	18480	Experienced Law enforcement officers dealing with organised property crime on cross border scale	To be determined in OAP	To be determined in OAP	To combat organised property crime committed by Mobile Organised Crime Groups is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013; Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans;			
16	EU Police and Judicial cooperation and networks	Master Programme	Policing in Europe - Master Programme 4 modules plus administration		28	185000	Senior Officers with minimum of 180 ECTS credits aiming at a Master Degree in "Policing in Europe"	In a two year part time study to provide a Master Diploma with 60 ECTS credits aiming to provide added value at an academic level enabling participants to carry out (comparative) research into particular and international aspects of policing and transforming academic findings into operational recommendations, scenarios, projects plans or job devices and to provide an opportunity for participants to analyse practices or cases in the light of academic findings.	Upon completion of the module participants will be able to: 1. Understand the new challenges of the European society; analyse differences between the Member States 2. Recognise real and potential tensions and conflict situations in the diverse European society 3. Plan adequate law enforcement responses in different societal scenarios and apply shared good practices 4. Understand and accept the necessity of the common European law enforcement culture	According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 5 and 7 (c), CEPOL is tasked to develop a European approach to the main problems facing Member States and to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime, with a particular focus on organised crime. Programme adopted by CEPOL Governing Board			
17	Leadership, Learning, Training and Language development	EU Leadership development	European Police Leadership - CEPOL training portfolio: Future leaders	10	28	70000	Senior LE officers with prospects of becoming decision makers; members of chief officer team; including EU agencies and international organisations/ bodies	TBD	TBD	According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2), par. 7 (a) and (i), CEPOL is tasked to provide training sessions for senior police officers and to enable them to acquire relevant language skills. European police Chiefs Convention in 2013 asked CEPOL to design and deliver comprehensive training on leadership			
18		EU Leadership development	European Police Leadership - CEPOL training portfolio: Heads of Training Institutions	2	20	30000	Heads of Training Institutes and delegates from Police Chiefs	TBD	TBD	According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2), par. 7 (a) and (i), CEPOL is tasked to provide training sessions for senior police officers and to enable them to acquire relevant language skills. European police Chiefs Convention in 2013 asked CEPOL to design and deliver comprehensive training on leadership			
19	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice	CSDP and External Aspects of Internal Security	CSDP/ FSJ nexus, structures and instruments	2	28	12320	Senior officers deployed or to be deployed in key operational positions in EU missions (former, current and prospective mission members)	Improve the knowledge of officials deployed/to be deployed to missions on the link between the EU internal (Freedom Security and Justice - FSJ) and external (Common Security and Defence Policy - CSDP) security in order to enhance the exchange of intelligence.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: • discuss CSDP and FSJ concepts as well as the EU security architecture. • explain the strengthened ties between CSDP and FSJ in accordance with the Council implementation road map (council doc 14130/12). • evaluate the developments and efforts to enhance the interaction between CSDP and FSJ, with a particular focus on the role of Europol and other agencies in intelligence sharing and criminal analysis.	European External Action Service-Strengthening Ties between CSDP and FSJ road map implementation, Area 5, action no. 3 is tasking CEPOL to implement training activities in this field, particularly Training Package on the CSDP/FSJ nexus, structures and instruments, Training Package on Security Sector Reform and Training Package on Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising (MMA) tasks for Police Officers in CCM contexts; Also the Communication from the Commission COM (2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme in Strand 4: "Civilian missions and capacity-building in third countries" tasks CEPOL to include training in this field in future programmes; According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.7 (e), CEPOL is tasked to develop and provide training to prepare police forces for participation in non-military crisis management.			

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
20		Crisis Management	"SPOPCOP" - Senior Police Officer Planning and Command Course for Crisis Management (Title change TBD)	10	28	60000	Senior Law Enforcement officers, likely to be deployed to a civilian crisis management mission, or to relevant EU bodies dealing with crisis management, with positions on the level of high management, planning or command. The activity is also open to European Union Police planning personnel	To provide planning and command training to senior Law Enforcement officers eligible for high level positions within EU crisis management missions and operations.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to explain the planning and decision making processes involving political and other stakeholders, including the relevant documents; to draft an OPLAN and manage programmes and command,; to lead and manage a multicultural workforce; to build/maintain cooperation with local and international partners. 	European External Action Service-Strengthening Ties between CSDP and FSJ road map implementation, Area 5, action no. 3 is tasking CEPOL to implement training activities in this field, particularly Training Package on the CSDP/FSJ nexus, structures and instruments, Training Package on Security Sector Reform and Training Package on Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising (MMA) tasks for Police Officers in CCM contexts; Also the Communication from the Commission COM (2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme in Strand 4: "Civilian missions and capacity-building in third countries" tasks CEPOL to include training in this field in future programmes; According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.7 (e), CEPOL is tasked to develop and provide training to prepare police forces for participation in non-military crisis management.			
21		Crisis Management	Security Sector Reform (in cooperation with ESDC)	2	28	12320	Primarily Police Officers working on Institution Building with a particular focus on Police Services.	Understand the SSR concept developed for CSDP Missions and the internal/external security nexus for officials deployed on missions with a view to enhance knowledge of instruments for the exchange of information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply EU SSR principles: International Human Rights Standards, respect of local ownership, coherence with other areas of EU external action; Explain Police assistance in EU SSR and good practice; Compare with other SSR approaches i.e. United Nations, African Union, NATO; Discuss the EU SSR concept in the framework of the general mission's mandate, understanding its meaning with reference to its basic principles; Formulate practical problems and challenges related to the implementation of SSR police missions; Understand the meaning of institution building and how to manage mentoring. 	European External Action Service-Strengthening Ties between CSDP and FSJ road map implementation, Area 5, action no. 3 is tasking CEPOL to implement training activities in this field, particularly Training Package on the CSDP/FSJ nexus, structures and instruments, Training Package on Security Sector Reform and Training Package on Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising (MMA) tasks for Police Officers in CCM contexts; Also the Communication from the Commission COM (2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme in Strand 4: "Civilian missions and capacity-building in third countries" tasks CEPOL to include training in this field in future programmes; According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.7 (e), CEPOL is tasked to develop and provide training to prepare police forces for participation in non-military crisis management.			
22		Crisis Management	Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising (MMA) tasks	3	28	18480	Official deployed or to be deployed on missions	Strengthen skills to carry out the MMA efficiently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, describe and summarise and compare MMA methods Explain the MMA relationship process for the formal and informal transmission of knowledge Demonstrate the development of handbooks and manuals and the use of presentation techniques MMA best practices Formulate successful MMA in line with mission mandate. Evaluate action plans and achievement of local host nation ownership. 	European External Action Service-Strengthening Ties between CSDP and FSJ road map implementation, Area 5, action no. 3 is tasking CEPOL to implement training activities in this field, particularly Training Package on the CSDP/FSJ nexus, structures and instruments, Training Package on Security Sector Reform and Training Package on Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising (MMA) tasks for Police Officers in CCM contexts; Also the Communication from the Commission COM (2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme in Strand 4: "Civilian missions and capacity-building in third countries" tasks CEPOL to include training in this field in future programmes; According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.7 (e), CEPOL is tasked to develop and provide training to prepare police forces for participation in non-military crisis management.			
23		Crisis Management	Train the Civilian Crisis Management Mission trainers	5	20	22000	Officials who are to be used as trainers for staff to be deployed on missions or officials who are deployed as trainers in missions	Prepare trainers for mission learning situations and organise appropriate learning environments using modern adult training methods and blended learning techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the different phases for the planning of a mission course Summarise the theories, factors and processes of learning in challenging situations Identify the different methods and techniques of learning Distinguish the different methods and techniques of learning and skills in their specific use, to bring the trainees to achieve the training objectives established Prepare and conduct one theoretical and one practical training session. Justify the importance of ethical behaviour and cultural sensitivity in the training and in the relationship with the other international partners and trainees in missions 	European External Action Service-Strengthening Ties between CSDP and FSJ road map implementation, Area 5, action no. 3 is tasking CEPOL to implement training activities in this field, particularly Training Package on the CSDP/FSJ nexus, structures and instruments, Training Package on Security Sector Reform and Training Package on Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising (MMA) tasks for Police Officers in CCM contexts; Also the Communication from the Commission COM (2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme in Strand 4: "Civilian missions and capacity-building in third countries" tasks CEPOL to include training in this field in future programmes; According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.7 (e), CEPOL is tasked to develop and provide training to prepare police forces for participation in non-military crisis management.			
CEPOL residential training activities prioritised by the Network													
24	Presidency	TBD	Presidency Conference The Netherlands	3	40	26400	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			76
25	Presidency	TBD	Presidency Conference Slovakia	3	40	26400	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			71
26	<i>EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)</i>	Drug and other areas of smuggling	Working method combatting the use of Tor and darknet	4	40	35200	Law enforcement officers (including customs) detecting various form of drugs smuggling to EU and targeted OCGs involved in the supply chain	To increase MS engagement capacity to tackle new modus operandi using darknet and Tor networks in the fight against drugs (cocaine, heroine, synthetic drugs)	* to gain experiences on the use of untraditional modus operandi (Tor - darknet) * share knowledge on the use of undercover investigation techniques	police method and techniques using software anonymising Internet traffic (TOR) and anonyme networks (darknet) in combatting various types of organised crime (drugs, firearms trafficking etc) practical exercises	Proposal by NL	NL	120
27	<i>Other Organised International Crime (35-40)</i>	Economic crime	Money Laundering	5	28	30800	Financial crime experts and/or criminal investigation team leaders.	To enhance knowledge and competences in financial crime investigations, money Laundering in particular as well as transnational investigation techniques.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explore common approaches to investigate money laundering and organised financial crime issues; provide an overview of the role of EUROPOL and other European and worldwide agencies in the fight against money laundering; recognise the prevention work made by the competent authorities – FIUs, bank system, insurance companies, etc.; utilise the existing international networks to trace, freeze and seize assets and the use of forensic financial analysis; identify patterns on money laundering criminal investigations; work on best practices for teams investigating money laundering and organised financial crime. 	Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxemburg, 06-07.06.2013, calls for considering disrupting OCGs involved in money laundering. This topic is a priority for CEPOL, according to Commission opinion of 25.04.2012 within the framework of Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, relating to CEPOL Work Programme 2013, par. 17.		MT, FI	116
28	<i>Other Organised International Crime (35-40)</i>	Financial crime	Financial investigations	3	28	18480	Senior Law Enforcement and expert officers responsible for organised crime investigations with financial crime links	To enhance knowledge on gathering proof of crime through financial Investigations including forensic financial analysis	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify options for financial investigations Understand forensic financial analysis Discuss income management, asset identification, valuation and investigative measures Explain structures in place for financial investigation assistance Understand Risk analysis and profiling Formulate administrative and multidisciplinary approaches Demonstrate non-conviction measures 	JUSTICE and HOME AFFAIRS Council Conclusions Luxembourg, 6 and 7 June 2013 setting out the EU's priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime between 2014 and 2017 The Communication from the Commission COM(2013) 172 final, Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme in Strand 3: "EU thematic policing specialism" is tasking CEPOL to organise training on specific themes such as confiscation of criminal assets, and financial investigations. Manual of Best Practices in Fight against Financial Crime, 9741/13 of 04.06.2013		RO	116
29	<i>Counter Terrorism (41-47)</i>	Counter Terrorism	Foreign fighters	3	50	33000	Leaders and specialists of Counter Terrorism units	Awareness raising for the responsible police unit leaders Overview of the situation and existing solutions in the EU MS Discussing and development of future solutions	TBD	Situation in the EU regarding numbers and background of foreign fighters in the MS Existing solutions regarding the repressive and preventive approach Future solutions regarding the repressive and preventive approach	Proposed by Germany		116
30	<i>Other Organised International Crime (35-40)</i>	Asset recovery	Asset recovery	4	28	24640	Senior law enforcement officers investigating organised crime with a transnational asset dimension.	To enhance the ability through financial investigations to seize, freeze and confiscate assets of organised crime groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examine and compare national and EU legal approaches to identifying, tracing and confiscating proceeds of crime; analyse legislative regulations of seized assets administration in EU countries; describe non-conviction based confiscation administrative approach to identification, freezing and confiscation of assets; best practice of seized assets administration; discuss asset declarations institute; describe best practices in this field in EU countries. Confiscated asset management 	The new proposed activity follows the 2015 EMPACT/OAP actions related to the EU policy cycle priorities. The course is also aimed to share among all the MSs and disseminate the results of the various initiatives realised during 2015 and the guidelines and best practices collected.			114

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
31	Counter Terrorism (41-47)	Counter Terrorism	European Explosive Ordnance Disposal: 1. CBRN 2. Explosives 3. Training	5	56	61600	Senior Police Officers or experts specifically involved in CBRN and Explosives as well as trainers in the field All planning and organisational measures shall be conducted in cooperation with Europol	To facilitate information sharing and trust building and contribute to the identification of best practice and up to date knowledge	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: • Discuss the newest tendencies; • Identify best practice; • have awareness on the Protocols; • describe training possibilities in the area; • recognise effective strategies.	European Parliament resolution of 14 December 2011 on the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges (2010/2311(INI)) underline that training and awareness-raising must be a priority in order to improve readiness across the European Union in the fight against terrorism, pct.13. Annual report on the implementation of the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy (doc.16471/12 ADD 1 REV 1, pag.21) submitted on 7 December 2012 to the Council by the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (CTC) states that CEPOL, as from 2013, will start to contribute to the organisation of EODN's conferences and training courses. It should be noted that the Commission is currently working on new proposals on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRN-E) security at EU level and will propose a new approach on European Critical Infrastructure protection. Consequently, training in this field should remain as a priority for CEPOL.		SK	112
32	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Schengen	Training for SIRENE Officers	4	28	24640	SIRENE operators, defined as persons using primarily the SIRENE channel of communication and working currently, or are in process to work with SIRENE forms according to provisions of the SIRENE Manual.	To enhance legal and operational competences related to SIRENE cooperation	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: • present main legal provisions and documents related to SIRENE tasks; • outline main tasks of the eu-LISA • give an overview of main technical aspects of SIS II • describe different categories of the SIS II; • explain main rules and practices used in work of SIRENE bureaux; • discuss relevant issues concerning the daily communication of the SIRENE bureaux	Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000;	CEPOL: Important, training for SIRENE has been agreed with both Council and Commission	MT, LT, FI, DE	112
33	Counter Terrorism (41-47)	Counter Terrorism	Seminar on ATLAS network (Special Intervention Units)	5	37	40700	37 special police officers on the level of head of section operation or commanders of an ATLAS SIU	Strengthen the cooperation between ATLAS Special Intervention Units (SIU) - Ability to work with the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and the Standard Manual of Guidance (MOG) for all ATLAS SIU - Development of common operational solutions for any kind of Special police cases	TBD	The general background for the activities is the EU Internal Security strategy adopted in 2010 in particular: - Disrupting international crime network - Preventing terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment with the priority on: - Crime prevention and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, including terrorism - Enhancement of the capacity of Member states and EU to manage effectively security related risks and crises, and preparing for the protection of people and critical infrastructure European Council and European commission	Proposed by Atlas network	FI	111
34	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Schengen	Training for SIRENE Officers (Advanced)	4	28	24640	Experienced SIRENE operators with at least 2 years' experience of operational work within SIRENE.	To enhance the knowledge of SIRENE officers on SIS II and SIRENE operations facilitating analytical approach to handling everyday procedures and their improvement	• explain the SIS II legal basis, the SIS II SIRENE Manual and the related new SIRENE procedures and SIS II forms • use the relevant elements of the SIS II SIRENE Manual as a common point of reference for application within the framework of national procedures • Have an overall understanding of the role of the European Agency for the Operational Management of Large Scale Information Systems (eu-LISA) • recognise how other countries apply the specific procedures; • apply general rules as well as country-specific exceptions within the context of specific cases; • analyse, draft and propose within the scope of their work remit, national work procedures in order to improve them based on the information provided in the SIRENE Fact Sheets; • Give an overview about the technical aspects of SIS II • Define SIS II related data protection matters	Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000;	CEPOL: Important, training for SIRENE has been agreed with both Council and Commission	MT, LT	110
35	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Schengen	Schengen Evaluation	4	20	17600	Leading experts and evaluators participating in the Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of police cooperation and SIS/SIRENE	Leading experts and evaluators participating in the Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of police cooperation and SIS/SIRENE	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: • summarise the key principles of a Schengen Evaluation, its stages and key players' roles; • discuss leadership and management issues including cultural awareness, conflict management and cross-cultural competences; • describe how an evaluation mission is prepared and carried out including drafting the final report; • outline preparation of a practical evaluation.	Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis (COM(2011) 559 final - 16.9.2011); Schengen Governance legislative package - Council of the European Union (doc. 10239/13/0 May 2013).	CEPOL: Important, training for SIRENE has been agreed with both Council and Commission	LT, LV	110
36	Counter Terrorism (41-47)	Counter Terrorism	Deradicalisation of foreign fighters	3	50	33000	Leaders and specialists of responsible law enforcement units and other responsible authorities	Awareness raising for the responsible police unit leaders Overview of the situation, appropriate research results and practical programs in the EU regarding the deradicalization of foreign fighters Discussing and development of future solutions	TBD	police method and techniques using software anonymising Internet traffic (TOR) and anonym networks (darknet) in combatting various types of organised crime (drugs, firearms trafficking etc) practical exercises	Proposed by Germany	NL	109
37	Counter Terrorism (41-47)	Counter Terrorism	Preventing Attacks on critical Infrastructures	4	28	24640	Nationally competent police officers/experts who are involved in planning countermeasures to protect public infrastructures from terrorist/extremist attacks.	To raise awareness and increase effectiveness in protecting infrastructures, thus mitigating terrorist attacks/threats	Upon completion of the seminar the participants will be able to: •To identify the need of protecting systematically public infrastructures •To understand the procedure/steps of target analysis •To improve their professional skills on safeguarding targets •To use professional tools (intelligence analysis, vulnerability reports, etc.) •To cooperate effectively with private sector •To establish a professional network with other colleagues	European Parliament resolution of 14 December 2011 on the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges (2010/2311(INI)) underline that training and awareness-raising must be a priority in order to improve readiness across the European Union in the fight against terrorism, pct.13.	Proposed by Greece		109
38	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Forensic Science	Forensic Science including DNA and Policing Challenges	4	28	24640	Police officers and forensic experts who are involved in aspects of the crime scene investigation.	To increase awareness of modern forensic techniques, their deliverance and impact on policing as well as of developments and initiatives taken at the European Union level in harmonising approaches.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: • discuss application of Prim instruments; • identify peculiarities of the validation of matches, near-matches and "wild-cards" in the DNA profiles exchange process; • recognise physiognomic comparison techniques • examine ways of acquiring digital evidence • familiarise with application process of the EN ISO/IEC 17025 standard's requirements in the forensic laboratories; • discuss current forensic science finding and challenges in policing.	According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2) and 7 (c) CEPOL is tasked to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime and to improve knowledge of international and Union instruments, as: The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006; Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, OJ L 210, 6.8.2008 (Prim information exchange and Europol's criminal intelligence data bases); Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000; European Arrest Warrant - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, OJ L 190, 18.7.2002.		LT, SK	108
39	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	JIT's	Joint Investigation Teams	4	28	24640	Senior law enforcement officials and prosecutors	To enhance the competences and deepen the understanding of the participants of the set-up and functioning of Joint Investigation Teams	Upon completion of the course, the participants will be able to: • apply the concept of JIITs; • compare JIIT with other forms of criminal investigations; • identify legal practice and procedural issues in JIITs; • illustrate in general terms how to set up and operate a JIIT; • select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JIITs; • differentiate the roles of the different actors in a JIIT; • complete and submit applications for JIIT funding; • draft a JIIT agreement based on the model agreement available in the JIITs Manual; evaluate a JIIT based on the evaluation template from CEPOL JIIT Online Learning Module / the JIITs Network Secretariat.	Framework Decision 2002/465/JHA on Joint Investigation Teams (OJ L 162 20.06.2002) and Council Resolution of 26 February 2010 on a Model Agreement for setting up a Joint Investigation Team (JIT)		LV, FI	108

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
40	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Schengen	Train the trainers SIS II	3	20	13200	Senior SIRENE officers who have participated in internal or European SIRENE courses as trainers at least once or intend to become a trainer	The aim of the course is to provide information to the trainers on the most recent developments in the interpretation of the SIS II legal instruments and the related national procedures and practices. It will also give an overview of the enhanced functionalities of the SIS II Central System. It also allows the trainers to exchange experiences about the national training methods and develop best practices for training activities. Trainers can develop case studies together.	The participant will have up-to-date knowledge about the recent development in relation to the SIS II in the legal as well as in the technical sense. They will become familiar with the most effective training methods and case studies which they could be able to implement at national/European level.	The regular training activities of SIRENE officers are required by 1.17.4 the SIRENE Manual. It has been an established practice to organise courses at European level at least once a year as, in addition to enhancing the knowledge of SIRENE officers it fosters the good cooperation between SIRENE Bureaux	CEPOL: Important training for SIRENE has been agreed with both Council and Commission	MT, LT	108
41	Maintenance of law and order and public security (76-79)	Football security	Pan European Football Security training	5	56	61600	Police football commanders/NFIP contacts/football intelligence officers	To enhance safety and security by increasing the effectiveness and harmonisation of the policing of football matches with an international dimension within Europe.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss Football handbook and recognise best practices; • Identify UEFA, NFIP and supporter's structure and Law Enforcement roles; • Be familiar with risk assessment; • Ensure better planning; 	At the last meeting of the EU Think-Thank on football security CEPOL was requested to deliver training on this issue.	Proposed by Romania	PT, DE, RO	108
42	Leadership, Learning, Training and Language development (80-84)	Language development	Language Development: Instruments and Systems of European Police Cooperation (language ENGLISH)	19	28	70000	Senior police officers and senior police staff who are, or will be involved in cross border work or international police co-operation in either operational or educational arenas.	Via language abilities to improve operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities and increase participants' knowledge of European police systems and instruments of cooperation.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare and contrast at least three different policing systems within the European context; • demonstrate increased use of police terminology especially the use of legal and technical terms; • Demonstrate increased knowledge of at least three European Union institutions. 	According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 7 (i), CEPOL is tasked to enable the senior police officers to acquire relevant language skills.			108
43	Fundamental rights (87-89)	Hate crime	Management of Hate Crimes and hate speech	4	28	24640	Law enforcement officials involved in hate crime investigation.	To provide law enforcement officials with up-to-date information in identifying hate crimes including hate speech and in taking appropriate actions to investigate these crimes.	Upon completion of the activity participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • realise that hate crime victimisation is a serious problem • identify the unique features of hate crimes and understand the devastating trauma of hate crimes • use critical thinking skills to synthesise historical information and relate it to their own culture's ethnic/gender perception • identify the typically target groups: African, Jews, new immigrants, lesbians, gay • identify options they can take to reduce and prevent hate crimes • discuss the investigative strategies and collection and preservation of evidence • Examine the types of hate speech listed in the EU framework decision on racism and xenophobia and their constituent elements in the light of freedom of expression 	The Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law, defines a common EU-wide criminal law and criminal justice approach to combating racism and xenophobia, as well as the anti-discrimination. The Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted conclusions on combating hate crime in the EU at its meeting on 6 December 2013. The Council invited CEPOL to continue its efforts to counter hate crime and highlighted the importance of training for practitioners coming into contact with victims of hate crime in order to increase their awareness of the needs of victims of hate crime and to enable them to deal with these victims in a respectful and professional manner, inter alia with a view to facilitate reporting of this type of crime.		AT, HR	108
44	Counter Terrorism (41-47)	Counter Terrorism	Radicalisation Process of Extremists/Terrorists as a Starting Point for Prevention	3	50	33000	Responsible law enforcement leaders and specialists	Raising awareness of the responsible persons in the law enforcement Becoming acquainted with existing research results in the field of radicalisation Discussing possible approaches for transformation in the police work	TBD	Regarding the increasing numbers of Islamic foreign fighters which came from the EU and will return the MS of the EU on the one hand and the limited resources and the scope of police powers on the other hand, it makes sense, to analyze the reasons for radicalisation. If we know these reasons, we could develop preventive measures and stop the radicalisation of an increasing number of possible future foreign fighters at the beginning of the process. This could open the gate to a more effective way of tackling all kinds of terrorism esp. Islamic terrorism.	Proposed by Germany	NL	107
45	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	JIT's	Joint Investigation Team leadership	4	28	24640	Senior law enforcement officials, prosecutors including potential leaders of JIT's	To enhance the competences and deepen the understanding of leading, set-up and functioning of Joint Investigation Teams	Upon completion of the course, the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand team leadership • apply the concept of JITs; • compare JIT with other forms of criminal investigations; • identify legal practice and procedural issues in JITs; • illustrate in general terms how to set up and operate a JIT; • select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs; • differentiate the roles of the different actors in a JIT; • complete and submit applications for JIT funding; • draft a JIT agreement based on the model agreement available in the JITs Manual; evaluate a JIT based on the evaluation template from CEPOL JIT Online Learning Module / the JITs Network Secretariat. 	Framework Decision 2002/465/JHA on Joint Investigation Teams (OJ L 162 20.06.2002) and Council Resolution of 26 February 2010 on a Model Agreement for setting up a Joint Investigation Team (JIT)		LV, FI	106
46	Maintenance of law and order and public security (76-79)	Public order	Public Order and Crowd Management (HOUSE - EUSEC III) - Step 1	4	28	24640	Senior Police Officers and Police Staff working in planning, tactical direction and evaluating large scale public order operations.	In line with EU recommendations to deepen the knowledge and increase the competences of participants on the level of security requirements for large scale events and of cross-border cooperation in that context.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify areas of planning and deployment strategies affected by national requirements (legal, operational, practical); • examine national, EU and international guidance in respect of security for international summits; • exchange good practice in preventative measures; • discuss methods of EU cross border police cooperation large scale events; • describe the required security measures during large scale events, especially international summits improving international Police cooperation during large scale events; • discuss common problems and comparing solutions for commanding and training Public Order Units. 	According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.5, CEPOL is tasked to support and develop a European approach in the maintenance of law and order and public security.	Proposed by Romania	PT, NL	106
47	Maintenance of law and order and public security (76-79)	Public order	Public Order - Security During Major events/Public-Private Partnerships (HOUSE EUSEC III) - Step 2	4	28	24640	Senior Police Officers and Police Staff working in planning, tactical direction and evaluating large scale public order operations.	In line with EU recommendations to improve and exchange knowledge regarding the process of risk analysis leading to conclusions and measures.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss the concept and the need for thorough risk analysis before major events; • analyse various cases of public order management during major events and summarise relevant lessons learned; • formulate more efficient police measures and operations during major events. • examine Public Private partnership possibilities. 	According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.5, CEPOL is tasked to support and develop a European approach in the maintenance of law and order and public security.	Proposed by Romania	PT, NL	106
48	Leadership, Learning, Training and Language development (80-84)	Language development	Language Development: Instruments and Systems of European Police Cooperation (language ENGLISH)	19	28	70000	Senior police officers and senior police staff who are, or will be involved in cross border work or international police co-operation in either operational or educational arenas.	Via language abilities to improve operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities and increase participants' knowledge of European police systems and instruments of cooperation.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare and contrast at least three different policing systems within the European context; • demonstrate increased use of police terminology especially the use of legal and technical terms; • Demonstrate increased knowledge of at least three European Union institutions. 	According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 7 (i), CEPOL is tasked to enable the senior police officers to acquire relevant language skills.			103

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
49	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Document handling	New Technologies to detect false documents.	4	28	24640	Experts/ trainers in false documents and border police, forensic experts.-	To explore and share information and best practices so as to enhance false document detection and security standards at border crossing points and forensic laboratories throughout the national territory. To disseminate the contents of the update document FAUXDOC in according to the new techniques.	At the end of the training the participant will have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An in-depth knowledge of the new technologies that are used and/or applicable to identify genuine travel documents applicable at border crossing points and the relevant pros and cons including biometrics, ICAO standards and breeder documents. The ability to deal with the role played in travel and identity documents as well as at border crossing points, focusing on types, use and security requirements. Awareness of relations with investigators and forensic experts – border and territory aspects. Overview of the update EU legal framework in the field. 	The course will follow the activities run during the Italian Presidency in order to update the contents of the document FAUXDOC 11 of 7 October 2004 in according to the new techniques . The activities of the Expert Working Group within the LEWP were agreed and shared with many Member States and with EU Commission, ENFSI, Frontex and Europol. The aim of the course is to disseminate the results of the WGT to all the Countries and to harmonise the technologies both at the EU borders and in the EU territory, bearing in mind the 2015 deadline for the adoption of ICAO standards for travel documents. The EWG is finalising the document after a training session held in Rome last October 2014.-	Proposed by Italy	MT, IT, SK	102
50	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Social Media	Social Media implications in Law Enforcement	5	28	30800	Senior law enforcement officials interested in sharing concepts and best practice in how social media can be applied for investigations and other law enforcement procedures.	To inform participants about the options of how various forms of social media (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, YouTube etc.) can be applied for law enforcement purposes and to share good professional practice.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate sufficient theoretical and empirical knowledge about most relevant social media channels comprehend the effects of various Social Media on law enforcement procedures and operations identify best procedure and architecture to acquire digital evidence. Describe physiognomic comparison possibilities reflect on new investigative opportunities as well as legal, ethical and professional limits understand the impact of social media for cross-border and transnational police cooperation 	European Parliament resolution of 14 December 2011 on the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges (2010/2311(INI)) underline that training and awareness-raising among judicial and police authorities must be a priority, pct.13; According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2) and 7 (c) CEPOL is tasked to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime and to improve knowledge of international and Union instruments, as: The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006; Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, OJ L 210, 6.8.2008 (Prüm information exchange and Europol's criminal intelligence data bases); Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000; European Arrest Warrant - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, OJ 190, 18.7.2002.	Proposal by Greece	FI, IT	102
51	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Informant handling	Informant handling advanced level	4	28	24640	Experienced Law Enforcement informant controllers	To improve knowledge on existing informant practices. To enhance cross-border cooperation and build on mutual understanding of national legal practices related to informants. To increase use of Europol products as the basis for good informant handling practices across the EU and beyond.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise the need for a comprehensive risk assessment to be adopted for the management of informants, protection of staff and proceedings recognise the importance of a national codification system in order to organise national coordination cooperate with EU partners and third countries regarding informants utilise Covert Human Intelligence Sources in a cost effective way apply trust building and cooperate when handling the informants 	According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2) and 7 (c) CEPOL is tasked to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime and to improve knowledge of international and Union instruments, as: The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006; Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, OJ L 210, 6.8.2008 (Prüm information exchange and Europol's criminal intelligence data bases); Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000; European Arrest Warrant - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, OJ 190, 18.7.2002.	Proposed by Germany and Greece. This activity has been developed together with Europol and is to be considered as a joint activity	IT, HR	100
52	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	International	"International law enforcement cooperation": Train the trainers	5	28	30800	Teachers/trainers of national law enforcement higher educational institutions (Police academies, universities) responsible for teaching the subject of international law enforcement cooperation and international criminal information exchange. Single point of contact persons - SPOC persons (with regard to strand 3)	1) To create a basic, standard/minimum knowledge in the field of international police cooperation and international criminal information exchange. 2) To train teachers/trainers of national law enforcement higher institutions for the above mentioned basic knowledge. 3) To share this knowledge with law enforcement officials at national level.	TBD	Criminality has stronger and stronger international cross border character therefore police cooperation against transnational cross border crime has to become more and more international based on active operational cooperation between the stakeholders, trust, reliable legal bases and information exchange channels, and common knowledge. It would be very important for all the EU law enforcement officials from every EU Member States to have a basic knowledge in the field of effective tools of international police cooperation: rules and available channels of information exchange (Swedish initiative, Prüm Decision...etc), instruments based on principle of mutual recognition and availability (European arrest warrant, Joint investigation teams, SIS II...etc). Since it is impossible for all EU law enforcement officials to take part in CEPOL courses dedicated to these topics, therefore all the national trainers should be trained to teach a basic, standard/minimum knowledge for all officials in the Member States. Documents (some): Stockholm Programmes, EU Internal Security Strategy, Framework Decision on European arrest warrant, Framework decision on Joint investigation team,etc	Proposal by Hungary	LV, FI	100
53	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)	Firearms trafficking	Firearms - strategic aspects	3	28	18480	Senior law enforcement officers (managerial position) with decision making power in the area of firearms policy at national level	Enhance police and judicial cooperation in order to reduce firearms related crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise differences in legal situation in individual MS; Discuss ways of preventing diversion of legal firearms deliveries; Analyse possible steps for unification of deactivation standards in order to avoid illegal re-activation; Compare tools for prevention in various MS(e.g. keeping records/ control on a legal firearm during its lifecycle, prevent conversion of blank firearms, etc); Utilise and develop contacts to specific regions and source countries and make use of international cooperation channels (Interpol, Europol, Eurojust, etc); Plan building of working relations with other departments (traffic police) and beyond LE (administrative authorities, contacts with legal dealers) at national level; 	The Council set the Firearms as a new priority for 2014 -2017 'To reduce the risk of firearms to the citizen including combating illicit trafficking in firearms' for fight against organised and serious international crime; Moreover, the Communication from the Commission COM(2013) 716 final, 21.10.2013 'Firearms and the internal security of the EU: protecting citizens and disrupting illegal trafficking' calls on CEPOL with requirement 'targeting law enforcement training where it is most needed'.		FI, PT, IT	99
54	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Negotiation techniques	Crisis Hostage Negotiation	3	28	18480	Law enforcement officers working in crisis hostage units	Address the fundamental pre-requisites for a successful hostage negotiation involving non-nationals.	TBD	Hostage situations deriving from political or other reason and involving nationals from other EU MS/ countries require not only consultations with external law enforcement agencies, but also an understanding on the culture/ motives of the perpetrator (s) and/ or victims. Building a network of EU specialists and a common strategy to address hostage situations involving non-nationals will certainly be very useful	Proposed by Portugal and FBI		98
55	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Undercover Operations	Undercover Operations	4	28	24640	Senior Police Officers who use undercover techniques in their investigation.	To improve knowledge, cross border cooperation and understanding of the implications and requirements for undercover operations	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the fundamentals of covert operations; summarise the legislation of the use of undercover officers in Europe; list the main types of undercover operations; identify the most vulnerable aspects of undercover operations; list the international co-operation possibilities for undercover operations Identify best practice 	European Parliament resolution of 14 December 2011 on the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges (2010/2311(INI)) underline that training and awareness-raising among judicial and police authorities must be a priority, pct.13; According to his mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2) and 7 (c) CEPOL is tasked to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime and to improve knowledge of international and Union instruments, as: The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006; Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, OJ L 210, 6.8.2008 (Prüm information exchange and Europol's criminal intelligence data bases); Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000; European Arrest Warrant - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, OJ 190, 18.7.2002.		HR	96
56	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Analysis training	Strategic intelligence analysis	5	28	30800	Analysts having experience in investigating organised crime	To help police officers to collect, evaluate, collate and analyse strategic information and intelligence related to serious and organised crime and submit their results to decision-makers for further exploitation.	The trained officers will be able to analyse strategic intelligence, submitting the results of their analyses to decision-makers in order to improve the policing policies and programmes.	The activity offers knowledge in strategic analysis which is important for the national SOCTA. This Threat Assessment could be the base of a contribution to Europol's SOCTA, which defines the European priorities in the fight against serious and organised crime.	Proposal by Greece and Estonia	IT	96

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
57	<i>External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice (73-75)</i>	CSDP missions	Intelligence Led Policing related to Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)	2	28	12320	Senior law Enforcement officers and experts to be deployed on missions	To understand the concept and guidelines of ILP (Intelligence Led Policing) related to CSDP missions	At the end of the training participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe Intelligence Led Policing (ILP) concepts explain mission related use of ILP demonstrate the use of the ILP Toolbox summarise the guidelines for development of the ILP in CSDP missions 	A comprehensive approach is a key asset to tackle the complex, multi-actor and multidimensional crises and growing security threats of today and tomorrow, as highlighted in the European Security Strategy. As part of a broader effort to enhance consistency between the internal and external dimensions of security, work was taken forward through the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and the Standing Committee on Internal Security (COSI) to implement the roadmap on strengthening ties between the Common Security and Defence Policy and actors dealing with Freedom, Security and Justice (doc. 15562/11 from 17 October 2011) where in Area 5 (Capabilities: Human Resources and Training) under item 3 CEPOL was tasked to establish proposals for new training courses for police to be deployed in the wider Rule of Law operations within the CSDP framework and FSJ external activities, taking into account the European Training Scheme policy (ETS). This Communication document from the Commission (2013) no 172 final from 27 March 2013 tasks CEPOL in Strand 4 "Civilian missions and capacity building in third countries" to include trainings in this field in future programs.		FI	96
58	<i>Fundamental rights (87-89)</i>	Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights and Police Ethics - Step 1	4	28	24640	Senior police officers and trainers involved in the practice, training and/or promotion of integrity, ethics and fundamental rights in policing as well as managing diversity.	Raising awareness about the importance of ethical behaviour in day to day police work and to enhance the integration of diversity issues into police management.	Upon completion of step 1 the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the importance of a personal integrity in policing; describe the scientific approach to measuring personal integrity and awareness of the importance of integrity within the police; explain the relation between integrity, ethics and human rights; discuss experiences within the European police services and police education 	Based on communication from the Commission - Strategy for the effective implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by the European Union (COM(2010) 573 final - 19.10.2011) CEPOL should address training in this field. According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.6 (3), CEPOL is tasked to provide appropriate training with regard to respect for democratic safeguards.		MT, AT, NL	96
59	<i>Fundamental rights (87-89)</i>	Fundamental Rights	Management of Diversity - Step 2	4	28	24640	Senior police officers and trainers involved in the practice, training and/or promotion of integrity, ethics and fundamental rights in policing as well as managing diversity.	Raising awareness about the importance of ethical behaviour in day to day police work and to enhance the integration of diversity issues into police management.	Upon completion of step 2 the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and compare police approaches and policies among Member States; identify and analyse the risks, dilemmas, challenges and advantages of managing diversity within and outside of Police; define the key role of the police in managing diversity; reflect on professional duty and role in managing diversity 	Based on communication from the Commission - Strategy for the effective implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by the European Union (COM(2010) 573 final - 19.10.2011) CEPOL should address training in this field. According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par.6 (3), CEPOL is tasked to provide appropriate training with regard to respect for democratic safeguards.		AT, NL	96
60	<i>EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)</i>	Excise Fraud	Container Shipment trafficking	3	28	18480	Senior and middle ranking police officers responsible for combatting smuggling of illicit commodities in containers arriving to seaports, as well as customs officers dealing with risk assessment on pre-arrival/pre-departure manifests.	Strengthen the multi-agency approach to detection and investigation of trafficking of illicit goods in container shipments, in particular by encouraging pro-active sharing of information and intelligence detected by customs during risk assessment on pre-arrival and pre-departure manifests, with police or other relevant law enforcement agencies. Europol's support has been secured and shall be requested by organisers.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify possibilities for police derived from information discovered during the risk assessment on pre-arrivals/pre-departure manifests performed by customs (e.g. intelligence regarding car trafficking or drug smuggling in containers) Apply knowledge on inter-agency cooperation as presented during the port visit Gain efficient understanding of services provided by Europol regarding crimes committed via smuggling in container shipments (e.g. tobacco products), Gain efficient understanding of pre-arrival and pre-departure risk assessment procedures at seaports, and the common risk assessment framework stipulated in the COM Regulation NOTE: Training should be provided in a police facility and participants must have relevant security clearance.	To disrupt OCGs involved in facilitation of excise fraud is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxembourg, 06-07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans; CEPOL training should be aligned with the EU policy cycle on serious and organised crime priorities, as defined in EU SOCTA 2013 developed by Europol; In line with OAP 2015		LT, IT, NL	95
61	<i>Leadership, Learning, Training and Language development (80-84)</i>	Train the Trainers	Train the Trainers Step 1	4	20	17600	Nationally competent trainers/experts and police officers who want to increase their competences towards training, group working and understanding diversity in a multicultural training/working environment.	To train trainers in order to enable them to implement modern delivery methods and blended learning techniques and to ensure good quality of police training in the EU MS and in the CEPOL activities.	Upon completion of the Step 1 the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organise effective European/CEPOL learning environments; identify and clarify the benefits of diversity in CEPOL and in European learning communities as well as to organise the learning process facilitate and moderate learning processes by implementing appropriate learning methods and coaching; review opportunities for continuous quality improvement during the course. analyse their applicability in the learning environment and make use of it, and encourage participants to access and contribute to the European Learning Network. 	According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 7 (b), (i) and (h), CEPOL is tasked to provide training for trainers.		EL, FI, NL	95
62	<i>Leadership, Learning, Training and Language development (80-84)</i>	Train the Trainers	Train the Trainers Step 2	4	20	17600	Nationally competent trainers/experts and police officers who want to increase their competences towards training, group working and understanding diversity in a multicultural training/working environment.	To train trainers in order to enable them to implement modern delivery methods and blended learning techniques and to ensure good quality of police training in the EU MS and in the CEPOL activities.	Upon completion of the Step 2 the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organise effective European and CEPOL learning environments, especially regarding the multicultural environment; identify and clarify the benefits of diversity in CEPOL and in European learning communities as well as to organize the learning process; evaluate opportunities for continuous quality improvement during the course; use CEPOL's Learning Management System and knowledge bases. 	According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 7 (b), (i) and (h), CEPOL is tasked to provide training for trainers.		EL, FI, NL	95
63	<i>Research and Science and crime prevention (85-86)</i>	Police Research and Police Science	CEPOL Annual European Police Research and Science Conference	3	100	66000	Representatives from police academies/colleges/universities Academics from universities and research institutions, Senior Police Officers engaged in police practice, science, research, training and transfer of scientific knowledge into police practice; Scholars and practitioners from various disciplines contributing to police science from a European perspective	The R&S conference is a flagship CEPOL activity to facilitate and foster a stimulating intellectual environment, where senior police officers, educational experts and scientific scholars come together to inform and be informed about new scientific findings, ongoing research projects and challenges for police and policing lying ahead. With a (non-exclusive) emphasis on European issues, projects and insights, sharing of new evidence-based knowledge is as well as part of the event as the invitation of new perspectives and encouragement of critical debate. Ultimately, the conference shall serve as an established forum of bringing together ideas and perspectives of police practitioners and academic scholars alike.	Participants will learn about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> findings of new specific research projects; the latest developments in police science with an emphasis of the European dimension methods of analysis of emerging police issues and relevant trends in society international standards of knowledge production and distribution in the field of police science and research. 	According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 7 (d), CEPOL is tasked to disseminate best practice and research findings.	Proposed by Estonia	FI, HR, NL	95

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
64	Counter Terrorism (41-47)	Passenger Name Record (PNR) analysis	Passenger Information analysis – Train the trainers.	3	28	18480	Analysts working in a national Passenger Information Unit (PIU's)	To train analysts in the processing of PNR data with assessment criteria in order to identify persons who may be involved in a terrorist offence or serious transnational crime.	After attending the course, the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use and update assessment criteria for the automated processing of passenger name record (PNR) data; • create pre-defined, targeted, specific, proportionate and fact-based assessment criteria that are founded on experience and criminal intelligence • analyse data in order to identify persons who may be involved in a terrorist offence or serious transnational crime and who may require further examination; Summarize standardization and certification of training and monitoring procedures; • ensure that the assessment criteria are not based on sensitive data (a persons' race or ethnic origin, religious or philosophical belief, political opinion, trade union membership, health or sex life).; • compare "Train the trainers" methods; • Reduce the vulnerabilities of the air freight process; • Contribute to write a "best practices guidelines" to lead an EU "Airport security and counter terrorism in civil aviation - Train the trainers" project. 	COM 654/2007 and Council document 11304/07 on PNR data exchange with USA. New Commission Directive proposal COM 32/2011 Informal meeting of Justice and Home Affairs ministers in Riga on 29 and 30 January 2015 Council document 5855/15		FI	94
65	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	EU networks	ENFAST (European Network on Fugitive Active Search Teams)	3	28	18480	Police officers within the ENFAST Network and officers dealing with wanted persons	To promote cooperation and enhance the knowledge on innovative methods and techniques of the field	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the European Arrest Warrant; • Enhance European cooperation on fugitives; • discuss the main dangers and precautionary measures via case studies; • Identify cooperation and legislative measures and investigation techniques. 	Council Resolution on ENFAST - European Network on Fugitive Active Search Teams (doc. 15382/10 of 27 October 2010) is also tasking CEPOL to organise training activities in this field.			94
66	Other Organised International Crime (35-40)	EU anticorruption	Fight against corruption – integrity, cooperation with NGOs, prevention, internal control	5	28	30800	Officials responsible for preventing and investigating internal corruption matters within law enforcement.	Exchange of best practises with regard to the integrity test practice, the control/check of law enforcement officials' activities so as to collect those methods and approaches with support reducing the risk of corruption within the law enforcement bodies. Identifying and share opportunities of cooperation with NGOs in the field of fight against corruption.	TBD	Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee - On a comprehensive EU policy against corruption [COM(2003) 317 final - Not published in the Official Journal]	Proposal by Hungary	IT, RO	93
67	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Witness Protection	Witness Protection advanced level	4	28	24640	Senior police officers and experts who have experience in witness protection programmes and operations.	To enhance participants' existing knowledge and expertise in the operational arena of Protected Persons, establishing a network of experts to promote European Police Cooperation	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine and analyse the psychological impact experienced by protected persons; • examine and analyse case studies; • establish awareness of the advantage of creating credible and realistic legends for protected persons; • assess and examine longer term risk management issues affecting protected persons. • Discuss Entry and exit strategies including handling non-compliance issues. 	According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2) and 7 (c) CEPOL is tasked to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime and to improve knowledge of international and Union instruments, as: The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006; Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, OJL 210, 6.8.2008 (Prüm information exchange and Europol's criminal intelligence data bases); Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000; European Arrest Warrant - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, OJ 190, 18.7.2002.	CEPOL This activity has been developed together with Europol and is to be considered as a joint activity	IT	93
68	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Operational integrated analysis	Operational integrated analysis training	5	28	30800	Law enforcement officials who have knowledge and working experience in the field of criminal analysis	To provide an in-depth understanding of operational intelligence analysis and its context.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the concepts of intelligence and intelligence cycle • describe and use available sources of criminal intelligence • describe a collection plan for an analytical assignment • explain and use the 4 x 4 information evaluation model and assess the source in terms of its intelligence value • understand and apply critical thinking: in deductive and inductive logic, hypotheses development, when constructing conclusions and intelligence requirements • explain and apply criminal case mapping • apply database model in criminal intelligence analysis • use written and oral reporting formats in analysis 	According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2) and 7 (c) CEPOL is tasked to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime and to improve knowledge of international and Union instruments, as: The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006; Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, OJL 210, 6.8.2008 (Prüm information exchange and Europol's criminal intelligence data bases); Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000; European Arrest Warrant - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, OJ 190, 18.7.2002.	Proposal by Greece and this activity has been developed together with Europol and is to be considered as a joint activity		93
69	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)	Firearms trafficking	Firearms - enhancing the cooperation with Western Balkans (workshop)	4	28	24640	Law enforcement officers from EU MS and WB countries	Enhance police and judicial cooperation with Western Balkans in order to prevent firearms trafficking	Support Western Balkans LE officers in suppression of illegal firearms trade Enhance cooperation with the newly created Firearms Expert network in WB/SEE (strategic & operational) Find ongoing investigation of mutual interest Organise joint action days targeting passengers trafficking firearms Prevent various modus operandi on firearms (smuggling, reactivation of deactivated weapons, conversion of blank weapons, etc.)	EU Policy Cycle, EMPACT EDOC# 745563 OA 2.1 Western Balkans, LEWP Sub-group European Firearms Experts (EFE) OoPS 13th Nov 2014; Action Plan on illicit trafficking in firearms between the EU and the South East Europe region (2015-2019)	Proposal by Finland	FI, PT, IT	92
70	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)	Counterfeit goods	Pharmacrime/Counterfeit Medicines (Drugs)	3	28	18480	Senior law enforcement officers (mainly police and customs) involved in the investigation of counterfeiting/pharmacrime	To help LE officers to understand to the complexity of the problem and to exchange of the best practice; to broaden knowledge of the relevant EU/international (and national) legislation; international police cooperation while solving the "cross-border" cases	The participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will improve their professional skills and enhance their professional knowledge in the field of pharmacrime; • will be able to find orientation in different types of legislation; • will be informed about and be able to use different police co-operation tools in this field (JITs); etc. 	To disrupt OCGs involved in the production and distribution of counterfeit goods is one of the EU priorities for fight against organised and serious international crime for 2014-2017 that have been set by the Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxemburg, 6. - 7. 6. 2013 (doc. 12095/13); this particular type of counterfeiting is even more dangerous, because health of citizens is at stake. This problematic is very complex, as also breaching of intellectual property rights is involved, (copyrights, trademarks, etc.) and also other type of criminal activity			92
71	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Social network analysis	Social network analysis training	5	28	30800	Law enforcement analysts specialised on Social Network Analysis (SNA).	To map and measure network relationships, interactions or behaviour and handle large complex volumes of data in order to explore criminal structures.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the importance of network thinking and applications • present a conceptual analytical framework consisting of Centrality, Sub-groups, Components, Cut points and Key Player measures • identify various sources and types of network data in operational projects • analyse various network data sets using SNA tools (e.g., NetDraw, Ucinet, Key Player and Analysts' Notebook 8) 	According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 6 (2) and 7 (c) CEPOL is tasked to provide specialist training for police officers playing a key role in combating cross-border crime and to improve knowledge of international and Union instruments, as: The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006; Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, OJL 210, 6.8.2008 (Prüm information exchange and Europol's criminal intelligence data bases); Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000; European Arrest Warrant - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, OJ 190, 18.7.2002.	CEPOL This activity has been developed together with Europol and is to be considered as a joint activity		92

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
72	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Technical SIS II	Train the technical trainer SIS II,	2	56	24640	First line: National system operators, medium and senior level users, two participants per Member States (future trainers of the national IT operators) Second line: National IT operators managing the systems on national level (number differ between the MS)	First line: National SISII system operators (medium and senior level users), two participants per Member States (future trainers of the national IT operators) Second line: National IT operators managing the SISII system on national level (number differ between the MS)	Introduction to technical aspects and use of the SISII System and creation of the group of Trainers on SISII System at National level. Topics: -Train the trainer course -Functionalities and correct use of SISII System from the Technical point of view. -Best practices	SIS II (facilitates the exchange of information on persons and objects between national border control authorities, police, customs, visa and judicial authorities throughout the Schengen Area) VIS (facilitates border control by enabling dedicated national authorities to enter and consult data, including biometrics, for short-stay visas for the Schengen Area) EURODAC (it is an information system for comparing the fingerprints of asylum seekers and irregular border-crossers. It facilitates the application of the Dublin II Regulation). Each Member State has its own institutional setup for the management of those systems. In the majority of the Member States SISII is managed by the Ministry of Interior. List of National Institutions (Ministries) responsible for the management of SISII is listed in the Target Group section below. The use of SIS II concerns all end users of the system (Police and SIRENE officers included). Consequently, a correct functioning of the system at national level is essential. The training of the national IT operators managing the system at national level is a constant request from the Member States. Therefore, the eu-LISA would like to offer the training course to the national IT operators of the SISII system, composed also of police officers. That group is here indicated as first line target group. Maximum two representatives from the Member States, medium or senior level user of the SISII System, would be invited to attend the training. That first line target group would be trained, firstly to become high quality trainers and secondly to obtain specific knowledge and updates on the technical use of the system under their responsibility.	Proposed by EULisa and requested by Council		92
73	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)	Excise fraud	Cigarette smuggling	3	28	18480	Senior police and customs officers having leading role in anti-contraband departments/units	To improve the knowledge of senior police and customs officers on the combat against illicit tobacco trafficking discussing modern prevention, control and investigation techniques with particular emphasis on tracking and tracing, the impact of technological innovations and the European dimension of the anti-smuggling struggle.	Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to • Distinguish the main forms of illicit trafficking of tobacco in the EU and understand the range of challenges law enforcement faces due to the diverse modus operandi of cigarette smugglers. • Recognise the significance of EU law enforcement instruments and actions combatting cigarette smuggling such as the Eastern Border Action plan, Focal Point SMOKE in Europol, Joint Customs Operations. • Compare the efficiency of contemporary anti-contraband measures of EU law enforcement agencies discussing key aspects of prevention, integrated border control, mobile control, investigation, inter-agency cooperation and anti-corruption. • Explore how technological innovations facilitate control and investigation possibilities in the field of counter-smuggling. • Explain how to detect and dismantle illegal cigarette factories	• Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Stepping up the fight against cigarette smuggling and other forms of illicit trade in tobacco products - A comprehensive EU Strategy; Brussels, 6.6.2013 COM(2013) 324 final • Commission Staff Working Document on Anti-smuggling Action Plan; Brussels, 6.6.2013, SWD(2013) 193 final • Council conclusions on stepping up the fight against cigarette smuggling and other forms of illicit trade in tobacco products in the EU, Economic and Financial Affairs Council meeting, Brussels, 10 December 2013		LT, IT	91
74	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)	Illegal immigration	The EU external border policy . The Lampedusa case	4	20	17600	experts in immigration and Fundamental rights	This training activity is aimed at carefully analysing the problems related to migration flows coming from Northern Africa, with a special focus on the prevention policy and to the rescue activities carried out by Italy in the last five years	The participants will have the opportunity to deepen their knowledge of the relevant European legislation with the aim of facing the different problems in this field and sharing the operational initiatives which, from time to time, will be considered to be more appropriate.	The training activity will deal with different aspects of the EU external border policy in relation to the need to protect the European frontiers, to ensure development opportunities to Third Countries and to safeguard the human fundamental rights. This activity will take place in Lampedusa.-	Proposal by Italy	IT	91
75	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice (73-75)	ESDC	Cooperation between CEPOL and ESDC: The strategic planning process of EU missions and operations	3	28	18480	Mixed audience of Senior Police and Military personnel (rank OF-5 equivalent) from EU MS likely to be deployed to a civilian crisis management mission/operation, or to relevant EU bodies. (max 20 each, Police and Military)	To understand the conditions of the strategic planning of EU missions and operations with a focus on police and military capabilities.	By the end of the training participants should be able to: <input type="checkbox"/> better explain the Common Security and Defence Policy within the Common Foreign and Security Policy <input type="checkbox"/> describe how political governance translates into the European civilian crisis management planning process; <input type="checkbox"/> understand the EU planning mechanism and documents; <input type="checkbox"/> discuss and outline the various planning steps of CSDP missions and operations (civilian and military) at a strategic level <input type="checkbox"/> take the opportunity to establish a network of people working in this field to enhance international civilian-military cooperation	A comprehensive approach is a key asset to tackle the complex, multi-actor and multidimensional crises and growing security threats of today and tomorrow, as highlighted in the European Security Strategy. As part of a broader effort to enhance consistency between the internal and external dimensions of security, work was taken forward through the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and the Standing Committee on Internal Security (COSI) to implement the roadmap on strengthening ties between the Common Security and Defence Policy and actors dealing with Freedom, Security and Justice (doc. 15562/11 from 17 October 2011) where in Area 5 (Capabilities: Human Resources and Training) under item 3 CEPOL was tasked to establish proposals for new training courses for police to be deployed in the wider Rule of Law operations within the CSDP framework and FSJ external activities, taking into account the European Training Scheme policy (ETS). This Communication document from the Commission (2013) no 172 final from 27 March 2013 tasks CEPOL in Strand 4 "Civilian missions and capacity building in third countries" to include trainings in this field in future programs.			89
76	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Open source	Open Sources Intelligence	5	28	30800	Police officers.	the collection, evaluation, collation, analysis and distribution of information for the purpose of tackling all forms of crime, in particular terrorism and organized crime.	TBD	National Priorities : The Intelligence Management and Analysis Division at Hellenic Police Headquarters was established with the art. 22 of the Law 4249/2014, and has the following tasks: (1) the collection, evaluation, collation, analysis and distribution of information for the purpose of tackling all forms of crime, in particular terrorism and organized crime, (2) maintaining, updating and securing specific databases in which information is recorded and stored.	Proposal by Greece		87
77	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	JIT's	Joint Investigatin team workshop Western Balkan	3	22	14520	Senior Law Enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors from PCCSEE contracting Countries particularly those involved or likely to be involved as potential leaders and members of Joint Investigation Teams.	he Workshop aims at enhancing the competences and deepen the understanding of the participants about the set-up and functioning of Joint Investigation Teams and at identifying the roles and responsibilities of JITs leaders, members and participants in order to create synergies and reinforce mutual trust and cooperation between prosecutors, judges and senior police officers leading/operating in a Joint Investigation Team.	• compare JIT with other form of criminal investigations • apply the concept of JITs • select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs; • understand Team leadership, • differentiate the respective role of the Team leader, members and participants in a JIT • illustrate how to set up and operate JIT • identify and select upon which appropriate international and EU relevant legal instruments a JIT can be established • identify procedural issues in JITs • draft a JIT agreement based on the model agreement available in the JITs Manual; • complete and submit applications for JIT funding • prepare an operational action plan.	Framework Decision 2002/465/JHA on Joint Investigation Teams (OJ L 162 20.06.2002) and Council Resolution of 26 February 2010 on a Model Agreement for setting up a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) PCCSEE agreement on enhancing cooperation.			87
78	Special Law Enforcement Techniques (48-72)	Identification	Disaster Victim Identification teams	3	28	18480	DVI units of MS	To establish common training between MS and increase cooperation between EU Disaster Teams in this specific matter	to learn of each other and to develop EU standards of DVI units. content and learning outcome has to be determined by an expert group	seminars and courses including common exercises content and learning outcome has to be determined	Proposal by Lux	HR	85
79	Research and Science and crime prevention (85-86)	Crime Prevention	Hotspots - a way to tackle crime and insecurity in specific places	2	28	12320	Law Enforcement Officers	Learn to prevent and fight crime and insecurity, through hotspot policing, and through addressing hotspots with a cross-sector approach involving also the municipality, local schools, business life etc.	Tools to reduce crime and insecurity by working with crime prevention at a strategic and operational level in deprived areas. Tools to strengthen the collaboration between police, schools, municipality etc. Tools to work with crime prevention by analysing a selected geographical area and to find solutions that changes the area physically and socially Tools to work with a POP, problem oriented policing-approach, stressing analysis, planning and collaboration Furthermore, an introduction to working in formal (public/private) partnerships Rotterdam and Copenhagen have worked with the hotspot approach.	To reduce crime such as drug trafficking and gang crime and to reduce insecurity. According to it's mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 7 (d), CEPOL is tasked to disseminate best practice and research findings.	Proposed by EUCPN	HR	83

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
80	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017) (26-34)	Property crime	Metal theft with particular regards to copper theft	4	28	24640	Investigators, Law enforcement officials and stakeholders involved in the phenomenon.-	Spreading the knowledge of legality and strategies to prevent and combat the phenomenon of copper thefts. To increase the knowledge of the phenomenon at European level and development of strategies of prevention and combat of the crime Sharing of best practice between the UE member states. Draft common guidelines .- Setting up information networks.-	TBD	The theft of metal and specially the copper theft have become an important issue across EU Member States in recent years. Metal and Copper are fundamental to the operation of essential transport, telecommunications and energy infrastructures. As a result, extensive installations using this metal are to be found in the rural and urban environment. The abundance, diversity and geographical dispersion of these installations make it difficult to protect them, making them an easy target for criminal organisations and individuals able to make a huge profit from melting down stolen copper and selling it to scrap metal dealers and processors. This has resulted in a constant increase in criminal activity in a number of EU countries, which, in addition to its intrinsic significance, has begun to seriously affect transport services and electrical energy and telecommunications distribution networks. In some countries, some of these services have already been badly affected by this form of theft. The crime involves all the UE member states and has been several times subject of questions to the European Parliament. The issue is to the attention of European institutions (Europol; PolPrimett). The phenomenon of copper thefts affects many European countries so that the Europol agency, in 2013, organized an "action day" about metal thefts with the participation of Italy and other 17 Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Romania, Holland, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Lithuania, Estonia, Portugal, France, Ireland, Cyprus, Belgium, Sweden and Spain). This experience, considered the significant impact provided in terms of prevention and combating, will be certainly replicated in 2014. The countries that currently pay particular attention to the phenomenon are: Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and UK.	Proposal by Italy	IT	81
CEPOL webinars													
1	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	EU financial support to EMPACT	EU financial support to EMPACT	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Restricted to experts involved in EMPACT (law enforcement only)	Advice EMPACT participants in general and applicants/beneficiaries in particular on implementing the EMPACT Grants awarded under the EMPACT Delegation Agreement with particular reference to rules, reporting and audit.	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
2	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Illegal Immigration	Illegal Immigration (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
3	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Trafficking in human beings	Trafficking in human beings (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
4	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Counterfeit goods	Counterfeit goods (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
5	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Excise fraud	Excise fraud (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
6	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	MTIC fraud	MTIC fraud (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
7	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Synthetic drugs	Synthetic drugs (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
8	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Heroin	Heroin (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
9	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cocaine	Cocaine (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
10	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cybercrime - Payment card fraud	Cybercrime - Payment card fraud (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
11	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cybercrime - Child and sexual exploitation	Cybercrime - Child and sexual exploitation (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
12	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cybercrime - Cyber attacks	Cybercrime - Cyber attacks (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
13	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Firearms	Firearms (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
14	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Organised property crime	Organised property crime (provisional title)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		

No	Category	Topic	Title	No. of Days	no. of Participants	Initial budget	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification	Comments	Willing to support	Total Vote
15	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Synthetic drugs	New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in the EU	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Law enforcement officers working in the field of drugs	To enhance awareness among EU LE officers of the effects and availability of NPS in Europe and the implications for police work	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL/EMCDDA	EMCDDA	
16	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Synthetic drugs	Introduction to the EMCDDA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Law enforcement officers working in the field of drugs	To enhance awareness among EU LE officers of the mandate and the activities of the EMCDDA	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL/EMCDDA	EMCDDA	
17	Special Law Enforcement Techniques		Evaluation of Mixed DNA profiles (ie profiles resulting from more than one donor).	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forensic DNA experts	To raise awareness amongst DNA experts in statistical methods of interpretation as well as other parameters involved in the analysis of mixed DNA profiles	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by GR Proposed organiser t.b.d.		
18	Maintenance of law and order and public security		Image and Video Processing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forensic video and image examiners.	Knowledge exchange regarding new practices on image and video processing through presenting good practices and demonstration of tools.	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by GR Proposed organiser t.b.d.		
19	Maintenance of law and order and public security		Image Comparison	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forensic image examiners.	Knowledge exchange regarding new practices on image comparison.	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by GR Proposed organiser t.b.d.		
20	Maintenance of law and order and public security		Digital Video Recorders (DVR) Examination	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forensic video examiners.	Knowledge exchange regarding new practices on Dvr examination.	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by GR Proposed organiser t.b.d.		
21	Maintenance of law and order and public security		Crime Scene Photography	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forensic photographers.	Knowledge exchange regarding new practices on crime scene photography.	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by GR Proposed organiser t.b.d.		
22	Maintenance of law and order and public security		Latent Print Photography	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Latent print photographers & forensic photographers	Knowledge exchange regarding new practices on latent print photography	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by GR Proposed organiser t.b.d.		
23	Leadership, Learning, Training and Language Development		How to organise CEPOL webinars	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Organisers for CEPOL webinars	To give information about organising CEPOL webinars and on how to deliver them in the most effective way. The webinar also informs the attendees about webinar application procedures and available supporting tools, templates and resources.	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		
24	Leadership, Learning, Training and Language Development		LMS support to 2016 courses: Course Image 8.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Course managers, trainers for CEPOL residential activities, e-Net Managers, educators at police and law enforcement institutes in Europe who wish to support learning and training activities with the LMS	Coaching of organisers and trainers of CEPOL activities as well as NeMs regarding the use of the Course Image 8.0 LMS for their 2016 activities.	n.a.	n.a.	Proposed by CEPOL Proposed organiser CEPOL		