

TRAINING CATALOGUE

Call for Proposals for Grant Agreements for Implementing CEPOL Courses, Seminars Conferences and Online Courses in 2017 under CEPOL Framework Partnership Agreements

> 30 June 2016 5 August 2016



The Training Catalogue has been developed in accordance with CEPOL's Preliminary Work Programme 2017¹ for the purpose of providing applicants of the Grant Application Procedure with the relevant information and requirements concerning the training activities for 2017.

The catalogue includes the activities approved by the CEPOL Governing Board on the 35th Governing Board meeting held on 24-25 May 2016 in The Hague, Netherlands (item 13).

Emphasis is given to the main themes and key security challenges in accordance with the objectives of CEPOL², priorities³ formulated by the Council of the European Union for the fight against serious and organised crime (2014-2017), as well as with the key documents such as the European Law Enforcement Training Scheme (LETS)⁴, read in conjunction with the European Agendas on Security⁵ and Migration⁶ respectively, the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁷, and the Cybersecurity Strategy⁸ considered as *de facto* a new European law enforcement training policy framework.

DESCRIPTION OF EACH ACTIVITY:

Training catalogue provides a description of each residential activity. For some of them in addition to the residential part there is also an online course⁹ required. For each activity the catalogue includes the following details:

Number and Title of the activity – it applies also for the online part if an online course is required.

Category and sub-category – the category reflect objectives of CEPOL, whereby the sub-category further specify the area.

Specific circumstances – the following specific provisions are indicated:

- 1. SET Some activities are offered as a set (group of two, three or four activities), thus they are not available as single activities. These sets are established to ensure continuity and common approach to implementation. Consortia are encouraged to apply for the sets which will be given a common grant.
- 2. SUPPORT CEPOL external partners will provide support in terms of expertise. An overview will be provided to all Framework Partners by 1 September 2016.
- **3. JOINT ACTIVITY** Content is not required from the applicant as Europol or eu-LISA provides agenda and experts.

¹ Decision 33/2015/GB of the CEPOL Governing Board Adopting The Single Programming Document: Years 2016-2018

² Regulation (EU) 2015/2219 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and replacing the repealing Council Decision 2005/681/JHA

³ Council conclusions on setting the EU's priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime between 2014 and 2017

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, The Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Establishing a European Law Enforcement Training Scheme", COM(2013) 172 final, Brussels, 27.03.2013

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, The Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'The European Agenda on Security', COM(2015) 185 final, Strasburg 28.04.2015

⁶ Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, The Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'The European Agenda on Migration', COM(2015) 240 final, Brussels 13.05.2015

⁷ Council of the European Union, 14469/4/05 REV 4, Brussels, 30 November 2005

⁸ 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', JOIN/2013/01 final, Brussels, 7.2.2013

⁹ Decision 13/2016/GB of the CEPOL Governing Board Adopting The Administrative rules, commitments and guidelines for its webinars and online courses

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- 4. EMPACT EU Policy Cycle activities represent CEPOL contribution to the Operational Action Plans 2017 and complement other operational actions in the OAPs by addressing the training needs within each priority. It is imperative to ensure smooth and efficient cooperation with the respective Drivers of the EU Policy Cycle priority (EMPACT Driver)
- 5. CURRICULLUM a curriculum approved by the CEPOL Governing Board shall be followed
- 6. COOPERATION external partners to be involved for design of the activity and identification of suitable experts

Duration – it indicates the requirement for the number of training days for residential activities, whereby a regular training day starts at 09:00 and finishes at 17:00, except of the last day which may be shortened for the purpose of return travel. For online courses there the determination of duration is entirely a prerogative of a course organiser, as it depends on chosen delivery methods, however proposed duration shall ensure effective delivery of all learning outcomes.

Minimum number of participants – it indicates the requirement for the minimum number of participants for the residential activity for which the applicant shall propose the budget. Participants shall come from various law enforcement agencies (police, customs, border guards, etc.) in order to provide for the expanded target group. Moreover, where specifically indicated, it is obligatory to ensure that a certain number of participants out of this indicated minimum number is from customs, e.g. minimum 4 out of 25 participants shall be from customs. The successful applicant shall apply this quota when selecting and confirming participants. Furthermore, if indicated that there is also an online course required, than there is also a minimum number of participants). Again, for some activities there is a requirement that a certain number of them is from customs.

Maximum budget - it indicates the amount in EUR offered by CEPOL as a grant, thus 95% of eligible costs. The budget for the residential part relates to different budget line than the online course, therefore transfers between them are not possible. Both parts have to comply with the condition not to exceed the maximum offered amount of a grant.

Target Group, Aim and Learning Outcomes (for courses, seminars) and Objectives (for conferences)¹⁰

IMPORTANT NOTES

1) **Fundamental Rights and Human Rights** must be addressed in all activities as an integrated part of training for Law Enforcement officers though they have not been included in the aim/learning outcomes of the individual activities.

2) List of activities on pages 6-10 is the **full list** including also activities not offered in this Call for applications. They will be either implemented by the Agency or a direct grant will be granted. This is for the purpose of providing the full overview to the Framework Partners. Moreover, for the purpose of providing full picture, the Catalogue contains description of all activities, including those which are not offered for a grant are in red, while those offered for a grant are in black. Moreover, the activities added with the Addendum to the Call on 5 August 2016 have the label Added!

3) Activities shall be organised in a facility where the appropriate level of **security** can be ensured. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the successful applicant to indicate in the invitation package if classified documents will be used during the activity, whereby the level of security clearance of participants shall be indicated. It is the responsibility of the sending authority to ensure the compliance.

4) Correction regarding activities 71/2016 and 72/2016: The activity 71/2016 Operational Intelligence Analysis <u>is</u> a joint activity with Europol, whereby the 72/2016 Social Network Analysis <u>is not</u> (for 2017).

¹⁰ Target group, aim learning outcomes/objectives can be refined by the applicant (see Guidelines How to Complete Grant Application).

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Categories and sub-categories:

1. Serious crime and counter-terrorism:

- EU Policy Cycle Instrument
- EU Policy Cycle Illegal Immigration
- EU Policy Cycle Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)
- EU Policy Cycle Counterfeit Goods
- EU Policy Cycle Excise Fraud
- EU Policy Cycle Missing Trader Intra Community (MTIC) Fraud
- EU Policy Cycle Synthetic Drugs
- EU Policy Cycle Cocaine,
- EU Policy Cycle Heroin
- EU Policy Cycle Cybercrime card fraud
- EU Policy Cycle Cybercrime child sexual exploitation
- EU Policy Cycle Cybercrime Cyber Attacks
- EU Policy Cycle Firearms
- EU Policy Cycle Organised Property Crime (OPC)
- Corruption
- Counter-Terrorism

2. Public order - policing of major events:

- Public violent attacks
- Major events policing

3. Planning and command of Union missions

4. Leadership, language development, train the trainers:

- Leadership
- Language skills
- Train the trainers

5.Law enforcement cooperation and information exchange:

- Master programme
- SIRENE, SIS II, EU large scale IT systems, SPOC

6. Specific areas and instruments:

- · Analysis and intelligence led policing
- Proceeds of crime
- Explosives
- Forensics
- Law enforcement techniques
- Various (critical infrastructure, social media, JIT, ENFAST, DVI)

7. Fundamental Rights

8. Research and prevention



Category 2017	Sub-category	Title	Specific note	No in 2017
1	EU Policy Cycle - Instrument	Policy Cycle 2018-2021 – Workshop for Drivers and Co-Drivers Added!	EMPACT	1
1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal Immigration	Organised crime facilitating illegal immigration	EMPACT	2
1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal Immigration	Combating facilitation of illegal immigration - EU external border policy	EMPACT	3
1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal Immigration	Financial investigation in relation to the facilitation of irregular migration	EMPACT	4
1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal Immigration	Hotspots – regional focus on migration	EMPACT	5
1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal Immigration	Policing the impact of migration - Public order, hate crime, integration	EMPACT	6
1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal Immigration	Migration flows – combating OCGs on WesternBalkans routes (with EJTN)Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EJTN	7
1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal Immigration	Migration flows – combating OCGs on Mediterraneanroutes (with EJTN)Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EJTN	8
1	EU Policy Cycle - THB	Financial investigations and asset recovery for THBinvestigations (with EJTN)Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EJTN	9
1	EU Policy Cycle - Counterfeit goods	Counterfeit goods (with EUIPO) Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EUIPO	10
1	EU Policy Cycle - Excise Fraud	Excise fraud	EMPACT	11
1	EU Policy Cycle – MTIC fraud	Missing Trader Intra Community fraud (MTIC)	EMPACT	12
1	EU Policy Cycle - Drugs	Fighting drug crime – strategic analysis (with EMCDDA)Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EMCDDA	13
1	EU Policy Cycle - Synthetic drugs	Synthetic drugs	EMPACT	14
Set of ac	tivities 15/2017 and 10	6/2017		
1	EU Policy Cycle - Synthetic drugs	Illicit Laboratory Dismantling - advanced (with Europol)	JOINT with EUROPOL	15
1	EU Policy Cycle - Synthetic drugs	Illicit laboratory dismantling - follow up (with Europol)	JOINT with EUROPOL	16
1	EU Policy Cycle - Cocaine trafficking	Cocaine smuggling	EMPACT	17
1	EU Policy Cycle - Heroin trafficking	Heroin smuggling	EMPACT	18
1	EU Policy Cycle – Cyber -card fraud	Combating card fraud	EMPACT	19
1	EU Policy Cycle - Cyber - CSE	Child sexual exploitation on Internet - Undercover operations	EMPACT	20

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1	EU Policy Cycle - Cyber - CSE	Child sexual exploitation - Victim identification (with Europol and Interpol) Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EUROPOL & INTERPOL	21
1	EU Policy Cycle - Cyber - CSE	Strategies in managing child sex offenders	EMPACT	22
1	EU Policy Cycle - Cyber attacks	First responders and cyber forensic	EMPACT	23
1	EU Policy Cycle – Cybercrime	TOR and Darknet – Trafficking from law enforcement perspective	EMPACT	24
1	EU Policy Cycle – Cybercrime	Cybercrime - conducting forensic searches in various IT devices	EMPACT	25
1	EU Policy Cycle - Cybercrime	Cybercrime - advanced Windows file systems forensics (with Europol/EC3 and ECTEG) Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EC3 & ECTEG	26
1	EU Policy Cycle - Cybercrime	Crosscutting aspects of cyber investigations - Cybercrime & cybersecurity (with Europol/EC3, ECTEG) Added!	EMPACT and COOPERATION with EC3 & ECTEG	27
1	EU Policy Cycle - Firearms	Firearms – Strategic aspects in law enforcement	EMPACT	28
1	EU Policy Cycle - Firearms	Firearms – cross-border investigations	EMPACT	29
1	EU Policy Cycle - Firearms	Tackling firearms trafficking at the EU external borders	EMPACT	30
1	EU Policy Cycle - OPC	Organised property crime committed by mobile organised crime groups	EMPACT	31
1	Corruption	Investigating and preventing corruption		32
1	Counter Terrorism	Identify and discover foreign fighters		33
1	Counter Terrorism	Radicalisation – Opportunities for prevention		34
1	Counter Terrorism	Radicalisation – Prevent maritime terrorist threat		35
1	Counter Terrorism	De-radicalization of foreign fighters		36
1	Counter Terrorism	Airport security: Airport soft target protection		37
1	Counter Terrorism	Explosive, security, equipment standards in different environments - rail and metro		38
1	Critical infrastructures	Preventing attacks on critical infrastructures		39
2	Public violent attacks	Violent attacks against public (amok shootings)		40
2	Major events policing	Pan-European football security (joint action with the EU Think Tank on football security)	COOPERATION	41



2	Major events policing	Public order and crowd management (HOUSE-		42
		EUSEC) - Step 1		
2	Major events policing	Public order – security during major events - PPP (HOUSE-EUSEC) - Step 2		43
2	Public Order	Management of emergency situations		44
3	EU Missions	CSDP/ FSJ nexus, structures and instruments		45
3	EU Missions	European security sector reform (with ESDC)	COOPERATION	46
3	EU Missions	Mentoring, monitoring and advising		47
3	EU Missions	EU missions and operations - Strategic planning		48
3	EU Missions	Civilian crisis management mission - Train the trainers		49
4	Leadership	EU CSDP Police command and planning course (curriculum to follow)	CURICULLUM to follow	50
et of a	activities 52/2017 and 53	3/2017		
4	Leadership	EU Law enforcement leadership - Police chiefs and deputies (curriculum to follow) Added!	CURICULLUM to follow	51
4	Leadership	EU Law enforcement leadership - Future leaders - module 1 (curriculum to follow)	CURICULLUM to follow	52
4	Leadership	EU Law enforcement leadership - Future leaders – module 2 (curriculum to follow)	CURICULLUM to follow	53
4	Language	Language development - Instruments and systems of European police cooperation (EN))		54
4	Language	Language development - Instruments and systems of European police cooperation (EN))		55
et of a	activities 56/2017 and 57	/2017		
4	Train the trainers	Train the Trainers - Step 1		56
4	Train the trainers	Train the Trainers - Step 2		57
5	Master Programme	Policing in Europe – European Joint Master Programme (1 st)	No grant here	58
5	Master Programme	Policing in Europe – European Joint Master	No grant here	59

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5	SIRENE, SIS II	SIRENE Officers – level 1		60
5	SIRENE, SIS II	SIRENE Officers – level 2		61
5	SIRENE, SIS II	Train the trainers SIRENE		62
5	SIRENE, SIS II	SIS II for SIRENE staff with technical knowledge of SIS II (with eu-LISA) Added!	JOINT with eu-LISA	63
5	EU large scale IT systems	Train the technical trainers – SIS II, VIS, EURODAC – IT operators (with eu-LISA) Added!	JOINT with eu-LISA	64
5	SIRENE, SIS II	Schengen evaluation - Police cooperation		65
5	SIRENE, SIS II	Schengen evaluation – SIS II and SIRENE		66
5	Information exchange	Single point of contact – one stop shop		67
6	Intelligence Led Policing	Intelligence Led Policing (ILP) - Intelligence cycle		68
6	Analysis	Open sources intelligence		69
6	Analysis	Strategic intelligence analysis		70
6	Analysis	Operational intelligence analysis (with Europol)	JOINT with Europol	71
6	Analysis	Social network analysis (in 2017 not as joint activity with Europol) Added!		72
6	Analysis	Passenger Name Record (PNR) information analysis - Train the trainers		73
et of a		7, 76/2017 and 77/2017	1	
6	Proceeds of crime	Financial investigations		74
6	Proceeds of crime	Money laundering		75
6	Proceeds of crime	Asset recovery		76
6	Proceeds of crime	Financial intelligence and analysis of financial data		77
6	Explosives	European Explosive Ordnance Disposal Network (EEODN) (joint action with Europol)	JOINT WITH EUROPOL	78
6	Forensics	Quality control and assurance of the crime scene investigation/ examination (with ENFSI)	COOPERATION	79
6	Forensics	Detect false documents /digital printing - "His Master's eye"		80

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Annex 3

6	LE Technique	Witness Protection (with Europol) Added!	JOINT WITH EUROPOL	81
6	LE Technique	Informant handling – advanced (with Europol) Added!	JOINT WITH EUROPOL	82
6	LE Technique	Undercover operations		83
6	Social media	Social Media - advanced - Implications in law enforcement		84
Set of a	ctivities 85/2017, 86/20	017 and 87/2017		
6	JIT	Joint Investigation Team – Implementation (with EJTN and Eurojust)	COOPERATION	85
6	JIT	Joint Investigation Team – Leadership (with EJTN and Eurojust)	COOPERATION	86
6	JIT	Joint Investigation Team - Western Balkans (with EJTN and Eurojust)	COOPERATION	87
6	ENFAST	ENFAST (European Network on Fugitive Active Search Teams)		88
6	Disaster Victim identification	Disaster victim identification management (curriculum to be followed)	CURICULLUM to follow	89
Set of a	ctivities 90/2017and 9	1/2017		
7	Police Ethics	Fundamental rights and Police ethics - Step 1		90
7	Police ethics / Diversity	Management of diversity - Step 2		91
8	Research	European Police research and science conference		92
8	Crime Prevention	New trends, methods in crime prevention		93
TBD	TBD	Presidency activity Malta	Direct grant	94
TBD	TBD	Presidency activity Estonia (To be added to SPD)	Direct grant	95



Category 1: Organised crime and counter-terrorism

Added!

1/2017: EU Policy Cycle 2018-2021 – workshop for	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle
Drivers and Co-Drivers		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	30
Maximum budget	20700

EMPACT – OAP 2017 – participants are the new Drivers and Co-Drivers

Target Group

Drivers and Co-Drivers of the EU Policy Cycle priorities 2018-2021 and the members of their teams.

Aim

To support the Drivers and Co-Drivers in their role within the EU Policy Cycle.

- Provide leadership for the EU Policy Cycle priorities
- Communicate and engage with experts in order to establish action leaders and encourage active participation in each action
- Effectively manage the implementation of the Operational Action Plans from organisational and financial point of view
- Liaise with relevant counterparts in order to develop joint approach for cross-cutting areas such as investigations on Dark Web, Joint Action Days, cooperation with Third Parties and Third Countries, as well as private sector, etc.
- Promote EMPACT as a prominent network for cooperation in case of cross-border crime



Annex 3	
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2/2017: Organised crime facilitating illegal immigration	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Illegal immigration
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	17250	11000

Target Group

Law enforcement investigators and practitioners responsible for tackling organised crime facilitating illegal immigration.).

Aim

To share and improve investigation techniques to tackle organised crime facilitating illegal immigration (FII). To enhance knowledge and competences on organised crime groups (OCGs) facilitating illegal immigration. To explore developments and initiatives taken at the European Union level to combat illegal immigration.

- Analyse the complexity of the activities carried out by OCGs and their modus operandi
- Increase the knowledge of EU initiatives in the area of illegal immigration
- Evaluate and define the routes used between the source and destination countries
- Examine repatriation possibilities and identify trends related to abuse of legal channels for migration including the use of fraudulent documents
- Increase the knowledge of types of international cooperation that can be provided, as defined by the Organized Crime Convention
- Understand both EU and national structures in the fight against FII
- Identify good practice in tackling FII and effective strategies to deal with FII and explore future working solutions reacting to unprecedented migration
- Understand the roles of various EU agencies, in particular Europol, Frontex, EASO
- Feed and use available information systems, in particular Schengen Information System (SIS II), Europol Information System (EIS), Stolen and lost travel documents (SLTD), Visa Information System (VIS), EURODAC, European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)
- Achieve an efficient sharing of information, thus collect information, especially to follow up on leads about detection of travel movements of possible terrorists
- Tackle the business model of the smugglers by deploying financial investigation and identifying opportunities to fight and disrupt the activities of migrant smugglers



3/2017: Combating facilitation of illegal immigration - EU external border policy		EU Policy Cycle- Illegal immigration
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	17250	11000

Target Group

Law enforcement officials responsible for tackling organised crime facilitating illegal immigration (policy makers, decision makers, experts in immigration and fundamental rights).

Aim

To improve the response related to migration flows into the European Union, with a special focus on the prevention policy and ongoing rescue activities carried out by EU MS on the EU external border.

- Deepen knowledge of the relevant European legislation with the aim of facing different problems in this field and sharing the operational initiatives
- Reflect on and share experience with application of the EU legislation on migrant smuggling with a special focus on the prevention policy and rescue activities carried out in the Mediterranean area
- 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
- Understand how to deal with the high-volumes of arrivals and examine relocation and resettlement
 possibilities
- Tackle the business model of the smugglers by deploying financial investigation
- Acknowledge the added value of working in partnership with third countries to tackle migration upstream and the use of available tools to gather information
- Understand the roles of various EU agencies, in particular Europol, Frontex, EASO, FRA
- Promote feeding and use of available information systems, such as SIS II, EIS, SLTD, VIS, EURODAC, ECRIS, etc.
- Share best practices in MS for providing real-time mobile access for practitioners to certain information sources, generation of location-aware signals and alerts and capabilities to provide real-time information
- Ensure an efficient sharing/collecting of information, especially to follow up on leads about detection of travel movements of possible terrorists





4/2017: Financial investigation in relation to the	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle -
facilitation of irregular migration		Illegal immigration

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

Law enforcement officials investigating migrant smuggling cases, as well as specialists on financial investigation with professional knowledge and experience on organised crime and/or migrant smuggling cases and the fight against money laundering (contribute to the discussions by sharing personal experiences and specific expertise).

Aim

To familiarize participants with financial investigations/asset recovery (FI and AR) in investigations of migrant smuggling; share experiences and best practices of respective experts and encourage integration of financial investigations into migrant smuggling investigations. The enhance cooperation between specialists in the area of migrant smuggling and financial investigations in order to tackle the exponential growth of migrant smuggling in the past years.

- Describe the national / international legal framework in the context of FI and AR and the expertise function of Europol and the relevant networks amongst financial investigators
- Understand the business model of migrant smugglers and identify ways in which FI can be utilised to break the business model of smugglers
- Outline all the steps in the process of identifying, investigating, seizing and confiscating the proceeds of migrant smuggling related crime
- Recognise indicators and techniques of financial crimes
- 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
- Use of information sources including operational sources as well the private sector, tax authorities, banks
- Convert intelligence into evidence
- Describe the possibilities of using Eurojust and the use of JITs in this context
- Initiate or contribute to cross-border cooperation in the context of migrant smuggling and financial investigations and asset recovery and explain the opportunities and challenges of these procedures
- Plan a pro-active / reactive investigation and integrate it in a migrant smuggling case including asset recovery



5/2017: Hotspots – regional focus on	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal
migration		immigration

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

Team leaders and experts to be deployed at hotspots in countries facing unprecedented migration pressure.

Aim

To enhance coordinated effort on the ground regarding border management, asylum and relocation, return, criminal investigations and prosecution - contribute to implementation of the comprehensive Hotspot approach in line with fundamental rights values.

- Act in line with the Commission concept of Hotspots' approach as introduced in the European Agenda on Migration
- Assist frontline Member States in meeting the challenges presented by high migratory pressures at the EU external borders
- Analyse the possibilities for improving the efficiency of daily work regarding registration and fingerprinting of all incoming migrants at their first spot of arrival
- Understand the role of various agencies and authorities present at a hotspot, such as the hosting country, Europol, Frontex, EASO
- Identify vulnerable persons and understand the specific aspects when interviewing them
- Exercise the information exchange regarding secondary security checks
- Feed and use available information systems, in particular Schengen Information System (SIS II), Europol Information System (EIS), Stolen and lost travel documents (SLTD), Visa Information System (VIS), EURODAC, European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)
- Ensure an efficient sharing/collecting of information, especially to follow up on leads about detection
 of travel movements of possible terrorists
- Recognise indicators and techniques of financial crimes in order to tackle the business model of the smugglers



Annex	3
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6/2017: Policing the impace order, hate crime, integrat		Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal immigration
	Duration		3
	Minimum number of pa	rticipants	25
	Maximum budget		17250

Target Group

Law enforcement officials involved in policing linked to influx of high numbers of immigrants, in particular tackling the issues of public order, preventing hate crimes and ensuring safe integration or return of migrants.

Aim

To enhance the quality of policing the migration influx, in particular with regard to keeping the public order and safety. To gather and handle information in order to prevent hate crimes. To identify human trafficking issues and terrorism threat potential. To enhance investigation potential on THB, FII and terrorism by seeking for information from the illegal immigration community.

- Explain immediate as well as wider impact of mass migration on policing in transit and destination countries;
- Transfer EU recommendations and decisions into practice within the law enforcement community
- Evaluate police strategies and partnerships linked to migration and immigrants in destination countries;
- Analyse prejudices and stereotypes in the context of migration and explore the options for preventing hate crimes;
- Transfer good practices to daily policing activities regarding public order and integration challenges;
- Tackle the issues connected to the high concentration of immigrants;
- Behave ethically when confronted with massive immigration
- Recognize the human trafficking issues and potential terrorist suspects and provide the information via the relevant international cooperation channels, in particular Europol





Added!

7/2017: Migration flows – combating OCGs on Western Balkans routes (with EJTN)	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal immigration
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Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with EJTN

Target Group:

Law enforcement officials from EU Member States, agencies and organisations, Western Balkan countries and Turkey responsible for immigration, public security; criminal investigation related smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings.

Prosecutors invited and financed via European Judicial Training Network (EJTN).

Aim

To promote closer cooperation between the EU agencies and the national law enforcement officials as well as between law enforcement agencies in the MS and Western Balkan and Turkey involved in combatting illegal immigration networks. To promote the use of Joint Investigation Teams for cases on facilitation of illegal immigration.

- Identify the trends in migrant smuggling in South Eastern Europe and analyse the impact of measures taken by the European Union
- Evaluate the development after starting support provided by Turkey
- Distinguish different types of third country nationals in the migration flow
- Manage an unprecedented mass migration flow while securing public order
- Apply appropriate tools for gathering and exchange of information and intelligence with partners inside and outside the EU, in particular for the Western Balkans region, Turkey and other relevant third countries and parties
- Take appropriate action using EU and international police support tools and services, in particular via Europol, Frontex, Eurojust, etc.
- Apply the concept of JITs and compare JIT with other forms of criminal investigations
- Identify legal practice and procedural issues in JITs and in how to set up and operate a JIT, select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs
- Ensure an efficient sharing/collecting of information, especially to follow up on leads about detection of travel movements of possible terrorists
- Recognise indicators and techniques of financial crimes in order to tackle the business model of the smugglers



Added!

8/2017: Migration flows – combating OCGs on Mediterranean routes	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Illegal immigration
------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	------------------------------------------

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with EJTN

Target Group

Law enforcement officials from EU Member States, agencies and organisations, relevant Mediterranean countries responsible for immigration, public security; criminal investigation related smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings.

Prosecutors invited and financed via European Judicial Training Network (EJTN).

Aim

To enhance law enforcement's investigative competences throughout the EU in combatting illegal immigration networks, to promote closer cooperation between the EU agencies and law enforcement officials involved in combatting illegal immigration. To promote the use of Joint Investigation Teams for cases on facilitation of illegal immigration.

- In the light of recent and ongoing cases, identify the trends in migrant smuggling in the Mediterranean area.
- Apply appropriate tools for gathering and exchange of information and intelligence with partners
 inside and outside the EU in countries affected by the recent migration flows in the Mediterranean
 region.
- Take appropriate action using EU and international police support tools and services.
- Provide advice on operational best practice in international cooperation.
- Apply the concept of JITs and compare JIT with other forms of criminal investigations
- Identify legal practice and procedural issues in JITs
- Illustrate in general terms how to set up and operate a JIT
- Select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs
- Differentiate the roles of the different actors in a JIT
- Ensure an efficient sharing/collecting of information, especially to follow up on leads about detection of travel movements of possible terrorists
- Recognise indicators and techniques of financial crimes in order to tackle the business model of the smugglers



Added!

9/2017: Financial investigation and asset recovery for THB investigations	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - THB
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	17250	11000

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with EJTN

Target Group

Policy developers 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.

Aim

To incorporate the financial investigation into the THB investigations by improving the cooperation between the HB investigators and specialists on financial investigation.

- Demonstrate the importance of and benefits from financial investigations in the context of THB as a predicate offense
- Outline all the steps in the process of identifying, investigating, seizing and confiscating the proceeds of THB crimes
- Recognise where in THB cases financial investigations and asset recovery may become relevant and vice versa; recognise indicators and techniques of financial crimes
- Use of information sources including operational sources as well the private sector, NGO's, tax authorities, banks
- Convert intelligence into evidence
- Describe the national / international legal framework in the context of financial investigations and
 asset recovery
- 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
- Describe the possibilities of using Europol and the use of JITs in this context
- 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
- Plan a pro-active / reactive investigation and integrate it in a THB case including asset recovery



Added!

10/2017: Counterfeit goods (with EUIPO)	Cat. 1 E	U Policy Cycle - ounterfeit goods
	residential	online
Duration	4	
Minimum number of participants	25 (18 Customs)	25 (18 Customs
Maximum budget	23000	11000

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with EU Intellectual Property Office

The training shall take place at the premises of EUIPO in Alicante, Spain. 25 LE officers are financed by CEPOL whereby the other 25 non-LE will be financed by EUIPO (50 participants in total).

Target Group

For CEPOL: Senior law enforcement officers (police, customs), judiciary (prosecutors); For EUIPO: Nonlaw enforcement public officials with inspective functions leading the investigation/detection (e.g. criminal investigation/ administrative inspection) of counterfeit goods.

Aim

To recognize European criminal patterns on counterfeiting, share good practices on inter-agency and public-private cooperation, and identify the best investigative and administrative counter-measures. 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.

- Identify traditional and emerging patterns of counterfeiting and other IPR infringements in the EU
- 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.)
- Identify the potential points of intervention/disruption in the life cycle of counterfeit goods (manufacturing, online advertising, shipping, exporting/ importing, warehousing, distribution, payment)
- Recognise the most effective methods in the fields of prevention, detection and repression concerning online sales of counterfeit goods
- Become familiar with guiding examples of public-private partnership in the field of Intellectual Property Rights
- Acknowledge the added value of international cooperation instruments
- Recognise the necessity of the application of financial investigative and asset recovery measures



11/2017: Excise fraud	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Excise fraud
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25 (18 Customs)	25 (18 Customs)
Maximum budget	17250	11000

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Law enforcement experts who have working experience in the field of excise related criminal intelligence analysis.

Aim

To apply criminal intelligence analysis tool in excise related investigations.

- Interpret recent criminal trends, modus operandi of alcohol, tobacco and mineral oil fraud
- Use advanced criminal intelligence analysis tools in tackling various forms of excise fraud
- Describe best practices with regard to the investigation of cross-border excise fraud
- Understand the role of Europol and other European/international cooperation instruments in the fight against excise fraud
- Understand indications of fraudulent excise movements in the Excise Movement Control System
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth' up to investigating complex financial constructions by forensic accountants
- Address legal issues encountered by law enforcement in cross-border financial investigations



12/2017: Missing trader intra community fraud	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - MTIC
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25 (15 Tax/Customs)	25 (15 Tax/Customs)
Maximum budget	17250	11000

Target Group

Law enforcement officers and tax officials investigating economic crimes, particularly VAT fraud.

Aim

To increase the protection of the financial interests of the Union against fraud by facilitating the exchange of information, experiences and best practices. To enhance knowledge on the instruments and techniques in the fight against MTIC. To improve, update and share knowledge about fraud prevention, detection and investigation techniques.

- Describe the crime and the use of the "investigation handbook" on tackling MTIC
- Summarise the need and the way to provide Europol with information on high level suspects
- Identify ways to exchange information under different legal systems and discuss problems arising from different national experiences
- Facilitate co-operation among the concerned countries taking practical actions against international cross-border financial crimes
- Understand the role of multidisciplinary cooperation
- Relate to various MS law enforcement structures and strengthen cooperation possibilities
- Exercise information exchange between the Member States in order to strengthen the efficiency of the protection of the EU's financial interests
- Get acquainted with new techniques, new methods
- Analyse case studies and identify best practice
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth' up to investigating complex financial constructions by forensic accountants
- Address legal issues encountered by law enforcement in cross-border financial Investigations



Added!

13/2017: Fighting drug crime – strategic analysis (with EMCDDA)	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Drugs
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25 (5 Customs)	25 (5 Customs)
Maximum budget	17250	11000

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with EMCDDA

Target group

Law enforcement officers, including customs officers, in current or future decision-making positions, with responsibilities for the coordination of operations, resource allocation, and/or directing drug-related organised crime operations.

Aim

To enhance the use of strategic analysis of drug markets for decision making relevant for drug prevention and for tackling the drug crimes.

- Explain how their daily operations relate to the wider implications of drug markets in their society
- Recognise the value of a strategic approach in operations against drug crimes and the usefulness of robust data in order to identify new opportunities and challenges for a swift response
- Discover new sources of data of strategic value to drug law enforcement
- Critically assess opportunities for improvement of operational practice by using strategic analysis
- Recommend a new course of action based on the opportunities identified through strategic analysis
- Understand the role of relevant agencies and organisations (e.g. Europol, EMCDDA, UNODC, Interpol, etc.)
- Be aware of new forensic methods relevant for drug area, such as toolmark expertise related to pressed drug seizures - toolmark examination on the surface of pressed drug seizures (Czech project RELIEF)
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth'
- Deploy the relevant forensic service providers and understand the possibilities and limitations of forensic science



14/2017: Synthetic drugs	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Synthetic drugs
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	17250	11000

Target Group

Law enforcement officers involved in combating drug-related crime.

Aim

To enhance police cooperation through learning and discussing the possibilities how to fight the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs with weight on the newest synthetic drugs, including NPS.

- Differentiate between synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances
- Describe the newest developments on new psychoactive substances and synthetic drugs
- Use operating guidelines for the EU early warning system on psychoactive substances
- Explain the EU-level strategies
- Give examples of online availability
- Identify the used production methods, the equipment and the chemicals
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth'
- Address legal issues encountered by law enforcement in cross-border financial investigations
- Deploy the relevant forensic service providers and understand the possibilities and limitations of forensic science



Set of activities: 15/2017 and 16/2017 – to be awarded together

15/2017: Illicit laboratory dismantling – advanced (with Europol)	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Synthetic drugs
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Duration	10
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	30000

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

JOINT ACTIVITY with Europol

Content of the activity will be developed by Europol in close cooperation with CEPOL, all planning and organisational measures must be conducted in cooperation with Europol.

Target Group

Law enforcement officers and forensic experts who deal with this form of drugs phenomenon, especially synthetic drugs on a regular basis

Aim

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

General Learning Outcomes - upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:

- · Identify the synthesis/production methods of synthetic drugs and precursors
- · Identify the production equipment/chemicals found in the production units
- · Identify and assess hazards/threats whilst dismantling the illicit laboratories
- Utilise various safety measures to prevent hazards which may appear during raid operations on illicit drug laboratories, including decontamination process
- Plan and execute raids as well as collect evidence in a safe and secure way
- Explain all Europol expert systems, which can be practically used when dealing with drug investigations
- Describe the role and tools used by Europol and EMCDDA in identification and combating synthetic drugs
- Explain how the Early Warning System on new psychoactive substances works in the European Union
- Describe in general terms the modus operandi of drug operations in different countries across Europe

This course belongs to series of the training activities on dismantling illicit laboratories (step 1 is a webinar; step 2 is the course 21/2017 and step 3 is the course 22/2017).





Set of activities: 15/2017 and 16/2017 – to be awarded together

16/2017: Illicit laboratory dismantling - follow-up (with Europol)	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Synthetic drugs
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Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

JOINT ACTIVITY with Europol

Content of the activity will be developed by Europol in close cooperation with CEPOL, all planning and organisational measures must be conducted in cooperation with Europol.

Target Group

Law enforcement officers and forensic experts who deal with this form of drugs phenomenon (especially synthetic drugs), on a regular basis and have attended the 2-weeks course on Dismantling Illicit Laboratories - advanced in the previous year(s).

Aim

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.

General Learning Outcomes - upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:

- Demonstrate a sound knowledge of methods, current trends and developments concerning the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs and precursors;
- 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.);
- 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;
- 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

This course belongs to series of the training activities on dismantling illicit laboratories (step 1 is a webinar; step 2 is the course 21/2017 and step 3 is the course 22/2017).



17/2017: Cocaine smuggling	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Cocaine
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	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	17250	11000

EMPACT - OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Investigators combating the illicit cocaine supply chain and the organised crime groups involved in drug crime.

Aim

To increase MS engagement in targeting cocaine smuggling to Europe.

- Share information about the recent routes, modus operandi, concealment methods and analyse the investigation opportunities linked to various modus operandi of smuggling, including the rip-on/rip-off, underwater concealments and other
- Identify further potential for improvement of cross-border investigations on OCGs involved in cocaine smuggling, such us cross-border surveillance, use of technical devices, controlled deliveries, financial investigation, etc.
- Identify capability for cooperation with customs risk assessment teams responsible for risk assessment on container shipments
- 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
- Utilize the products and services offered by Europol and Eurojust, mainly for information exchange, analytical support, joint action days and JITs
- Understand the role of relevant agencies and organisations (e.g. Europol, EMCDDA, UNODC, Interpol, etc.)
- Be aware of new forensic methods relevant for drug area, such as toolmark expertise related to pressed drug seizures - toolmark examination on the surface of pressed drug seizures (Czech project RELIEF)
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth'



18/2017: Heroin smuggling	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle -
		Heroin

	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	17250	11000

Target Group

Investigators combating the illicit heroin supply chain and the organised crime groups involved in drug crime.

Aim

To increase MS engagement capacity to tackle new modus operandi and new tools in heroin supply chain.

- Share information about the recent routes, modus operandi, concealment methods and analyse the investigation opportunities linked to various modus operandi of smuggling, such as Darknet and postal parcels
- Identify further potential for improvement of cross-border investigations on OCGs involved in heroin smuggling, such us cross-border surveillance, use of technical devices, controlled deliveries, financial investigation, etc.
- Explore intelligence potential with regard information via customs Balkan Information System and other
- Identify opportunities for coordinated approach with global partners and relevant third parties, in particular via EU funded capacity building projects (Heroin route)
- Understand the role of relevant agencies and organisations (e.g. Europol, EMCDDA, UNODC, Interpol, etc.) and utilize the products and services offered by Europol and Eurojust, mainly for information exchange, analytical support, joint action days and JITs
- Be aware of new forensic methods relevant for drug area, such as toolmark expertise related to pressed drug seizures toolmark examination on the surface of pressed drug seizures (Czech project RELIEF)
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth'



19/2017: Combating card fraud	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Cyber – card fraud
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Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Law enforcement specialists involved in investigating, prosecuting any kind of forms of credit/debit card fraud and internet payment fraud (phishing, malware).

Aim

To enhance cooperation and to share experience about newest investigative methods linked to crimes in the field of the skimming devices and non-cash payment fraud investigations. To develop skills on forensic evidence collection in the field of payment card fraud, namely the skimming and a special perspective of the card not present (CNP) fraud related issue, the Darknet.

- Describe investigative methods on how to investigate card skimming at an ATM or malware attack on a point of sales (POS) or online payment fraud
- 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)
- Understand developments in skimming and Darknet CNP and use new investigation and evidence collection techniques in particular for cases related to skimming and CNP/ Darknet
- Identify relevant authorities for cooperation including non-governmental and business sector partners
- Operate in cooperation with international partners and deploy the suitable tools and channels and authorities at the earlier stage of an investigation
- Make the international cooperation more dynamic and enhance the efficiency of collaboration
- Foster better understanding and confidence in forensic service providers by making the law enforcement and justice communities more knowledgeable of the possibilities and limitations of forensic science





20/2017: Combating child sexual exploitation on internet – Undercover operations	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Cyber - CSE
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Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

Specialists 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, as well as involved in the coordination and investigation against sexual exploitation on internet, such as live streaming and sextortion.

Aim

To enhance cooperation regarding 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. To create or improve skills to operate undercover on internet in order to fight child sexual exploitation.

- Describe the major features and main types of covert operations on internet
- Identify the most vulnerable aspects of undercover operations on internet
- List the international co-operation possibilities for undercover operations
- Collect, preserve, analyse electronic evidence and present reports related to the undercover activity
- Describe and analyse emerging phenomena such as sextortion of underage victims and live streaming and others CSE phenomena
- Integrate undercover investigations as a major tool to address CSE phenomena;
- Set up and assess undercover, financial and online investigations;
- Evaluate specific CSE threats and challenges in their own country and support harmonisation of threat assessment in the EU
- Recommend partnership with relevant partners on the field and arrange effective cooperation with international law enforcement institutions



Added!

21/2017: Child sexual exploitation – victim identification (with Interpol and Europol)	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Cyber - CSE
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Duration	10
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	50000

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with Interpol and Europol

Target Group

Law enforcement specialists in identification of victims of online child sexual exploitation (special techniques) material distributed online depicting their exploitation and abuse. Such officers should be recognised by their authorities as Victim Identification Specialists, be part of the national unit and responsible for feeding the ICSE database.

Aim

To enhance cooperation between law enforcement institutions from the EU Member states, Associate countries and Candidate countries in the identification of child victims of sexual exploitation and to create or improve skills of specialised law enforcement officers in the task of victim identification at a national and international level.

- Describe the victim identification process
- Analyse the types of undercover investigations likely to benefit them in victim identification
- Identify the most vulnerable aspects of undercover operations over the internet
- List the international co-operation possibilities for victim identification
- Carry out detailed analysis of image and video files and their EXIF data
- Explain different methods of carrying out open source investigations on the internet
- Show electronic forensic awareness in the approach to onsite victim identification
- Collect, preserve, analyse electronic evidence
- Present reports related to victim identification
- Foster better understanding and confidence in forensic service providers by making the law enforcement and justice communities more knowledgeable of the possibilities and limitations of forensic science



22/2017: CSE - Strategies in managing child sex offenders		EU Policy Cycle – Cyber - CSE
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Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

Law enforcement officers and policy makers in charge of managing child sex offenders.

Aim

To assist MS in sharing knowledge on application and coordination regarding transposition of the Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children, and child pornography, replacing the Council Framework-Decision 2004/68/JHA.

- Share specialized knowledge, strategies and good practices on policing and managing child sex offenders
- Understand the legislation linked to combating sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography (EU level and Council of Europe)
- Identify European experience on specific aspects on the role of police and on interdisciplinary cooperation in dealing with child sex offenders
- Analyse good practice models and challenges of policing in relation to the issue on national and cross national level
- Understand the difficulties in handling child sex offenders and ways of overcoming legal, procedural and other obstacles
- Benefit form good practices, experiences and aspects in relation to child sex offenders: maintaining registries, disclosure policies, monitoring for relapse, assessing risk, managing cross border travel, working with other agencies
- · Gain awareness on assessing and managing the risk of relapse
- Manage existing applications of information technology in managing and monitoring child sex offenders
- Foster better understanding and confidence in forensic service providers by making the law enforcement and justice communities more knowledgeable of the possibilities and limitations of forensic science



23/2017: First Responders and Cyber Forensics	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle – Cyber attacks
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Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Law enforcement officials – IT crime first responders (specialised police officers seen as first responders in cases of cyber-attacks).

Aim

To acquire practical skills at computer forensics concerning revealing and investigating traces of cybercrimes. To enhance cooperation and to harmonise investigative methods between law enforcement on how to intervene on the crime scene in case of cyber incident and deal with electronic evidence.

- Identify and secure electronic evidence
- Carry out preliminary selection of the evidence and verify the channels of the attack
- Search, collect and preserve electronic evidence on the crime scene
- Conduct electronic investigations and identify the timeline of an attack and locate perpetrators
- Develop coherent and legible case reports related to the collection and preservation of the electronic evidence for the law enforcement and judicial authorities
- Use international channels to exchange information packages related to electronic evidences within cross border cases
- Cooperate with other relevant entities (CERTs, Cyber Security Agency, Data Protection Agency)
- Foster better understanding and confidence in forensic service providers by making the law enforcement and justice communities more knowledgeable of the possibilities and limitations of forensic science





24/2017: TOR and Darknet – Trafficking from law	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle -
enforcement perspective		Cyber

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	20 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

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.

Aim

To enhance cooperation on cross-border cases involving smuggling of drugs, firearms etc. by using The Onion Router (TOR)-networks and Darknet and to harmonise investigative methods between the EU and non EU law enforcement.

- Describe the use of internet and its tools to gather relevant information during online investigations, especially using TOR-networks and Dark net
- Describe new trends and techniques in online investigations and forensics
- Use international channels and organisations to improve the effectiveness on the fight against online cross border crime
- Identify electronic evidence
- Use international channels to exchange information packages related to electronic evidences within cross border cases
- Describe investigative methods on how to investigate on internet (darknet/ TOR-networks)
- Describe the fundamentals of covert operations on the internet
- Deploy the relevant forensic service providers and understand the possibilities and limitations of forensic science



25/2017: Cybercrime -Conducting forensic searches in various IT devices	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Cyber	
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Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

Forensic experts with advances professional experience on cyber devices.

Aim

To enhance skills in cyber forensics area related to recovery of digital evidence or data from IT devices, in particular mobile devices and Internet of Things. To share experience on computed data analysis, technical aspects of Internet investigations and examination of electronic devices.

- Identify digital evidences; describe the newest IT techniques/methods
- Analyse ways of acquiring digital evidence
- Recognise various IT systems and storage media; apply data protection measures
- Use international channels to exchange information related to digital evidences within cross border cases
- Continue learning new IT forensic techniques/methods to tackle the cyber crimes
- Share experience regarding Internet of Things and correlated topic IPv6
- Foster better understanding and confidence in forensic service providers by making the law enforcement and justice communities more knowledgeable of the possibilities and limitations of forensic science, as well as of the current developments



Added!

26/2017: Cybercrime - advanced Windows file	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle –
systems forensics (with Europol/EC3, ECTEG)		Cyber

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with Europol/EC3 and ECTEG

Target Group

Computer forensics practitioners who need to improve file systems knowledge in order to supervise forensic analysis and provide explanation at court.

Aim

To improve detailed knowledge on how investigation items can be recovered from file systems. To allow practitioners to explain forensic tools reports and conduct searches beyond usual reported traces in order to establish trace history, potential use of anti-forensic.

- Discover hidden file streams in NTFS file system
- Rebuild deleted files history in NTFS file system
- Rebuild fragmented deleted files in exFAT file systems
- Explain and demonstrate difference between unallocated and deleted status
- Rebuild logical level damaged devices by using simple python scripts
- Foster better understanding and confidence in forensic service providers by making the law enforcement and justice communities more knowledgeable of the possibilities and limitations of forensic science, as well as of the current developments



Added!

27/2017: Cross-cutting aspects of cyber investigations - Cybercrime and cybersecurity (with Europol/EC3,	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle - Cyber
ECTEG)		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

COOPERATION with Europol/EC3 and ECTEG

Target group

Senior law enforcement officials working in the area of cybercrime.

Aim

To assist in coordinated approach to cybercrime threats posed by digital underground economy and the challenge for police response arising from unprecedented advances in communications technologies, as well as from the globalization of this criminal phenomenon without having a single jurisdiction. To encourage more centralised coordination at regional (e.g. EU) and interregional levels, to streamline the fight against cybercrime.

- Identify possibilities for active targeting of underground forums to disrupt the circulation of powerful and easy to use cyber-criminal tools, such as malware kits and botnets.
- Disrupt the infrastructure of malicious code writers and specialist web hosts through the active identification of developer groups and a joint action of law enforcement, governments and the ICT industry to dismantle so-called "bullet proof" hosting companies.
- Make use of active targeting of the proceeds of cybercrime (e.g. money mules) in collaboration with the financial sector.
- Continue to develop insight into the behaviour of the contemporary cybercriminal by means of intelligence analysis, criminological research and profiling techniques, and combine law enforcement, IT security industry and academic sources
- Engage in active partnerships with ISPs, Internet security organisations and online financial services
- Build a confidential relationship with the private sector in which information can be exchanged for investigative and intelligence purposes.
- Collaborate with the private sector in order to proactively identify features of future communications technologies liable to criminal exploitation, and to design vulnerabilities out of technologies and environments which are in development.
- Anticipate, in partnership with those who will influence the future business and operating environment, changes in criminal behaviours and technological misuse



28/2017: Firearms – Strategic aspects in law	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle
enforcement		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Senior law enforcement officers (managerial position) with decision making power in the area of firearms policy at national level.

Aim

To enhance police and judicial cooperation in order to reduce firearms related crimes

- Recognise differences in legal situation in individual MS
- Discuss ways of preventing diversion of legal firearms deliveries
- Analyse possible steps for unification of deactivation standards in order to avoid illegal reactivation
- Compare tools for prevention in various MS(e.g. keeping records/ control on a legal firearm during its lifecycle, prevent conversion of blank firearms, etc)
- Utilise and develop contacts to specific regions and source countries and make use of international cooperation channels (Interpol, Europol, Europust, etc)
- Plan building of working relations with other departments (traffic police) and beyond LE (administrative authorities, contacts with legal dealers) at national level
- Share best practices in Member States for providing real-time mobile access for practitioners to certain information sources, in particular SIS II, iARMS, EIS, PNR, SLTD, VIS, EURODAC, ECRIS
- Ensure an efficient sharing/collecting of information about detection of firearms/ explosives trafficking, especially to follow up on leads to movements of possible terrorists
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth'



29/2017: Firearms – Cross-border investigations Cat. 1 EU Policy Cycle

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Investigators combating firearms trafficking and the organised crime groups involved in the illicit firearms smuggling.

Aim

To strengthen the capacity for successful international investigations linked to firearms by developing the skills supporting the prevention of illegal use of firearms and enhancing police cooperation in this field.

- Explore possibilities for deploying firearms tracing as a routine procedure in your MS
- Introduce standardised debriefing in firearms trafficking cases
- Feed and use available information systems, in particular SIS II, iARMS, EIS, PNR, SLTD, VIS, EURODAC, ECRIS
- Explore the use of JITs and controlled deliveries; discuss the de-activation standards in various MS as a crime enabling factor for illegal re-activation
- Discuss the crime enablers regarding conversion of blank weapons; explore the possibilities of combating the internet trade via Darknet
- Promote EU cooperation (Europol/Focal Point Firearms, Eurojust, Interpol, third parties, etc) in
 order to develop cross-border investigations and establish contacts with partners in specific regions
 and in source countries outside the EU to facilitate the investigations
- Ensure an efficient sharing/collecting of information about detection of firearms/ explosives trafficking, especially to follow up on leads to movements of possible terrorists
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth'
- Understand relevant forensic service providers and the possibilities and limitations of forensic science



30/2017: Tackling firearms trafficking at the EU	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle
external borders		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Investigators combating firearms trafficking and the organised crime groups involved in the illicit firearms smuggling, in particular linked to the EU border.

Aim

To increase controls of external borders, in particular with Western Balkans, in order to detect smuggling of firearms, To enhance the knowledge and skills of border police officers exercising the border control on firearms trafficking; To improve the understanding of ties between arms related crime and terrorism.

- Engage in strategic and operational cooperation with the Firearms expert network in South East Europe and Western Balkans in particular (SEEFEN, SEEFEG, SELEC, etc.) regarding illegal firearms trade and find ongoing investigation of mutual interest
- Participate in joint operations, common actions, joint actions days targeting trafficking of firearms OPLANs of JADs and JOs specifically tailored to firearms trafficking combat
- Share experience regarding the application of legislation on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons and new deactivation standards from the perspective of the impact on the firearms lifecycle control and on the integrated border management
- Share experience regarding the new EU standards from practical angle and from border management perspective
- Make use of services and possibilities for information exchange offered by EU agencies, in particular Europol and Frontex, as well as customs authorities on firearms trafficking through the EU borders
- Analyse possibilities for preventing various modus operandi related to firearms smuggling, reactivation of deactivated weapons, conversion of blank weapons, etc.
- Identify the potential links of this criminal phenomena to terrorism and impact on EU internal security and make use of databases and systems for sharing data (e.g. SIS II, EIS, iARMS)



31/2017: Organised property crime committed by	Cat. 1	EU Policy Cycle -
mobile organised crime groups		OPC

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

EMPACT – OAP 2017 - involvement of the Driver obligatory

Target Group

Experienced law enforcement officers dealing with organised property crime on cross-border scale.

Aim

To achieve better understanding of property crime as an organised crime area with cross-border impact.

- Recognise various modus operandi
- Detect organised elements in property crime appearing as local level problem
- Discuss financial investigation options
- Discuss new trends and preventive measures
- 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
- Follow the money" by collecting financial intelligence from the 'unexplainable wealth'





32/2017: Investigating and preventing corruption	Cat. 1	Corruption
52/2017 . Investigating and preventing condition		oonuption

	residential	online
Duration	4	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	23000	11000

Law enforcement officials and prosecutors specialised in investigation of corruption, implementation of anticorruption measures as well as in deployment of preventive instruments.

Aim

To improve professional skills in fight against corruption and improve dialogue with the society in order to create a corruption resilient environment.

- Discuss corruption investigations of various scale, such as corrupt practices in public procurement, abuse of official power and its impact on public institution credibility or state budget, breach of the citizens' constitutional rights, etc.
- Identify opportunities of cooperation with NGOs regarding possibilities arising from cooperation with public (public eye/corruption watch)
- Share experience regarding integrity testing practices for the control of law enforcement officials' ethical behaviour
- Cooperate efficiently with the non-law enforcement partners, in particular NGOs, identify relevant international cooperation mechanisms and stakeholders
- Define measures to prevent corruption by targeting the main facilitators and enablers of corruption, analyse the corruption facilitators and enablers, develop transparency standards and legislation in the fight against corruption
- Apply the approach "follow the money" (financial investigations) and explore opportunities for combating money laundering; deploy tools available for identification and seizure of assets obtained through corruption, including international mutual legal assistance or JITs
- Evaluate challenges for efficient anti-corruption strategies and policies



33/2017: Identify	y and discover foreign fighters	Cat. 1	Counter Terrorism

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Law enforcement counter-terrorism specialists on foreign fighters and/or intelligence analysts

Aim

To strengthen the response in order to develop common solution regarding identification of foreign fighters. To create common intelligence picture on foreign fighters' routes and travel means used in order to reach conflict areas. To prevent the EU nationals of reaching conflict areas.

- Identify current development related to foreign fighters, describe diverse routes used by foreign fighters to and from conflict/war zones
- Analyse possibilities how to tackle internet use for fighters` recruitment purposes, as well as search, collect and preserve electronic evidence related to radicalisation and recruitment of fighters
- Share good practice regarding detection of possible foreign fighters on the borders, interviewing techniques and tactics applied during unprecedented migratory pressure (profiling, characteristics)
- Share experience on application of Article 36 of the SIS II Regulation in detecting and addressing suspicious travel (marker "terrorism related activity")
- Share experience on common understanding between end users of SIS II regarding the detection of travel movements of persons involved in terrorism and terrorism related activity
- Know the use of administrative and judicial sanctions for returnees
- Identify opportunities for coordinated approach of police and judicial authorities in the MS, describe best practice in EU countries
- Support developing training for first-line practitioners and first responders (border police, coast guards, migration officers)
- Enhance the capacity of the analysts in order to be able to establish and identify individuals predisposed to radicalization and involvement in jihad / going to conflict areas like Syria and Iraq
- Create background concerning foreign fighters for intelligence analysts working in the CT area
- Create a joint understanding of when a person should be entered in the SIS regarding terrorism and terrorism related activity



34/2017: Radicalisation Opportunities for	Cat. 1	Counter Terrorism
prevention		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Law enforcement officials (e.g. counter terrorism intelligence analysts, first line practitioners, prison staff and other).

Aim

To strengthen joint response to radicalisation on in order to prevent the further spread of the violent ideas and actions arising from radicalization.

- Describe the radicalisation process and its nuances (triggers, motivation, stages)
- Identify and recognise context and climate which could promote terrorism such as religion, childhood, social status etc.
- Explain how law enforcement can identify internet use for radicalisation
- Detect IT means used for disseminating the Jihadist propaganda, the incitement to violence and/or the glorification of terrorism; design strategies and policies to limit the phenomenon of radicalization spread at the European level
- Recommend best practices dedicated to prevent all forms of radicalization
- Acknowledge good practice (e.g. hot lines) for preventing enrolment and departure of minors
- Describe current research results and proposed action
- Develop awareness programmes
- Identify best practices and support networks
- Discuss possible approaches for transformation in the law enforcement work
- Detect signs of radicalisation at an early stage; describe new schemes in campaigning against radicalisation leading to terrorist attacks or to extreme violence



35/2017: Radicalisation – Prevent maritime	Cat. 1	Counter Terrorism
security threats		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Law enforcement staff in charge of the security of major European seaports and ship control.

Aim

To enhance prevention and establish a comprehensive approach to confront the maritime terrorist threat. To combat radicalization in shipping and strengthen maritime and port security.

The protection of the EU against maritime security threats including the protection of effective control of the Union's maritime external borders to prevent illegal activities, the protection of the global EU supply chain, the security of the ships, their seafarers and passengers.

- Analyse critical elements of maritime and port security infrastructure
- Promote sharing of best practices and common training standards, identify tools in the area of maritime and port security as well as EU networks such Aquapol
- Promote multi-agency cooperation and improve personal capacities responsible for maritime and port security, for intelligence gathering and sharing
- Profile ships in call in major European seaport procedures and risk assessment tools, identify
 methods and discuss the common risk management in the field of maritime security (ship and
 port)
- Identify and increase the knowledge of European shipping threats
- Prepare and conduct a ship control improve the capacities and establish ship control common standards
- Increase the fraudulent document capacities of police officers in charge of ship control (crew members) and their modus operandi
- Evaluate and identify more precisely the radicalization of ship crew members
- Identify contact to increase information exchange and share the experience of police officers in charge of the security of the major seaports and ship control, as defined by EU maritime security strategy



36/2017: De-radicalisation of foreign fighters	Cat. 1	Counter Terrorism

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Specialists of responsible law enforcement units and other responsible authorities, such as prison staff.

Aim

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 de-radicalization of foreign fighters

- Discuss and describe the current situation in the EU
- Identify efficient ways of de-radicalisation of foreign fighters, terrorists, violent extremists
- Improve professional skills to initiate and lead de-radicalisation activities
- Understand the process of radicalisation and how extremists use internet
- Recognise effective strategies and identify best practises
- Become familiar with legal aspects / legal systems
- Describe training possibilities for law enforcement in this area
- Discuss ways of development of future solutions



37/2017: Airport security: airport soft target	Cat. 1	Counter Terrorism
protection		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Law enforcement officers involved in use, supervision and planning of physical security measures in airport environment.

Aim

To improve cooperation of law enforcement with other actors and authorities in airports. To develop and implement different soft target protection measures, which technologies could be used and how the work could be organised at each individual airport level.

The aviation security measures at EU airports are governed by EU Regulation 300/2008 and its implementing acts and the responsibility for implementation of the EU and national aviation security measures often involves the law enforcement. The soft target protection measures at EU airport are not well developed by the EU aviation security framework and the measures that could be used and implemented by the Police forces are therefore often within the competence and interpretation of the Police. In 2015, the EU Airport Police Network (AIRPOL) and Commission (DG HOME) issued a guidance material called airport soft target protection manual. Since every airport layout is largely different, the measures could also be impacted and therefore customised approach needs to be considered in each airport (or even terminal) case.

- Understand which types of threats that may be used against soft targets and latest trends
- Conduct airport (terminal) soft target protection vulnerability assessment
- Understand what tactical planning may be required after undertaking the vulnerability assessment and which key measures may be used
- · Prepare an operational action plan for use during different levels of heightened threats
- Organise the deployment schedule for teams and how to respond to potential threats
- Deploy different technical, operational and procedures measures
- Understand the key factors of technology limitations and how these may impact on the protection strategy



38/2017: Explosive, security, equipment standards	Cat. 1	Counter Terrorism
in rail and metro transport		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Law enforcement officers involved in use, supervision and planning of physical security measures in different areas of public security (airport, rail, sport and public events, VIP protection, etc.).

Aim

To identify the technical parameters of different technologies. Since different working environments have different impact on the detection capabilities, the focus is on of rail and metro transport.

The threats are evolving and the terrorist and crime organisation are developing new ways to bypass the existing security controls. The explosive devices used in different areas to carry out attacks have different technical characteristics and the threat amounts (the weight of explosives) vary in different areas. The security technologies used today have different capabilities and limitations (e.g. x-ray, explosive trace detection, security scanners or trace detection portals).

- Understand the key principles of technologies and its limitations
- Understand the latest terrorist improvised explosive devices trends
- Analyse how the environment (rail station, airport, VIP facilities) may impact on detection of threats by the state-of-the-art detection equipment
- Apply the detecting equipment to different sub-missions in the field of rail/metro working environment (e.g. VIP security sweeps, response to abandoned object, security response during heightened threat situations).
- Prepare an operational action plan for use during different levels of heightened threats and use of different technologies
- Organise the deployment schedule for teams and how to respond to potential threats identified by the detection technology



39/2017: Preventing attacks on critical	Cat. 1	Counter Terrorism
infrastructures		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Law enforcement officers and other experts involved in planning of countermeasures to protect public infrastructures from terrorist and or extremist attacks.

Aim

To build advanced capabilities for effective protection of critical infrastructure, thus mitigating terrorist attacks and threats.

- Identify the need for systematic protection of public infrastructures
- Understand the procedure/steps of target analysis
- Improve their professional skills on safeguarding targets
- Use professional tools (intelligence analysis, vulnerability reports, etc.)
- Cooperate effectively with private sector
- Establish a professional network with other colleagues



Category 2: Public order - policing of major events

40/2017: Violent attacks against public (amok	Cat. 2	Public violent attacks
shootings)		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

First line law enforcement officers, senior and chief specialists, investigators from various law enforcement agencies responsible for the public security (police, dignitaries, protection, etc.).

Aim

To identify the individual who is on a pathway to violent attack and learn about the possibilities how to manage the threat of public violent attacks. To improve threat assessment and management of the public violent attacks carried out by lone-actor terrorists or violent loners.

- Increase the knowledge of a public violent attacks phenomenon
- Analyse the risk factors of the severe targeted violence
- Evaluate and define warning behaviours prior the violent attack
- Identify individuals who may be at the risk group
- Increase the knowledge of means to minimise the risk of severe targeted violence
- Examine inter-institutional collaboration in preventing public violent attacks



41/2017: Pan-European Football Security (with EU Think Tank on football security)	Cat. 2	Major events policing
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	residential	online
Duration	5	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	28750	11000

COOPERATION with the EU Think Tank on football security

Content of the activity shall be developed in close cooperation with the EU Think Tank on Football Security, including all planning and organisational measures following the concept of the *Pan European Football Policing Training Project / PE – FPTP*

Target Group

Police football commanders/NFIP contacts/football intelligence officers.

Aim

To enhance safety and security by increasing the effectiveness and harmonisation of the policing of football matches with an international dimension within Europe. A practical part within an international match (timetables published in the European and Champions League) should be a part of the programme, if feasible.

- 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
- Expand the philosophy of safety-oriented public order management and intelligence-based policing
- Develop and enhance international good practice by creating a platform for understanding the links between local practices, existing policy, evidence and theory
- Gain an understanding of current crowd dynamics theory, and how it applies to active policing during football events



Set of activities: 42/2017 and 43/2017 – to be awarded together

42/2017: Public order and crowd management	Cat. 2	Major events policing
(HOUSE - EUSEC) - Step 1		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

Law enforcement staff working in planning, tactical direction and evaluation of large scale public order operations and police operation of securing major mass events or public assemblies.

Aim

To deepen the knowledge and increase the competences of participants on the level of security requirements for large scale events and of cross-border cooperation in that context, in line with EU recommendations.

- Identify areas of planning and deployment strategies affected by national requirements (legal, operational, practical)
- Examine national, EU and international guidance in respect of security for international summits
- Exchange good practice in preventative measures
- Discuss methods of EU cross border police cooperation large scale events
- Describe the required security measures during large scale events, especially international summits improving international Police cooperation during large scale events
- Discuss common problems and comparing solutions for commanding and training Public Order Units



Set of activities: 42/2017 and 43/2017 – to be awarded together

43/2017: Public order - Security during major	Cat. 2	Major events
events/PPP (HOUSE EUSEC) - Step 2		policing

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

Law enforcement staff working in planning, tactical direction and evaluation of large scale public order operations and police operation of securing major mass events or public assemblies.

Aim

To improve and exchange knowledge regarding the process of risk analysis leading to conclusions and measures, in line with EU recommendations. To practice command and management during public assemblies and mass events included crisis situation.

- Discuss the concept and the need for thorough risk analysis before major events
- Analyse various cases of public order management during major events and summarise relevant lessons learned
- Formulate more efficient police measures and operations during major events
- Examine Public Private partnership possibilities
- Work out strategy of common operation and cooperation
- Check procedures and cooperation with several EU countries in very realistic conditions (crisis situation simulator)
- Engage in integrated approach to manage the operation of securing major events in Europe, especially during crisis situation or terrorist threats



44/2017: Management of emergency situations	Cat. 2	Public order

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Law enforcement staff participating in emergencies management and elimination, including fire and rescue service or civil protection officers.

Aim

To coordinate joint response to emergency events on a cross-border scale. To provide mutual international support in case of emergency situations.

- Analyse the complexity of the activities carried out by law enforcement institutions
- Increase the knowledge of EU initiatives in the area of emergency management
- Evaluate and define the used EU strategy for emergency management
- Examine different behaviour possibilities in case of emergency
- Identify the causes related to emergency management
- Increase the knowledge of operative management, risk assessment, strategic planning and civil protection
- Deploy staff on regional or EU wide basis in order to assist the affected country



Category 3: Planning and command of Union missions

45/2017: CSDP/ FSJ nexus, structures and	Cat. 3	EU Missions	
instruments			

Duration	2
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	11500

Target Group

Senior officers deployed or to be deployed in key operational positions in EU missions (former, current and prospective mission members).

Aim

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.

- Understand the general security structures of CSDP and FSJ after the Lisbon Treaty
- Analyse links between CSDP and FSJ, considering existing EU instruments
- 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
- Be aware of the major role of Europol and Frontex in the exchange and analysis of intelligence/ information



46/2017: European security sector reform (with	Cat. 3	EU Missions
ECDC)		

	residential	online
Duration	3	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	17250	11000

COOPERATION with the European Security and Defence College

Target Group

Primarily police officers working on institution building with a particular focus on Police Services.

Aim

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.

- Apply EU SSR principles: International Human Rights Standards, respect of local ownership, coherence with other areas of EU external action
- Explain Police assistance in EU SSR and good practice
- Compare with other SSR approaches such as United Nations, African Union and NATO
- Discuss the EU SSR concept in the framework of the general mission's mandate, understanding its meaning with reference to its basic principles
- Formulate practical problems and challenges related to the implementation of SSR police missions
- Understand the meaning of Institution building and how to manage mentoring, monitoring and advising as effective tools for its achievement



47/2017: Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising	Cat. 3	EU Missions
(MMA)		

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	28750

Police officers deployed or to be deployed on missions and/or advisers/mentors deployed in Third States.

Aim

To strengthen skills to carry out the MMA efficiently.

- Identify, describe, summarise and compare MMA methods (best practices identified via the case studies presented)
- Explain the MMA relationship process for the formal and informal transmission of knowledge and demonstrate the appropriate presentation techniques
- Demonstrate the development of handbooks and manuals
- Discuss MMA good practices and formulate successful MMA in line with mission mandate
- · Evaluate action plans and achievement of local host nation ownership
- Develop skills to integrate local knowledge and traditions into the transitional process, in the implementation of internationally accepted standards;
- Compare the EU and EGF standard methods of mentoring supporting the evaluation process of the mission
- Engage in change management in the MMA/SSR context
- Explain different steps within a structural/institutional change process
- Assist in developing skills to help implementing the changes



48/2017: EU Missions and operations -Strategic	Cat. 3	EU Missions
planning		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

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).

Aim

To understand the conditions of the strategic planning of EU missions and operations with a focus on police and military capabilities.

- Explain the Common Security and Defence Policy within the Common Foreign and Security Policy
- Describe how political governance translates into the European civilian crisis management planning process
- Understand the EU planning mechanism and documents
- Discuss and outline the various planning steps of CSDP missions and operations (civilian and military) at a strategic level
- Take the opportunity to establish a network of people working in this field to enhance international civilian-military cooperation



49/2017: Civilian crisis management mission -	Cat. 3	EU Missions
Train the trainers	and 4	

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	20
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

Officials who are to be used as trainers for staff to be deployed on missions or officials who are deployed as trainers in missions.

Aim

To prepare trainers for mission learning situations and organise appropriate learning environments using modern adult training methods and blended learning techniques.

- Define the different phases for the planning of a mission
- Summarise the theories, factors and processes of learning in challenging situations
- Identify the different methods and techniques of learning
- 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
- Prepare and conduct one theoretical and one practical training session
- Justify the importance of ethical behaviour and cultural sensitivity in the training and in the relationship with the other international partners and trainees in missions
- Demonstrate the capacity to use presentation techniques



Category 4: Leadership, language development, train the trainers

50/2017: EU CSDP Police Command and Planning	Cat. 4 and 3	Leadership
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Duration	10
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	50000

Course curriculum and the course programme adopted by the CEPOL Governing Board to be followed

Target Group

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.

Aim

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.

- Understand CSDP, in particular the EU institutional framework as well as the current policies
- Be able to contribute to the CSDP planning and better understand the decision-making processes
- Be capable of implementing the mission's mandate in concrete actions, mainstreaming Human Rights and other EU fundamental principles
- Be able to contribute to reporting and evaluation of missions
- Be able to use appropriate tools in managing and leading the Police components of missions, including aspects of cooperation and coordination with stakeholders



Added!

Set of activities 51/2016, 52/2107 and 53/2017 - to be awarded together

51/2017: European Police Leadership -	Cat. 4	Leadership,
Police chiefs and deputies		

Duration	2
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	25000

Course curriculum adopted by the CEPOL Governing Board to be followed

Target Group

Police chiefs and their deputies.

Aim

Exchange good practices on global visionary leadership.

- Identify challenges and wider determinants affecting policing
- Compare law enforcement and private sector's leadership approach
- Analyse the possibilities to promote a shared vision and approach to security with public/private partners
- Analyse the possibilities for keeping your staff engaged in a changing environment
- Discuss the major elements of efficient decision making



Set of activities 51/2016, 52/2107 and 53/2017 – to be awarded together

52/2017: European Police Leadership -	Cat. 4	Leadership
Future leaders – module 1		

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	35000

Course curriculum adopted by the CEPOL Governing Board to be followed

Target Group

Future Leaders - senior law enforcement officers with prospects of becoming decision makers; members of chief officer team; including EU agencies and international organisations/ bodies.

Aim

Foster the network of future leaders in policing; encourage collaborative way of working across the EU law enforcement.

General Learning Outcomes (to be divided between the two 5-days modules) - upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:

- Recognise the critical factors of a successful change or innovation
- Assess how to bring EU instruments/ legislation into police practice
- Apply efficient motivation tools and techniques in a multicultural environment
- Apply efficient time and resources management
- Employ efficient communication with internal and external audience in a multinational context
- Analyse task, assemble information and recommend solutions



Set of activities 51/2016, 52/2107 and 53/2017 – to be awarded together

53/2017: European Police Leadership –
Future leaders – module 2Cat. 4Leadership

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	35000

Course curriculum adopted by the CEPOL Governing Board to be followed

Target Group

Future Leaders - senior law enforcement officers with prospects of becoming decision makers; members of chief officer team; including EU agencies and international organisations/ bodies.

Aim

Foster the network of future leaders in policing; encourage collaborative way of working across the EU law enforcement.

General Learning Outcomes (to be divided between the two 5-days modules)- upon completion of the activity the participants will be able to:

- Assess how to bring EU instruments/ legislation into police practice and employ the possibilities for joint approach within the EU
- Evaluate possibilities for proactive working with political level
- Estimate options for interaction with private sector
- Diagnose the potential public response to police action influenced by social inequality
- Prioritise in a way enabling to foster the "value for money" approach
- Identify needs of a police leader with European perspective (training gaps)





54/2017: Language Development: Instruments and Systems of European Police Cooperation (English)	Cat. 4	Language Development
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Duration	19
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	62000

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.

Aim

To improve operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities by increasing language abilities and increase participants' knowledge of European police systems and instruments of cooperation.

- Communicate in English more efficiently in professional environment
- Demonstrate increased use of police terminology especially the use of legal and technical terms
- Compare and contrast at least three different policing systems within the European context
- Demonstrate increased knowledge of at least three European Union institutions



55/2017: Language Development: Instruments and Systems of European Police Cooperation	Cat. 4	Language Development
(English)		

Duration	19
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	62000

Target Group

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.

Aim

To improve operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities by increasing language abilities and increase participants' knowledge of European police systems and instruments of cooperation.

- Communicate in English more efficiently in professional environment
- Demonstrate increased use of police terminology especially the use of legal and technical terms
- · Compare and contrast at least three different policing systems within the European context
- Demonstrate increased knowledge of at least three European Union institutions



Set of activities: 56/2017 and 57/2017 - to be awarded together

56/2017: Train the Trainers - Step 1	Cat. 4	Train the trainers

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	20
Maximum budget	18400

Target Group

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/working environment.

Aim

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.

- Organise effective European/CEPOL learning environments
- Identify and clarify the benefits of diversity in CEPOL and in European learning communities as well as to organise the learning process
- Facilitate and moderate learning processes by implementing appropriate learning methods and coaching
- Review opportunities for continuous quality improvement during the course
- Analyse their applicability in the learning environment and make use of it, and encourage participants to access and contribute to the European Learning Network



Set of activities: 56/2017 and 57/2017 - to be awarded together

57/2017: Train the Trainers - Step 2	Cat. 4	Train the trainers

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	20
Maximum budget	18400

Target Group

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/working environment

Aim

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

- Organise effective European and CEPOL learning environments, especially regarding the multicultural environment
- Identify and clarify the benefits of diversity in CEPOL and in European learning communities as well as to organize the learning process
- Disseminate and harmonise European training styles
- Evaluate opportunities for continuous quality improvement during the course
- Use CEPOL's Learning Management System and knowledge bases



Category 5: Law enforcement cooperation and information exchange

Not for a grant

58/2017: European Joint Master Programme 2016-2017 (1 st)	Cat. 5	Master Programme
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Duration	10
Minimum number of participants	28
Maximum budget	74540

Subject of separate Call

In 2017 the Module 6 and Module 7 will be organized, as well as the graduation ceremony and other related activities.

Not for a grant

59/2017: European Joint Master Programme 2017-2018 (2nd)	Cat. 5	Master Programme	
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Duration	10
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	96170

Subject of separate Call

In 2017 the second series of modules will start - Module 1 and Module 2 will be organized, as well as other related activities.



Set of activities: 60/2017 and 61/2017 - to be awarded together

60/2017: SIRENE Officers – level 1	Cat. 5	SIRENE, SIS II

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

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.

Aim

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.

- Recall the SIRENE Manual as well as the articles of the SIS II legal instruments
- 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
- Summarise the main procedures for all relevant articles in the SIS II legal instruments
- Apply the SIRENE Manual as well as the articles of the SIS II legal instruments
- Identify urgency
- Select the appropriate SIRENE forms and complete them in the correct way
- 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
- 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
- Differentiate between work procedures in one's own SIRENE Bureau and those in the other Schengen States
- Integrate the standard procedures into their daily work



Set of activities: 60/2017 and 61/2017 - to be awarded together

61/2017: SIRENE Officers – level 2	Cat. 5	SIRENE, SIS II

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

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.

Aim

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.

- Recognise how other countries apply the specific procedures
- Reiterate newly gained knowledge concerning previously known specific topics and general procedures
- Identify and explain country-specific procedures and their reasons
- Describe general procedures
- Transfer newly gained information to the work environment
- Apply general rules as well as country-specific exceptions within the context of specific cases
- 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
- Cooperate in a more efficient and effective way following a common practical approach as far as possible
- 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
- 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
- Support the use of SIRENE fact sheets and the SIRENE Platform in the CEPOL Learning Management System (LMS) in the daily work
- Justify the general procedures as agreed in the SIRENE fact sheets



62/2017: Train the Trainers SIRENE	Cat. 5	SIRENE, SIS II

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Experienced SIRENE operators who are included in the List of SIRENE Operators and who want to contribute to SIRENE training activities.

Aim

To develop and enhance training competencies in the context of SIRENE basic and advanced training.

- Explain the components of the learning environment and how they influence the effectiveness of training, both in training in national and international context
- Explain why variations in law between Schengen States result in differences in the national implementations of the SIRENE Manual
- Select the learning methods appropriate for both target group and content
- Apply Bloom's taxonomy in writing course objectives
- Explain the purpose of course evaluation
- Judge the suitability of the use of a webinar in the SIS SIRENE environment for learning (followup)
- Establish an ongoing network with colleagues on the course



Added!

63/2017: SIS II for SIRENE staff with technical knowledge of SIS II	Cat. 5	SIRENE, SIS II
Kilowiedge of old li		

	residential	online
Duration	2	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	11500	11000

Joint action with eu-LISA

Target Group

SIRENE operators and future trainers with potential for multiplying the learning (train-the-trainer approach).

Aim

Overall aim of 'SISII 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).

- Operate within the given legal background for SIS II and SIRENE
- Understand the competencies of eu-LISA with regard to technical and operational aspects related to SIRENE and SIS II (DEBS, SIRENE mail, SIRENE functional test)
- Apply the escalation procedure for SIRENE
- Understand the role of SIRENE in eu-LISA change management procedure
- Examine the data quality
- Effectively use the skills on training methodology in order to spread and cascade the acquired knowledge



Added!

64/2017: Train the trainers – SIS II, VIS, EURODAC – IT operators	Cat. 5	EU large scale IT systems
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	residential	online
Duration	2	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	11500	11000

Joint action with eu-LISA

Target Group

SIS II, VIS and EURODAC national system operators, medium and senior level users and/or nationally competent trainers/experts who want to increase their competences towards adult training and understanding of ICT supported learning in professional learning. In order to act as future trainers of the national IT operators.

Aim

To support MS in unified use of SIS II, VIS and EURODAC and enhance the knowledge on good practices. To acquire knowledge and practical skills to carry out effective professional learning activities.

- Identify the characteristics of adult learning
- Organise effective learning environments for adult learners
- Recognise different approaches to learning
- Know the basics of writing objectives of teaching and learning
- Comprehend ICT supported learning in professional education; given a learning situation (e.g. course, lecture, simulation, discussion)
- Facilitate and moderate learning processes by implementing appropriate learning methods and coaching, regarding the principle of personal responsibility for their own effective learning process, during and after the course
- Make use of opportunities for continuous quality improvement during the training (e.g.: evaluation, reflection, peer review)



65/2017: Schengen Evaluation – Police	Cat. 5	SIRENE, SIS II
Cooperation		

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	20
Maximum budget	23000

Leading experts and evaluators participating in the Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of police cooperation.

Aim

To prepare leading experts and evaluators for Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of police cooperation.

- Summarise the key principles of a Schengen Evaluation, its stages and key players' roles
- Discuss leadership and management issues including cultural awareness, conflict management and cross-cultural competences
- Describe how an evaluation mission is prepared and carried out including drafting the final report
- Outline preparation of a practical evaluation
- Define applicable data protection rules



66/2017: Schengen Evaluation – SISI II and	Cat. 5	SIRENE, SIS II
SIRENE		

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	20
Maximum budget	23000

Leading experts and evaluators participating in the Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of SIS/SIRENE.

Aim

To prepare leading experts and evaluators for Schengen Evaluation Missions in the field of police cooperation and SIS/SIRENE.

- Summarise the key principles of a Schengen Evaluation, its stages and key players' roles
- Discuss leadership and management issues including cultural awareness, conflict management and cross-cultural competences
- Describe how an evaluation mission is prepared and carried out including drafting the final report
- Outline preparation of a practical evaluation
- Define applicable data protection rules



67/2017: Single Point of Contact – one stop shop	Cat. 5	Information exchange
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Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Single Point of Contacts (SPOC) operators.

Aim

To improve information exchange between all MS. To promote cooperation and enhance knowledge on innovative methods and techniques regarding information exchange via SPOC.

- Exchange good practice models SPOC in each Member State as a 'one-stop shop' for international police cooperation, operating 24/7
- Analyse difficulties/challenges faced by countries when using the SPOCs
- Share experience regarding Manual on Law Enforcement Information Exchange and SPOC Guidelines for international law enforcement information exchange (see 10492/14 and doc 6721/14)
- Develop/introduce effective case management and workflow solutions specifically for SPOCs in view of mutual legal assistance cooperation
- Gain experience and facilitate practical cooperation covering training/study visits
- Acquire skills in managing comprehensive cases in a short time
- Establish professional contacts/ network between SPOC operators in various countries
- Manage information flow between designated contact points, serving various units at national and international level



Category 6: Specific areas and instruments

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

Law enforcement officials with tasks related to intelligence cycle and Intelligence-Led Policing implementation processes.

Aim

To encourage and support the Member States in the implementation of their national intelligence models and to promote the intelligence-led policing model as an effective strategy in order to determine crime reduction tactics that concentrate on the enforcement and prevention of criminal offender activity.

- Describe the Intelligence Collection Plan concept and stages, as well as the European Criminal Intelligence Model as reflected in the EU Policy Cycle and EMPACT
- Devise a plan of tasking of all available resources to gather and provide pertinent information within a required time limit, in order to meet certain intelligence requirements
- Apply the Intelligence Led Policing model for effective prevention of crimes and terrorist attacks
- Integrate the tools enabling to anticipate and prevent crimes into law enforcement
- Compare various strategic policing models
- Discuss the concept of Intelligence-Led Policing and the way how it is applied by the different Member States
- Demonstrate how to reduce crime by applying an effective operational strategy, based on crime analysis and criminal intelligence
- Understand the role of Crime Mapping and Crime Analysis among the Intelligence-Led Policing Models
- Understand the importance of Geographical Systems for this Model



69/2017: Open Sources Intelligence	Cat. 6	Analysis
03/2017 . Open oburces intelligence		Analysis

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	28750

Law enforcements analysts.

Aim

To improve the collection, evaluation, collation, analysis and distribution of information for the purpose of tackling all forms of crime, in particular terrorism and organized crime. To improve intelligence collection, in qualitative and quantitative terms.

- Explore the information available in various open sources, including social networks, blogs, forums and news sites
- Exploit the specific advantages of open source intelligence as well as be aware of the limitations and considerations
- Describe and use available sources of open source intelligence
- Apply international standard in collection and analysis
- Design and apply an intelligence collection plan, for investigative or intelligence purposes, including policing of major events
- Combine and cross-check information from open source with information collated from other sources
- Share good practices on how to analyse open source information.
- Engage in exchange of views and comparison of good practices



70/2017: Strategic Intelligence Analysis	Cat. 6	Analysis	

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	28750

Law enforcement officers conducting strategic analysis and/or officers to be prepared to conduct strategic analysis within the law enforcement environment, particularly with regard to organised crime and terrorism.

Aim

To increase the capacity of police officers to collect, evaluate, collate and analyse strategic information and intelligence related to serious and organised crime and submit their results to decision-makers for further exploitation. Enhance the capacities for producing strategic analysis and share effective techniques in order to improve the intelligence-led policing.

- Establish the direction of a strategic intelligence analysis project and plan in accordance with expectations of the decision maker
- Collect and evaluate information, determine collation methods suitable for different types of data
- Utilise risk and/or threat assessment techniques
- Analyse quantifiable and non-quantifiable data using various analytical techniques
- Prepare strategic intelligence assessments for a variety of specific law enforcement purposes, e.g. determining threat levels, setting priorities, planning, and influencing operations
- Produce valid and actionable strategic intelligence product which meets the needs of a client, as a result of planning, collecting, evaluating, collating, analysing and reporting information
- Report the findings and results of a strategic intelligence assessment to decision makers in order to improve the policing policies and programmes.
- Anticipate the evolution of a certain organised crime and terrorism concerning trends, criminal strategy, modus operandi, operational area, as well as regarding regional conflicts



Correction! Joint activity with Europol

71/2017: Operational Intelligence Analysis Cat. 6 Analysis

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	28750

Joint activity with Europol

Target group

Law enforcement officials, such as investigators and analysts, in organised crime and counterterrorism area, who want to develop their knowledge in the field of criminal intelligence analysis.

Aim

To provide an understanding of operational intelligence analysis to law enforcement officials.

- Describe the purpose of intelligence analysis in three different policing context
- Outline the concept of intelligence and explain minimum of four steps in the intelligence cycle
- Explain the main principles of a collection plan for an analytical assignment
- Define minimum of 6 different sources in criminal intelligence
- Assess the information and the source in terms of its intelligence value by using the standardised 4 x 4 evaluation model
- Use minimum of 4 different analytical techniques when conducting intelligence analysis
- Apply critical thinking in hypotheses development, when constructing conclusions and intelligence requirements
- Deliver analytical findings through a standardised oral reporting format
- Identify links between suspects and their involvement in organised crime or terrorism



Added!

72/2017: Social Network Anal	ysis	Cat. 6	Analysis

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	28750

Due to capacity limitations this activity will not be organised as a joint one with Europol in 2017 (Europol can only do every second year)

Target Group

Experienced law enforcement analysts specialised on Social Network Analysis.

Aim

To map and measure network relationships, interactions or behaviour; handle complex and large volumes of data; develop working assumptions to be tested through fieldwork; explore criminal structures; and develop intelligence and enforcement priorities to support investigations more efficiently and effectively.

- Explain the importance of network thinking and applications
- Present a conceptual analytical framework consisting of Centrality, Sub-groups, Components, Cutpoints and KeyPlayer measures
- Identify various sources and types of network data in operational projects
- Analyse various network data sets using SNA tools (e.g., NetDraw, Ucinet, KeyPlayer and Analysts' Notebook 8)





73/2017: Passenger Name Record (PNR) Information	Cat. 6	Analysis
Analysis – Train the Trainers		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Analysts working in a national Passenger Information Unit (PIU's) who will cascade the training in their countries.

Aim

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.

- Use and update assessment criteria for the automated processing of PNR data
- Create pre-defined, targeted, specific, proportionate and fact-based assessment criteria that are founded on experience and criminal intelligence
- Analyse data in order to identify persons who may be involved in a terrorist offence or serious transnational crime and who may require further examination
- Summarize monitoring procedures
- Ensure that the assessment criteria are not based on sensitive data (persons' race or ethnic origin, religious or philosophical belief, political opinion, etc.)
- Reduce the vulnerabilities of the air transport
- Understand the EU and national legislative framework regarding PNR



Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

Financial investigation specialists.

Aim

To enhance knowledge on gathering proof of crime through financial investigations including forensic financial analysis.

- Identify opportunities for financial investigations, e.g. large banking frauds, investment frauds
- Use the FATF definition of Financial Investigation when applying Financial Investigations
- Understand forensic financial analysis
- Discuss asset identification, valuation and investigative measures
- Explain structures in place for financial investigation assistance
- Understand risk analysis and profiling
- Define administrative and multidisciplinary approaches
- Present non-conviction measures
- Understand the role of various actors, such as Europol, Eurojust as well as OLAF and networks such as FIU, CARIN, the Egmont Group and ALEFA



75/2017: Money Laundering	Cat. 6	Proceeds of crime)	
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Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	28750

Target Group

Financial crime experts and/or criminal investigation team leaders.

Aim

To enhance knowledge and competences in preventing money laundering as well as in transnational financial investigation techniques.

- Analyse the situation at international and European level and explore common approaches to investigate money laundering and organized financial crime issues
- Recognise the prevention work made by the competent authorities FIUs, bank system, insurance companies, etc.
- Identify patterns on money laundering criminal investigations, benefit from case studies on Money Laundering criminal investigations
- Work on best practices for teams investigating money laundering and organised financial crime
- Recognize and profit from the prevention work made by the competent authorities
- Gain a good strategic understanding of the importance of money laundering investigations, independently or alongside the investigation of the predicate offence, both from the administrative and judicial point of view
- Be acquainted with the role of various actors, such as Europol, Eurojust as well as OLAF and networks such as FIU, CARIN, the Egmont Group and ALEFA





76/2017: Asset Recovery	Cat. 6	Proceeds of crime
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Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

Asset recovery specialists related to organised crime with a transnational dimension

Aim

To enhance the ability to seize, freeze and confiscate assets of organised crime groups through financial investigations.

- Examine and compare national and EU legal approaches to identifying, tracing and confiscating proceeds of crime
- Analyse legislative regulations of seized assets administration in EU countries
- Describe non-conviction based confiscation
- Understand administrative approach to identification, freezing and confiscation of assets
- Explain good practices of seized assets administration
- Discuss asset declarations institute
- Describe best practices in this field in EU countries
- Discuss the practices regarding management of confiscated assets



77/2017: Financial intelligence and analysis of	Cat. 6	Proceeds of crime
financial data		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

Financial intelligence analysts with focus on organised crime and terrorism.

Aim

To enhance the use of financial intelligence in criminal investigations. To collect, evaluate, collate, and analyse financial data and transactions so as to disseminate related intelligence products.

- Apply the tools and theoretical framework of financial intelligence
- Analyse financial intelligence (financial environment, key players, basic terms)
- Exploit different sources of financial information
- Use financial intelligence to bring added value to criminal investigations
- Apply specific methods and techniques of managing and analyzing financial data
- Detect activities related to financial crime, money laundering and financing of organized crime and terrorism





78/2017: Europea Network EEODN (*	n Explosive Ordnance Disposal with Europol)	Cat. 6	Explosives
	Duration		4
	Minimum number of participants		56
	Maximum budget		51520

JOINT ACTIVITY with Europol

Target Group

Specialist for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives and Explosives as well as trainers in the field.

Aim

To facilitate information sharing and trust building and contribute to the identification of best practice and up to date knowledge. To improve Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRN-E) security at EU level.

- Discuss the newest tendencies involving the use of explosives and CBRN materials
- Identify best practice relevant for explosives and CBRN, bomb data centres, post-blast investigations
- Have awareness on the Protocols
- Increase exchange of information/intelligence
- Describe training possibilities in the area
- Recognise effective strategies and promote mutual cooperation
- Identify new trends on the illicit use of explosives and CBRN materials
- Develop trust and strength mutual understanding



79/2017: Quality control and assurance of the CSI/E	Cat. 6	Forensics
(with ENFSI)		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

COOPERATION with ENFSI

Target Group

Crime scene investigation and forensic experts as well as judicial authorities i.e. prosecutors, quality managers of forensic institutions/laboratories, forensic liaisons coordinators and/or police educators and trainers.

Aim

To harmonise approaches and achieve comparable level of quality of Crime Scene Investigation/Examination (CSI/E). To encourage MS on the way towards accreditation of the CSI/E in line with ISO standards.

- Define and understand the meaning and importance of Quality Assurance, Quality Control and Quality Management wider but particularly in CSI/E context
- Demonstrate knowledge of the hierarchy of the relevant CSI/E quality documents (international vs European vs national)
- Understand the entire forensic process at the scene of crime, from the arrival of the first officer to the report from the crime scene
- Apply the Best Practice Manual of CSI and other guidelines as working documents into everyday practice or use them as templets
- Identify and recognise gaps and weaknesses in procedures and processes or stages of the forensic process in CSI/E, apply corrective measures
- Understand the importance and meaning of chain of custody, validation and verification of methods and procedures, the admissibility of forensic evidence and/or findings etc.
- Discuss current forensic science finding and challenges, in particular for areas related to PRUeM
- Cooperate with private sector, in particular with regard to digital evidence





80/2017: Detect false documents /digital printing) - "His Master's eye"	Cat. 6	Forensics	
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Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Law enforcement experts/ trainers in false documents and border police (document experts as mentioned as 3rd level in Council document 9551/07).

Aim

To enhance false documents' detection at border crossing points and forensic laboratories. To enhance knowledge and competences of officers facing the recognition and classification of digital printing techniques used in forged, altered or manipulated identity documents in order to cross borders and/or abuse identities.

- Differentiate between systems and technologies available for border control, for verification and authentication of identity documents, compare their suitability, supervise and evaluate the operational deployment and results
- Effectively cooperate a broad range of equipment and technology available for border control and evaluate results
- Analyse and identify coherent related digital printing techniques in identity documents
- Identify trends related to the use of digitally printed manipulated and/or illegally obtained and digitally personalised documents
- Increase the knowledge of types digitally printed manipulated identity documents
- Share knowledge related to digitally manipulated and printed identity documents in types of international cooperation that can be provided, as defined by the Organized Crime Convention
- Evaluate and define more precisely the routes used between the source and destination countries for OC abusing identities /using false documents
- Exchange information via the available international channels, in particular Europol and Frontex



Added!

81/2017: Witness Protection (with E	uronol)	Cat. 6	LE techniques
			LE leciniques

Duration	5
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	28750

JOINT ACTIVITY with Europol

Target Group

Experienced witness protection practitioners.

Aim

To disseminate European higher standards in Witness Protection in particular in international cooperation and international relocation.

- Identify good practice, legislation, legal issues and policies, procedures relating to the International relocation of protected persons associated with the chosen country
- Consider resettlement needs, diversity issues, the duty under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the impact these can have on the successful management of protected persons' cases
- Recognise and prioritise the impact of international displacement on children and the importance of 'hearing' their voice
- Identify appropriate covert working practices and considerations for officers operating in foreign jurisdictions
- Develop credible and sustainable legends for clients and children that are robust and stand up to scrutiny giving due regard to cultural origins and diversity
- Recognise the increased psychological impact that international displacement may have on a protected person and those responsible, and consider appropriate control measures to reduce the risk of compromise
- Develop appropriate exit strategies to accommodate the cultural and psychological needs of the clients involved in international relocation balanced against the procedural variances that exist between countries
- Identify the increased risks associated with the use of IT communications for officers and clients when involved with international relocations



Added!

82/2017: Informant Handling – advanced (with Europol) Cat. 6 LE techniques

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

JOINT ACTIVITY with Europol

Target Group

Experienced informant handling practitioners (informant controllers and/or managers of dedicated informant handling units).

Aim

To improve knowledge on existing informant related practices. To enhance cross-border cooperation and build mutual understanding of national legal practices related to informants.. To build up expertise in the handling of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS), especially in the crime area of Organised Property Crime.

- Recognise the need for a comprehensive risk assessment to be adopted for the management of in-formants, protection of staff and proceedings
- Recognise the importance of a national codification system in order to organise national coordination
- Cooperate with EU partners and third countries regarding informants
- Utilise Covert Human Intelligence Sources in a cost effective way
- Apply trust building and cooperate when handling the informant
- Use Europol practices as the basis for good informant handling practices across the EU and beyond



83/2017: Undercover Operations	Cat.	LE techniques

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	23000

Law enforcement practitioners with expertise in application of undercover techniques in their investigation.

Aim

To improve knowledge, cross border cooperation and understanding of the implications and requirements for undercover operations.

- Describe the fundamentals of covert operations
- Summarise the legislation of the use of undercover officers in Europe
- List the main types of undercover operations
- Identify the most vulnerable aspects of undercover operations
- List the international co-operation possibilities for undercover operations
- Identify best practice



84/2017: Social Media implications in Law	Cat. 6	Social media
Enforcement		

	residential	online
Duration	5	
Minimum number of participants	25	25
Maximum budget	28750	11000

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.

Aim

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.

- Demonstrate sufficient theoretical and empirical knowledge about most relevant social media channels
- Comprehend the effects of various social media on law enforcement procedures and operations
- Reflect on new investigative opportunities as well as legal, ethical and professional limits
- Understand the impact of social media for cross-border and transnational police cooperation
- 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.)
- 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



Set of activities: 85/2017 and 86/2017 – to be awarded together

85/2017: Joint Investigation Team -	Cat. 6	JIT
Implementation (with EJTN and Eurojust)		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	23000

COOPERATION with European Judicial Training Network and Eurojust

Target Group

Law enforcement officials and prosecutors.

Aim

To enhance the competences and deepen the understanding of the participants of the set-up and functioning of Joint Investigation Teams.

- Apply the concept of JITs
- Compare JIT with other forms of criminal investigations
- Identify legal practice and procedural issues in JITs
- Illustrate in general terms how to set up and operate a JIT
- Select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs
- Differentiate the roles of the different actors in a JIT
- Complete and submit applications for JIT funding
- Draft a JIT agreement based on the model agreement available in the JITs Manual; evaluate a
 JIT based on the evaluation template from CEPOL JIT Online Learning Module / the JITs
 Network Secretariat



Set of activities: 85/2017 and 86/2017 – to be awarded together

86/2017: Joint Investigation Team – Leadership (with EJTN and Eurojust)	Cat. 6	JIT
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Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25 (4 Customs)
Maximum budget	23000

COOPERATION with European Judicial Training Network and Eurojust

Target Group

Law enforcement officials and prosecutors, including potential leaders of Joint Investigation Teams.

Aim

To enhance the competences and deepen the understanding of leading, set-up and functioning of Joint Investigation Teams.

- Understand team leadership
- Apply the concept of JITs
- Compare JIT with other forms of criminal investigations
- Identify legal practice and procedural issues in JITs
- Illustrate how to set up and operate a JIT
- Select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs
- Differentiate the roles of the different actors in a JIT
- Complete and submit applications for JIT funding
- Draft a JIT agreement based on the model agreement available in the JITs Manual; evaluate a
 JIT based on the evaluation template from CEPOL JIT Online Learning Module / the JITs
 Network Secretariat



Set of activities: 85/2017 and 86/2017 - to be awarded together

87/2017: Joint Investigation Team - Western	Cat. 5	JIT
Balkans (with EJTN and Eurojust)		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	22
Maximum budget	15180

COOPERATION with European Judicial Training Network and Eurojust

Target Group

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.

Aim

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.

- Identify and select upon which appropriate international and EU relevant legal instruments a JIT can be established
- Compare JIT with other form of criminal investigations
- Apply the concept of JITs
- Select appropriate services offered by the European Union to support JITs
- Understand team leadership
- Differentiate the respective role of the Team leader, members and participants in a JIT
- Illustrate how to set up and operate JIT
- Draft a JIT agreement based on the model agreement available in the JITs Manual
- Identify procedural issues in JITs
- Complete and submit applications for JIT funding
- Prepare an operational action plan



Annex 3	•
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88/2017: ENFAST (European Network on	Cat. 6	ENFAST
Fugitive Active Search Teams)		

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Police officers within the ENFAST Network and officers dealing with the search of wanted persons.

Aim

To promote cooperation and enhance the knowledge on innovative methods and techniques for active fugitive search, particularly internet based.

- Discuss challenges and good practices related to application of the European Arrest Warrant
- Enhance European cooperation on search for fugitives
- Discuss the main security threats and precautionary measures via case studies
- Identify international search techniques
- Apply online search techniques interned based open sources searches
- Assess security risks related to arrest and transport of fugitives



89/2017: Disaster Victim Identification	Cat. 6	DVI
Management		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Course curriculum adopted by the CEPOL Governing Board to be followed

Target Group

Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) trained personnel with coordinating and management tasks. 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

Aim

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.

- Set up a DVI Team or improve the DVI capabilities in their country
- Provide an overview of the different tasks and requirements within all stages of the DVI process, with a specific focus on the multidisciplinary dimension
- Maintain a high level of quality assurance across the entire operation
- Apply the Interpol DVI Standards
- Manage political and media pressure
- Organise and coordinate a methodical recovery of human remains and personal belongings as well as scene management
- Handle human remains and / or personal belongings in a dignified way and take care of their release
- Organise and coordinate the ante-mortem investigative process
- Organise and coordinate the post-mortem investigative process
- Organise and coordinate the reconciliation investigative process
- Organise and coordinate the Identification Board and the subsequent release of human remains and personal belongings



Category 7: Fundamental rights

Set of activities: 90/2017 and 91/2017 - to be awarded together

90/2017: Fundamental Rights and Police Ethics - Step 1	Cat. 7	Fundamental rights

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

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.

Aim

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.

- Explain the importance of a personal integrity in policing
- Describe the scientific approach to measuring personal integrity and awareness of the importance of integrity within the police
- Explain the relation between integrity, ethics and human rights
- Discuss experiences within the European police services and police education



Set of activities: 90/2017 and 91/2017 – to be awarded together

91/2017: Management of Diversity - Step	Cat. 7	Fundamental rights
2		

Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Target Group

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.

Aim

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.

- Compare and compare police approaches and policies among Member States
- Identify and analyse the risks, dilemmas, challenges and advantages of managing diversity within and outside of Police
- Define the key role of the police in managing diversity
- Reflect on professional duty and role in managing diversity
- Engage in the cooperation in the field in particular with regard to human rights protection of the migrants



Category 8: Research and prevention

92/2017: CEPOL Annual European Police	Cat. 8	Research, Science,
Research and Science Conference:		Crime Prevention

Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	100
Maximum budget	69000

Target Group

Representatives from police academies/colleges/universities; academics from universities and research institutions; senior police officers engaged in police practice, science, research, training and transfer of scientific knowledge into police practice; scholars and practitioners from various disciplines contributing to police science from a European perspective.

Aim

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. To serve as an established forum of bringing together ideas and perspectives of police practitioners and academic scholars alike.

Objectives:

- findings of new specific research projects and the latest developments in police science with an emphasis of the European dimension
- methods of analysis of emerging police issues and relevant trends in society
- international standards of knowledge production and distribution in the field of police science and research



Duration	4
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	23000

Police officers, experts, Police officers and experts combating crime prevention who would like to learn new methods in this field.

Aim

To encourage the use of new crime prevention approaches and methods in law enforcement practice. To get to know and practice the method of experiential education with key competences: problem solving, challenge, high level of co-operation, emotions, creativity, divergent thinking, play, reflection, self – confidence, group, community experience, experiential learning, play and fun.

- Analyse the methods of field of crime prevention
- Present best practices in crime prevention
- Share best practices
- Learn new techniques
- Getting influence in experiential education
- Understanding scientific innovations
- Deploy cooperation, trust, communication, self-confidence, leadership skills, problem solving, adapting to unusual situations, integration of different groups with regard to prevention
- Develop emotional intelligence and social skills



Category not know yet:

Not for a grant

94/2017: Presidency activity Malta	Cat.	

	residential
Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

To be decided by the Presidency - Malta

Aim

To be decided by the Presidency - Malta

- To be decided by the Presidency Malta
- To be decided by the Presidency Malta
- To be decided by the Presidency Malta



Not for a grant

95/2017: Presidency activity Estonia Cat.

	residential
Duration	3
Minimum number of participants	25
Maximum budget	17250

Target Group

To be decided by the Presidency - Estonia

Aim

To be decided by the Presidency - Estonia

- To be decided by the Presidency Estonia
- To be decided by the Presidency Estonia
- To be decided by the Presidency Estonia