

### Section IV.I – List of residential activities 2016

Following the Governing Board meeting in November 2015, four activities were withdrawn from the list. This is due to the fact that 11 activities were not applied for by CEPOL Framework Partners, and CEPOL staff could not ensure implementation of all of those. Priority was given to the Policy Cycle and counter-terrorism activities in line with the priorities of the European Agenda of Security:

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
1	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Illegal Immigration	Combating Illegal Immigration	3	28	Senior police officers and experts combating illegal immigration and/or related crimes	<p>To enhance knowledge and competences on organised crime groups (OCGs) cases and explore the main transnational investigation techniques as well as developments and initiatives taken at the European Union level to combat illegal immigration</p>	<p>Analyse the complexity of the activities carried out by OCGs and their modus operandi</p> <p>Increase the knowledge of EU initiatives in the area of illegal immigration</p> <p>Evaluate and define more precisely the routes used between the source and destination countries for illegal immigration</p> <p>Examine repatriation possibilities</p> <p>Identify trends related to abuse of legal channels for migration including the use of fraudulent documents</p> <p>Increase the knowledge of types of international cooperation that can be provided, as defined by the Organized Crime Convention</p>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
2	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Illegal Immigration	EU External Border Policy	4	20	Senior police officers and experts in immigration and fundamental rights	<p>To analyse the core issues and roots of the problems related to migration flows from Northern Africa, with a special focus on the prevention policy and recent rescue activities carried out by EU MS on the EU external border in Mediterranean area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Acknowledge the EU legislation on migrant smuggling with a special focus on the prevention policy and rescue activities carried out in the Mediterranean area</li> <li>• Analyse the activities carried out by OCGs and their modus operandi and recognise the routes used for illegal immigration on the EU external border in Mediterranean area</li> <li>• Understand how to deal with the high-volumes of arrivals and examine relocation and resettlement possibilities</li> <li>• Recognise where financial investigations to seize and recover criminal assets may become relevant in migrant smuggling cases</li> <li>• Acknowledge the added value of working in partnership with third countries to tackle migration upstream and the use of available tools to gather information 40</li> <li>• Describe the measures for safeguarding the fundamental rights</li> </ul>	<p>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.-</p>
33/2015/GB (17.11.2015)									

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
3	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Trafficking in Human Beings	Financial Investigation and Asset Recovery for THB Investigations	3	28	Policy developers within Home Affairs in the area of THB, law enforcement officials  investigating THB crime as well as specialists on financial investigation with professional knowledge and experience on counter-trafficking and the fight against money laundering.	To enhance cooperation between specialists in the area of THB investigation and of financial investigation.	<p>Demonstrate the importance of and benefits from financial investigations in the context of THB as a predicate offense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline all the steps in the process of identifying, investigating, seizing and confiscating the proceeds of THB crimes</li> <li>• Recognise where in THB cases financial investigations and asset recovery may become relevant and vice versa; Recognise indicators and techniques of financial crimes</li> <li>• Use of information sources including operational sources as well the private sector, NGO's, tax authorities, banks</li> <li>• Convert intelligence into evidence</li> <li>• Describe the national / international legal framework in the context of financial investigations and asset recovery</li> <li>• Identify how the law enforcement agencies and financial institutions can work together and strengthen the cooperation with the FIU and tax services at national level</li> <li>• Describe the possibilities of using Europol and the use of JITs in this context</li> <li>• Initiate or contribute to cross-border cooperation in the context of THB and financial investigations and asset recovery and explain the opportunities and challenges of these procedures</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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 "tasks CEPOL to organise training on specific themes such as THB.</p>

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4	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Counterfeit goods	Counterfeit goods	4	28	<p>For CEPOL: Senior law enforcement officers (police, customs), judiciary (prosecutors); For OHIM: Non-law enforcement public officials with inspective functions leading the investigation/detection (e.g. criminal investigation/administrative inspection) of counterfeit goods; (relevant security clearance is required)</p>	<p>To recognize European criminal patterns on counterfeiting, share good practices on inter-agency and public-private cooperation, and identify the best investigative and administrative countermeasures.</p> <p>To focus on counterfeiting in general with a specific modules on how to combat the illicit traffic of counterfeit goods on the internet and how to proceed with financial investigative/asset recovery measures following successful investigation of cases counterfeiting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify traditional and emerging patterns of counterfeiting and other IPR infringements in the EU</li> <li>Understand the advantages/weaknesses of the measures available to combat counterfeiting (e.g. criminal investigation, licensing, administrative inspections related to food, health and quality standards etc.)</li> <li>Identify the potential points of intervention/disruption in the life cycle of counterfeit goods (manufacturing, online advertising, shipping, exporting/importing, warehousing, distribution, payment)</li> <li>Recognise the most effective methods in the fields of prevention, detection and repression concerning online sales of counterfeit goods</li> <li>Become familiar with guiding examples of public-private partnership in the field of Intellectual Property Rights</li> <li>Acknowledge the added value of international cooperation instruments in the field</li> <li>Recognise the necessity of the application of financial investigative and asset recovery Measures</li> </ul>	<p>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, 06-07.06.2013 (doc. 12095/13); Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans.</p>

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5	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Counterfeit goods	Pharmaceutical Crime	3	28	Senior law enforcement officers (mainly police and customs) involved in the investigation of pharmaceutical crime	To demonstrate and exchange good practices in the field of prevention, detection, investigation and repression of pharmaceutical crime in order to enhance the capacity of European law enforcement agencies to fight against the manufacture, sale and distribution of falsified and counterfeit medical products. To focus on the identification of innovative techniques of tackling online pharma crime the effective police cooperation methods with regard to the investigation of cross border pharmaceutical crime cases and on legislative issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify traditional and emerging patterns of pharmaceutical crime in the EU and improve their professional skills and knowledge regarding various legislation in this field</li> <li>• Observe the range of measures available to combat pharmaceutical crime (e.g. criminal investigation, licensing, administrative inspections etc.)</li> <li>• Recognise the most effective methods in the fields of prevention, detection and repression of pharma crime in particular illicit online sales</li> <li>• Acknowledge the added value of international police cooperation instruments (e.g.: JITs) and EU/global initiatives in the field</li> <li>• Recognise the necessity of the application of financial investigative and asset recovery measures in order to deter organized crime groups</li> </ul>	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

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6	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Excise Fraud	Excise Fraud	3	28	Law enforcement experts who have working experience in the field of excise related criminal intelligence analysis	To apply criminal intelligence analysis tool in excise related investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpret recent criminal trends, modus operandi of alcohol, tobacco and mineral oil fraud</li> <li>• Use advanced criminal intelligence analysis tools in tackling various forms of excise fraud</li> <li>• Describe best practices with regard to the investigation of cross-border excise fraud</li> <li>• Understand the role of Europol and other European/international cooperation instruments in the fight against excise fraud</li> <li>• Understand indications of fraudulent excise movements in the Excise Movement Control System</li> </ul>	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 Luxemburg, 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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
7	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Excise Fraud	Trafficking in Container Shipments	3	28	Senior and middle ranking police and customs officers responsible for combatting smuggling of illicit commodities in containers arriving to seaports	To 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 procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gain efficient understanding of pre-arrival and pre-departure risk assessment procedures at seaports performed by customs, and the common risk assessment framework stipulated in the Commission Regulation COM(2012) 793</li> <li>Identify possibilities for efficient police-customs cooperation in particular concerning the exploitation of information discovered during customs risk assessment procedures (prearrivals/pre-departure manifests, bill of lading, SAD, etc.)</li> <li>Apply knowledge on inter-agency cooperation as presented during the port visit</li> <li>Assemble good practices on cooperation with the private sector/third countries</li> <li>Utilise the services provided by OLAF and Europol (Focal Point SMOKE) regarding tobacco smuggling in container shipments</li> <li>Recognize the impact of technological advances of container tracking on the operation of law enforcement</li> </ul>	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 Luxemburg, 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

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8	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Excise Fraud	Cigarette Smuggling	3	28	Senior police and customs officers having leading role in anti-smuggling operations	To improve the knowledge of senior police and customs officers on combating tobacco smuggling, modern prevention, control and investigation techniques with particular emphasis on tracking and tracing, cooperation possibilities with the industry, the impact of technological innovations and the European dimension of the anti-smuggling effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the Cooperation Agreements between European Commission (OLAF) and the leading multinational tobacco companies with particular focus on tracking and tracing, due diligence and supplementary payments</li> <li>• Compare the efficiency of contemporary anti-contraband measures of EU law enforcement agencies discussing key aspects of prevention, integrated border management, mobile control, investigation, inter-agency cooperation and anti-corruption</li> <li>• Explore how technological innovations facilitate control and investigation possibilities in the field of counter-smuggling</li> <li>• Explain how to detect and dismantle illegal cigarette factories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Commission Staff Working Document on Anti-smuggling Action Plan; Brussels, 6.6.2013, SWD(2013) 193 final</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>



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9	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Missing Trader Intra Community Fraud	Missing Trader Intra Community fraud (MTIC)	3	28	Law enforcement officers and tax officials investigating economic crimes, particularly VAT fraud	To enhance knowledge on the instruments and techniques in the fight against MTIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the crime and the use of the “investigation handbook” on tackling MTIC</li> <li>• Summarise the need and the way to provide Europol with information on high level suspects</li> <li>• Identify ways to exchange information under different legal systems</li> <li>• Understand the role of multidisciplinary cooperation</li> <li>• Relate to various MS law enforcement structures and strengthen cooperation possibilities</li> <li>• Analyze case studies and identify best practice</li> </ul>	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 Luxemburg, 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.

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10	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Synthetic drugs	Illicit laboratory dismantling - advanced	10	28	Law enforcement officers and forensic experts who deal with this form of drugs phenomenon, especially synthetic drugs on a regular basis	To train of law enforcement officers and forensic personnel, how in safe and secure way dismantling the illicit drug laboratories, and how in proper way conduct crime scene investigation of these sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the synthesis/production methods of synthetic drugs as well as precursors</li> <li>• Identify the production equipment/chemicals found in the production units</li> <li>• Identify and assess hazards/threats whilst dismantling the illicit laboratories</li> <li>• Utilise various safety measures to prevent hazards which may appear during raid operations on illicit drug laboratories, including decontamination process</li> <li>• Plan and execute raids as well as collect evidence in a safe and secure way</li> <li>• Explain all Europol expert systems, which can be practically used when dealing with drug investigations</li> <li>• Describe the role and tools used by Europol and EMCDDA in identification and combating synthetic drugs</li> <li>• Explain how the Early Warning System on new psychoactive substances works in the European Union</li> <li>• Describe in general terms the modus operandi of drug operations in different countries across Europe</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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.</p> <p>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 drug demand as well as the drug supply reduction field; In the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2013-2016 (objective 2, action 12; objective 14, action 49), CEPOL is tasked to strengthen the training for law enforcement officers in relation to illicit drug production and trafficking, particularly training methods and techniques and to enhance training for those involved in responding to the drugs phenomenon;</p>

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11	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Synthetic drugs	Illicit laboratory dismantling - follow-up	3	28	<p>Law enforcement officers and forensic experts who deal with this form of drugs phenomenon</p> <p>(especially synthetic drugs), on a regular basis and have attended the 2-weeks course on Dismantling Illicit Laboratories in the previous year(s);</p>	<p>To refresh and deepen knowledge and understanding of methods of detecting and dismantling laboratories and to be able to work more independently during crime scene investigation in relation to the dismantling the illicit synthetic drugs laboratories.</p> <p>This course belongs to series of the training activities on dismantling illicit laboratories (step 1 is a webinar; step 2 is the ten-days-course 10/2016 and step 3 is the three-day course 11/2016).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate a sound knowledge of methods, current trends and developments concerning the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs and precursors;</li> <li>• Apply more independently all procedures concerning crime scene management of dismantling of illicit drug laboratory (raid planning, execution, collection of evidence, dismantling, removal and storage etc.);</li> <li>• Practise in a more advanced way the knowledge and expertise gained during the 2-weeks training, providing evidence of being prepared to work in these crime scene incidents in real life;</li> <li>• Recognise best practises and approaches, which will ensure in the first instance the safe and protection for law enforcement and forensic personnel entering the illicit drug laboratories</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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.</p> <p>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 drug demand as well as the drug supply reduction field; In the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2013-2016 (objective 2, action 12; objective 14, action 49), CEPOL is tasked to strengthen the training for law enforcement officers in relation to illicit drug production and trafficking, particularly training methods and techniques and to enhance training for those involved in responding to the drugs phenomenon;</p>

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12	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cocaine trafficking	Cocaine smuggling	3	28	Law enforcement officers, including customs, detecting cocaine smuggled in containers or targeting cocaine supply chain and involved OCGs	To increase MS engagement in targeting cocaine smuggling to Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse the investigation opportunities linked to from various modus operandi of smuggling, including the rip-on/rip-off, underwater concealments an other</li> <li>Identify further potential for improvement of cross-border investigations on OCG involved in cocaine smuggling</li> <li>Share information about the recent modus operandi and concealment methods</li> <li>Identify capability for cooperation with customs risk assessment teams responsible for risk assessment on container shipments</li> <li>Establish contact to counterparts from Thirds Parties, particularly to cocaine source countries and other relevant countries with world-wide expertise of tackling cocaine trafficking, e.g. Colombia, USA</li> <li>Utilize the products and services offered by Europol and Eurojust, mainly for information exchange, analytical support and JITs</li> </ul>	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 Luxemburg, 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.

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13	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Heroin trafficking	Heroin smuggling	3	28	Law enforcement officers, including customs, detecting heroin smuggled to EU and targeting OCGs involved in supply chain	To increase MS engagement capacity to tackle new modus operandi and new tools in heroin supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect experience on use of recent routes and modus operandi and share knowledge on use of undercover investigation techniques</li> <li>• Explore intelligence potential with regard information via customs – Balkan Information System and other</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for coordinated approach with global partners – UNODC, Interpol, Paris Pact Initiative</li> <li>• Examine intelligence potential of information contained in customs related documents (e.g. bill of lading, pre-arrival and pre-departure manifest)</li> <li>• Assess cooperation with private sector regarding heroin smuggled in postal parcels</li> <li>• Utilize the products and services offered by Europol and Interpol</li> </ul>	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 Luxemburg, 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.

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14	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cocaine, Heroin, Synthetic drugs, Firearms	TOR and Darknet – Trafficking of Drugs and Firearms	5	20	Law enforcement officers (including customs) engaged in the fight against cross border crime, particularly drugs or firearms with interest and potential of being involved in crimes using the recent modus operandi – trafficking via internet/darknet (relevant security clearance is required).	To enhance cooperation on cross-border cases involving smuggling of drugs, firearms etc. by using TOR-networks and Darknet and to harmonise investigative methods between the EU and non EU law enforcement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the use of internet and its tools to gather relevant information during online investigations, especially using TOR-networks and Dark net</li> <li>• Describe new trends and techniques in online investigations and forensics</li> <li>• Use international channels and organisations to improve the effectiveness on the fight against online cross border crime</li> <li>• Identify electronic evidence</li> <li>• Use international channels to exchange information packages related to electronic evidences within cross border cases</li> <li>• Describe investigative methods on how to investigate on internet (darknet/ TORnetworks)</li> <li>• Describe the fundamentals of covert operations on the internet</li> </ul>	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

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15	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cyber Crime - Child Sexual Exploitation	Combating Child Sexual Exploitation on Internet - Undercover Operations	4	28	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	<p>To enhance cooperation between law enforcement institutions from the EU Member states, the Associate countries and the Candidate countries encountering crimes linked to sexual exploitation of children and the production and dissemination of child abuse material on the internet also through organised crime groups</p> <p>To create or improve skills of specialised law enforcement officers to operate undercover via the internet in order to fight child sexual exploitation of children on the internet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the fundamentals of covert operations on the internet</li> <li>• List the main types of undercover operations to be done on the internet</li> <li>• Identify the most vulnerable aspects of undercover operations over the internet</li> <li>• List the international co-operation possibilities for undercover operations</li> <li>• Collect, preserve, analyse electronic evidence</li> <li>• Present reports related to the undercover activity</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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.</p>

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16	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cybercrime - cyber attacks	First responders and cyber forensic	3	28	Law enforcement experts - cybercrime first responders	<p>To enhance cooperation and to harmonise investigative methods between law enforcement institutions from the EU Member States, associate and candidate countries on how to intervene on the crime scene in case of cyber incident and deal with electronic evidence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify electronic evidence</li> <li>• Search, collect and preserve electronic evidence on the crime scene</li> <li>• Make a report related to the collection and preservation of electronic evidence</li> <li>• Use international channels to exchange information packages related to electronic evidences within cross border cases</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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 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; Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace. 7.2.2013 JOIN (2013) 1final, par.2.2. In line with OAP 2015</p>



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17	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cybercrime - card fraud	Combating Card Fraud	3	28	Specialised police officers and law enforcement officers engaged in fight against card fraud	<p>To enhance cooperation and to harmonise investigative methods between law enforcement institutions from the EU Member states, Associated countries and Candidate countries dealing</p> <p>with countering crimes in the field of the skimming devices and non-cash payment fraud</p> <p>investigations developing skills on forensic evidence collection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe investigative methods on how to investigate credit card frauds on internet</li> <li>Describe forensic methods on how to collect and preserve electronic evidences from on-line investigation and from physical devices which contain relevant data related to credit cards (e.g. skimming devices)</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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;</p> <p>Also, 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; Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace. 7.2.2013 JOIN (2013) 1final, par.2.2. In line with OAP 2015</p>

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18	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cybercrime	Targeting Technologies	3	28	Heads of Specialised Units and their deputies who are involved in dealing with cross-border cybercrime cases	<p>To tackle cross-cutting areas for cybercrime; to identify common areas for Child Sexual Exploitation, Cyber Attacks, Payment Card Frauds in order to implement harmonised approach</p> <p>to the investigations within the national law enforcement units and teams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonise methods of exchange of electronic evidence for improvement of international cooperation</li> <li>• Make proper use of international channels for cross-border cybercrime cases (e.g. Europol, J-CAT, Interpol)</li> <li>• Request information and communicate with private sector in relation to the criminal compliance process</li> <li>• Be familiar with possibilities offered by the Europol Malware Analysis System (EMAS)</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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 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; Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace. 7.2.2013 JOIN (2013) 1final, par.2.2. In line with OAP 2015</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
19	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Firearms	Firearms – Strategic Aspects in Law Enforcement	3	28	Senior law enforcement officers (managerial position) with decision making power in the area of firearms policy at national level	To enhance police and judicial cooperation in order to reduce firearms related crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Recognise differences in legal situation in individual MS</li> <li>•Discuss ways of preventing diversion of legal firearms deliveries</li> <li>•Analyse possible steps for unification of deactivation standards in order to avoid illegal reactivation</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Utilise and develop contacts to specific regions and source countries and make use of international cooperation channels (Interpol, Europol, Eurojust, etc)</li> <li>•Plan building of working relations with other departments (traffic police) and beyond LE (administrative authorities, contacts with legal dealers) at national level</li> </ul>	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'.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
20	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Firearms	Firearms – Cross-Border Investigations	3	28	Law enforcement officers conducting cross-border investigations on firearms trafficking	<p>To strengthen the capacity for successful international investigations linked to firearms by</p> <p>developing the skills supporting the prevention of illegal use of firearms and enhancing police cooperation in this field</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore possibilities for deploying firearms tracing as a routine procedure in your MS</li> <li>• introduce standardised debriefing in firearms trafficking cases and supply the respective databases and analytical systems (e.g. iARMS, EIS, FP Firearms)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• discuss the crime enablers regarding conversion of blank weapons; explore the possibilities of combating the internet trade via Darknet</li> <li>• promote EU cooperation (Europol, Eurojust, Interpol, third parties, etc); establish contacts with partners in specific regions and in source countries</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 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.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
21	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Firearms	Firearms – Western Balkans	4	28	Law enforcement officers from EU MS and WB countries	Enhance police and judicial cooperation with Western Balkans in order to prevent firearms trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support Western Balkans LE officers in suppression of illegal firearms trade</li> <li>• Enhance cooperation with the newly created Firearms Expert network in WB/SEE (strategic &amp; operational)</li> <li>• Find ongoing investigation of mutual interest</li> <li>• Organise joint action days targeting passengers trafficking firearms</li> <li>• Prevent various modus operandi on firearms (smuggling, reactivation of deactivated weapons, conversion of blank weapons, etc.)</li> </ul>	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)
22	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Organised property crime	Organised and Cross-Border Nature of Property Crime	3	28	Experienced law enforcement officers dealing with organised property crime on cross-border scale	To achieve better understanding of property crime as an organised crime area with cross-border impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise various modus operandi</li> <li>• Detect organised elements in property crime appearing as local level problem</li> <li>• Discuss financial investigation options</li> <li>• Discuss new trends and preventive measures</li> <li>• Understand the capacities offered by Europol to be used for information exchange and analytical support in order to tackle cross-border dimension of organised property crime</li> </ul>	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 Luxemburg, 06-07.06.2013; Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans;

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
23	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Organised property crime	Metal Thefts - Copper Theft	4	28	Investigators and other law enforcement officials and stakeholders involved in investigations on cross-border metal/copper thefts cases	<p>To cascade the knowledge about legality and strategies to prevent and combat the phenomenon of copper thefts; to increase the knowledge of the phenomenon at European level and develop prevention strategies, as well as combat the crime; to share good practice among the EU Member States; to draft common guidelines; to set up professional networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify prevention and repression initiatives delivered by EU MS most affected by the phenomenon</li> <li>• Engage in the initiatives at European level, e.g. EMPACT OPC and their actions as given in Operational Action Plans</li> <li>• Engage in activities and measures promoted by the European Coalition Against Metal Theft</li> <li>• Analyse how staff responsible for security in companies providing public services (e.g. railway services) will implement their contribution to and cooperation with the law enforcement agencies</li> <li>• Analyse the real dimension of the metal theft's threat through the visit to the control rooms in the companies which are affected by this phenomenon as well as those firms in which these thefts have been committed</li> <li>• Assess the possibility to draft some guidelines on best measures to be introduced</li> </ul>	<p>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 Luxemburg, 06-07.06.2013; Training activities will be implemented according to Operational Action Plans;</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
24			Presidency Conference - The Netherlands	3	40				
25			Presidency Conference – Slovakia	3	40				

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
26	Other organized international crime	Economic crime	Money Laundering	5	28	Financial crime experts and/or criminal investigation team leaders	To enhance knowledge and competences in financial crime investigations and money laundering in particular as well as transnational investigation techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore common approaches to investigate money laundering and organised financial crime issues</li> <li>• Provide an overview of the role of Europol and other European and worldwide agencies in the fight against money laundering</li> <li>• Recognise the prevention work made by the competent authorities – FIUs, bank system, insurance companies, etc.</li> <li>• Utilise the existing international networks to trace, freeze and seize assets and the use of forensic financial analysis</li> <li>• Identify patterns on money laundering criminal investigations</li> <li>• Work on best practices for teams investigating money laundering and organised financial Crime</li> </ul>	<p>Council of the EU on the JHA meeting at Luxemburg, 06-07.06.2013, calls for considering disrupting OCGs involved in money laundering.</p> <p>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.</p>



No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
27	Other organized international crime	Financial crime	Financial investigations	3	28	Law enforcement and other experts responsible for organised crime investigations with financial crime links, especially large scale financial investigations other than VAT fraud	To enhance knowledge on gathering proof of crime through financial investigations including forensic financial analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify opportunities for financial investigations, e.g. large banking frauds, investment frauds</li> <li>• Understand forensic financial analysis</li> <li>• Discuss asset identification, valuation and investigative measures</li> <li>• Explain structures in place for financial investigation assistance</li> <li>• Understand risk analysis and profiling</li> <li>• Define administrative and multidisciplinary approaches</li> <li>• Present non-conviction measures</li> </ul>	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Manual of Best Practices in Fight against Financial Crime, 9741/13 of 04.06.2013</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
28	Other organized international crime	Asset Recovery	Asset Recovery	4	28	Senior law enforcement officers investigating organised crime with a transnational asset dimension	To enhance the ability to seize, freeze and confiscate assets of organised crime groups through financial investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine and compare national and EU legal approaches to identifying, tracing and confiscating proceeds of crime</li> <li>• Analyse legislative regulations of seized assets administration in EU countries</li> <li>• Describe non-conviction based confiscation</li> <li>• Understand administrative approach to identification, freezing and confiscation of assets</li> <li>• Explain good practices of seized assets administration</li> <li>• Discuss asset declarations institute</li> <li>• Describe best practices in this field in EU countries</li> <li>• Discuss the practices regarding management of confiscated assets</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
29	Other organized international crime	EU anticorruption	Investigating and Preventing Corruption – Cooperation with NGOs	5	28	Officials responsible for preventing and investigating internal corruption matters within law enforcement	<p>To exchange 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 witch support reducing the risk of corruption within the law enforcement bodies; to identify and share opportunities of cooperation with NGOs in the field of fight against corruption</p> <p>To improve professional skills in fight against corruption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply the best practices in the fight against corruption considering the different aspects of integrity testing and cooperation</li> <li>• Cooperate more efficiently with the international partners</li> <li>• Cooperate more coordinated along the general anti-corruption strategies</li> <li>• Prevent corruption more effectively by exploring the main factors of corruption</li> <li>• Provide an overall view of corruption enablers, transparency standards and legislation in the fight against corruption</li> <li>• Describe investigative tools and techniques of investigation and prevention</li> <li>• Discuss large scale investigation of corruption and corrupt practices e.g. in public procurement</li> <li>• Discuss small scale corruption and corrupt practices, e.g. abuse of official power and its impact on public institution credibility</li> </ul>	<p>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]</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
30	Counter Terrorism	Counter Terrorism	Foreign Fighters	3	28	Law enforcement specialist on counter-terrorism	To improve joint approach toward solutions for response to foreign fighters phenomenon	<p>Discuss current issues related to foreign fighters and describe the current situation in the EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe how police can identify Internet use for fighters` recruitment purposes</li> <li>• Search, collect and preserve electronic evidence related to radicalisation and recruitment of fighters</li> <li>• Show the diverse routes used by foreign fighters to and from war zones</li> <li>• Define application of Article 36 of the SIS II Regulation in detecting and addressing suspicious travel</li> <li>• Know the use of administrative and judicial sanctions for returnees</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for coordinated approach of police and judicial authorities in the MS</li> <li>• Identify and describe best practice in EU countries</li> <li>• Recognize recent trends in terrorism / of radicalization</li> <li>• Provide support when developing trainings for first-line practitioners</li> <li>• Recognise effective strategies</li> </ul>	<p>Situation in the EU regarding numbers and background of foreign fighters in the MS</p> <p>Existing solutions regarding the repressive and preventive approach</p> <p>Future solutions regarding the repressive and preventive approach</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
31	Counter Terrorism	Radicalisation	De-radicalisation of Foreign Fighters	3	28	Leaders and specialists of responsible law enforcement units and other responsible authorities	To build joint practice at the EU level in order to increase the capabilities for de-radicalisation. To incorporate appropriate research results and practical programs in the EU regarding the deradicalization of foreign fighters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss and describe the current situation in the EU</li> <li>• Improve professional skills to initiate and lead de-radicalisation activities</li> <li>• Understand the process of radicalisation and how extremists use internet</li> <li>• Recognise effective strategies and identify best practises</li> <li>• Become familiar with legal aspects / legal systems</li> <li>• Describe training possibilities for law enforcement in this area</li> <li>• Discuss ways of development of future solutions</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
32	Counter Terrorism	Radicalisation	Radicalisation -- Opportunities for Prevention	3	56	Responsible law enforcement leaders and specialists in counter terrorism area	To strengthen joint response to radicalisation and improve the response based on existing research results in the field of radicalisation; to understand the context of radicalisation including how extremists use internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the radicalisation process and its nuances</li> <li>• Explain how police can identify Internet use for radicalisation</li> <li>• Acknowledge good practice (e.g. hot lines) for preventing enrolment and departure of minors</li> <li>• Describe current research results and proposed action</li> <li>• Develop awareness programmes</li> <li>• Identify and recognise climate which could promote terrorism such as religion, childhood, social status etc.</li> <li>• Identify best practices and support networks</li> <li>• Discuss possible approaches for transformation in the police work</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
33	Counter Terrorism	Counter Terrorism	European Explosive Ordnance Disposal	5	56	Senior Police Officers or experts specifically involved in CBRN and Explosives as well as trainers in the field	To facilitate information sharing and trust building and contribute to the identification of best practice and up to date knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the newest tendencies</li> <li>• Identify best practice</li> <li>• Have awareness on the Protocols</li> <li>• Describe training possibilities in the area</li> <li>• Recognise effective strategies</li> </ul>	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 EEODN'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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
34	Counter Terrorism	Counter Terrorism	ATLAS Network	5	37	Special police officers on the level of head of section operation or commanders of an ATLAS Special Intervention Units	To strengthen the cooperation between ATLAS Special Intervention Units (SIU) and the ability to work with the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and the Standard Manual of Guidance (MOG) for all ATLAS SIU. To develop common operational solutions for any kind of special police cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act upon briefing on emerging incident</li> <li>• Apply the "Manual of Guidance - Command and Control" (MoG C2) and the ATLAS "Special Operations Procedures" (SOP) on the occasion of a mass hostage incidents</li> <li>• Develop and present solutions in line with MoG C2, such as Mission Planning C2</li> </ul> <p>Command Relationship, Communication Plan, Risk Assessment and Execution checklist for hostage release operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify challenges and share good practices at C2 issues , as well as facilitate international cooperation among ATLAS SIU and counter terrorism tactics in critical infrastructure</li> <li>• Apply the standardized ATLAS tactical language</li> <li>• Identify possibilities for using liaison officers for communication</li> <li>• Understand the procedures and organisational structures in C2 issues, as well as facilitate international cooperation among ATLAS SIU</li> <li>• Identify further areas for C2 and topics for potential joint events in the future</li> <li>• Compare scenarios and approach to hostage release operation in critical infrastructure</li> <li>• Identify best practice in terms of joint ATLAS counter terrorism operations</li> </ul>	<p>The general background for the activities is the EU Internal Security strategy adopted in 2010 in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disrupting international crime network</li> <li>- Preventing terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment with the priority on:</li> <li>- Crime prevention and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, including terrorism</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>



No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
35	Counter Terrorism	Counter Terrorism	Preventing Attacks on Critical Infrastructures	4	28	Law enforcement officers and other experts involved in planning of countermeasures to protect public infrastructures from terrorist/extremist attacks	To build advanced capabilities for effective protection of critical infrastructure, thus mitigating terrorist attacks and threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the need for systematic protection of public infrastructures</li> <li>• Understand the procedure/steps of target analysis</li> <li>• Improve their professional skills on safeguarding targets</li> <li>• Use professional tools (intelligence analysis, vulnerability reports, etc.)</li> <li>• Cooperate effectively with private sector</li> <li>• Establish a professional network with other colleagues</li> </ul>	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.
36	Counter Terrorism	PNR Analysis	Passenger Name Record (PNR) Information Analysis – Train the Trainers	3	28	Analysts working in a national Passenger Information Unit (PIU's) who will cascade the training in their countries	To train analysts regarding processing of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data with assessment criteria in order to identify persons who may be involved in a terrorist offence or serious transnational crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use and update assessment criteria for the automated processing of PNR data</li> <li>• Create pre-defined, targeted, specific, proportionate and fact-based assessment criteria that are founded on experience and criminal intelligence</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Summarize monitoring procedures</li> <li>• Ensure that the assessment criteria are not based on sensitive data (persons' race or ethnic origin, religious or philosophical belief, political opinion, etc.)</li> <li>• Reduce the vulnerabilities of the air transport</li> </ul>	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

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
37	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Forensic Science	Forensic Science and Policing Challenges	4	28	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss application of Prüm instruments</li> <li>• Identify peculiarities of the validation of matches, near-matches and “wild-cards” in the DNA profiles exchange process</li> <li>• Recognise physiognomic comparison techniques</li> <li>• Examine ways of acquiring digital evidence</li> <li>• Familiarise with application process of the EN ISO/IEC 17025 standard’s requirements in the forensic laboratories</li> <li>• Discuss current forensic science finding and challenges in policing</li> </ul>	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
38	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Forensic Science	New Technologies to Detect False Documents	4	28	Law enforcement experts/ trainers in false documents and border police, forensic experts	<p>To explore and share information and best practices in order 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore their 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</li> <li>• Utilise 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</li> <li>• Engage with investigators and forensic experts based on border and territory aspects</li> <li>• Explain the updated EU legal framework in the field</li> </ul>	<p>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.-</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
39	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Social Media	Social Media implications in Law Enforcement	5	28	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 improve the visibility of police communication using various social media (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, YouTube etc.), the application of social media communication for law enforcement purposes and for sharing good professional practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate sufficient theoretical and empirical knowledge about most relevant social media channels</li> <li>• Comprehend the effects of various social media on law enforcement procedures and operations</li> <li>• Reflect on new investigative opportunities as well as legal, ethical and professional limits</li> <li>• Understand the impact of social media for cross-border and transnational police cooperation</li> <li>• Discuss how to intervene in practical situations (e.g. with regard to bullying via social media, online sexual abuse, use of social media in public riots, combat radicalisation through social media, etc.)</li> <li>• Explore possibilities for cooperation with private sector in order to motivate the service providers to preventive measures and interventions avoiding misuse of their platforms for crime</li> </ul>	<p>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;</p> <p>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:</p> <p>The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006;</p> <p>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);</p> <p>Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000;</p> <p>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.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
40	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Hostage negotiation	Crisis Hostage Negotiation	3	28	Law enforcement officers working in crisis hostage units	To address the fundamental prerequisites for a successful hostage negotiation involving nonnationals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse the several stages of a crisis hostage negotiation process</li> <li>Discuss on new models/practices developed by the several countries on crisis hostage negotiation</li> <li>Identify the most important psychological factors involved on a crisis hostage negotiation</li> <li>Apply the gained knowledge on a simulation activity</li> <li>Compare communication theories and techniques based on psychological and sociological principles known to help diffuse emotional and instrumental crises</li> </ul>	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

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
41	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Undercover Operations	Undercover Operations	4	28	Police officers with expertise in application of undercover techniques in their investigation	To improve knowledge, cross border cooperation and understanding of the implications and requirements for undercover operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the fundamentals of covert operations</li> <li>• Summarise the legislation of the use of undercover officers in Europe</li> <li>• List the main types of undercover operations</li> <li>• Identify the most vulnerable aspects of undercover operations</li> <li>• List the international co-operation possibilities for undercover operations</li> <li>• Identify best practice</li> </ul>	<p>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;</p> <p>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:</p> <p>The Swedish Initiative - Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, OJ L 386, 29.12.2006;</p> <p>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);</p> <p>Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000;</p> <p>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.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
42	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Informant Handling	Informant Handling	4	28	Experienced Law Enforcement informant controllers	<p>To improve knowledge on existing informant practices.</p> <p>To enhance cross-border cooperation and build on mutual understanding of national legal practices related to informants.</p> <p>To increase use of Europol products as the basis for good informant handling practices across the EU and beyond.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:</li> <li>• recognise the need for a comprehensive risk assessment to be adopted for the management of informants, protection of staff and proceedings</li> <li>• recognise the importance of a national codification system in order to organise national coordination</li> <li>• cooperate with EU partners and third countries regarding informants</li> <li>• utilise Covert Human Intelligence Sources in a cost effective way</li> <li>• apply trust building and cooperate when handling the informants</li> </ul>	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>

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43	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Witness Protection	Witness Protection	4	28	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:</li> <li>• examine and analyse the psychological impact experienced by protected persons;</li> <li>• examine and analyse case studies;</li> <li>• establish awareness of the advantage of creating credible and realistic legends for protected persons;</li> <li>• assess and examine longer term risk management issues affecting protected persons.</li> <li>• Discuss Entry and exit strategies including handling non-compliance issues.</li> </ul>	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>



No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
44	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Operational analysis	Operational Intelligence Analysis	5	28	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:</li> <li>• use the concepts of intelligence and intelligence cycle</li> <li>• describe and use available sources of criminal intelligence</li> <li>• describe a collection plan for an analytical assignment</li> <li>• explain and use the 4 x 4 information evaluation model and assess the source in terms of its intelligence value</li> <li>• understand and apply critical thinking: in deductive and inductive logic, hypotheses development, when constructing conclusions and intelligence requirements</li> <li>• explain and apply criminal case mapping</li> <li>• apply database model in criminal intelligence analysis</li> <li>• use written and oral reporting formats in analysis</li> </ul>	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>

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45	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Social network analysis	Social Network Analysis	5	28	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:</li> <li>• explain the importance of network thinking and applications</li> <li>• present a conceptual analytical framework consisting of Centrality, Sub-groups, Components, Cut points and Key Player measures</li> <li>• identify various sources and types of network data in operational projects</li> <li>• analyse various network data sets using SNA tools (e.g., NetDraw, Ucinet, Key Player and Analysts' Notebook 8)</li> </ul>	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>

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47	Special Law Enforcement Techniques	Regional cooperation	Joint Investigation Team - Western Balkans	3	22	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	To enhance the competences and deepen the understanding 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare JIT with other form of criminal investigations</li> <li>• Apply the concept of JITs</li> <li>• Select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs</li> <li>• Understand team leadership</li> <li>• Differentiate the respective role of the Team leader, members and participants in a JIT</li> <li>• Illustrate how to set up and operate JIT</li> <li>• Identify and select upon which appropriate international and EU relevant legal instruments a JIT can be established</li> <li>• Identify procedural issues in JITs</li> <li>• Draft a JIT agreement based on the model agreement available in the JITs Manual</li> <li>• Complete and submit applications for JIT funding</li> <li>• Prepare an operational action plan</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
48	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	Policing in Europe	European Joint Master Programme		30	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon completion of the Module I, participants will be able to:</li> <li>• Understand the new challenges of the European society; analyse differences between the Member States</li> <li>• Recognise real and potential tensions and conflict situations in the diverse European society</li> <li>• Plan adequate law enforcement responses in different societal scenarios and apply shared good practices</li> <li>• Understand and accept the necessity of the common European law enforcement culture</li> </ul>	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

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
49	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	Schengen	Training for SIRENE Officers	4	28	<p>SIRENE operators with at least 6 month work experience in the SIRENE, who have knowledge of the SIS II legal instruments as well as the SIRENE Manual, and who apply the relevant articles within their national legislation</p>	<p>To support the effective functioning of SIRENE cooperation on the basis of the SIS II legal instruments, the SIRENE Manual, the Best Practice Catalogue and the document "Data Exchange Between SIRENE (DEBS)" in order to make information exchange more efficient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recall the SIRENE Manual as well as the articles of the SIS II legal instruments</li> <li>• Define which kind of information should be provided by means of messages and forms so that colleagues in the other SIRENE Bureaux are enabled to handle specific cases</li> <li>• Summarise the main procedures for all relevant articles in the SIS II legal instruments</li> <li>• Apply the SIRENE Manual as well as the articles of the SIS II legal instruments</li> <li>• Identify urgency</li> <li>• Select the appropriate SIRENE forms and complete them in the correct way</li> <li>• Complete the forms following the instructions given in DEBS in order to ensure that SIRENE operators in the other Schengen States can process the information</li> <li>• Utilise the Fact Sheets following the recommendations provided by the Catalogue on Best Practice in SIS/SIRENE and use the CEPOL Learning Management System (LMS) in the daily work</li> <li>• Differentiate between work procedures in one's own SIRENE Bureau and those in the other Schengen States</li> <li>• Integrate the standard procedures into their daily work</li> </ul>	<p>Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000;</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
50	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	Schengen	Training for SIRENE Officers - specialised	4	28	Experienced SIRENE operators who have sound knowledge of the legal framework and operational practice, including national procedures. Furthermore, their level of experience and knowledge should enable them to generate creative solutions within this complex environment	To support the effective functioning of cooperation within the Schengen on the basis of the SIS II legal instruments, the SIRENE Manual and the Catalogue of Recommendations and Best Practice for SIS/SIRENE in order to enhance security within the Schengen Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise how other countries apply the specific procedures</li> <li>• Reiterate newly gained knowledge concerning previously known specific topics and general procedures</li> <li>• Identify and explain country-specific procedures and their reasons</li> <li>• Describe general procedures</li> <li>• Transfer newly gained information to their work environment</li> <li>• Apply general rules as well as country-specific exceptions within the context of specific cases</li> <li>• Use the relevant elements of the SIS II legal instruments and SIRENE Manual as a common point of reference for application within the framework of national procedures</li> <li>• Cooperate in a more efficient and effective way following a common practical approach as far as possible</li> <li>• Analyse, 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</li> <li>• Draft and propose, within the scope of their work remit, new/improved internal work procedures based on the SIRENE fact sheets, and also in the cooperation with other law enforcement and other relevant institutions</li> <li>• Support the use of SIRENE fact sheets and the</li> </ul>	Schengen Information System - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, OJ L 239, 22.9.2000;

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51	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	Schengen	Schengen Evaluation	5	20	Leading experts and evaluators participating in the Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of police cooperation and SIS/SIRENE	To prepare leading experts and evaluators for Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of police cooperation and SIS/SIRENE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summarise the key principles of a Schengen Evaluation, its stages and key players' roles</li> <li>• Discuss leadership and management issues including cultural awareness, conflict management and cross-cultural competences</li> <li>• Describe how an evaluation mission is prepared and carried out including drafting the final report</li> <li>• Outline preparation of a practical evaluation</li> <li>• Define applicable data protection rules</li> </ul>	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).

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
52	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	Schengen	SIS II for SIRENE	2	56	SIRENE operators and future SIRENE trainers with potential for multiplying the training (train-the-trainer approach).	Overall aim of 'SIS II for SIRENE course' is to provide an overview of eu-LISA and SIRENE relations, of the legal background, SISII technical topics relative to SIRENE, of the escalation procedure for SIRENE and the role of the SIRENE in eu-LISA change management procedure. Current update on SIRENE topics will be provided as well. Finally, the course participants will be trained on appropriate training methodology in order to further spread acquired knowledge to the peers (national administrators/operators).	<p>After completion of this course the trainee will obtain the general overview on eu-LISA and SIRENE relations and SIS II Technical and operational aspects related to SIRENE.</p> <p>The Train the Trainer module will be offered to participants allowing them to learn how to effectively spread acquired knowledge.</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>VIS (facilitates border control by enabling dedicated national authorities to enter and consult data, including biometrics, for short-stay visas for the Schengen Area)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Each Member State has its own institutional setup for the management of those systems.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The use of SIS II concerns all end users of the system (Police and SIRENE officers included).</p>



No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
53	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	Schengen	Train the technical trainer SIS II	2	56	<p>First line: National system operators, medium and senior level users, two participants per Member States (future trainers of the national IT operators)</p> <p>Second line: National IT operators managing the systems on national level (number differ between the MS)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to technical aspects and use of the SISII System and creation of the group of Trainers on SISII System at National level.</li> </ul> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train the trainer course</li> <li>• Functionalities and correct use of SISII System from the Technical point of view.</li> <li>• Best practices</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>

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54	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	JIT's	Joint Investigation Team - Implementation	4	28	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply the concept of JITs</li> <li>• Compare JIT with other forms of criminal investigations</li> <li>• Identify legal practice and procedural issues in JITs</li> <li>• Illustrate in general terms how to set up and operate a JIT</li> <li>• Select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs</li> <li>• Differentiate the roles of the different actors in a JIT</li> <li>• Complete and submit applications for JIT funding</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p>Network Secretariat</p>	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)

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
55	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	JIT's	Joint Investigation Team - Leadership	4	28	Law enforcement officials and prosecutors, including potential leaders of Joint Investigation Teams	To enhance the competences and deepen the understanding of leading, set-up and functioning of Joint Investigation Teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand team leadership</li> <li>• Apply the concept of JITs</li> <li>• Compare JIT with other forms of criminal investigations</li> <li>• Identify legal practice and procedural issues in JITs</li> <li>• Illustrate how to set up and operate a JIT</li> <li>• Select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs</li> <li>• Differentiate the roles of the different actors in a JIT</li> <li>• Complete and submit applications for JIT funding</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	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)

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
56	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	EU networks	ENFAST (European Network on Fugitive Active Search Teams)	3	28	Police officers within the ENFAST Network and officers dealing with the search of wanted persons	To promote cooperation and enhance the knowledge on innovative methods and techniques for active fugitive search, particularly internet based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss challenges and good practices related to application of the European Arrest Warrant</li> <li>• Enhance European cooperation on search for fugitives</li> <li>• Discuss the main security threats and precautionary measures via case studies</li> <li>• Identify international search techniques</li> <li>• Apply online search techniques – internet based open sources searches</li> <li>• Assess security risks related to arrest and transport of fugitives</li> </ul>	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.

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57	EU Police and Judicial Cooperation and networks	EU networks	Disaster Victim Identification Management	4	28	<p>Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) trained personnel with coordinating and management tasks.</p> <p>Participants must have experience and knowledge on DVI work on the basis of their work experience or of their participation in a basic DVI course; this training activity can also be useful for DVI Commanders or Head of DVI Units to attend</p>	<p>To establish enhanced coordination and management of national and international DVI operations and to enhance and harmonise the level of knowledge of law enforcement personnel in the different countries involved in coordinating and managing Disaster Victim Identification as well as in the identification of all types of victims, e.g. missing persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up a DVI Team or improve the DVI capabilities in their country</li> <li>• Provide an overview of the different tasks and requirements within all stages of the DVI process, with a specific focus on the multidisciplinary dimension</li> <li>• Maintain a high level of quality assurance across the entire operation</li> <li>• Apply the Interpol DVI Standards</li> <li>• Manage political and media pressure</li> <li>• Organise and coordinate a methodical recovery of human remains and personal belongings as well as scene management</li> <li>• Handle human remains and / or personal belongings in a dignified way and take care of their release</li> <li>• Organise and coordinate the ante-mortem investigative process</li> <li>• Organise and coordinate the post-mortem investigative process</li> <li>• Organise and coordinate the reconciliation investigative process</li> <li>• Organise and coordinate the Identification Board and the subsequent release of human remains and personal belongings</li> </ul>	

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
58	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	Senior officers deployed or to be deployed in key operational positions in EU missions (former, current and prospective mission members)	To improve the knowledge of officials deployed or to be deployed on 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 information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the general security structures of CSDP and FSJ after the Lisbon Treaty</li> <li>• Analyse links between CSDP and FSJ, considering existing EU instruments</li> <li>• Evaluate the developments and efforts enhancing the interaction between CSDP and FSJ instruments with particular emphasis on the Council Road Map on Strengthening ties between CSDP and FSJ</li> <li>• Be aware of the major role of Europol and Frontex in the exchange and analysis of intelligence/ information</li> </ul>	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	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
59	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice	Crisis Management	EU CSDP Police Command and Planning	10	28	Senior Law Enforcement Officials, preferably possessing the competence developed by the generic training, likely to be deployed to a CSDP 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 course is also open to EU Police planning personnel and National Heads of Non-Military Crisis Management Training	To provide command and control competences in terms of mission planning, implementation, management and evaluation to Senior Law Enforcement Officials eligible for high level positions within the EU crisis management missions and operations allowing them to adapt to operational environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand CSDP, in particular the EU institutional framework as well as the current policies</li> <li>• Be able to contribute to the CSDP planning and better understand the decision-making processes</li> <li>• Be capable of implementing the mission's mandate in concrete actions, mainstreaming Human Rights and other EU fundamental principles</li> <li>• Be able to contribute to reporting and evaluation of missions</li> <li>• Be able to use appropriate tools in managing and leading the Police components of missions, including aspects of cooperation and coordination with stakeholders</li> </ul>	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	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
60	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice	Crisis Management	Security Sector Reform	2	28	Primarily police officers working on Institution Building with a particular focus on Police Services	<p>To 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply EU SSR principles: International Human Rights Standards, respect of local ownership, coherence with other areas of EU external action</li> <li>• Explain Police assistance in EU SSR and good practice</li> <li>• Compare with other SSR approaches such as United Nations, African Union and NATO</li> <li>• Discuss the EU SSR concept in the framework of the general mission's mandate, understanding its meaning with reference to its basic principles</li> <li>• Formulate practical problems and challenges related to the implementation of SSR police missions</li> <li>• Understand the meaning of Institution building and how to manage mentoring, monitoring and advising as effective tools for its achievement</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>



No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
61	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice	Crisis Management	Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising (MMA)	3	28	Police officers deployed or to be deployed on missions	To strengthen skills to carry out the MMA efficiently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify, describe, summarise and compare MMA methods (best practices identified via the case studies presented)</li> <li>Explain the MMA relationship process for the formal and informal transmission of knowledge and demonstrate the appropriate presentation techniques</li> <li>Demonstrate the development of handbooks and manuals</li> <li>Discuss MMA good practices and formulate successful MMA in line with mission mandate</li> <li>Evaluate action plans and achievement of local host nation ownership</li> <li>Develop skills to integrate local knowledge and traditions into the transitional process, in the implementation of internationally accepted standards;</li> <li>Compare the EU and EGF standard methods of mentoring supporting the evaluation process of the mission</li> </ul>	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	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
62	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice	Crisis Management	Civilian Crisis Management Mission - Train the Trainers	5	20	Officials who are to be used as trainers for staff to be deployed on missions or officials who are deployed as trainers in missions	To 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"> <li>• Define the different phases for the planning of a mission</li> <li>• Summarise the theories, factors and processes of learning in challenging situations</li> <li>• Identify the different methods and techniques of learning</li> <li>• Distinguish different methods and techniques of learning and skills in their specific use in order to bring the trainees to achieve the training objectives established</li> <li>• Prepare and conduct one theoretical and one practical training session</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Demonstrate the capacity to use presentation techniques</li> </ul>	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	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
63	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice	CSDP missions	Intelligence-Led Policing related to Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)	2	28	Senior law enforcement officers and experts to be deployed on missions	To understand the concept and guidelines of Intelligence-Led Policing related to CSDP missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) concepts</li> <li>• Explain mission related use of ILP</li> <li>• Demonstrate the use of the ILP Toolbox</li> <li>• Summarise the guidelines for development of the ILP in CSDP missions</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
64	External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice	CSDP missions	EU Missions and Operations - Strategic Planning	3	28	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 (mixed audience, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the Common Security and Defence Policy within the Common Foreign and Security Policy</li> <li>• Describe how political governance translates into the European civilian crisis management planning process</li> <li>• Understand the EU planning mechanism and documents</li> <li>• Discuss and outline the various planning steps of CSDP missions and operations (civilian and military) at a strategic level</li> <li>• Take the opportunity to establish a network of people working in this field to enhance international civilian-military cooperation</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
65	Maintenance of Law and Order and Public Security	Football security	Pan-European Football Security	5	56	Police football commanders/N FIP 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the international partnerships between the delegations regularly involved in fixtures discuss, critically evaluate and learn from the latest knowledge, research and good practice from across Europe</li> <li>Expand the philosophy of safety-oriented public order management and intelligencebased policing</li> <li>Develop and enhance international good practice by creating a platform for understanding the links between local practices, existing policy, evidence and theory</li> <li>Gain an understanding of current crowd dynamics theory, and how it applies to active policing during football events</li> </ul>	At the last meeting of the EU Think-Thank on football security CEPOL was requested to deliver training on this issue.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
68	Leadership, Learning Training and Language Development	Leadership	European Police Leadership – Future leaders	10 (2*5days)	28	Future Leaders - Senior law enforcement officers with prospects of becoming decision makers; members of chief officer team; including EU agencies and international organisations/ bodies	Foster the network of future leaders in policing; encourage collaborative way of working across the EU law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise the critical factors of a successful change or innovation</li> <li>• Assess how to bring EU instruments/ legislation into police practice</li> <li>• Apply efficient motivation tools and techniques in a multicultural environment</li> <li>• Apply efficient time and resources management</li> <li>• Employ efficient communication with internal and external audience in a multinational context</li> <li>• Analyse task, assemble information and recommend solutions</li> <li>• Assess how to bring EU instruments/ legislation into police practice and employ the possibilities for joint approach within the EU</li> <li>• Evaluate possibilities for proactive working with political level</li> <li>• Estimate options for interaction with private sector</li> <li>• Diagnose the potential public response to police action influenced by social inequality</li> <li>• Prioritise in a way enabling to foster the "value for money" approach</li> <li>• Identify needs of a police leader with European perspective (training gaps)</li> </ul>	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. European Police Chiefs Convention in 2013 asked CEPOL to design and deliver comprehensive training on leadership.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
69	Leadership, Learning Training and Language Development	Leadership	European Police Leadership – Heads of Training Institutions	2	20	Leaders in providing training – Heads of national training institutions	Promote joint European approach to leadership training; Support development of cohesive training opportunities for police leaders in an international environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detect significant elements from wider environment having impact on leadership training needs</li> <li>• Compare national approaches to leadership training</li> <li>• Analyse the differences between private and LE human resources development</li> <li>• Identify competencies of a police leader with EU perspective - analyse the leadership training Gaps</li> </ul>	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. European Police Chiefs Convention in 2013 asked CEPOL to design and deliver comprehensive training on leadership.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
71	Leadership, Learning Training and Language Development	Language development	Language Development: Instruments and Systems of European Police Cooperation (English)	19	28	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	To improve operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities by increasing language abilities and increase participants' knowledge of European police systems and instruments of cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicate in English more efficiently in professional environment</li> <li>• Demonstrate increased use of police terminology especially the use of legal and technical terms</li> <li>• Compare and contrast at least three different policing systems within the European context</li> <li>• Demonstrate increased knowledge of at least three European Union institutions</li> </ul>	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.
72	Leadership, Learning Training and Language Development	Language development	Language Development: Instruments and Systems of European Police Cooperation (English)	19	28	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	To improve operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities by increasing language abilities and increase participants' knowledge of European police systems and instruments of cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicate in English more efficiently in professional environment</li> <li>• Demonstrate increased use of police terminology especially the use of legal and technical terms</li> <li>• Compare and contrast at least three different policing systems within the European context</li> <li>• Demonstrate increased knowledge of at least three European Union institutions</li> </ul>	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.



No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
73	Leadership, Learning Training and Language Development	E-learning	International Law Enforcement Cooperation – Train the Trainers	5	28	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; officers from Single Point Of Contacts (SPOC)	To create a standard minimum knowledge in the field of international police cooperation and international criminal information exchange. To train teachers/trainers of national law enforcement higher institutions for the above mentioned basic knowledge in order to cascade this knowledge with law enforcement officials at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share effectively the application of the most modern instruments and channels</li> <li>• Share the most up-to-date knowledge by acquiring the modern best practices</li> <li>• Bridge the gap between the field and the education content with the help of the training</li> <li>• Cooperate more efficiently by understanding the challenges of cooperation in the field of information exchange</li> <li>• Apply the best practices of information exchange during the daily work</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
74	Leadership, Learning Training and Language Development	Train the Trainers	Train the Trainers - Step 1	4	20	National trainers/experts and police officers, members of CEPOL Lecturers, Trainers, Researchers (LTR) database, who wish to increase their competences towards training, group working and understanding diversity in a multicultural training/workin g 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise effective European/CEPOL learning environments</li> <li>• Identify and clarify the benefits of diversity in CEPOL and in European learning communities as well as to organise the learning process</li> <li>• Facilitate and moderate learning processes by implementing appropriate learning methods and coaching</li> <li>• Review opportunities for continuous quality improvement during the course</li> <li>• Analyse their applicability in the learning environment and make use of it, and encourage participants to access and contribute to the European Learning Network</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
75	Leadership, Learning Training and Language Development	Train the Trainers	Train the Trainers - Step 2	4	20	National trainers/experts and police officers, members of CEPOL Lecturers, Trainers, Researchers  (LTR) database, who wish to increase their competences towards training, group working and understanding diversity in a multicultural training/workin g 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise effective European and CEPOL learning environments, especially regarding the multicultural environment</li> <li>• Identify and clarify the benefits of diversity in CEPOL and in European learning communities as well as to organize the learning process</li> <li>• Evaluate opportunities for continuous quality improvement during the course</li> <li>• Use CEPOL's Learning Management System and knowledge bases</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
76	Research and Science and Crime prevention	Research and Science	European Police Research and Science Conference	3	100	<p>Representatives from police academies/colleges/universities</p> <p>Academics from universities and research institutions,</p> <p>Senior Police Officers engaged in police practice, science, research, training and transfer of scientific knowledge into police practice;</p> <p>Scholars and practitioners from various disciplines contributing to police science from a European perspective</p>	<p>The R&amp;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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants will learn about specific research projects;</li> <li>• the latest developments in police science with an emphasis of the European dimension</li> <li>• methods of analysis of emerging police issues and relevant trends in society</li> <li>• international standards of knowledge production and distribution in the field of police science and research.</li> </ul>	<p>According to its mandate established by Council Decision 681/JHA/2005, par. 7 (d), CEPOL is tasked to disseminate best practice and research findings.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
77	Research and Science and Crime prevention	Crime Prevention	Hotspots – Tackle Crime and Insecurity	2	28	Law enforcement officers making decision on approach in community policing at national level	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 etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss tools to reduce crime and insecurity by working with crime prevention at a strategic and operational level in deprived areas.</li> <li>• Engage in the collaboration between police, schools, municipality etc.</li> <li>• Analyse selected geographical area and to find solutions that changes the area physically and socially</li> <li>• Deploy a problem oriented policing-approach (POP), stressing analysis, planning and collaboration</li> <li>• Understand the way of working in formal (public/private) partnerships</li> <li>• Compare the way of working applied in Rotterdam and Copenhagen where they have worked with the hotspot approach.</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
78	Fundamental Rights	Hate crime	Hate Crimes	4	28	Police officers specialised in hate crime investigation and prevention	To provide law enforcement officials with the up-to-date information in identifying hate crimes, including hate speech, and in taking appropriate actions to investigate these crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the EU legislation criminalising hate crime and its implementation in MS and realise that hate crime victimisation is a serious problem</li> <li>• Use critical thinking skills to synthesise historical information and relate it to their own culture's ethnic/gender perception</li> <li>• Identify the typically target groups: African, Jews, new immigrants, lesbians, gay</li> <li>• Identify the unique features of hate crimes and understand the devastating trauma of hate crimes</li> <li>• Discuss conscious and unconscious bias</li> <li>• Identify options to reduce and prevent hate crimes</li> <li>• Discuss the reasons of under reporting of hate crimes</li> <li>• Discuss the investigative strategies and collection and preservation of evidence</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted conclusions on combating hate crime in the EU at its meeting on 6 December 2013.</p> <p>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.</p>

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
79	Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights and Police Ethics - Step 1	4	28	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	To raise awareness about the importance of ethical behaviour in day to day police work and to enhance the integration of diversity issues into police management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the importance of a personal integrity in policing</li> <li>• Describe the scientific approach to measuring personal integrity and awareness of the importance of integrity within the police</li> <li>• Explain the relation between integrity, ethics and human rights</li> <li>• Discuss experiences within the European police services and police education</li> </ul>	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.
80	Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights	Management of Diversity - Step 2	4	28	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	To raise awareness about the importance of ethical behaviour in day to day police work and to enhance the integration of diversity issues into police management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare and compare police approaches and policies among Member States</li> <li>• Identify and analyse the risks, dilemmas, challenges and advantages of managing diversity within and outside of Police</li> <li>• Define the key role of the police in managing diversity</li> <li>• Reflect on professional duty and role in managing diversity</li> </ul>	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.

No	Category	Topic	Title	Days	Participants	Target Group	Aim	Learning outcomes	Justification
81	EU Policy Cycle (2014-2017)	Cyber Crime - child sexual exploitation	Victim identification in the area of Child Sexual Exploitation	10	28	Specialised police officers and officers from law enforcement institutions that will be engaged in the identification of victims of child sexual abuse from material distributed online depicting their exploitation and abuse. The officers should be recognised by their authorities as Victim Identification Specialists, be part of the national unit and responsible for feeding the ICSE database.	To enhance cooperation between law enforcement institutions from the EU Member states, the Associate countries and the Candidate countries in the identification of child victims of sexual exploitation. To create or improve skills of specialised law enforcement officers in the task of Victim Identification at a national and international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the victim identification process</li> <li>• Detail the types of undercover investigations likely to benefit them in victim identification</li> <li>• Identify the most vulnerable aspects of undercover operations over the internet</li> <li>• List the international co-operation possibilities for victim identification</li> <li>• Carry out detailed analysis of image and video files and their Exif data</li> <li>• Explain different methods of carrying out open source investigations on the internet</li> <li>• Show electronic forensic awareness in the approach to onsite victim identification</li> <li>• Collect, preserve, analyse electronic evidence</li> <li>• Present reports related to victim identification</li> </ul>	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.





**Section IV.II - List of webinars for 2016**

Ref. no.	Title	Aim	Target group	Organiser	Proposed by
<b>EU Policy Cycle</b>					
1	European Agenda on Security	To enhance awareness of the content and process of the revised Internal Security Strategy	Law Enforcement Professionals dealing with internal and/or external security strategies and policies; including operational levels.	CEPOL	FI
<b>Illegal immigration</b>					
2	EMPACT priority: Illegal Immigration Title TBC	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
<b>Trafficking in human beings</b>					
3	EMPACT priority: Trafficking in Human Beings Title TBC	Following OAP 2016/To enhance the knowledge of law enforcement officers about the structured cooperation efforts at EU level on THB through the EU Policy Cycle and EMPACT Groups	Law enforcement officers working in the field of THB.	CEPOL	EMPACT
<b>Counterfeit goods</b>					
4	EMPACT priority: Counterfeit goods	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
<b>Excise fraud</b>					
5	EMPACT priority: Excise Fraud Title TBC	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
<b>MTIC fraud</b>					
6	EMPACT priority: MTIC fraud Title TBC	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
<b>Synthetic drugs</b>					
7	New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in the EU	To enhance awareness among EU LE officers of the effects and availability of NPS in Europe and the implications for police work	LE officers working in the field of drugs	CEPOL	EMCDDA
8	Introduction to the EMCDDA	To enhance awareness among EU LE officers of the mandate and the activities of the EMCDDA	Law enforcement officers working in the field of drugs	CEPOL	EMCDDA
9	EMPACT priority: Synthetic drugs Title TBC/ Synthetic drugs - operational and investigative instruments to combat synthetic drugs	Following OAP 2016/ Development and acquiring of new operational and investigative instruments to combat synthetic drugs	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT/RS
10	ILLICIT psychoactive substance laboratory	Improve knowledge and raise awareness of the necessary safety	All police officers involved in this type of complex	RS	RS

	detection and dismantling	measures	operations		
Cocaine and Heroin					
11	EMPACT priority: Cocaine and Heroin trafficking Title TBC	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
Cybercrime					
12	Combating payment card fraud - Airline Fraud Investigation Procedure	To improve and share knowledge on combating payment card fraud in aviation sector. Objectives: - Present successful case studies that have derived from the implementation of a project on fighting airline fraud on daily basis through a close cooperation with airline companies, travel agencies and international airport. - Assess cooperation with private sector(airline companies, travel agencies, financial institutions) regarding payment card fraud - Identify trends -fraud patterns related to payment card fraud in aviation sector - Connection of payment card fraud with other types of crimes - Enhance international cooperation	Police officers from cybercrime divisions and airport police.	EL	EMPACT/ EL
13	EMPACT priority: Cybercrime - CSE Title TBC	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
14	EMPACT priority: Cyber-attacks Title TBC	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
15	EMPACT priority: Cyber-attacks Investigation tool – practical exercise	To introduce the investigation tool FIRST and run a practical exercise	First responders – officers who investigate organised crime and need to deal with basic cyber aspects of investigation	CEPOL in cooperation with ECTEF and EC3	ECTEG
16	Cybercrime: Trends	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	CZ/LV/PL
Firearms					
17	EMPACT priority: Firearms trafficking Title TBC	Following OAP 2016/ To introduce CEPOL Online Module on Firearms	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
Organised property crime					
18	EMPACT priority: Organised property Crime Title TBC	Following OAP 2016	Following OAP 2016	CEPOL	EMPACT
Other organised and International Crime					

19	Combating and preventing the corruption	To learn about international trends and good practises. To give example of national fight against corruption. (Including appropriate legislation, methods of detecting corruption, preventive measures, public procurement etc.)	Law enforcement staff involved in the corruption crimes investigating.	CZ	CZ/HU
20	Asset recovery	Aim of this webinar is to raise awareness of asset recovery importance at international level: Asset Recovery Network, CARIN network.	Police and Law Enforcement	HU	HU
21	Money Laundering regarding to VAT frauds in intra community supply of goods	To present modus operandi about the area of goods.	Law enforcement authorities involved in economic crime	CEPOL	PL
22	Wildlife Trafficking (Exact title TBC)	TBD	TBD	CEPOL	EU Commission
23	Illegal gambling and organised Crime	To increase the European attention on this matter.	Experts in the field involved in transnational investigations. The webinar is open only to	IT	IT
Counter terrorism					
24	Counter-terrorism (Exact title TBC)	TBD	TBD	CEPOL	PL
Special law enforcement techniques					
25	Drones: Uses, Legislations and Perspectives in Europe.	To improve the response of the law enforcement facing increasing using drones by developing the knowledge of participants on the legislation and capacity of Drones.	Law enforcement officers and experts facing use of Drones.	FR	FR
26	Traffic Safety and Crime Control - Integrative Approach	To raise awareness about Traffics safety and related aspects of policing at international level. To encourage an integrative approach towards Road Policing.	Deciders on strategic Level, high and middle Management (Gold and silver Level) with responsibility for traffic and operational management	DE	DE
27	Explosive device analysis	Acquiring and modernizing methods, introduction to up-to-date equipment	Crime Scene Investigators	CEPOL	RS
28	Forensic work on the crime scene	Acquiring new methods of analysing crime scene evidence	Crime Scene Investigators	CEPOL	RS
29	ID analysis - document protection features	Acquiring up-to-date methods of ID analysis	Crime Scene Investigators	CEPOL	RS
30	Evaluation of Mixed DNA profiles (i.e. profiles resulting from more than one donor).	To educate/train DNA experts in statistical methods of interpretation as well as other parameters involved in the analysis of mixed DNA profiles	Forensic DNA experts	CEPOL	EL

31	Image and Video Processing	Knowledge exchange. Learn new practices on image and video processing.	Learning new techniques on image and video processing. Presentation of new software. Forensic video and image examiners.	TBD	EL
32	Image Comparison	Knowledge exchange. Learn new practices on image comparison.	Learning new techniques on image comparison. Presentation of new software, which can be used on image comparison. Forensic image examiners.	TBD	EL
33	Digital Video Recorders (DVR) Examination	Knowledge exchange. Learn new practices on DVR examination.	Learning new techniques on DVR examination. Forensic video examiners.	TBD	EL
34	Crime Scene Photography	To share best practices in photography techniques during investigation of a crime scene	Forensics officer and specialized investigators	TBD	EL/FR
35	Latent Print Photography	Knowledge exchange. Learn new practices on latent print photography	Learning new techniques on latent print photography. Latent print photographers. Forensic photographers.	TBD	EL
36	Suggestibility and false confessions. Potential risks in investigative interviewing	To reveal psychological aspects of suggestibility in human memory and false confessions.	Criminal police officers	LT	LT
EU Police and Judicial cooperation and networks					
37	Schengen Evaluation Procedures according to Regulation 1053/2013 (in Greek)	To provide webinar audience with basic knowledge about the Schengen Evaluation procedures, according to the new mechanism, defined by Regulation 1053/2013. To familiarise police services with the current Schengen Evaluation mechanism. To inform the police authorities about the new features introduced in Regulation 1987/2006. To identify the role and necessary steps that have to be taken by each stakeholder during a Schengen Evaluation Procedure	Police officers who were nominated "contact points" for Schengen Evaluation matters, coming geographically from all police authorities in Greece.	EL	EL

38	International Police Cooperation in Greece – EUROPOL, Interpol, SIRENE Channels – Liaison Officers (in Greek)	To give webinar audience comprehend picture of international police cooperation in Greece, in national and international context, and the allocation of the different competences to International Police Cooperation Division. To raise awareness on the application the Information Systems and databases of all channels (SIS II, I24/7, e-ASF, EIS, SIENA). To describe thoroughly the different jurisdictions of each Sector of International Police Cooperation Division To identify the role of police cooperation features i.e. Swedish Framework Decision and Prüm Decisions application.	Police officers who were nominated “contact points” for SIRENE. and Schengen acquis matters, and whose mandate was also extended to police cooperation subjects. These police officers were selected according to their educational background, job experience and knowledge of international law.	EL	EL
39	Mandate and operational action of Hellenic SIRENE Bureau - Procedures regarding alerts, hits and new features on SIS II (in Greek)	To raise awareness on the application and new features of SIS II. To inform the police authorities on the various SIRENE. Bureau jurisdictions. To increase of SIS II use, from Greek police authorities. To build a network of core trainers, who could transfer and deliver trainings, in distant (from the capital) places.	Police officers who were nominated “contact points” for SIRENE and Schengen acquis matters. These police officers were selected according to their educational background, job experience, knowledge on Schengen issues and other relevant parts.	EL	EL
340	Use of Europol tools for the investigation of cases	To provide officers investigating criminal offences with all the available tools that can be provided by Europol for the investigation of their cases. To provide an overall awareness of Europol products/tools. To provide an overview of the services provided by Europol.	Law Enforcement Officials.	CEPOL	CY
41	Single Point of Contact (SPOC) concerning cross-border police cooperation and information exchange.	To provide SPOC operators an overview of all information exchange systems, legal bases and instruments available to Law Enforcement Authorities involved in international information exchange. SPOC operators must distinguish the three main channels of police cooperation, INTERPOL, EUROPOL and SIRENE. SPOC operators will analyse the different procedures in place for the routine info exchange. SPOC operators will manage direct information exchange through different channels.	Law Enforcement Officers from International Police Cooperation Directorate (INTERPOL, EUROPOL and SIRENE).	CEPOL	CY
42	Privacy Impact Assessment plan, management and monitoring	To provide practical guidance on how to efficiently plan, manage and conduct PIA in specific situations arisen in complex environments from the police sector (such as data sharing, new systems for storage and access,	The webinar is aimed at professionals who are responsible for ensuring that their organization is fully compliant with its data privacy obligations. This	CEPOL	RO

		surveillance and monitoring, using existing information in new ways)	includes Data Privacy/Protection, HR, IT.		
43	Use of INTERPOL's tools for the prevention and detection of crime.	To provide officers investigating criminal offences to familiarise with the tools and services offered by INTERPOL for the facilitation of the investigation of criminal cases. To provide an insight of INTERPOL's expertise, priority areas, products and tools. To increase the ability of the investigators in the use of INTERPOL's alerts on new M.O. and adoption of appropriate preventive measures.	Police and Law Enforcement Officers dealing with the investigation of cases for which INTERPOL.	CEPOL	CY
44	Joint Investigation Teams (Exact title TBC)	To raise awareness about the importance and future possibilities, and modern tools of operational law enforcement cooperation. Raising awareness about the joint operations, Joint Customs Operations (JCO), Joint Custom Police Operations (JCPO), COSPOL Projects, Frontex joint operations, Joint investigation teams (JITs) and other forms of the operational law enforcement cooperation.	Officers from police, customs and law enforcement & judicial authorities from EU Member states involved in the investigation of serious crime who can potentially become involved in a JIT.	CEPOL	LV
45	Schengen Evaluation	The awareness of Police officers related to Schengen Evaluation	Law Enforcement officials	CEPOL	CY/RO
46	Exchange of information and best practices regarding the alerts for arrest for surrender or extradition purposes and alerts on missing minors-art.26 and art. 32- SIS II	To share information on national procedures and methods aimed to provide an equivalent level of knowledge for the SIRENE operators with responsibilities art.26 SIS II and art.32 SIS-minors.	SIRENE operators with responsibilities alerts art.26 and art.32 SIS	CEPOL	RO
47	Practical experiences of MS in implementing art.36.3 and art. 38 as linked alerts	To share the experiences of different MS in the implementation of this new measure and assessing the effectiveness of it.	Law enforcement authorities	CEPOL	RO
48	The Hot Pursuit operations according to the rules foreseen by the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement (Art. 41 CISA)	To raise the awareness of all the branches of the national police about this kind of police cooperation, especially prone to happen in all the internal border area of the Schengen member state. The hot pursuit is highly probable to happen in the area of the internal borders, so the police officers must be prepared to perform a pursuit, including on the territory of the neighbouring Schengen member state. Thus, all the details, including	All the police branches, especially the field police officers, traffic police and public order police officers.	CEPOL	RO

		from the judicial point of view, must be clear and already tested and practised.			
49	The Cross-border Surveillance operations according to the rules foreseen by the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement (Art. 40 CISA)	To raise the awareness of the special branches of the national police from all the Schengen Member States about this kind of police operation.	Special operations branches of the police (designated to perform operative surveillance) and the criminal investigations branches of the police (that have the possibility to authorize surveillance and to use the material gathered on their penal proceedings/inquiries).	CEPOL	RO
50	The outcome of the study on integrating entry bans and return decisions into SIS	TBD	TBD	CEPOL	EU Commission
51	The outcome of the SIS architecture study	TBD	TBD	CEPOL	EU Commission
52	The outcome of the SIS overall evaluation	TBD	TBD	CEPOL	EU Commission
53	VIS basic	TBD	TBD	CEPOL	EU-LISA
54	Introduction of the EU-LISA	TBD	TBD	CEPOL	EU-LISA
<b>External dimension of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice</b>					
55	PCC SEE: Connecting EU and the Western Balkans	To inform participants about the PCC SEE and its role towards better cross-border police cooperation	Police and other law enforcement authorities, Teachers and trainers from law enforcement training institutions, experts working in the field of international cooperation.	PCC SEE	PCC SEE
<b>Maintenance of law order and public security</b>					
56	Kynopol network - future needs and possibilities	To examine the needs and inform the EU countries on the future possibilities of using the Kynopol network.	Public webinar	HU	HU
57	Emergency Situations Management	To improve the cooperation among national authorities for disaster management. To maintain the law and order and public safety during and after a disaster.	Officers and staff involved in managing emergency situations	CEPOL	RO



Leadership, learning, training and language development					
58	Leadership and Police Performance	To raise awareness and knowledge about the relation between different leadership styles and the performance of a police organisation	Public Webinar	DE	DE
59	Innovative Training Methods and Teaching tools.	To get familiar with new teaching technologies. To get latest updates about new teaching methods and tools. To raise awareness about the topical methods of training quality assessment	Law enforcement officials involved in the training.	CEPOL	LT
60	Training quality assessment methods within EU Law Enforcement training institutions.	To present the most topical methods of training quality assessment	Law enforcement officers working in the training area.	CEPOL	LT
61	LMS support to learning and training activities / Course Image 8.0	Introduce the CEPOL template for LMS support for residential learning and training activities to trainers, teachers and educators.	Managers of courses, seminars, conferences, and other CEPOL activities supported by the LMS, National and Organisational e-Net Managers.	CEPOL	CEPOL
62	CEPOL Webinars: A tool for professionalisation in stand-alone and blended training contexts	Introduce webinar as an instrument in a wider educational and training context than a isolated and stand-alone tool for professionalisation.	Educators, trainers, teachers and HR officers from police, law enforcement and judicial authorities	CEPOL	CEPOL
63	European Police Exchange Programme 2016	Introduce EPEP 2016's objectives, procedures, the platform on the LMS and the expected outcomes to prospective exchanges.	Prospective candidates for exchanges in the EPEP 2016 programme.	CEPOL	CEPOL
Research and science, prevention					
64	Internal Validation Procedures for forensic DNA labs	To educate DNA experts in the need to validate methods in the context of ISO 17025 for forensic laboratories To introduce reporting of internal Validation of DNA analysis methods-STR typing according to ISO/IEC 17025 paragraph 5.4	Forensic DNA Experts	CEPOL	EL
Fundamental rights					
65	Interviewing children victims and witnesses of crime	To raise awareness about different forms of gender based violence – from physical violence to sexual harassment and stacking – and exchange promising practice examples on how violence against women can be addressed at the level of law enforcement.	Police officers, judiciary, prosecutors	CEPOL	FRA
66	Persons with disabilities	To raise awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities, and how these can be best protected in the work of law enforcement.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA

67	Roma integration strategies: challenges for law enforcement?	To raise awareness about challenges experienced by Roma communities in different EU Member States and discuss how these can be best taken into account in the police work.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
68	LGBTI and law enforcement	To raise awareness about challenges experienced by Roma communities in different EU Member States and discuss how these can be best taken into account in the police work.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
69	Diversity, non-discrimination or discriminatory ethnic profiling	To raise awareness about different forms of discrimination; to critically examine cultural stereotypes that are often held by the community and within police services that serve that community, and to exchange promising practices.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
70	Police and Public relations/ media cooperation in a diverse society	To raise awareness and share good practices of effective strategies for police cooperation with media. How to communicate about crime and security challenges, at the same time respecting fundamental rights of victims and suspects? How to ensure transparent and objective communication with the media, while respecting culturally, socially and ethnically diverse society?	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
71	Police human resources management in a diverse society	To inform about the basic principles related to managing diversity through human resources management in police services; to raise awareness about how diversity skills directly affect law enforcement work; and to exchange practices in diversity-conscious human resources management.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
72	Hate crime: encouraging reporting and ensuring recording of bias motivated incidents	To discuss concrete steps how hate crimes can be recognised in practice (thereby ensuring that bias motive is taken into account in the process of investigation) and to raise awareness of the reasons why victims of hate crime often do not report the most serious cases of violence (and what can be done to build victims' trust and encourage reporting). To introduce/raise awareness about different areas of hate crime, such as anti-Semitism.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
73	Ensuring rights of victims of crime	To discuss what can be done to build victims' trust and encourage reporting by exchanging promising practices in the field, and discussing how law enforcement can work together with victim support services to provide essential help to victims of crime at the earliest stage possible.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA

74	Severe forms of labour exploitation – cooperation between police and labour inspectorates	To raise awareness about criminal exploitation of the work of EU and non-EU migrants; and discuss how these crimes can be effectively addressed by law enforcement, ensuring that these crimes are detected and reported, and victims' have effective avenues to access justice.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
75	Gender based violence	To raise awareness about different forms of gender based violence – from physical violence to sexual harassment and stalking – and exchange promising practice examples on how violence against women can be addressed at the level of law enforcement.	Police and Law Enforcement	CEPOL	FRA
76	Human Rights and Police Ethics/ Detention conditions and handling of Detained persons.	To raise awareness about the importance of ethical behaviours in day to day police work and to enhance the integration of diversity issues into police management. To promote European analysis concerning Human rights and police ethics. To raise awareness about rights of detained persons and human rights of citizens.	Law Enforcement officers and trainers involved in the practice, training and/or promoting of integrity, ethics and human rights in policing.	CEPOL	FRA/PL/ CY
77	Data Protection and Handling/Processing of Personal data according to EU Legislation	Knowledge of the relevant legislation in the EU and latest development. Knowledge of the basic principles regarding data protection. Case law regarding data protection.	Law Enforcement officials	CEPOL	CY
78	Effective steps against bullying and cyber bullying	The webinar aims to inform its attendees on bullying behaviours. To provides practical information on how to recognise and handle bullying in schools and cyber bullying. To introduce first and only anti-bullying program in Hungary.	Public webinar	HU	HU
79	How can I claim my rights at the European Court of Human Rights? The Individual Complaint Procedure under Article 34 of the European Convention of Human Rights	TBD	Public Webinar	DE	DE