

Report



SURVEY ON EUROPEAN POLICE EDUCATION AND BOLOGNA – SEPEB

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I. INTRODUCTION

SEPEB stands for **S**urvey on **E**uropean **P**olice **E**ducation and **B**ologna. It is also the name of the working subgroup of CEPOL's Research and Science Working Group (RSWG).

Following previous, similar CEPOL surveys such as the 'Survey on Specialised Police Learning and Training in Europe' (2005) and the 'Survey on European Police Education' (2006), and the proposals made in October 2008 by the Project Group for the 'Development of the basis for consolidating, updating and publishing the Survey on European Police Education (SEPE)', the SEPEB working subgroup was established by the CEPOL Governing Board DECISION 6/2009/ GB, of 25 February.¹

In April 2009 Eduardo Ferreira (Chair), Hans-Gerd Jaschke (representing the RSWG), Rossanna Farina (representing the Working Group on Learning – WGL) and Harry Peeters (representing the AEPC) were appointed as members of the subgroup. Detlef Nogala, from the CEPOL Secretariat, was also appointed to support the subgroup, in particular in technically compiling the online survey, distributing the questionnaire and collecting the answers.

The purpose of the subgroup was to provide an overview of education and training programmes in the field of police and policing in Europe which are open to foreign police officers, with a focus on the degree of implementation of the Bologna process at national police training institutes in the European Union Member States and at relevant cooperation partners for the period until the end of 2009. The outcomes should be a basis for bringing together national police training institutes in the Member States and relevant cooperation partners by developing possibilities for the participation in police training in other countries.

The subgroup was requested to draw up a report on the situation of education and training programmes in the field of police and policing which are open to foreign police officers, and, especially, on the implementation of the Bologna process at national police training institutes in the Member States and at relevant cooperation partners.

Outline of the report

Apart from the introduction, this outline and a summary of the survey findings, the SEPEB Report consists of six chapters:

¹ The first survey was coordinated by Eduardo Ferreira and João Cabaço, and the second was coordinated by Jan Prins. The SEPE Project Group was coordinated by Eduardo Ferreira and included Harry Peeters, Ivan Fort, Rossanna Farina, and Detlef Nogala from the CEPOL Secretariat.

Methodology

The processes of sampling, data gathering and data analysis are described. Some shortcomings gave rise to recommendations.

Accredited programmes

An overview of ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes is presented with regard to several aspects such as:²

- the type of degree
- the delivering institution
- the main academic areas
- the accrediting agency
- the way of financing
- the duration of a programme
- the educational format
- the number of European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) credits
- the average number of enrolled students
- the entry requirements
- the accessibility (or not) for non-nationals and the language used – be it English or another language that a particular applicant can understand.

National information of EU Member and Associate States

Detailed national information is given with regard to those Bologna accredited programmes that can be attended by police officers from a different country from the delivering one. To find this out was one of the main objectives of the survey.

Information of Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC) Member States

With the exception of Serbia, none of the twelve AEPC Member States (not belonging to the EU either) provided information on ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes. However, it must be stated there was no response from five AEPC Member States.

² ‘Bologna accredited’ refers to programmes that are in line with the strategic and fundamental goals of the Bologna Process and have been accredited as such by an accreditation agency or body.

Information of EU and other Agencies

None of the Agencies have ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes. However, some of them offer stand-alone courses that are open to any police officer, irrespective of his or her nationality. Unfortunately, information on these courses was not received.

Final remarks and recommendations

Some recommendations concerning future research in this field are mentioned.

Summary of the findings

The following highlights can be given:

- At least seventy three (73) ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes are being offered by twenty-one European countries, nearly 50% of which yield a master’s degree, nearly 40% a bachelor’s degree and nearly 7% a PhD.
- At least four (4) European countries are already demanding a bachelor degree for entering the police as a lower-rank police officer. Fifteen (15) are already demanding a bachelor or a master’s degree for middle or senior-rank police officers.
- At least twenty-eight (28) educational institutes already offer ‘Bologna accredited’ police curricula in Europe. Half of them are police universities, either academic or professional ones.
- The main scientific areas of the accredited programmes are: Policing/Law Enforcement, Police Management/Leadership, Crime Investigation, Security Management and Public Order Management. Some of them contain specialist subjects such as forensics and financial crime investigation.
- The ways of accreditation differ depending on the procedures used outside police education in each country: sometimes the police institution offers accredited programmes, be it alone or in cooperation with a public university, sometimes the programmes are accredited by an independent accreditation agency, sometimes there is a combination of both procedures.
- The majority of either bachelor or master’s programmes have duration and a corresponding number of ECTS credits that fit with the Bologna agreements.
- There is a substantial variation in the number of students that are enrolled for a particular programme.
- About 80% of the ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes are financed by one institution; about 20% by two or more institutions. Overall, the government pays for about 60% of the programmes through different ministries.
- About 40% of the accredited programmes are not open to non-national police officers or students.

- Half of the programmes open to non-national police officers or students are delivered by police universities. In a few cases modules or programmes are also open to non-police employees. Modules belonging to a programme can be attended separately in 48% of the open programmes.
- As to the language, English is only offered in five programmes open to non-nationals, delivered by only three countries (Lithuania, Malta and Netherlands).
- About 54% of the programmes that are open to non-nationals are delivered in a part-time residential format, about 28% in a blended format, and 17% in a full-time residential format.

Final observations

Notwithstanding the fact that the survey results can be improved by evidence based on longitudinal survey comparisons and by including the objective data of accreditation agencies, one might draw a few preliminary conclusions:

- Police education in Europe has changed remarkably during the first decade of the twenty-first century.
- Since the introduction and development of the Bologna agreements, the educational levels for police officers are higher than before, especially those aimed at middle and senior ranks.
- A considerable amount of police curricula have been subject to accreditation processes.
- Even apart from accreditation processes, police programmes have been harmonised in terms of using comparable degrees and similar credits (i.e. ECTS).
- For the first time, the opportunities to participate in another country's police programme have been mapped.
- Although the introduction and intensification of cooperation between higher police education institutions, including those offering joint degrees³, and the removal of obstacles to mobility, appear to be the main weaknesses of the current process, an expected growth of exchange opportunities will certainly favour networking and police cooperation within Europe.

³ Programmes leading to joint degrees are developed or approved jointly by several institutions and students from each participating institution spend significant periods of time at the participating institutions (as opposed to short exchanges).

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology recommended by the Project Group for the Development of the Basis for Consolidating, Updating and Publishing the Survey on European Police Education (SEPE) was followed.

The SEPE Project Group recommended a budget of 18,500 euros for this type of survey and three annual meetings, as well as the involvement of four experts, one of whom should have experience in online survey design, implementation and assessments, webpage design and implementation experience, and an excellent command of the English language.

Unfortunately, due to budgetary restrictions, CEPOL could only provide an initial budget of 6,000 euros, just to cover two-day meetings twice, and an expert group of three persons, joined by an AEPC expert, none of whom had significant experience in online survey design, implementation and assessments.

Despite extra and important technical support provided by the Secretariat, and the allocation of an additional budget to cover for a third three-day meeting, the resources allocated by CEPOL proved to be not fully sufficient and contributed to a project delay of almost seven months.⁴

The project delay was also caused by the impossibility to host the chosen online survey (LimeSurvey) on the servers used by the CEPOL Secretariat. It took almost four months to secure the hosting of the online survey in the servers of the 'Sisekaitseakadeemia' of Estonia, who fulfilled the requirements of protected data, easy access for all participants and no delivery costs.

A first lesson learned for future, similar surveys is that insufficient resources or underfunding will certainly affect significantly timeframes and the overall quality of results.

Sampling

In order to have a European overview of 'Bologna accredited' programmes, and of courses that can be also be attended by police officers from other countries, apart from the one delivering the course, forty-two countries were included in this survey (thirty EU Member and Associate States, plus twelve other European countries that are members of the AEPC but not of the European Union – Albania, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Georgia, F.Y.R.O.M., Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, and Ukraine).

Since some agencies also seemed to be delivering programmes or courses for police officers, the CEPOL Secretariat suggested the following ones be included in the survey: EUROJUST, EUROPOL, ESDC, INTERPOL, FRONTEX, OLAF and TISPOL.

⁴ The necessity of extra resources was stated by the subgroup in three written reports, the first from 18 May 2009, the second from 29 June 2009, and the third one from 16 December 2009.

To gather as much quantitative and qualitative data as possible, the SEPE Project Group recommendation, to find experts mastering the complex reality of police education in each country, was followed.

All national contact points of CEPOL and AEPC were approached by email, in September 2009, and were invited to give information on whether the respective country had educational programmes or courses having one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.⁵

All EU Member and Associate States contact points replied (an initial response rate of 100%), and four (Cyprus, Iceland, Greece and Luxembourg) reported having no such programmes or courses. Only six AEPC Member States' contact points replied (an initial response rate of only 50%), and the six reported having programmes or courses open to police officers or police experts from any European country, and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.⁶

All the selected agencies were also approached by email, and six replied (an initial response rate of 85.7%). Three reported having no programmes or courses open to police officers or police experts from any European country, and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration (EUROJUST, EUROPOL and OLAF).⁷

National contact points answering affirmatively to the existence of programmes or courses open to police officers or police experts from any European country, and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration were invited to identify and nominate a national expert (or a team of national experts) having a good knowledge of police education, a good understanding of the English language, an official position within a Police Academy or a University cooperating with the police, and an official personal email address to which an online survey could be sent. Agencies answering affirmatively were also invited to identify and nominate an expert.

Following this 'snowball' sampling process, thirty-seven national/agency experts, from thirty-three countries and three agencies, were selected and nominated by the official contact points.

⁵ See Appendices 1 and 2.

⁶ For clarity reasons national or agency contact points were informed that a 'programme' should be understood as a long-time study course from some months to some years, which aims to deliver full Diploma/Bachelor/Master degrees in Police Science/Studies or Policing, and/or access to the police service or higher ranks of the police service. A 'course' should be understood as a short-term vocational training/further education offering additional degrees/qualifications for police practitioners (officers or experts). They were also informed that CEPOL courses should not be considered for the survey.

⁷ See Appendix 3.

The nominated national/agency experts were approached by email (in October 2009) and welcomed to the project. They were also briefed on what was expected from them, and when.⁸

In order to have a first impression on the number of programmes and courses that would be identified and described, the experts received an online pre-survey (in January 2010).⁹

Ninety-three (93) programmes and 236 courses, accredited according to the Bologna Declaration and/or open to non-national police officers, were reported by the national/agency experts. However, detailed information of only eighty-two programmes (88.2% of the initially reported) and 112 courses (47.5% of the initially reported) was received later.¹⁰

It must be noted that the identified and described programmes and courses do not stand for *all* 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes being delivered in European countries, and certainly not for *all* programmes or courses that can be attended by *any* police officer, regardless of her or his nationality.

Despite the contact points' efforts and invaluable cooperation, it must be acknowledged that many European countries operate a highly complex and dynamic police education system. To identify and nominate one person or a group of persons, mastering every single detail of such systems, is not an easy task.

The number and variability of programmes and courses delivered in some countries, especially in the larger ones, required significant amounts of time and resources to gather all the necessary and requested data. Not in every country were both available for this survey.¹¹

Being clear that the results of this survey must be considered as a non-representative overview, a second lesson learned for future surveys is that national experts, in some countries, will need some sort of funding for the data gathering process. Without such funding, allowing for human resources and communication costs, for example, the data validity or reliability will always be at stake. Future surveys should therefore reflect on funding for national experts, or at least on opening their methodology to additional sources. For example, adding three or four more 'layers of experts' to the snowball process.

⁸ See Appendix 4.

⁹ See Appendix 5. The outcome of the pre-survey was essential for the practical administration of the subsequent surveys on programmes and courses.

¹⁰ This may be considered to be an unsatisfying result, but, as a matter of fact, within the social sciences framework it is a good number of participation.

¹¹ Germany is a good example because it has one accredited master programme, conducted by the DHPol Muenster, plus at least eleven accredited bachelor programmes in charge of ten of the German States.

Data gathering instruments

Following the SEPE Project Group recommendations and the CEPOL Governing Board Decision, data gathering was done through three online surveys and, when necessary, complemented by emails and phone calls.¹²

The open-source package 'LimeSurvey' was used to develop and distribute the online surveys. The decision was based on recommendations made by the SEPE Project Group and the CEPOL Secretariat, and also on the assurance that it would avoid some of the problems detected in the previous survey on European police education, which also used an online survey. Namely, that it would allow for an overview of the entire survey, for multiple accesses for information input or correction/updating purposes, and for partial data saving.¹³

The ratio of questions to be asked took into consideration the SEPE Project Group recommendations and the CEPOL Governing Board Decision, and was twofold: a) which information was *vital* in order to get an idea of (accredited) programmes or courses that are open to non-nationals?; b) which information was *secondary* and could be found via links by those who get interested in a specific (module of a) programme or a stand-alone course?

The final set of questions was transposed to the LimeSurvey programme by the CEPOL Secretariat officer supporting the subgroup, and in most cases questions had to be adapted to the software requirements – a process which consumed more time than anticipated.

The surveys were tested before the final data input, in order to assure that questions were clear to all experts, and applicable to different national realities. Explanations or examples were also attached to some questions.

Although a few national experts experienced difficulties in accessing the survey and filling in data online, the overall result suggests that this type of instrument is an adequate tool that can be used in the future, with comparative advantages over traditional paper/emailed surveys.¹⁴

However, it must be noted that motivation seems to be an important step for empirical research procedures, which are not based on personal contacts, because they require an intensive cooperation. A posi-

12 Three separate online surveys had to be developed for technical reasons – the already mentioned pre survey, launched in January 2010 (Appendix 5), a survey on Bologna accredited programmes, also launched in January 2010 (Appendix 6), and a survey on courses open to non-national police officers, launched in February 2010 (Appendix 7).

13 LimeSurvey is an open-source PHP web application to develop, publish and collect responses to online and offline surveys. More information can be found at www.limesurvey.org

14 It should be noted that the response rate for the online pre-survey was 91.9%. For the programmes survey it was 82.8% and for the courses survey 47.5%.

tive lesson learned is that a preparatory email, which includes an explanation on what to do and further steps to take, is essential to motivate and prepare respondents to answer an online survey.

Data analysis

Analysis also followed the SEPEB Project Group recommendations, as well as the Governing Board Decision.

Before carrying out a comprehensible data analysis, stored data were checked in order to detect incongruences or relevant missing information. Data automatically stored in the LimeSurvey database were exported to Excel files in order to provide an easier overview and handling of the data. However, such an automatic process proved to be unsatisfactory because of technical issues, and exported data had to be checked manually.

Missing or incongruent data resulted in the 'loss' of five programmes (6.1% of the total described by national experts). It also resulted in the loss of six courses (19.4% of the total described by national experts). Although the 'loss of cases', due to missing or incongruent information, is quite common in social surveys, future international surveys, like this one, can reduce the 'loss proportion' by allowing more time and resources for a final checking by national experts.¹⁵

A first analysis, with seventy-seven programmes and aiming to provide information on the European situation regarding the Bologna process, was carried out. The results can be found in the third chapter of this report.¹⁶

A second analysis, which should have provided information on the European situation regarding police education programmes or courses allowing for the participation of police officers from different European countries, could not be done because the information appeared to be too poor to make a responsible analysis of the data.¹⁷

The option was just to give detailed information, related to each country, on programmes and courses allowing for the participation of non-national police officers. Such information can be found in chapters four, five and six of this report.

15 A final 'checking' of chapters IV, V and VI of this report was requested to national and agencies contact points in November 2010, following a recommendation made by the CEPOL Training and Research Committee and the Research and Science Working Group. The response rate was 38.8% and some updates and amendments were added, as it will be referred.

16 The information on the programmes' objectives, or learning outcomes, and on the competencies that have to be acquired were not considered for this report because of comparison difficulties. Those interested in such detailed information can request it.

17 Besides the low (47.5%) response rate to the request for detailed information on each course, it was found out that more than 90% of the described courses were delivered in just two countries (Lithuania and Netherlands).

Methodological recommendations for future surveys

The following recommendations should be considered for future, similar surveys.

- Surveys on basic information about the situation of police training and education in the EU (and AECF countries) become more and more important, if the findings can be compared over a long period of time. Trends, developments and obstacles can then be discussed on the basis of proper empirical facts. It is highly recommended to continue the process, and work on the modernisation of the instruments at the same time.
- Further updating studies should include more sources for empirical data to strengthen the validation of the survey: During the on going Bologna process accreditation agencies tend to publish data about accreditation results on their web pages. These sources should be included in future surveys. The national contact points must keep a central position for empirical studies as 'gate-keepers', but other existing and well-known sources in the Member States should be taken into consideration by forthcoming expert groups.
- Future surveys should pay careful attention to the human resources issue and to the reception and inclusion of on going research discussion in empirical social sciences about the implementation of the Bologna process. The existing research findings should be starting points for further surveys and they should be incorporated into the final reports.

III. BOLOGNA ACCREDITED POLICE EDUCATION PROGRAMMES: EUROPEAN OVERVIEW

National experts in police education involved in this survey gave detailed and comprehensible information on seventy-seven (77) 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes. Seventy-three (73) programmes are already being delivered in nineteen (19) European Union Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain and Sweden), in one European Union Associate State (Norway), and in one other European state (Serbia).

Figure 1 – European countries already delivering 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes (in dark blue)



Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain and Sweden), in one European Union Associate State (Norway), and in one other European state (Serbia).

What seems to be the first police education programme to be accredited according to the Bologna Declaration, has been delivered in Malta since 1997, granting a diploma in Policing. Finland and Ireland have been delivering police education programmes accredited according to the Bologna Declaration since 1998.

The latest police education programmes to be accredited are being delivered in Estonia (since 2009), Serbia

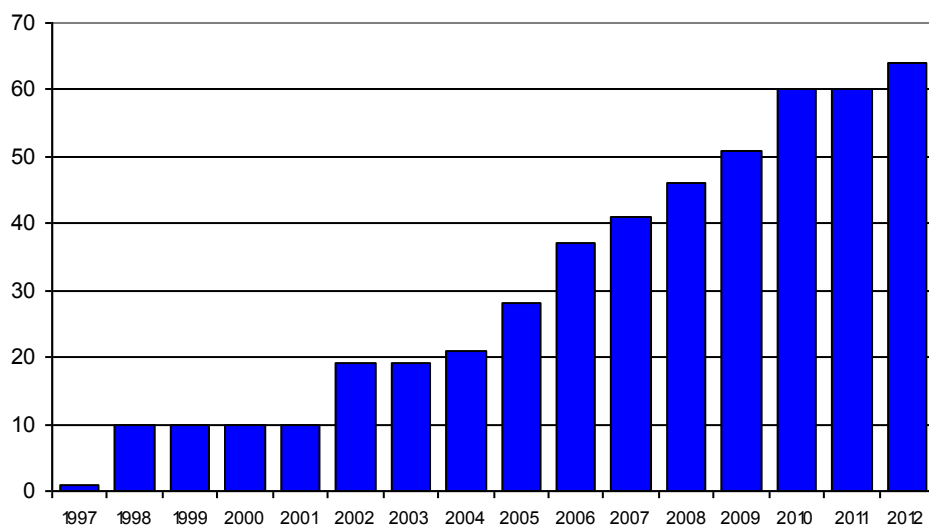


Figure 2 – Evolution of 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes

(also since 2009) and Portugal (since 2010). At least half of the identified police education programmes were already accredited by 2006.¹⁸

¹⁸ Information on the year of accreditation was given for only sixty-four (64) programmes.

Two European Union Member States (Romania and Spain) expect to be delivering more ‘Bologna accredited’ police education programmes by 2012 (two programmes each).¹⁹

By 2012, therefore, at least twenty (20) European Union Member States (74% of the total) will be delivering seventy-seven (77) police education programmes accredited according to the Bologna Declaration.

Degrees granted by the programmes

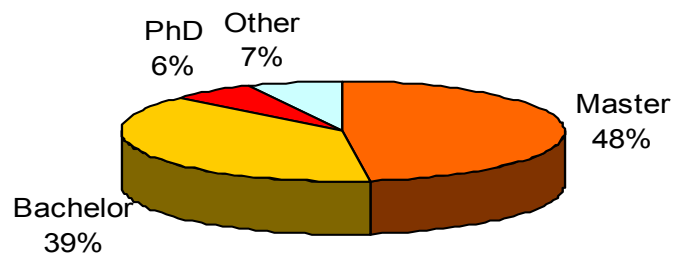
Thirty-seven (37) programmes, almost half (48%) of the total, grant a master's degree. These thirty-seven programmes are delivered in sixteen (16) countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic and Spain).²⁰

Twenty-three programmes (39% of the total) grant at least a bachelor degree. These twenty-three programmes are delivered in thirteen (13) countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania and Serbia).²¹

Only five programmes grant a doctorate degree (PhD), and they are delivered in four countries (Czech Republic, Finland, Romania and Slovak Republic).

Another twelve (12) programmes grant either a professional diploma or credit points. They are delivered in six countries (Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Spain and Sweden).

Figure 3 – Degrees granted by the ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes



¹⁹ For analysis purposes, these four programmes will be considered as being already delivered, since detailed information on their main features is available. We recall that three programmes couldn't be considered for analysis, because of relevant missing data – one programme from Bulgaria, one from Ireland, and the third one from Lithuania, and two other programmes because of data incongruence – one from Belgium, the other from Sweden.

²⁰ Portugal has at least one more Bologna accredited master's programme for middle rank police officers, but it was not possible to get detailed information on this programme.

²¹ Germany reported having at least eleven bachelor programmes in *Policing* but more detailed information on these programmes couldn't be provided, given the complexity of such a task and despite the involvement of one more German expert, Katja Kruse. These bachelor programmes will be referred to in Part IV.

Although some master's programmes also grant a bachelor degree, normally after the completion of three years of education, a master's programme seems to be a major trend in what concerns 'Bologna accredited' police education in most European countries. Only Estonia, Malta and Romania did not report having a master's programme.²²

However, it should be noted that no more than four European countries (Bulgaria, Ireland, Norway and Slovak Republic) already grant (or demand) at least a bachelor degree for lower rank police officers. In these four countries, the bachelor degree is obtained in police universities.²³

With these exceptions, bachelor's or master's degrees are a pre-requisite in some countries, but only for middle or senior police ranks. At least a bachelor degree is already required in at least five European



Figure 4 – European countries already requiring at least a bachelor degree for lower rank police officers (in dark blue), or at least a bachelor or a master's degree for middle or senior police ranks (in blue)

an countries (Austria, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Norway) for accessing either a police middle or senior rank. The required bachelor degrees can be obtained in police universities, as in Finland, Hungary and Norway, or in public universities, as in Austria, Finland and Italy.²⁴

At least a bachelor degree is also already required in at least seven European countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Lithuania, Romania and Spain) for accessing a police middle rank position. The required bachelor degrees can be obtained in police universities, as in Estonia, Lithuania, Norway and Romania, or in public universities as in France, Germany and Spain.²⁵

22 Besides seven other EU member states, which reported not having Bologna accredited police education programmes (Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and Slovenia).

23 Of the twenty-two European countries delivering Bologna accredited police education programmes, three (Latvia, Serbia and Sweden) didn't provide sufficient information, in due time, concerning this issue.

24 In Italy the degree is awarded through a cooperation agreement between police schools and public universities.

25 In France and Spain the degree is awarded through a cooperation agreement between police schools and public universities.

At least a master's degree is already required in at least ten European countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic and Spain) for accessing a police senior rank position. The master's degrees can be obtained in police universities, as in Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania and Slovak Republic, or in public universities or in police schools in co-operation with public universities, as in France, Bulgaria and Spain.²⁶



Figure 5 – European countries with police universities delivering 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes (in dark blue)

Delivering institutions

At least twenty-eight (28) educational institutions deliver 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes in Europe. Half of them (14) are police universities. At least one police university exists in fourteen (14) countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovak Republic).

At least seven police universities or schools have some kind of an agreement, or a protocol, with one or several public universities in order to deliver 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes. Such agreement exists in at least seven countries (Austria, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden).

In at least five countries (Finland, Lithuania, Malta, Serbia and Spain), five public universities deliver 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes.

Less common is the intervention of private universities in police education. This occurs in Bulgaria where a police school has an agreement with a private university to deliver a master's 'Bologna accredited' programme, and in Malta where a private university delivers a bachelor programme.

²⁶ Malta and Netherlands reported that a bachelor or master's degree are still not mandatory nationwide for accessing low, middle or senior police ranks, but only optional. In the Netherlands either a bachelor's or master's degree may be required by some police forces; both degrees are delivered at the Police Academy of the Netherlands, the master's in cooperation with Canterbury Christ Church University, which issues the official certificate carrying the logos of CCCU, the NVAO and the Police Academy of the Netherlands.

Overall, police universities are the institutions delivering ‘Bologna accredited’ police education programmes in almost half (48%) of the European Union Member States.

Police universities deliver sixteen (70%) of the bachelor programmes that were identified. This occurs in nine countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Romania).

Police universities deliver sixteen (43%) of the master's programmes, and this occurs in nine countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Slovak Republic).

Police universities deliver three (60%) of the PhD programmes and they do so in three countries (Czech Republic, Romania and Slovak Republic).

Finally, police universities deliver three (25%) ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes of another type, in at least two countries (Ireland and Latvia).

Police universities or police schools, in cooperation with public universities, deliver another five (23%) bachelor programmes in three countries (Austria, Ireland and Italy). They also deliver eleven (29%) other master's programmes, in five countries (Austria, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain), and five (42%) programmes of a different type, in three countries (Ireland, Spain and Sweden).

Public universities deliver one bachelor programme (in Serbia), nine (24%) master's programmes, in four countries (Finland, Lithuania, Serbia and Spain), and two (40%) PhD programmes, in Finland. Public universities also only deliver three (25%) programmes of a different type, in two countries (Finland and Malta).

Main scientific areas (or topics)

Nine bachelor programmes (39% of the total bachelor programmes) are in Policing. Four (17%) are in Police Management, two (9%) in Crime Investigation, and two others in Forensics. The rest of the identified and described bachelor programmes are in Security Management (two programmes), Financial Investigation (one programme), Law Enforcement (one programme), Police Leadership (one programme), and Criminology (one programme).

Eight master's programmes (22% of the total master's programmes) are also in Policing. Seven (19%) are in Police Management, five (14%) in Law Studies, four (11%) in Security Management, another four (11%) in Public Order, three (8%) in Crime Investigation, and two (5%) in Social Science. Other master's programmes are in Environment Investigation (one programme), Financial Investigation (one programme), Law Enforcement (one programme), and Public Administration (one programme).

One PhD programme is in Policing, one in Security Management, one in Public Order, one in Public Administration, and one in Social Science.

As for other types of programmes, four (33%) are in Crime Investigation, three (25%) are in Policing, two (17%) are in Police Leadership, one is in Police Management, one is in Social Science, and one in Public Administration.

Considering all programmes, Policing is the major scientific area of twenty-one programmes (27% of the total). Police Management is the major scientific area of eleven programmes (14% of the total). Crime Investigation is the major scientific area of nine programmes (12% of the total). Security Management is the major scientific area of seven programmes (9% of the total). Law Studies and Public Order Management are, each, the major scientific area of five programmes (6% of the total). Social Science is the major scientific area of four programmes (5% of the total). Police Leadership and Public Administration are, each, the major scientific area of three programmes (4% of the total).

Policing is the main scientific area of 39% of the bachelor programmes, Police Management of 17%, and Crime Investigation of 9%.

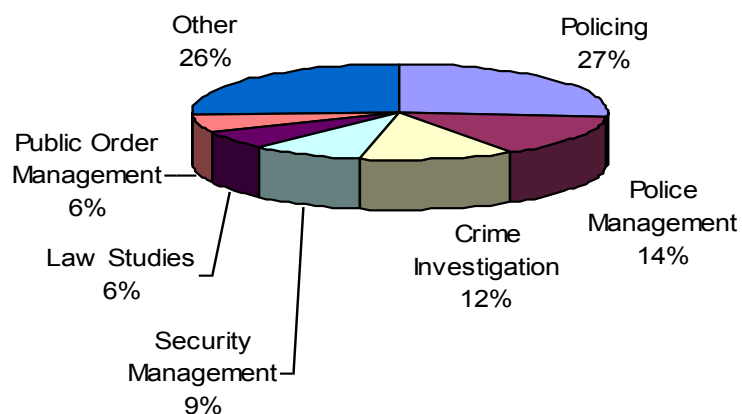
Other scientific areas of bachelor programmes are Police Leadership, Security Management, Law Enforcement, Financial Investigation, Forensics, and Criminology.

Policing is the main scientific area of 22% of the master's programmes; Police Management of 19%, Law Studies of 14%, Security Management of 11% and Public Order Management also of 11%. Other

scientific areas of master's programmes are Crime Investigation, Environmental Investigation, Financial Investigation, Law Enforcement, Public Administration, and Social Science.

The main scientific area of the PhD programmes is in Social Science, Security Management, Public Administration, Policing, and Public Order Management (one programme each).

Figure 6 – Main scientific areas of the 'Bologna accredited' police education programmes



Crime Investigation is the main scientific area of 33% of other types of programmes; Policing of 25%, and Police Leadership or Management of 25%. Other scientific areas are Social Science and Public Administration.

Police universities deliver the only two identified programmes in Forensics, 71% of the programmes in Security Management, 62% of the programmes in Policing, 55% of the programmes on Crime Investigation, 54% of the programmes on Police Management, and 50% of the programmes on Public Order Management.

Police universities or schools deliver, in cooperation with one or more public universities, 67% of the programmes in Police Leadership, 36% of the programmes in Police Management, and 29% of the programmes on Policing.

Public universities deliver four of the five programmes in Law Studies, two out of the three programmes in Public Administration, and two out of the four programmes in Social Science. Programmes delivered by public universities are in Crime Investigation (two programmes), Policing (two programmes), Police Management (one programme), and Security Management (one programme).

Private universities deliver a programme in Criminology, and police schools in cooperation with a private university deliver a programme in Public Order Management.

Accreditation

With regard to accreditation procedures, one has to bear in mind that some European countries' universities may have 'degree awarding powers', once the university has been accredited by an independent accreditation organisation. This means that in some countries it is not programmes but the institution that gets an accreditation. With these powers, an institution can either decide to accredit a programme (i.e. only an internal scrutiny, although by different faculties) or to validate a programme (i.e. besides the internal scrutiny there is also an external event with the participation of other universities). In both cases this will be done along the lines of Bologna. A third possibility is that some universities don't bother about Bologna and have their own devices. A fourth possibility is that a university or other educational institution favours accreditation or certification by a particular professional organisation, which of course is not independent but is regarded as appropriate as it represents the relevant profession.

As it was described by the national experts, police education programme accreditation is assured by multiple processes, sometimes within the same country.

Forty (40) programmes, more than half (52%) of the ones that were described, are accredited by the institution delivering the programme, or by the institution with which the delivering institution has a special

agreement or protocol. Normally, the accrediting institution is itself accredited by a national accreditation agency. Seventeen programmes (22%) are accredited by a delivering police university, in six countries (Czech Republic, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Portugal and Slovak Republic). Twelve (16%) programmes are accredited by a delivering public university, in three countries (Finland, Lithuania and Malta); ten programmes (13%) are accredited by a public university, with which a delivering police university or school has an agreement or protocol. This happens in three countries (Italy, Spain and Sweden). Finally, only one programme is accredited by a private university, in Malta.

Twenty-nine programmes (38% of the total) are accredited by an external agency, in eleven countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland and Romania).

Seven programmes (9% of the total) are accredited by the institution delivering the programme, and also by one or more external institutions, in five countries (Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Serbia and Spain).

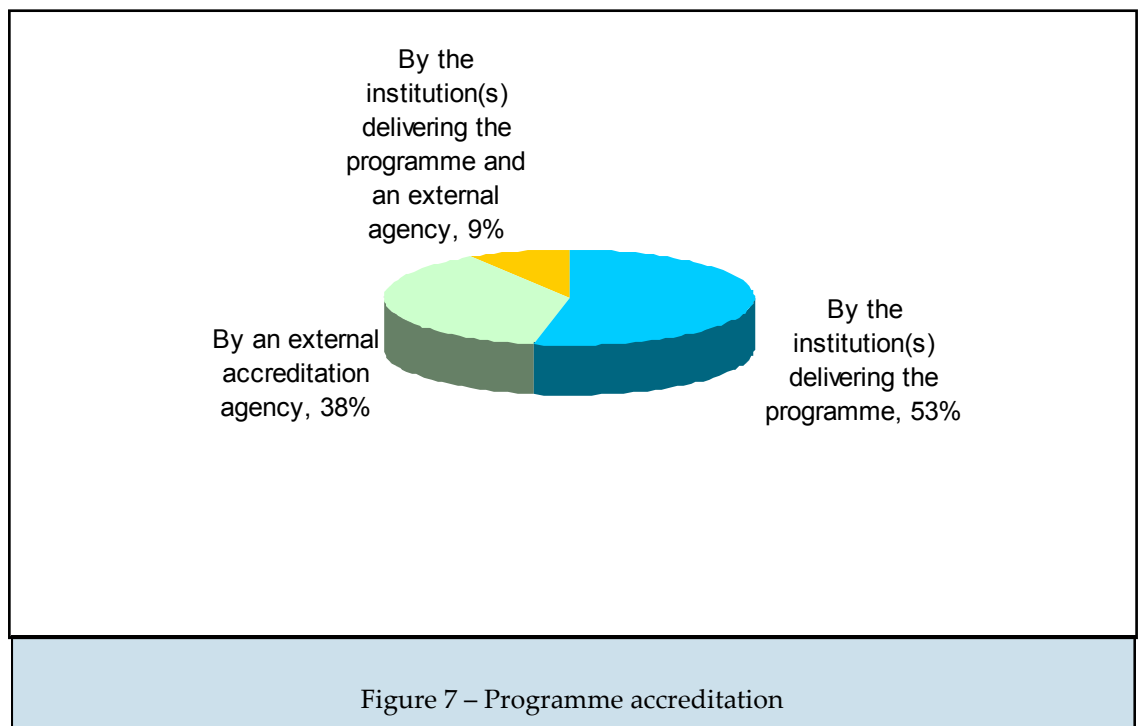
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Seven programmes (9% of the total) are accredited by the institution delivering the programme, and also by one or more external institutions, in five countries (Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Serbia and Spain).

Although police universities deliver most of the identified and described ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes, in fact only 22% of the programmes are accredited by police universities.

Financing

The majority (81%) of the identified and described ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes are financed by only one institution. This type of financing occurs in fifteen countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic Spain, and Sweden). However, fifteen programmes (19%) are jointly financed by two or more institutions. This occurs in six countries (Bulgaria, Finland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, and Poland).



More than one third (27) of the programmes are financed by police universities or schools. However, nine of the programmes financed by police universities or schools are also financed by the government, and four by the attending students.

Eighteen programmes (23%) are financed by the government, but six of them are also financed by police universities or schools.

Nine programmes (12%) are financed by the Ministry of Interior (or Home Office), two of which are also financed by police universities or schools, and one of which by one or more police organisations.

Eight programmes (10%) are financed by one or more police organisations. One of these is also financed by a police university and another by the government.

Eight other programmes (10%) are financed by the students, but two of them are also financed by a police university.

Six programmes (8%) are financed by only one governmental ministry (education, finance, defence, economy, etc.), and another five (6%) only by the Ministry of Justice (and Law Enforcement).

Finally, two programmes are financed by a National Police Board and three by other institutions.

Overall, the government, considering all different ministries, contributes to the financing of forty-eight programmes (62% of the total). Police universities or schools contribute to the financing of thirty-eight programmes (49% of the total). Attending students contribute to the financing of only twelve programmes (16% of the total), and police organisations to the financing of only nine programmes (12% of the total).

Considering the type of programme, five (22% of the total) bachelor programmes are financed by police universities in four countries (Finland, Ireland, Poland and Romania); five (22%) programmes by police organisations in three countries (Austria, Finland, and Ireland); five (22%) programmes by the government, in general, in two countries (Czech Republic and Norway); three (13%) programmes by the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement in Hungary; and two (9%) programmes by the Ministry of Interior (or Home Office) in two countries (Estonia and Netherlands).

Ten master's programmes (27% of the total) are financed by police universities or schools in seven countries (Bulgaria, Finland, France, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic and Spain); ten (27%) are financed by the government in six countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Norway and Portugal); eight (22%) are financed by the students in four countries (France, Lithuania, Portugal and Serbia); seven (19%) are financed by the Ministry of Interior (or Home Office) in three countries (Bulgaria, Italy and Netherlands); two (5%) are financed by one or more police organizations in two countries (Austria and Netherlands); and two other programmes are financed by the Ministry of Justice (and Law Enforcement) in two countries (Hungary and Italy).

Four PhD programmes (80% of the total) are financed by police universities in three countries (Finland, Romania, and Slovak Republic). Three (60%) are financed by the government in two countries (Czech Republic and Finland).

Duration and working time distribution

Almost all of the identified and described programmes are aligned with the Bologna Declaration prerequisites in what concerns duration.

Bachelor programmes normally have a total duration of three years. Duration ranges from eighteen months (in Hungary) to five years (in Finland).

Master's programmes have an average duration of two years, ranging from one year (in Bulgaria) to three years (in Spain).

PhD programmes normally have a total duration of four years, ranging from three years (in the Czech Republic) to five years (in the Slovak Republic).

Other types of programmes have an average duration of twenty-seven months. The range is quite wide – from three weeks (in Sweden) to five years (in Spain).

As for the working time distribution, there are major differences between programmes, even within the same country. A programme working time includes time spent in lectures, conferences, seminars, etc. (normally called contact time), in tutorial activities and in self-study.

In the bachelor programmes, contact time ranges from 10% of the total working time (in Ireland) to 80% (in Poland). The average is 40% of the total working time. Tutorial time ranges from 5% (in Poland) to 60% (in Norway), the average being 20%. Self-study time ranges from 5% (in Ireland) to 80% (also in Ireland). The average is 30%.

In the master's programmes, contact time ranges from 10% of the total working time (in Lithuania) to 75% (in Italy). The average is 40% of the total working time. Tutorial time ranges from 0% (in Finland and Lithuania) to 40% (in the Czech Republic and Norway), the average being 15%. Self-study time ranges from 5% (in Italy) to 80% (in Finland). The average is 43%.

In the PhD programmes, contact time ranges from 10% (in the Czech Republic) to 70% (in the Slovak Republic). The average contact time is 32%. Tutorial time ranges from 0% (in Finland) to 20% (in the Czech Republic), the average time being 8%. Self-study time ranges from 10% (in the Slovak Republic) to 85% (in Finland). The average is 56%.

In other types of programmes, contact time ranges from 0% (in Ireland) to 66% (in Sweden). The average contact time is 30%. Tutorial time ranges from 0% (in Finland and Sweden) to 30% (in Ireland), the aver-

age being 10%. Self-study time ranges from 20% (in Ireland) to 85% (also in Ireland). The average time spent in self-study is 47% of the total working time.

Such working time distribution variability may pose some problems when and if students from other programmes, with similar scientific areas and subjects, wish to exchange between programmes.

Delivering format

More than half of the programmes (52% of the total) are delivered in a part-time residential format. Students have to work at the same time, or on-the-job-training is included in the working time. Nine (39% of the total) bachelor programmes are delivered in such format in five countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy and Netherlands). The same applies to twenty-three master's programmes (62% of the total) in eleven countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway and Slovak Republic); to two PhD programmes (40%) in two countries (Czech Republic and Slovak Republic); and to six other types of programmes (50%) in four countries (Ireland, Latvia, Malta and Sweden).

Eighteen programmes (23% of the total) are delivered in a blended format. That is, they are partially residential and partially in an e-learning format. This applies to five (22%) bachelor programmes in three countries (Finland, Ireland and Poland). Eight (22%) master's programmes are blended ones in four countries (Finland, Poland, Portugal and Spain). Two (40%) PhD programmes are delivered in a blended format in Finland, and the same applies to three (25%) other types of programmes in two countries (Finland and Ireland).

Only seventeen (17) – 22% of the total – are delivered in a full-time residential format. Eight (35%) bachelor programmes are full-time residential in six countries (Hungary, Ireland, Malta, Norway, Romania and Serbia). Six (16%) of the master's programmes are delivered in a full-time residential format in five countries (Germany, Lithuania, Portugal, Serbia and Spain). One (20%) of the PhD programmes is delivered in a full-time residential format in only one country (Romania); and two (17%) of other types of programmes in two countries (Spain and Sweden).

Credits

The ECTS was introduced in 1989, within the framework of the Erasmus Program, and later developed into an accumulation system to be implemented at institutional, regional, national and European level, as one of the key objectives of the Bologna Declaration.

Credits granted by 'Bologna accredited' programmes are calculated assuming that the total working time of a student during one scholar year is equivalent to sixty (60) ECTS. It is also assumed that the student workload of a full-time study programme in Europe amounts, on average, to thirty-six to forty weeks per year and in those cases one credit stands for twenty-four to thirty working hours.

The identified and described bachelor programmes are aligned with the ECTS, since almost all of them grant 180 credits, which corresponds to three studying years. However, at least one bachelor programme grants only 90 credits (in Hungary) and another one only 160 credits (in Ireland).

The same applies to the master's programmes, since most of them grant 120 credits (equivalent to two studying years). However, some programmes, as in France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain, grant only 60 credits (equivalent to one studying year).

Credits awarded by PhD programmes also vary, from 180 (in Romania and Slovak Republic) to 240 (in Finland).

As for other types of programmes, these grant from 4.5 credits (in Sweden) to 150 (in Spain), according to the respective total working time.

Number of students

The number of students enrolled in the identified and described 'Bologna accredited' programmes is approximately 9,250.

Students attending programmes delivered by police universities range from ten students (in a Security Management programme in the Czech Republic) to 1,100 students (in a bachelor of Arts degree in Police Management, in Ireland). The number of students enrolled in programmes delivered by police universities is approximately 7,100 (77% of the total).

Students attending programmes delivered by police universities or schools, in cooperation with one or more public university, range from nineteen (in a Police Leadership programme, in Ireland) to 480 students (in a bachelor programme in Policing, in Italy). The number of students enrolled in such programmes is approximately 1,400 (15% of the total).

Students attending programmes delivered by public universities range from three students, in a Public Administration programme, in Finland, to 120 students, in a bachelor and master's programme in Policing, in Lithuania. The number of students enrolled in such programmes is approximately 500 (5% of the total).

Finally, the number of students enrolled in programmes delivered by police schools in cooperation with a private university, amount to approximately one hundred students, while those enrolled in private universities amount only to sixty.²⁷

Enrolment pre-requisites/mobility

One of the Bologna Process' aims is the introduction and intensification of cooperation between higher education institutions, including joint degrees, and the removal of obstacles to mobility. It appears that obstacles to student mobility have not (yet) been fully removed in at least 40% of the identified and described programmes, since they cannot be attended by non-nationals, even if they are European citizens.

The condition of being a citizen of the country delivering the programme applies to thirteen (13) bachelor programmes (57% of the total) in eight countries (Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Romania and Serbia).²⁸

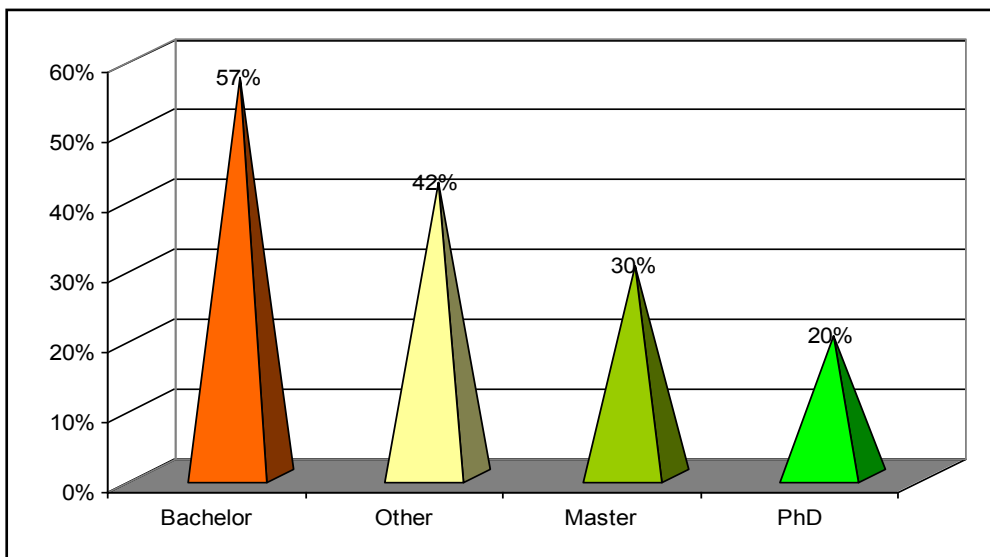


Figure 8 – Programmes not open to non-nationals (in percentage of the total, by degree)

Romania and Serbia).²⁸

The same condition applies to eleven (11) master's programmes (30% of the total), in five countries (Bulgaria, Italy, Portugal, Serbia and Spain). However, only one PhD programme (in Romania) cannot be attended by non-nationals.²⁹

As for other types of programmes, almost half of them (42%) cannot be attended by non-nationals. Such a condition applies in only two countries (Ireland and Latvia).

Eight (8) programmes (10% of the total) can also only be attended by national police officers. This applies in seven countries (Bulgaria, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands and Spain).

²⁷ It must be noted that the numbers referring to public and private universities are those that were identified and described by the national experts.

²⁸ Serbia reported one bachelor programme in Crime Investigation that can be attended by non-national police officers, but only under exceptional circumstances and depending on a previous approval by the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Serbia. Separate and specific modules of a bachelor program in Policing, delivered in the Netherlands, can also be attended by non-national police officers. These programmes will be described later. Following the final 'checking', the Irish expert reported that three programmes (BA in Police Management, Garda BA in Executive Leadership and the MA in Garda Executive Leadership Programme) have been in fact attended by Police officers from the United Kingdom and are open to European Police Officers. He also reported that a Senior Investigation Officers course has not yet been attended by European Officers but applications from European Officers will be considered.

As for joint degrees, involving two or more countries, they appear to be offered in only three countries (Ireland, Lithuania and Netherlands).

Programmes open to non-nationals

At least forty-four (44) programmes (57% of the described programmes) can be attended by non-national police officers. That is, by police officers from other European countries. Two other programmes, in Poland, can be attended by any student complying with the Erasmus Programme pre-requisites.³⁰

Thirty (30) programmes (39% of the total) are open to any European police officer or student, while thirteen (14) programmes (18% of the total) are also open to European police officers, but only if they are appointed by their particular police organisation.³¹

The thirty (30) programmes open to European police officers or students are delivered by ten institutions (36% of the total) in ten countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Slovak Republic).

Police universities deliver 50% of the programmes open to non-nationals.



Figure 9 – Countries delivering 'Bologna accredited' programmes that can be attended by non-nationals (in dark blue)³²

Eight (8) bachelor programmes are delivered in three police universities in three countries (Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland). Thirteen (13) master's programmes are delivered in eight police universities in

³⁰ Poland reported having one master's programme and one bachelor programme, both in Policing, which can be attended by non-national students complying with the entrance requirements of the ERASMUS Programme. That is: students enrolled in a formal programme of study at higher education level leading to a degree (including doctoral level) in one of the participating countries; that they are a citizen of one of the participating countries (or recognised as having an official status of refugee or stateless person or permanent resident); and have completed at least the first year of their university studies. The eleven bachelor programmes delivered in the German States are also open for police officers from other European countries, provided that they are proposed by a police organisation. In all these bachelor programmes students must be appointed by the police forces of the federal states or the Federal Criminal Police Office. Norway reported a master's programme in Police Science that is still not accredited according to Bologna but can be attended by non-nationals.

³¹ We recall that a bachelor's programme in Policing, in the Netherlands, can be attended by non-national police officers, but this applies only to separate modules of the programme.

³² A Norwegian master's programme in Police Science is still under accreditation. In November 2010 Estonia reported having already programmes that can be attended by non-nationals. However, no further information on such programmes was given.

eight countries (Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Slovak Republic). Two PhD programmes are delivered in two police universities in two countries (Czech Republic and Slovak Republic).

Public universities deliver 28% of the programmes open to non-nationals. Eight (8) master's programmes are delivered in three countries (Finland, Lithuania and Spain). Two PhD programmes are delivered in one country (Finland). Two 'licentiate' programmes are delivered in Finland, and one Diploma in Policing in Malta.³³

Police universities or schools, in cooperation with one or more public universities, deliver 20% of the programmes open to non-nationals. One bachelor programme is delivered in Austria. Five master's programmes are delivered in three countries (Austria, France and Netherlands).

Scientific areas (or topics) of programmes open to non-nationals

Considering all the programmes open to non-nationals (including those that can only be attended by appointment), the main scientific area of nine of them (20%) is in Policing. The main scientific area of seven (15%) programmes is in Police Management. Six programmes (13%) have Security Management as the main scientific area; five programmes (11%) Crime Investigation; and four programmes (9%) have as main scientific area Law Studies. Four programmes (9%) have Social Science as the main scientific area, and another three have Public Administration.

Other main scientific areas of open programmes are Public Order Management (two programmes), Forensics (two programmes), Law Enforcement (two programmes), Police Leadership (one programme), and Criminology (one programme).

Police universities deliver 67% of the programmes in Security Management and Police Management, 60% of the programmes in Crime Investigation and 55% of the programmes in Policing.

Public universities deliver all the programmes in Law Studies and Social Science, and 67% of the programmes in Public Administration.

Delivering language of programmes open to non-nationals

Almost all programmes open to non-nationals are delivered in the national languages. English is the main delivering language of only five programmes (11% of the programmes open to non-nationals), and these

³³ According to the Finnish expert, a licentiate degree is between a master's and a PhD.

³⁴ The Finnish expert reported that most programmes delivered in Finland could be 'tailored' in English or Swedish.

five programmes are delivered in only three countries (Lithuania, Malta and Netherlands).³⁴

Programmes delivered in English are in Law Studies (two programmes in Lithuania), Policing (two programmes, one in Malta, the other in the Netherlands), and Criminology (one programme in Malta).

Only the Police Academy of the Netherlands delivers a programme in English (in Policing). The other programmes are delivered by public universities.

Delivering format of programmes open to non-nationals

At least twenty-five programmes (54% of the open programmes) are delivered in a part-time residential format. That is, they may include on-the-job-training or a period working in the field.

Thirteen (13) programmes are delivered in a blended format. That is, they include residential and long distance (e-learning) studying.

Only eight programmes (17% of the open programmes) are delivered in a full-time residential format.

Besides the possibility of more or less short full-time residential studying, at least twenty-two (22) programmes (48% of the open programmes) have modules that can be attended separately. This means that it's not necessary to go through the whole programme to gain some credit points. Such programmes are available in seven countries (Austria, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands and Spain).³⁵

Thirteen (13) master's programmes (50% of the open master's programmes) have modules that can be attended separately, as well as four bachelor programmes, two PhD programmes, and three other types of programmes.

Public universities deliver half (50%) of the programmes having separate modules, in three countries (Finland, Lithuania, and Spain). They deliver seven master's programmes with this possibility, two PhD programmes and two other types of programmes.

Police universities or schools in cooperation with public universities, deliver 27% of such programmes in three countries (Austria, Netherlands and Spain) – four master's programmes, one bachelor programme, and one other type of programme.

Police universities deliver only five programmes with modules that can be attended separately, in only two countries (Hungary and Netherlands) – three bachelor programmes and two master's programmes.

Only three of the programmes having modules that can be attended separately are delivered in English – two programmes in Law Studies in Lithuania and one programme in Policing in the Netherlands.

³⁵ It must be recalled that in one bachelor programme, in Policing, delivered in the Netherlands, non-national police officers may attend specific modules, but not the entire programme.

Financing and costs of the open programmes

At least twenty-six (25) programmes (54% of the open programmes) are financed by the government, through different ministries. This happens in eight countries (Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands and Norway). However, seven of these programmes are also financed by a police school or university (in Finland), one also by a police organisation (in the Netherlands) and another one also by the attending students (in France).

Six (6) of the open programmes (13% of the total) are financed only by police schools or universities in four countries (Malta, Portugal, Slovak Republic and Spain). Another two (5%) are financed by police universities and the students, in one country (Poland).

Four (4) of the open programmes (9%) are entirely financed by the students in one country (Portugal). Another two are financed by the students and by other means (in Lithuania).

Only two programmes are financed only by one or more police organisations, in one country (Austria). Another one is financed by one or more police organisations and the Ministry of Interior (in the Netherlands).

All programmes require students to pay for accommodation, meals and/ or travelling and at least sixteen (16) open programmes (35%) require also the payment of a tuition fee.

Entry requirements and number of students in open programmes

At least eight (8) of the open programmes (17% of the total) require the student to be a police officer, which may pose a problem to non-national students. The other programmes generally only demand a previous academic degree or some experience in the area of the programme. The two programmes delivered in Poland can be attended by any student fulfilling the ERASMUS pre-requisites.

The number of students enrolled in 'Bologna accredited' programmes that can be attended by non-nationals has increased remarkably since 2005 and will be approximately 3,900 by 2012.

Open programmes delivered by police universities enrol approximately 3,200 students (82% of the total enrolled in open programmes).

Programmes delivered by police universities or schools, but in cooperation with one or more public universities, enrol approximately 370 students. This number includes one public university (in Austria) that delivers a programme for the police.

Programmes delivered by public universities for the police enrol approximately 340 students, in three countries (Finland, Lithuania and Malta).

Sixty students are enrolled in a private university (in Malta) that delivers a programme for the police.

Overall and using a conservative estimation that only 10% of the enrolled students can be from other countries, vacancies available in open programmes delivered by police universities amount to approximately four hundred (400) per year.³⁷

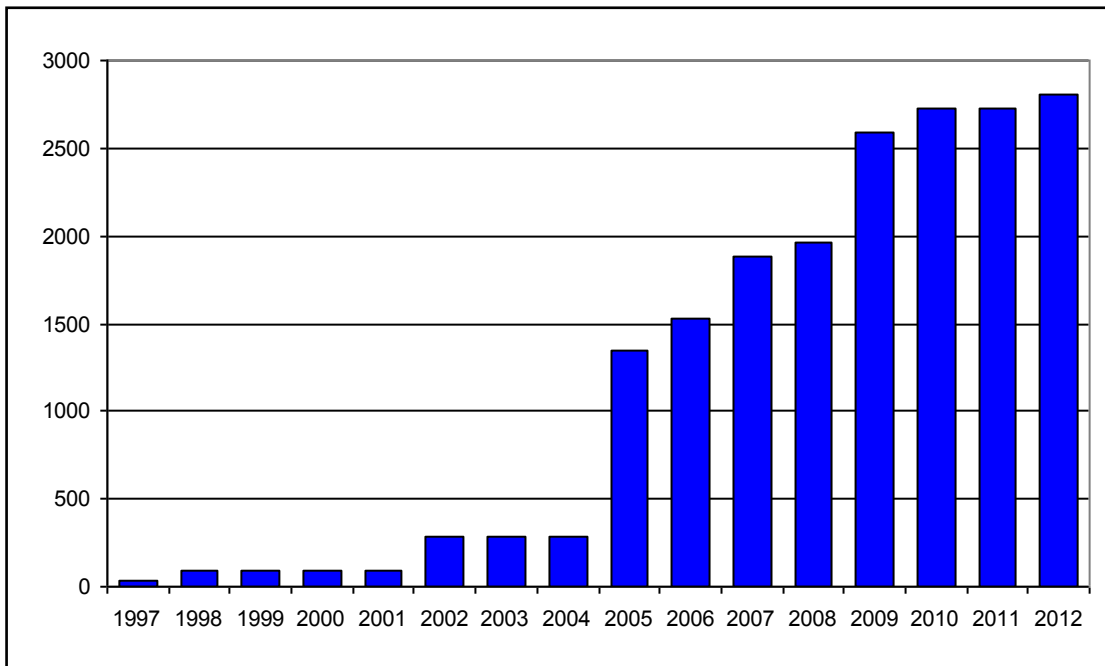


Figure 10 – Number of students enrolled in programmes that can be attended by non-nationals, by year of the programme's accreditation.³⁶

However, if four hundred possible vacancies may seem to be a good starting point for future Police Erasmus-style projects, it should be remembered that only seven European States are offering vacancies for non-national students

in their police universities – Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovak Republic. In addition, three of these countries (Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania and Netherlands) only accept, in all or some programmes, students that are already police officers.

³⁶ Information on the year of accreditation was given for only 76% of the open programmes.

³⁷ It is assumed that programmes delivered by police universities pose lesser problems than those delivered by other institutions in terms of financing and delivering format.

IV. POLICE EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AND COURSES OPEN TO NON-NATIONALS – EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER AND ASSOCIATE STATES OVERVIEW

Thirteen (13) European Union Member and Associate States gave detailed information on police education 'Bologna accredited' programmes that can be attended by students from other countries. Thirteen (13) European Member and Associate States also gave detailed information on police education courses that can be attended by students from other countries, although most courses are not accredited according to the Bologna Declaration.



AUSTRIA

Austria reported having at least two programmes and two courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. However, one of the courses cannot be attended by non-national police officers and complete information on the other one was not received.

Two police education programmes accredited according to the Bologna Declaration and open to non-national police officers were described. Both programmes are delivered in German by the University of Applied Sciences in Wiener Neustadt.

Bachelor Degree in Police Law, Police Intervention Strategies, and Police Leadership Skills – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, only professional experience in the field of security is needed. Applicants have to undergo a written examination (basically on Law knowledge) and, if approved, a test to determine their physical fitness, a psychological test and a final interview with the programme director. The programme is part-time residential. It takes three studying years (6 semesters) to get the bachelor degree (180 credits), but modules can be attended separately. The number of participants is 20, and it costs 730 euros a year (study fees). Further information can be obtained at www.fhwn.ac.at

Master's Degree in Strategy and Security – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, only a bachelor degree (particularly in Police Leadership) and professional experience in the field of security is needed. Applicants have to write two scientific synopses and to undergo psychological based situational interviews as well as a personal interview with the programme director. The programme is part-time residential. It takes two studying years (4 semesters) to get the master's degree (120 credits), but modules can be attended separately. The number of participants is 20, and it costs 730 euros a year (study fees). PhD studies are possible after graduating from this programme. Further information can be obtained at www.fhwn.ac.at.

**BELGIUM**

Belgium reported having one programme and three courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The programme is open to European police officers whose countries have signed an agreement with Belgium regarding superintendents' training (at the moment only Luxembourg signed such agreement).

Police Commissioners' Initial Training – this programme is delivered in French and Dutch by the Belgian Police College, Brussels. Students need to have either a Master Degree or a 6-years experience as middle-management officer to be allowed to take the entrance examination. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job training is included, and takes 12 months. A certificate is awarded. Further information can be obtained at belgian.police.college@skynet.be

Common Curriculum Europol Course – is delivered in English, French and Dutch by the Belgian Police College, Brussels. Students are not required to be police officers, but must be actively involved in cooperation with Europol or in international cooperation. The course is residential and takes five days. The number of participants is 25 for each session. A certificate is awarded. There are no costs involved (except for travelling and accommodation). Further information can be obtained at belgian.police.college@skynet.be

Gold Commander Course – is delivered in French and Dutch by the Belgian Police College, Brussels. Students are not required to be police officers. The course is residential and takes twelve days. The number of participants is 25. A certificate is awarded. There are no costs involved (except for travelling and accommodation). Further information can be obtained at belgian.police.college@skynet.be

Excellence in Policing Course – is delivered in Dutch by the Belgian Police College, Brussels. Students are not required to be police officers. The course is residential and takes 5 days. The number of participants is 25. There are no costs involved (except for travelling and accommodation). Further information can be obtained at belgian.police.college@skynet.be.

**BULGARIA**

Bulgaria reported having at least five programmes and four courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Unfortunately, complete information was received on only two 'Bologna accredited' programmes, and both of them appear to be not open to non-nationals. The same applies to three of the four courses for which detailed information was received.

**CYPRUS**

Cyprus reported having no programmes or courses accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Some of their programmes could include police officers or police experts from any European Country provided that the participant is well acquainted with the Greek language. However, currently the Cyprus Police Academy has no premises suitable for the accommodation of guests. In November 2010 Cyprus also reported that the Cyprus Police Academy is in the process of being upgraded to a Tertiary Level Training Institution.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Czech Republic reported having at least seven programmes and two courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The seven programmes are accredited and open to non-national police officers or students and all are delivered in Czech by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague.

Bachelor in Security and Law Studies – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must pass an entrance examination. The examination has two parts. The first part is a knowledge test and the second part is a language test. The programme is delivered in a full or part-time format, according to the student option. It takes three studying years to get the bachelor degree (180 credits). The number of participants is 140. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

Bachelor in Police Activities – students need to be police officers to enter the programme, and have to pass an entrance examination. The examination has two parts. The first part is a knowledge test and the second part is a language test. The programme is delivered in a full or part-time format, according to the student option. It takes three studying years to get the bachelor degree (180 credits). The number of participants is 230. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

Bachelor in Crime Sciences and other Forensic Disciplines – students need to be police officers to enter the programme, and have to pass an entrance examination. The examination has two parts. The first part is a knowledge test and the second part is a language test. The programme is delivered in a part-time format. It takes three studying years to get the bachelor degree (180 credits). The number of participants is 20. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

Bachelor in Security Management in Public Administration – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but they have to pass an entrance examination. The examination has two parts. The first part is a knowledge test and the second part is a language test. The programme is delivered in a full or part-time format, according to the student option. It takes three studying years to get the bachelor degree (180 credits). The number of participants is 150. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

Master's in Security Management in Public Administration – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but have to pass an entrance examination. The examination has two parts. The first part is a knowledge test and the second part is a language test. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. It takes two studying years to get the master's degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 35. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

Master's in Police Management and Criminal Science – students have to be police officers to enter the programme, members of the police or ministry of interior or workers of the Security information service. They also have to pass an entrance examination. The examination has two parts. The first part is a knowledge test and the second part is a language test. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. It takes five studying years to get the master's degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 40. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

PhD in Security Management and Criminal Science – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme. The programme is delivered in a full or part-time format. It takes three studying years to get the PhD. The number of participants is 10. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

Of the two reported police education **courses** that are delivered in the Czech Republic and that are open to non-national police officers, complete information on only one course was received.

Qualification Course for Crime Science Experts – is delivered in Czech by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, in Prague, in cooperation with the Criminalistic Institute of Prague. Students are required to be police officers, and they must be appointed by their police organisations. The course is residential

and takes forty days. The number of participants is 25. A nationally recognised certificate is awarded after a final exam. There are no costs involved (except for travelling and accommodation). Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz

A **Course in Economic Crime** is also delivered by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, in Prague and is open to police officers from any European country. Further information can be obtained at www.polac.cz



DENMARK

Denmark reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



ESTONIA

Estonia initially reported having no programmes or courses open to police officers or police experts from any European country. In November 2010 Estonia clarified that the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences (EASS) is already delivering accredited programmes that are open to non-national students, and that other accredited master programmes open to non-national students are expected to be available in 2011.



FINLAND

Finland reported having at least seven programmes and two courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Six programmes are 'Bologna accredited' and can be attended by police officers from other countries. All are delivered in Finnish by public universities.

Master's Programme in Security Administration – the programme is delivered by the University of Tampere. Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a suitable bachelor's degree (i.e. Bachelor in Police Command, Bachelor in Administrative Sciences, or other police/social science-related bachelor-level degree which the faculty considers as suitable). There are no formal language requirements, but, in practice, a good command of the Finnish language is required. Selection is based purely on application documents (i.e. no entrance examinations, test or interviews; just a document process). The programme is part-time residential, meaning that it includes on-the-job-training. It takes

two studying years to get the degree (120 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 8. For students from EU member countries, a student union fee (about 100 euros) and health care are required. Students from outside the EU might have higher tuition fees. Students are responsible for all their own travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained by contacting Prof. Ismo Lumijarvi, University of Tampere, Department of Management Studies, FI-33014 University of Tampere, Finland (ismo.lumijarvi@uta.fi).

Master's Programme on Sociology of Law and Criminology – the programme is delivered by the University of Turku (Law Faculty). Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a suitable bachelor's programme (i.e. Bachelor in Police Command, or other police/social science-related bachelor-level degree which the faculty considers as suitable). There are no formal language requirements, but, in practice, a good command of the Finnish language is required. The programme can also be tailored to other languages (i.e. Swedish or English). Selection is based purely on application documents. The programme is blended (partially residential, partially e-learning). It takes two studying years to get the degree (120 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 8. For students from EU member countries, a tuition fee (about 100 euros) and health care are required. Students from outside the EU might have higher tuition fees. Students are responsible for all their own travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained by contacting Prof. Ahti Laitinen, University of Turku, Faculty of Law, FIN-20014 University of Turku, Finland (ahti.laitinen@utu.fi).

Licentiate Programme in Laws (Sociology of Law and Criminology) – the programme is delivered by the University of Turku (Law Faculty). Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a suitable master's degree (i.e. Master's Degree in Administrative Science, Political Science, or Social Science with a main subject which the faculty considers as suitable). There are no formal language requirements, but, in practice, a good command of the Finnish, Swedish or English language is required. The programme is normally in Finnish but can be tailored for other languages (i.e. English or Swedish). Selection is based purely on application documents. The programme is blended (partially residential, partially e-learning). It takes three studying years to get the degree (150 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 3. No tuition fees are required from students coming from EU member countries. Students are responsible for all their own travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained by contacting Prof. Ahti Laitinen, University of Turku, Faculty of Law, FIN-20014 University of Turku, Finland (ahti.laitinen@utu.fi).

Licentiate Programme in Administrative Sciences (Administrative Science, Security Administration) – the programme is delivered by the University of Tampere. Students do not need to be police officers to

enter the programme, but must have a suitable master's degree (i.e. Master's Degree in Administrative Science, Political Science, or Social Science with a main subject which the faculty considers as suitable). There are no formal language requirements, but, in practice, a good command of the Finnish, Swedish or English language is required. The programme is normally in Finnish but can be tailored for other languages (i.e. English or Swedish). Selection is based purely on application documents. The programme is blended, that is, partially residential, partially e-learning. It takes three studying years to get the 'licentiate' degree (150 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 3. No tuition fees are required from students coming from EU member countries. Students are responsible for all their own travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained by contacting Prof. Ismo Lumijarvi, University of Tampere, Department of Management Studies, FI-33014 University of Tampere, Finland (ismo.lumijarvi@uta.fi).

Doctoral Programme in Administrative Sciences (Administrative Science, Security Administration) – the programme is delivered by the University of Tampere. Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a suitable master's or licentiate degree (i.e. Master's Degree in Administrative Science, Political Science, or Social Science with a main subject which the faculty considers as suitable). There are no formal language requirements, but, in practice, a good command of the Finnish, Swedish or English language is required. The programme is normally in Finnish but can be tailored for other languages (i.e. English or Swedish). Selection is based purely on application documents. The programme is blended, that is, partially residential, partially e-learning. It takes five studying years to get the degree (240 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 3. No tuition fees are required from students coming from EU member countries. Students are responsible for all their own travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained by contacting Prof. Ismo Lumijarvi, University of Tampere, Department of Management Studies, FI-33014 University of Tampere, Finland (ismo.lumijarvi@uta.fi).

Doctoral Programme in Laws (Sociology of Law and Criminology) – the programme is delivered by the University of Turku (Law Faculty). Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a suitable master's or licentiate degree (i.e. Master's Degree in Administrative Science, Political Science, or Social Science with a main subject which the faculty considers as suitable). There are no formal language requirements, but, in practice, a good command of the Finnish, Swedish or English language is required. The programme is normally in Finnish but can be tailored for other languages (i.e. English or Swedish). Selection is based purely on application documents. The programme is blended (partially residential, partially e-learning). It takes five studying years to get the degree (240 credits), but separate mod-

ules can be attended. The number of participants is 3. No tuition fees are required from students coming from EU member countries. Students are responsible for all their own travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained by contacting Prof. Ahti Laitinen, University of Turku, Faculty of Law, FIN-20014 University of Turku, Finland (ahti.laitinen@utu.fi).



FRANCE

France initially reported having at least one programme and four courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Later on, the French Gendarmerie, through Pascal Cheylan, member of the CEPOL Research and Science Working Group, reported that France has at least two more programmes and one course with similar characteristics. Detailed information on three programmes and seven courses was therefore received.

Master's Programme in 'Sécurité Intérieure' – the programme is delivered in French by the École Nationale Supérieure de Police, in Saint Cyr au Mont D'Or, in cooperation with the Université de Lyon III - Faculté de Droit. Students are required to be police officers to enter the programme. Foreign students must also have a good command of the French language and have to be selected and nominated by their police organization. The programme is part-time residential. It takes one studying year to get the degree (60 credits). The number of participants is 90. No information on costs was given. Further information can be obtained at www.ensp.interieur.gouv.fr

Master's Programme in Law and Security Strategies – the programme is delivered in French by the Ecole des Officiers de la Gendarmerie Nationale, in Melun, in cooperation with the Université de Panthéon/Assas - Paris II. Students must have completed the first year of a master's programme. An initial examination is required for French and foreign students. Foreign students also have to be appointed by their organisation. Official applications must be done through the French Embassy, where the Security Attaché will contact the Direction de la Coopération Internationale, in France. The programme is full-time residential. It takes two studying years to get the degree (60 credits). The number of participants is 150, with about 10 vacancies for foreign students. The programme costs 43,000 euros, without travelling expenses (subsidies can be obtained through special agreements with France). Further information can be obtained at www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/eogn

Programme in Management of International Security – the programme is delivered in French by the Ecole des Officiers de la Gendarmerie Nationale, in Melun, in cooperation with the Université de

Panthéon/Assas - Paris II. Students must have completed the first year of a master's programme. An initial examination is required for French and foreign students. Foreign students also have to be appointed by their organisation, and official applications must be done through the French Embassy, where the Security Attaché will contact the Direction de la Coopération Internationale, in France. The programme is full-time residential. It takes two studying years to get the degree (a university diploma - sub-Bachelor Level - which grants no ECTS). The number of participants is 150, with about 10 vacancies for foreign students. The cost is 43,000 € without travelling expences (subsidies can be obtained through special agreements with France). Further information can be obtained at www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/eogn

Management of Change Course – is delivered in French by the École Nationale Supérieur de Police, in Saint Cyr au Mont D'Or. Students are required to be top police executives involved in the management of organisations, and they must be appointed by their police organisation. A good command of the French language is required. The course is residential and takes two days. The number of participants is 10. A certificate is awarded. There are no costs involved (except for travelling and accommodation). Further information can be obtained at www.ensp.interieur.gouv.fr

Military Higher Studies Course – is delivered in French by the Ecole des Officiers de la Gendarmerie Nationale, in Melun. Foreign students have to submit a detailed application file through the French Embassy, where the Security Attaché will contact the Direction de la Coopération Internationale, in France. The course is full-time residential and takes 4 weeks (5 weeks for foreign students). The number of participants is 10. An attendance diploma is awarded. The course costs 2,600 euros, without travelling expences (subsidies can be obtained through special agreements with France). Further information can be obtained at www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/eogn

The Essentials of Islam Course – is delivered in French by the École Nationale Supérieur de Police in Saint Cyr au Mont D'Or. It is open to any foreign senior police officer, providing he/she is appointed by the respective police organisation. The course lasts four days and is delivered in a full-time residential format. Participants only have to pay for travelling and accommodation. The average number of participants is 30. No final examination is required and a certificate is awarded. Further information can be obtained at www.ensp.interieur.gouv.fr

Development in French Language Course – is delivered by the National Police Training Institute in Clermont-Ferrand. The course is residential and takes 15 days. Further information can be obtained at www.interieur.gouv.fr/sections/a_1_interieur/la_police_nationale

Media Training Course – is delivered in French by the École Nationale Supérieure de Police in Saint Cyr au Mont D'Or. The course is residential and takes four days. Further information can be obtained at www.ensp.interieur.gouv.fr

Negotiation in Leadership and Management Course – is delivered in French by the École Nationale Supérieure de Police in Saint Cyr au Mont D'Or. The course is residential and takes three days. Further information can be obtained at www.ensp.interieur.gouv.fr



GERMANY

Germany reported having one master's programme and eleven bachelor programmes in ten of the German States (Länder) which are accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Several courses open to non-nationals and delivered by the German Police University, the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Federal Police were also reported. The master's programme was described in detail and it can be attended, as well as some bachelor programmes, by police officers from other European countries, provided that this is requested by a police organisation (students are appointed by the police forces of the federal States or the Federal Criminal Police Office).

Master's Programme in Public Administration – Police Management (Masterstudiengang 'Öffentliche Verwaltung – Polizeimanagement') – is delivered by the German Police University in Münster. Students need to be police officers to enter the programme. If they have no professional experience as police officers, a suitable academic degree is necessary to apply for this master's programme. The programme is residential and it takes two studying years to get the master's degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 100–200 per year. The programme is delivered in German. Further information can be obtained at www.dhpol.de

Bachelor's Programmes in Policing (Public Administration – Police/Policing) – are delivered by Universities for Public Administration, in German. They are part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. It takes three studying years to acquire the bachelor degree (180 credits). Students from abroad must have a secondary school leaving certificate and have to be police officers to enter the programmes. Further information on the bachelor programmes can be obtained at

- www.polizei.rlp.de/einstellung
- www.polizei.schleswig-holstein.de/internet/DE/Berufseinstieg www.polizei-studium.de
- www.internetwache.brandenburg.de

- www.polizei-nrw.de/beruf/Start
- www.hfoev.bremen.de
- www.hdp.hamburg.de
- www.polizei-bw.de/berufsinfo/Ausbildung
- www.thueringen.de/de/polizei/vfhs/bachelorstudiengang/
- www.polizei.hessen.de
- www.bka.de/jobs/merkblatt_bachelor_studiengang.pdf

Strategic Management Course – is delivered in German by the German Police University, in Munster. Participants have to be senior police officers in strategic management positions and have a good command of the German language. The course is residential and takes three weeks; one additional week is spent within a business company. The number of participants is 20. Further information can be obtained at www.dhpol.de

The Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt) offers **courses for criminal investigation officers**, applying to certain phenomena or specialised operations which are open to police officers from Switzerland, Austria, Luxemburg and Liechtenstein. The Federal Police also offers a variety of courses open to police officers from European countries. Information can be obtained from the Bundespolizeiakademie (www.bundespolizei.de).

The German Police University offers ten courses (**seminars**) open to senior police officers or police experts from European countries. The topics range from **cyber crime**, **international road safety**, and **international terrorism** to **countering organised crime** and **operations management**. The courses are delivered in German and they take three days (translation into English and French is available dependent on the number of foreign participants). For further information see www.dhpol.de



GREECE

Greece initially reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. In November 2010 the following was added: 'The attendance of foreign students in the Schools of the Hellenic Police Forces is allowed. According to article 25 of act 3511/2006, it is permitted to enrol and attend the Police Constables and Lieutenants Schools, as well as the Schools of Further Education and Training and National Security. The countries from which the students

come from, the number of students per School, the requirements and the selection procedures, possible participation in their training fees, the students' rights and obligations, as well as any other necessary details are determined by Joint Decisions of the Ministers of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Economics. The statutory joint Decision by the Ministers of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Economy, in which the requirements and all other necessary details for the provision of training are determined, is currently being drafted'.



HUNGARY

Hungary reported having at least four programmes and four courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The four programmes are 'Bologna accredited' and can be attended by non-national police officers. They are delivered in Hungarian, by the Police College, in Budapest.

Bachelor's Programme in Forensics – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a college degree before starting it. The programme is part-time residential, which means that on-the-job-training is included. It takes one and a half studying years to get the degree (90 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 60. Students can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu

Bachelor's Programme in Law Enforcement Administration – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a secondary school leaving certificate at the required level. Physical, psychological and health aptitude at the required level is also mandatory. The programme is full-time residential. It takes three studying years to get the degree (180 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 300. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu

Bachelor's Programme in Crime Administration – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a secondary school leaving certificate at the required level. Physical, psychological and health aptitude at the required level is also required. The programme is full-time residential. It takes three studying years to get the degree (180 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 200. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu

Master's Programme in Law Enforcement Management – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a college degree before starting the programme. The programme is

part-time residential, meaning that it includes on-the-job-training. It takes two studying years to get the degree, but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 60. Students have to pay the following: 1st year: about 560 euros; 2nd year: about 600 euros. Accommodation costs are about 3.5 euros/day (if needed); travel costs are about 17.5 euros per occasion (if necessary when the students live in rural areas). Students can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu

Detailed information on four **courses** open to non-national police officers was also received. All courses are delivered in Hungarian by the Police College in Budapest.

Police Management Course – students are required to be police officers and to have a bachelor's or master's degree from any civilian college or university. The course is part-time residential and lasts for one hundred days. The participants are required to do a written test and an oral examination in order to get a nationally recognised certificate. The average number of participants is 100. Participants have to pay fees and travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu

Criminalistics Course – students are required to be police officers. The course is full-time residential and lasts for ten days. The participants are required to do a written test and an oral examination in order to get a nationally recognised certificate. The average number of participants is 40. Participants have to pay fees and travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu

Airport Security Course – students are not required to be police officers, but must be airport security officers. The course is full-time residential and lasts for five days. The participants are required to do a written test and an oral examination in order to get a certificate recognised at European level. The average number of participants is 40. Participants have to pay fees and travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu

Information Technology Course – students are not required to be police officers. The course is full-time residential and lasts for fifteen days. The participants are required to do a written test and an oral examination in order to get a certificate recognised at national level. The average number of participants is 40. Participants have to pay fees and travel and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained at www.rtf.hu



ICELAND

Iceland reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

**IRELAND**

Ireland initially reported having at least ten programmes and ten courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The programmes were reported as 'Bologna accredited' but not open to non-national police officers and, unfortunately, information on the ten courses was not received. After the last report checking (November 2010) the Irish expert reported that Garda Síochána fully sponsors at least twenty four 'Bologna accredited' programmes and courses and partially sponsors another eighty two programmes and courses for members of the Garda Síochána. Such programmes and courses are delivered by Third Level Irish Colleges. Additionally, it was reported that three programmes (one BA in Police Management, one BA in Garda Executive Leadership and one MA in Garda Executive Leadership) have been attended by Police officers from the United Kingdom and are open to European Police Officers; and that a Senior Investigation Officers course has not yet been attended by European Officers but applications from European Officers will be considered. Garda Síochána can be contacted by non-Irish police officers or experts for further information (www.garda.ie).

**ITALY**

Italy reported having at least seven programmes and one course with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The programmes are accredited but not open to non-national police officers. The course is open to non-national police officers.

High Education Course (Corso di alta formazione) – is delivered in Italian by the Scuola di Perfezionamento per le forze di polizia in Rome. The main topics are in Crime Fighting, International and Interagency Cooperation, Public Management, and International Crime Scenes Evaluation. Students have to be senior police officers and they must be appointed by their police organisations. The course is full-time residential and lasts for nine months (270 days). The average number of participants is 28–30. Participants don't have to pay fees for attending the course. The course grants a nationally recognised certificate, after passing a final examination. Further information can be obtained by contacting italy.cepol@interno.it



LATVIA

Latvia reported having at least one programme with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The programme is 'Bologna accredited' but is not open to non-national police officers.



LITHUANIA

Lithuania initially reported having at least eight programmes and eighty-three courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Information on five 'Bologna accredited' programmes that can be attended by non-national police officers was initially received. Information on four other programmes was received in November 2010. All are delivered by the Faculty of Public Security of the Mykolas Romeris University.

Bachelor's Programme in Law and State Border Guard – is delivered in Lithuanian. There are two forms of studies: full - time and part - time. Full time students do not need to be border guard officers to enter the programme but must have an official letter of permission from the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. It takes four studying years to get a Bachelor's of law degree (240 ECTS). The number of full - time participants is 85 (in 2010-2011 study year). 49 students do not have to pay a tuition fee. Their studies are funded by the state. Some students (36) have to pay a tuition fee and travelling and accommodation costs, but they can apply for funding. Each year the number of students admitted to the faculty is determined by the quota submitted by the Ministry of the Interior. Every year 25 students are admitted to the State Border Guard study programme. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. Part time students need to be border guard officers to enter the programme. The number of part - time participants is 114. They all have to pay a tuition fee and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. It takes six studying years to get a Bachelor's degree (240 ECTS). Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Bachelor's Programme in State Border Guard – is delivered in Lithuanian. There is one form of studies: full - time. Requirements and study duration for the students admitted to the Bachelor's Programme in State Border Guard are similar. The difference is in study content. After finishing studies a Bachelor's degree in Public Security is awarded. Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Bachelor's Programme in Law and Police Activities – is delivered in Lithuanian. There are two forms of studies: full - time and part - time. Full time Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme but must have an official letter of permission from the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. It takes four studying years to get a Bachelor's of law degree (240 ECTS). The number of full - time participants is 264 (in 2010-2011 study year). 71 students do not have to pay a tuition fee. Their studies are funded by the state. Majority of students (193) have to pay a tuition fee and travelling and accommodation costs, but they can apply for funding. Each year the number of students admitted to the faculty is determined by the quota submitted by the Ministry of the Interior. Every year 110 students are admitted to the Law and Police Activities study programme. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. Part time students need to be police officers to enter the programme. The number of part - time participants is 587. They all have to pay a tuition fee and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. It takes six studying years to get a Bachelor's degree (240 ECTS). Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Bachelor's Programme in Police Activities – is delivered in Lithuanian. There is one form of studies: full - time. The number of full - time participants is 20 (in 2010-2011 study year). Requirements and study duration for the students admitted to the Bachelor's Programme in Police Activities are similar. The difference is in study content. After finishing studies a Bachelor's degree in Public Security is awarded. Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Master's Programme in Law and Police Activities – is delivered in Lithuanian. Students must have a bachelor degree and need to be police officers to enter the programme. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. It takes one and a half studying years to get the degree (90 ECTS). The number of participants is 194 (in 2010-2011 study year). Students have to pay a tuition fee and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Master's Programme in Law and State Border Guard – is delivered in Lithuanian. Students must have a bachelor degree and need to be border guard officers to enter the programme.. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. It takes one and a half studying years to get the degree (90 ECTS). The number of participants is 8 (in 2010-2011 study year). Students have to pay a tuition fee and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Master's Programme in Forensic Examination – is delivered in Lithuanian. Students must have a bachelor degree. Preference is given to those applicants who are employed in the system of the Interior in Forensic Examination. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. It takes one and a half studying years to get the degree (90 ECTS). The number of participants is 20 (in 2010-2011 study year). Students have to pay a tuition fee and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Master's Programme in European Union Law – is delivered in English by Mykolas Romeris University and Ghent University. Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a bachelor degree or an equivalent university degree, lasting a minimum of three years. The programme is full-time residential. It takes one and a half studying years to get the degree (90 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 10. Students have to pay a tuition fee (2,317 euros per year) and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Master's Programme in International Law – is delivered in English by Mykolas Romeris University and Ghent University. Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must have a bachelor degree or an equivalent university degree lasting a minimum of three years. The programme is full-time residential. It takes two studying years to get the degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 15. Students have to pay a tuition fee (2,317 euros per year) and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at trsd@mruni.eu or inter@mruni.eu

Information on **sixty-four courses** open to non-national police officers and delivered by the Mikolas Romeris University was received. Information on another **seventeen courses** delivered by the Vilnius University, open to non-national police officers, was also received. **



LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

** Details of the courses can be requested.

**MALTA**

Malta reported having at least two programmes and two courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Two ‘Bologna accredited’ programmes were described and can be attended by non-national police officers. Both are delivered in English by the Institute of Criminology of the University of Malta.

Diploma in Policing – students do not need to be police officers but if candidates are over 23 years of age they must prove (via an interview and a literacy test) that they can benefit from the course. If below the age of 23, candidates must have the necessary university entry requirements. Police sergeants commissioned by the Police Commissioner must either have the university entry requirements or they must prove that they can benefit from this course. The programme is part-time residential, meaning that on-the-job-training is included. It takes two studying years to get the diploma (60 credits). The number of participants is 60. Further information can be obtained at www.um.edu.mt/criminology

Bachelor’s Programme in Criminology – students do not need to be police officers, but require the necessary university entry requirements. The programme is residential. It takes three studying years to get the degree (180 credits). The number of participants is 60. Further information can be obtained at www.um.edu.mt/criminology

Unfortunately, information on the two courses was not received.

**NETHERLANDS**

Netherlands reported having at least five programmes and twenty-five courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The five programmes are ‘Bologna accredited’ and can be attended by non-national police officers. All are delivered by the Police Academy of the Netherlands.

Bachelor of Policing – (only separate modules are open to any European police officer) is delivered in Dutch. Students need to be police officers to enter the programme, and a pre-education at a secondary educational level. The programme is part-time residential. It takes four studying years to get the degree (240

credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 24. Costs have to be agreed on the basis of attending separate modules from the programme. Further information can be obtained at www.politieacademie.nl

Executive Master's Programme in Police Management – is delivered in Dutch. Students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but a basic knowledge of research methods is required. The programme is part-time residential. It takes two studying years to get the degree (60 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 18. Fees of 50,000 euros have to be paid. Further information can be obtained at www.politieacademie.nl

Master of Science in Policing – is delivered in English. Students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but higher educational study including a basic knowledge of research methods is required. The programme is part-time residential. It takes two studying years to get the degree (60 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 20. Costs amount to 10,000 euros (for the whole programme) apart from travelling and accommodation. Further information can be obtained at www.politieacademie.nl

Master's Programme in Crime Investigation – is delivered in Dutch. Students need to be police officers to enter the programme and to have a Bachelor of Policing, an equivalent foreign police diploma, or police work experience at a bachelor level (to be assessed). Non-police students require a bachelor-level pre-education one year study Bachelor of Policing (or foreign equivalent). The programme is part-time residential. It takes two studying years to get the degree (60 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 20. For Dutch police officers and non-police students who have been admitted to the one year Bachelor of Policing, the fee will be paid for by the Dutch Home Office; travelling and accommodation is paid by the particular police force. Others costs have to be negotiated. Further information can be obtained at www.politieacademie.nl

Master of Crisis and Public Order Management – is delivered in Dutch. Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but any bachelor diploma, some years of relevant work experience and a positive intake assessment is required. The programme is part-time residential. It takes two studying years to get the degree (60 credits), but separate modules can be attended. The number of participants is 20. The fee is 35,000 euros (except travelling and accommodation costs). For Dutch police officers, the programme is financed by the Dutch Home Office. Further information can be obtained at www.politieacademie.nl

Information on twenty-five **courses** open to non-national police officers was received. All courses are delivered in Dutch by the Police Academy of the Netherlands, and students are required to be police officers. All courses are residential. Participants have to pay to attend the courses. The average number of participants per course is 12. Credit points are awarded in all courses.

- **Organising and Conducting a Line-Up Course** – 2 credits
- **Interviewing Young or Mentally Handicapped Witnesses Course** – 9 credits
- **Operational Crime Analysis Course** – 9 credits
- **Complicated Interrogations Course** – 25 credits
- **Watching Persons or Cases in Secret Course** – 14 credits
- **Large-Scale Crime Investigation Course** – 9 credits
- **Identification Confrontation Course** – 2 credits
- **Vehicle Investigation Course** – 11 credits
- **Accident Analysis by means of Computer Simulation Course** – 16 credits
- **Environmental Inspection Course** – 11 credits
- **Personal Protection Driving Training Course** – 6 credits
- **Discreet and Safe Driving for Arrest Teams Course** – 1 credit
- **Discreet and Safe Driving for Observation Arrest Teams Course** – 6 credits
- **Discreet and Safe Motorbike Driving Course** – 6 credits
- **Video Evidence and Line-Up Course** – 1 credit
- **Forensic Investigation into Violence and Vice Offences Course** – 15 credits
- **Forensic Investigation into Non-Natural Death Course** – 12 credits
- **Investigating Biological Traces Course** – 7 credits
- **Victim Identification Course** – 7 credits
- **Investigating Explosions and Explosives Course** – 7 credits
- **Identifying Tool Marks Course** – 20 credits
- **Identification of Footwear and Tyre Tracks Course** – 16 credits
- **Identifying Finger Traces Course** – 16 credits
- **Examining Documents Course** – 16 credits
- **Internet and Detection Course (phase 1 – intermediate)** – 7 credits

Further information can be obtained at www.politieacademie.nl

**NORWAY**

Norway reported having at least two programmes with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Only one of the police education programmes is open to non-nationals.

Master's Programme in Police Science – is delivered in Norwegian by the the Norwegian Police University College, in Oslo. Students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but a bachelor degree and three years of relevant work experience in the police or in any other appropriate crime prevention area is required. The programme is part-time residential. It takes three studying years to get the degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 20. Students only have to pay for travelling and accommodation costs. Further information can be obtained at <http://www.phs.no/no/>

**POLAND**

Poland reported having at least two programmes with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. The two described programmes are 'Bologna accredited' and open to any non-national student, providing he or she complies with the ERASMUS Program requirements.

Bachelor's Programme in Internal Security – is delivered in Polish by the Wyższa Szkoła Policji. Students need a general certificate of secondary education exam (baccalaureate), and to pass a written test and a physical ability test to enter the programme. It takes three studying years to get the degree (180 credits), in a blended format (partially residential, partially self-education). The number of participants is 250. No information was provided on whether the student has to pay for participating in the programme. Further information can be obtained at www.wspol.edu.pl

Master's Programme in Internal Security – is delivered in Polish by the Wyższa Szkoła Policji. Students need what is called a graduation from first degree studies to enter the programme. It takes two studying years to get the degree (142 credits), in a blended format (partially residential, partially self-education). The number of participants is 600. No information was provided on whether the student has to pay for participating in the programme. Further information can be obtained at www.wspol.edu.pl

**PORTUGAL**

Portugal reported having at least seven programmes and seven courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Five 'Bologna accredited' programmes that can be attended by non-national police officers were described. They are delivered in Portuguese by the Instituto Superior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna, in a blended format.

Master's Programme in Crime Investigation – students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but a bachelor degree is required. It takes two studying years to get the degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 20. Students have to pay fees and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.esp.pt

Master's Programme in Security Management – students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but a bachelor degree is required. It takes two studying years to get the degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 20. Students have to pay fees and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.esp.pt

Master's Programme in Internal Security – students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but a bachelor degree is required. It takes two studying years to get the degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 20. Students have to pay fees and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.esp.pt

Master's Programme in Municipal Security – students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but a bachelor degree is required. It takes two studying years to get the degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 20. Students have to pay fees and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.esp.pt

Master's Programme in Civil Crisis Management – students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but a bachelor degree is required. It takes two studying years to get the degree (120 credits). The number of participants is 20. Students have to pay fees and travelling and accommodation costs, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.esp.pt

Information on three courses that can be attended by non-national police officers was received. They are delivered in Portuguese by the Instituto Superior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna. Students are not

required to be police officers but they must have at least a bachelor degree. All courses are residential and their duration is 270 days. Participants have to pay fees and travel and accommodation costs to attend the courses. The average number of participants per course is 20. A nationally recognised certificate is granted after the completion of the course. The courses are on **Internal Security**, **Civil Crisis Management**, and **Municipal Security Management**. Further information can be obtained at www.esp.pt



ROMANIA

Romania reported having at least one programme and one course with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. One 'Bologna accredited' programme was described but it is not open to non-national police officers.

One **course** was described and is open to non-national police officers.

International Higher Course – is delivered in French by the Application School for Officers 'Mihai Viteazul', in Bucharest. It is open to experienced captains, young majors or commissioners and officers of the internal security forces. It is tailored to meet the needs of training and particularities of each country and each institution from the European Union, and also from other countries. The course aims are to provide staff training focused on specific work in a multi-national environment, knowledge of EU institutions and security forces, and the various aspects of ensuring, maintaining and restoring public order. It lasts for 75 days and is delivered in a full-time residential format. The average number of participants is 25. A nationally recognised certificate is granted after attending practical workshops during the course and passing two oral exams concerning specific topics from the countries of origin of the participant and topics of general interest to the course. The course has a dual recognition by awarding a certificate from the Romanian Gendarmerie and a military education diploma level One of the French Gendarmerie. The costs for a maximum of 15 participants will be supported by Romania for the benefit of officers from countries not belonging to the European Union. According to the Convention signed on July 11 2003, in Bucharest, between the Romanian and French authorities on the operation and financing of the International Higher Course, the two countries contribute with financial and technical help to conduct the course as follows. Romania's contribution is to provide all the infrastructure and material resources needed for education, housing, food and transport. Romania funds trainees from countries not belonging to the European Union by bearing the cost of transport (a round-trip ticket up to 500 euros), the costs of housing, food, education and medical insurance. It also provides them with a monthly grant. France's contribution is significant human and technical support through a cooperative formed by the detachment of French National

Gendarmerie officers as follows: an officer of higher rank acts as adviser to the inspector general of education and ensures the Romanian Gendarmerie disciplines are of the correct standard; an officer who acts as Deputy Commander also provides leadership courses; three French police officers are also posted temporarily (usually for periods of one week) to run some courses; a French lecturer (for French language courses). The French National Gendarmerie also supports the study visit of two weeks in France by providing facilities for transport, food and accommodation. External contributions are: university lecturers and experts in various fields (French, Romanian and other States) are in Bucharest; or special guests will enhance the training programme through their interventions on current issues related to European security, organised crime, terrorism, human rights, discrimination, and social justice. Member States of the European Union will fund the training of their officers. Further information can be obtained by contacting sajrmv@yahoo.com



SLOVAKIA

Slovakia reported having at least two programmes with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Two programmes were described and can be attended by police officers from other countries. Both are delivered in Slovak by the Akadémia Policajného zboru v Bratislave.

Master's Programme in Security-Law Services in Public Administration – students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but they have to pass an entrance exam. The programme is part-time residential and it takes five studying years to get the degree (three for the bachelor degree – 180 credits – and two for the master's degree – 120 credits). The number of participants is 550. Students have to pay for travelling and accommodation, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.akademiapz.sk

Doctorate Programme in Protection of Persons and Property – students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but they have to pass an entrance exam. The programme is part-time residential and it takes five studying years to get the degree (180 credits). The number of participants is 300. Students have to pay for travelling and accommodation, but can apply for funding. Further information can be obtained at www.akademiapz.sk

**SLOVENIA**

Slovenia initially reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. In November 2010 it was reported that 'Slovenia already started the process of transformation and accreditation of the programme in accordance with the Bologna declaration'.

**SPAIN**

Spain reported having at least four programmes and four courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Two programmes were described and they are 'Bologna accredited' programmes and can be attended by non-national police officers. Both are delivered in Spanish by the Guardia Civil Officers Academy.

Guardia Civil-Senior Police Officers Course (CCACES) – students must be police officers to enter the programme, and be a Guardia Civil Captain. The course is also open to EU police senior officers and third countries. The programme is blended and it takes nine studying months to get 65 credits. The number of participants is 35. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Course Manager: Anselmo del Moral Torres (adelmoraltorres@guardiacivil.es).

Guardia Civil Officer Grade – this programme is supposed to start in 2012. Students won't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but they must have good marks in the pre-university test, pass a psychological test and have language skills. The programme will be full-time residential and it will take five studying years to get 240 credits. The number of participants is expected to be 80. Further information can be obtained by contacting Anselmo del Moral Torres (adelmoraltorres@guardiacivil.es).

Unfortunately, information on the four courses was not received.

**SWEDEN**

Sweden initially reported having at least three programmes and three courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Two 'Bologna accredited' short programmes were initially described. Both can be attended by non-national police officers, and are delivered in Swedish by

The National Police Academy, in cooperation with the Uppsala University. In November 2010 eight more accredited programmes/ courses were identified and briefly described.

Investigative Methodology in Crimes Against Children – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme, but must be in order to work within the field of investigating crimes against children. The programme is delivered in co-operation with Uppsala University. It takes ten studying weeks to get 15 credits.

Investigative interviewing – children and young people – students do not need to be police officers, but must be in order to work within the field of investigating crimes against children. Investigative Methodology in crimes against children is also a necessary qualification. The course is delivered in co-operation with Stockholm University. It takes five studying weeks to get 7.5 credits.

Investigative Methodology in Domestic Violence – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme. The programme is delivered in Uppsala University and is part-time residential. It takes three studying weeks to get 4.5 credits. The number of participants is 50. Further information can be obtained at www.polisen.se

Investigative Interviewing – students do not need to be police officers to enter the programme. The programme is delivered in co-operation with Stockholm University. It takes five studying weeks to get 7.5 credits. The number of participants is 24 for each course. Further information can be obtained at www.polisen.se

Environmental offence - the course is delivered in Uppsala University on assignment of the Police Academy. Target group is criminal police investigating environmental offences and also civilian investigators working in this area. Prosecutors and other representatives for authorities with responsibility within the area of environmental legislation may also attend. The course comprises four weeks and gives 12 credits.

Criminology – the course is offered by the Police training academy in Växjö, at Linnaeus University. The course gives 7.5 credits.

International cooperation within the Police – the course is delivered by the Police training academy in Växjö, at Linnaeus University. The course gives 3 credits.

Criminal investigations – the course is offered by the Police training academy in Växjö, at Linnaeus University. The course gives 5 credits.

Law – the course is offered by the Institute of Police education in Växjö, at Linnaeus University. The course gives 7.5 credits.

Human Rights – the course is offered by the Institute of Police training academy in Växjö, at Linnaeus University. The course gives 7.5 credits.



SWITZERLAND

Switzerland reported having at least one course with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

The **course** is open to non-national police officers.

Cours de conduite III German: Führungslehrgang III (language course) – is delivered in German or French by the Swiss Police Institute. The course is open only for senior police officers who speak French or German, and subject to available vacancies (the average number of students is 40). There are no fees involved. The duration is 30 days in a full-time residential format. A certificate is awarded after passing a written examination and an oral examination, and submitting a written essay. Further information can be obtained by contacting marianne.anceaux@ne.ch.



UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom expert reported the following:

‘In England and Wales each police force has its own training school and a number of satellite venues dependent upon establishment and geographical size. In Scotland the Scottish Police College, Tulliallan, and in Northern Ireland the Northern Ireland Police College at Garnerville service their police force(s) training requirements in a similar way.

The National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) supports policing improvement across the whole of the United Kingdom in many ways, but one of its key roles is working with other bodies like the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in England and Wales and ACPOS in Scotland.

- a) The Association of Police Authorities and the Home Office departments, in what is called the tripartite approach, develop national training programmes for police forces for delivery at three levels: By the individual police force using the NPIA materials, which can be contextualised but must be delivered to a set standard which is monitored. This is often through a licensing approach (as in student officer training;
- b) On a regional basis, in collaboration, through various police training centres (middle management and specialised training);
- c) At venues directed by the NPIA (senior officer and police staff equivalent) (student officer training – new recruits).

Student officer training has become more abstract over the past few years. All police forces apply the Initial Police Learning and Development programme (IPLDP) as their core structure. This was created by the NPIA in partnership with other justice agencies. Each police force in England and Wales delivers the programme in force, but some of the smaller forces collaborate in its delivery. In Scotland and Northern Ireland all student officers attend their respective National Police College. The programme is a mix of vocational training, work-based activities, community placement and academic/educational activity. The Home Office has set a national standard that each force must deliver to, but whether that is through a foundation degree or a level 3 or 4 National Vocational Qualification in Police Studies is an individual force decision. The greater percentage in England and Wales is towards the NVQ award, but for those who opt for a university foundation degree the actual choice of institution is at the discretion of the police force. In Scotland it is a Certificate in Police Studies through St Andrew's University and for the PSNI a Certificate in Police Studies through the University of Ulster.

The probationary period is of two years' duration with formalised training/development taking up to 30 weeks within that period, followed by independent patrol and work-based experience. Throughout initial training, the student officers have to achieve a series of Police Assessment Checklists competencies (PACS) before they are allowed to undertake independent patrol. At approximately 12 months' service the student officers begin independent patrol and are supported/ developed through Professional Development Units and are aligned to a policing team and management structure within that team. They return to the respective training centres at pre-determined periods, and at 24 months' service are confirmed in position. Those who do not achieve the desired development at various stages or fail to be confirmed at 24 months leave the service.

It would be easiest to describe UK police officer training as vocational work based rather than there being any form of academic routing.

Continuation Training— Police officers of all ranks will attend development programmes, as required, within their area of activity or proposed development on a locally delivered basis and in line with force performance gaps or mandatory training. Each individual police force will deliver any in-service training that is essential i.e. accreditation for firearms, driver training or skill updating as each police force deems appropriate.

Specialist Training— Police services in England and Wales, and Scotland are not a routinely armed although they do have a highly trained firearms capability in specialist officers who have volunteered to perform the role and receive training in this area. The firearms standard is a national standard managed through licensing of training schools' firearms departments, but delivered locally. Northern Ireland remains an armed police service, and successful completion of the firearms aspect is essential to successful recruitment and continued employment. The Non-Home office Forces i.e. Ministry of Defence (60%) and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary (90%) are an armed service where they are public facing.

Promotion Development—Promotion or progression to specialist areas e.g. firearms, criminal investigation or similar is always on a competency based approach i.e. the best persons get the positions. To progress to sergeant or inspector ranks, the officers have to sit and pass a two part 'OSPPE' process. Part one is a theoretical knowledge and procedure-based multiple choice examination. Part two, which can only be taken when part one has been successfully achieved, is a series of competency-based exercises designed to reflect the role and responsibility of that particular rank. Officers or police staff equivalent who are awaiting promotion, who have been promoted or are seeking development can attend a locally delivered, nationally designed programme called the Core Leadership Development Programme (CLDP). This is a modular programme that officers and staff can attend when they wish and fits in with their work/life balance. There are 16 modules all of which are composed of a paper-based workbook, or an e-learning workbook, and an Action Plan. The modules are then provided with an optional workshop to reinforce and consolidate learning. The CLDP has been designed around learning descriptors mapped against activities and behaviours from the Skills for Justice Integrated Competency Framework (ICF). The activities within the ICF are linked to National Occupational Standards (NOS), which define levels of competent performance expected within the given role. These NOS are key to specific development within the police service, and specify the knowledge, understanding and skills officers and staff need to undertake their role effectively.

There are two routes for undertaking the CLDP.

1. Unaccredited, where participants undertake individual modules to fulfil their needs at any time.

2. Through the Chartered Management Institute National Qualifications resulting in, dependent upon the number of modules completed, a Level 2 Diploma in Team Leading; Level 3 Diploma in First Line Management and Leadership (mapped against supervisor or Sergeant level NOS); Level 5 Diploma in Management and Leadership (mapped against the NOS for Manager and Inspectors).

For those developing towards more senior positions in the police service (superintendent/chief superintendent level) there is the new Strategic Leadership Programme which is (delivered since April 2010). This is designed to be a modular-based programme where participants move through the programme as a cohort attending all the modules together. Completion of the programme would be accredited through the Chartered Management Institute Post-Graduate Diploma in Management. The most senior level of police leadership development, the Senior Command Course, can only be attended if the applicants have been successful in an intense and competitive assessment process (PNAC). Successful achievement allows the participant to attend the Senior Command Course. Completion of the programme allows the participant to apply for Assistant Chief Constable positions anywhere in the United Kingdom. Historically, French officers, and recently Canadian officers, have attended this course. This is not an open invitation but a bilateral arrangement. The course includes modules within the leadership domains of Professional Policing Skills, Executive Skills and Business Skills. This programme is set at Post-Graduate Diploma level in Criminology through Cambridge University. With the completion of an additional workshop and paper, a certificate in Company Directorship is awarded by the Institute of Directors.

To target high-potential development of officers below the substantive rank of inspector and with potential for a senior position, a national High Police Development Scheme is in place. This is managed through the NPJA, and applicants have to be supported through their own police force and be successful through a Police National Assessment Centre. The programme is managed by Warwick Business School at Warwick University and leads to a Post-Graduate Diploma in Police Leadership and Management. It includes six modules and a work-based project dissertation:

1. Operations and Performance Management;
2. Leadership and Public Value;
3. Managing People and Managing Change;
4. Partnership Working and Community Management;
5. Managing and Using Resources;
6. Policy Making, Strategic and Programme Delivery.

The programme usually takes two years to complete and it provides a strong development of the attendees, but the actual promotion selection process to higher ranks is the same as for all other staff.

The PSNI, Tulliallan (Scotland), The Metropolitan Police and the NPIA are involved in international delivery of police training and development across most areas of the world. The largest percentage is through the NPIA International Academy, which operates with five International Policing Advisors on a geographical basis as well as in areas of specialism. They also project manage development in other countries, within the UK or offer training focused upon in-country resilience and local capacity building.

A wide array of bespoke activity occurs as well as a number of specific international programmes. The International Strategic Leadership Programme (ISLP) is only delivered at The National College for Police Leadership, Bramshill and is thirteen weeks in duration. This is set at executive leaders and covers three modules:

- Leadership, Strategy and Change;
- Strategic Command;
- Tackling International Organised Crime.

The programme is aligned to a Level 7 Executive Diploma in Strategic Management through the Chartered Management Institute. The International Commanders Programme (ICP) is designed for senior managers (chief inspector/superintendent level) and is delivered at The National College for Police Leadership, Bramshill three times per year. One course is for female participants only. The duration of the course is ten weeks and covers:

- Commanding Operations;
- Leading People;
- Managing Information;
- Managing Change.

The programme leads to a part diploma in management through the Chartered Management Institute.'

V. POLICE EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AND COURSES OPEN TO NON-NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS – OTHER EUROPEAN STATES (AEPC MEMBERS) OVERVIEW

With the exception of Serbia, European States belonging to the AEPC, but which are not EU Member or Associate States, did not provide information on programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



ALBANIA

Survey was not answered.



AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



CROATIA

Croatia reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



F.Y.R.O.M.

Survey was not answered.



GEORGIA

Georgia reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



KOSOVO

Kosovo reported having no programmes but forty-five courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration. Unfortunately, none of the courses was described.

**MOLDOVA**

Survey was not answered.

**MONTENEGRO**

Montenegro reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

**RUSSIA**

Survey was not answered.

**SERBIA**

Serbia reported having at least two programmes and two courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Two programmes were described. Both are 'Bologna accredited' and may be attended by non-national police officers, providing they comply with specific criteria (which were not mentioned in detail), and have previous approval from the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Serbia.

Bachelor's Programme in Criminalistics and Crime Investigation – is delivered in Serbian by the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies in Belgrade. Students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but they must have finished four-year high school, and comply with special security requirements for employment in the Ministry of Interior, determined by law, as well as special requirements regarding age, health condition and psycho-physical abilities for performing police work, determined by the Minister of Interior. It takes four studying years to get the degree (240 credits), in a full-time residential format. The number of participants is 120. No information was provided on whether the student has to pay for participating in the programme. Further information can be obtained at www.kpa.edu.rs

Master's Programme in Police Studies – is delivered in Serbian by the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies in Belgrade. Students don't need to be police officers to enter the programme, but they must have completed basic four-year academic studies at the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, the Police Academy, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Political Sciences or the Faculty of security, with a minimum average grade of 8.00. It takes one studying year to get the degree (60 credits), in a full-time residential format. The number of participants is 50. The student has to pay for participating in the programme. Further information can be obtained at www.kpa.edu.rs

Unfortunately, information on one of the two courses was not received. The other was described but it is not open to non-national police officers.

**TURKEY**

Turkey was not able to answer the survey within the planned timeframe of the project.

**UKRAINE**

Survey was not answered.

VI. POLICE EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AND COURSES OPEN TO NON-NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS – INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN AGENCIES OVERVIEW

None of the approached international or European agencies described programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



EUROJUST

EUROJUST reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



EUROPOL

EUROPOL reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.



ESDC

ESDC (European Security and Defence College) reported having no programmes but seven courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Unfortunately no further information on the seven courses was received.



FRONTEX

FRONTEX reported having fifteen programmes and eight courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Unfortunately no more detailed information was received.

**INTERPOL**

INTERPOL reported having no programmes but ten courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Unfortunately further detailed information on the ten courses was not received.

**OLAF**

OLAF reported having no programmes or courses with one or two of the following characteristics: open to police officers or police experts from any European country; and/or accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

**TISPOL**

Survey was not answered.

VII. FINAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The educational levels of police officers seem to have risen remarkably during the last two decades, especially of those in middle and senior ranks. This trend was accompanied, during the first decade of the twenty-first century, by a growing and sustained tendency to introduce Bologna accreditation into police higher education in Europe.

Such trends are in line with the rise of European inhabitants who have tertiary education qualifications (ISCED 5 and 6). According to the European Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency, in 2007, in the European Union, almost 30% of 30–34-year-olds held graduate or postgraduate qualifications, as compared with around 17% in the 55–64 age group.

Such trends also reflect the general education curricular reforms that are being promoted through the Bologna Process. Again, according to the European Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency, forty-six (46) countries in the wider Europe are working towards establishing the European Higher Education Area by 2010.³⁹

Mapping such trends is important, but should not be the main aim of future research. A new set of questions will have to be asked, and answered, on the impact of requiring higher educational levels for those entering police forces at the lower, middle or senior ranks; and on the impact of implementing the Bologna Process in police education. Both questions, and answers, can be crucial for CEPOL's future mission.

In recent years CEPOL has been involved in the delivering, or in supporting the delivery, of hundreds of courses for senior police officers from all over Europe. The aim of such courses has been not only to sustain the training of senior police officers of the Member and Associate States, but also to support and develop a European approach to the main problems facing Member States in the fight against crime, crime prevention, and the maintenance of law and order and public security, in particular the cross-border dimensions of those problems.

Considering the recent trends mapped by this survey, it is plausible that future participants of CEPOL courses will also be interested in tertiary education certificates or diplomas. This is simply because such certification is becoming more and more instrumental for their professional careers as police officers.

³⁹ Report on 'Key Data on Education in Europe 2009', available online at http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/key_data_en.php

How this will affect CEPOL's future courses, how and with whom CEPOL will be able to deliver or help to deliver courses granting credits within the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System is an issue that surely will soon be on CEPOL's agenda.

The increasing implementation of the Bologna Process in police education will create another challenge. As more and more police students enrolled in 'Bologna accredited' programmes realise that they can attend, at least theoretically, similar programmes in other European Member or Associate States, they may well start looking for the most prestigious or interesting ones in Europe.

How national police universities or schools and police forces and governments will deal with this phenomenon is something that surely will need more research and thought. What is certain is that the introduction and intensification of cooperation between higher education institutions, including joint degrees, and the removal of obstacles to mobility, seem to remain two of the main weaknesses in police higher education.

The European Commission Erasmus Program was created precisely to improve the quality and increase the volume of student and teaching staff mobility throughout Europe; the amount of multilateral cooperation between higher education institutions in Europe; the cooperation between higher education institutions and enterprises; and the spread of innovation and new pedagogic practices and support between universities in Europe.

How CEPOL will contribute to the enhancement of a 'Police Erasmus Program' is an issue that is already on the agenda, following the Stockholm Program and the Draft Action Plan of the last Spanish Presidency. However, it still doesn't seem to be very clear on whether such a Program should be managed and financed by CEPOL, as an Exchange Program, or simply facilitated by CEPOL, and managed by the national police universities or schools.

What must be stressed — as this subgroup did before in its last interim report to the RSWG and TRC (16 December 2010) — is that such complex questions as the ones mentioned above should not only be answered by a quantitative approach, but also by qualitative methodologies, such as focus groups, seminars or symposiums, gathering top-level experts or political-level decision makers.

As for this survey, we can only hope that it is a starting point for meeting, not only Bologna's purposes 'to create overall convergence in Higher Education in Europe' and 'to establish a common framework of

readable and comparable degrees’ in order to stimulate ‘free mobility of students and teachers’, but also CEPOL’s mission ‘to contribute to European Police Cooperation through Learning’, its aim ‘to support and develop a European Approach’ to policing issues and, in particular, its task ‘to provide training sessions, based on common standards’.

Lisbon, December 2010

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – Emailed letter to the CEPOL National Contact Points

7 September 2009

Dear CEPOL National Contact Point,

As you are already aware, CEPOL has identified the need to collect data about educational programmes and courses in Europe that have one or two of the following characteristics:

- a) Are open to police officers or police experts from any European country;
- b) Are accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Firstly we wish to gain an overview of existing education opportunities for police within Europe and, in the near future, disseminate and share this information to enhance police cooperation in Europe.

For this task, the CEPOL Governing Board established the Sub-group “Survey on European Police Education and Bologna” (SEPEB).

As Chair of this group, I would like to ask you please if programmes and/or courses with the above mentioned characteristics are delivered in your country.

If the answer is yes, could you please send the names and contact details of one or more educational experts who would be able to answer a detailed online survey about such programmes or courses.

Considering what will be required from each expert, we expect them to have:

- a) A good knowledge about police education;
- b) A good understanding of the English language;
- c) An official position within a Police Academy or a University cooperating with the police;
- d) An official personal email address to which an online survey can be sent.

We can assure that you (or a designated contact person) will also have access to the online survey, as well as to all the answers given by the expert(s) you designate.

For orientation purposes, please consider the following:

- a) A “programme” is a long-time study course from some months to some years, which aims at delivering full Diploma/Bachelor/Master degrees in Police Science/Studies or Policing, and/or access to the police service or higher ranks of the police service;
- b) A “course” is a short-term vocational training/further education offering additional degrees/qualifications for police practitioners (officers or experts);
- c) CEPOL courses should not be considered, since we already know about them.

Please send, no later than Friday 16 October 2009, the full name and contact details (email address and telephone) of your expert(s) to: *Dr. Detlef Nogala, Research and Knowledge Management Officer, CEPOL Secretariat* (contact details in the footer of this letter).

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Eduardo Viegas Ferreira

SEPEB Chair

APPENDIX 2 – Emailed letter to the AEPC National Contact Points

7 September 2009

Dear Sir/Madam

In accordance with its aims, CEPOL - European Police College has identified the need to collect data about educational programmes and courses in Europe that have one or two of the following characteristics:

- a) Are open to police officers or police experts from any European country;
- b) Are accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Firstly we wish to gain an overview of existing education opportunities for police within Europe and, in the near future, disseminate and share this information to enhance police cooperation in Europe.

For this task, the CEPOL Governing Board established the Sub-group “Survey on European Police Education and Bologna” (SEPEB).

As Chair of this group, I would like to ask you please if programmes and/or courses with the above mentioned characteristics are delivered in your country.

If the answer is yes, could you please send the names and contact details of one or more educational experts who would be able to answer a detailed online survey about such programmes or courses.

Considering what will be required from the experts, we expect them to have:

- a) A good understanding of the English language;
- b) An official personal email address to which an online survey can be sent.

We can assure that you (or a designated contact person) will also have access to the online survey, as well as to all the answers given by the expert(s) you designate.

For orientation purposes, please consider the following:

- a) A “programme” is a long-time study course from some months to some years, which aims at delivering full Diploma/Bachelor/Master degrees in Police Science/Studies or Policing, and/or access to the police service or higher ranks of the police service;
- b) A “course” is a short-term vocational training/further education offering additional degrees/qualifications for police practitioners (officers or experts);
- c) CEPOL courses should not be considered, since we already know about them.

Please send, no later than Friday 16 October 2009, the full name and contact details (email address and telephone) of your expert(s) to: Dr. Detlef Nogala, Research and Knowledge Management Officer, CEPOL Secretariat (contact details in the footer of this letter).

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Eduardo Viegas Ferreira

Chair of the SEPEB

APPENDIX 3 – Emailed letter to the Agencies

7 September 2009

Dear Sir/Madam

In accordance with its aims, CEPOL - European Police College has identified the need to collect data about educational programmes and courses in Europe that have one or two of the following characteristics:

- a) Are open to police officers or police experts from any European country;
- b) Are accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration.

Firstly we wish to gain an overview of existing education opportunities for police within Europe and, in the near future, disseminate and share this information to enhance police cooperation in Europe.

For this task, the CEPOL Governing Board established the Sub-group “Survey on European Police Education and Bologna” (SEPEB).

As Chair of this group, I would like to ask you please if programmes and/or courses with the above mentioned characteristics are delivered in or under the auspices of your agency/organisation.

If the answer is yes, could you please send the names and contact details of one or more educational experts who would be able to answer a detailed online survey about such programmes or courses.

Considering what will be required from the experts, we expect them to have:

- a) A good understanding of the English language;
- b) An official personal email address to which an online survey can be sent.

We can assure that you (or a designated contact person) will also have access to the online survey, as well as to all the answers given by the expert(s) you designate.

For orientation purposes, please consider the following:

- a) A “programme” is a long-time study course from some months to some years, which aims at delivering full Diploma/Bachelor/Master degrees in Police Science/Studies or Policing, and/or access to the police service or higher ranks of the police service;
- b) A “course” is a short-term vocational training/further education offering additional degrees/qualifications for police practitioners (officers or experts);
- c) CEPOL courses should not be considered, since we already know about them.

Please send, no later than Friday 16 October 2009, the full name and contact details (email address and telephone) of your expert(s) to: Dr. Detlef Nogala, Research and Knowledge Management Officer, CEPOL Secretariat (contact details in the footer of this letter).

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Eduardo Viegas Ferreira

Chair of the SEPEB

APPENDIX 4 – Emailed letter to the nominated experts

Lisbon, 26 October 2009

Dear _____

Subject: CEPOL Survey European Police Education and Bologna,

In order to enhance police co-operation within Europe, the European Police College (CEPOL) is collecting data about European police educational programmes and courses that have one or two of the following characteristics:

- a) Police educational programmes or courses which *are open to police officers or police experts from any European country;*
- b) Police educational programmes or courses which are accredited or validated according to the *Bologna Declaration.*

Following previous contacts with all EU Member, Associate and Candidate States, as well as with several European Agencies and AEPC Members, you were identified as one of the leading experts in this area in your country. Consequently, and assuming that you will be willing to cooperate in this project – called “Survey on European Police Education and Bologna - SEPEB” -, we’ll soon send you an invitation to answer an *online survey*.

The online survey will have two separate parts: One is on *Programmes*, the other is on *Courses*.

1 – Police Educational Programmes refers to long-time study courses lasting from some months to some years that, *in your country*, aim at delivering full Diploma/Bachelor/Master degrees in Police Science/

Studies or Policing, and/or access to the police service or higher ranks of the police service.

Please note that only programmes open to police officers or police experts from any European country, or those that are (or will soon be) accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration, are to be considered.

2 – Police Educational Courses refers to short-term vocational training/further education courses that, in your country, aim at offering additional degrees/qualifications for police practitioners (officers or experts).

Please note that only Courses open to police officers or police experts from any European country, are to be considered. We do not seek information about CEPOL courses, since we already have such information!

Depending of the actual delivery of such programmes and/or courses *in your country*, in the online survey you will be asked to provide the following information, taking into account the years 2009 and 2010:

For each Programme:

- a) Programme title
- b) Programme main area (or topic or subject)
- c) Programme delivery language
- d) Programme delivering institution (name and country)
- e) Programme entry requirements
- f) Programme delivering type
- g) Programme duration (in weeks)
- h) If Programme has costs (for students)
- i) If Programme assesses students
- j) Programme accreditation/ validation type
- k) If Programme grants ECTS and how many
- l) Average number of students per programme
- m) If a Programme module (or curricular unit) can be attended separately
- n) If Programme is or will soon be accredited according to Bologna, and, if so
- o) Type of academic degree granted by the Programme
- p) Programme main scientific/ academic areas
- q) Programme objectives
- r) Competencies that are acquired at the end of the Programme
- s) Programme working time distribution
- t) Type of institution that delivers the programme

- u) Who accredits (or will accredit) the Programme
- v) Who finances the Programme

For Courses:

- a) Course title
- b) Course main area (or topic or subject)
- c) Course delivery language
- d) Course delivering institution (name and country)
- e) Course entry requirements
- f) Course delivering type
- g) Course duration (in days)
- h) If Course has costs for students
- i) If Course assesses students
- j) Average number of students per course
- k) Type of certification/ diploma granted by the Course
- l) If Course awards ECTS and, if so,
- m) How many ECTS are granted and since what year
- n) Course main scientific/ academic area
- o) Course objectives
- p) Competencies that are acquired at the end of the Course
- q) Course working time distribution
- r) Type of institution that delivers the course
- s) Who grants the ECTS and why
- t) How the Course is financed.

You will receive, by early/mid November 2009, an email from the CEPOL Secretariat containing a link to a webpage. When you click on the link, your browser will be directed to the online questionnaire. From there, you will be guided through the questions.

Meanwhile, we would be grateful if you could start searching for such Programmes and Courses in your country, and collecting the information requested and mentioned above. We fully understand that such collection will be a time-consuming one in some countries. The more we appreciate your efforts and we want to thank you in advance.

We are really pleased to welcome you on-board of this project. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact the supporting officer in the CEPOL Secretariat* or me. Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Eduardo Viegas Ferreira

Chair CEPOL Subgroup Survey European Police Education and Bologna (SEPEB)

*Dr. Detlef Nogala, CEPOL Secretariat

Tel. +44 125660 2721

Email:detlef.nogala@cepol.europa.eu

APPENDIX 5 – Online pre-survey

SEPEB Initialisation

This questionnaire briefly introduces to the CEPOL Survey European Police Education Systems and Bologna.

Dear Respondent,

you have been nominated as an expert for answering the Survey on European Police Education and Bologna (SEPEB), organised by CEPOL - the European Police College - in co-operation with the AEPC (Association of European Police Colleges).

The main purpose of this survey is to provide information about the current content of senior police officer's education and training that is relevant in the sense of a European dimension and/or relates in one way or the other to the "Bologna Process".

For organisational reasons, we needed to split up the survey into three basic parts: the pre-questionnaire (this is what you will be asked to answer in the following) and the parts about "Programmes" and "Courses", which will be sent to you in a second round, depending on your initial answers.

In a nutshell, we want to collect some basic information about

a) programmes or courses in your country which are open for police officers and/or police experts from other European countries in 2009-2010 (in case there are any);

AND

b) programmes or courses for police officers in your country which are or will be accredited or validated according to the "Bologna Declaration".

Please note: in this initial part of the survey we are looking for just a simple answer from you if there are such programmes and/or courses being offered in your country.

Your answers will help us in providing you with the right type of questionnaires in the main part of our survey.

Once we have received your response, you will - depending on your answers -get another email which will invite you to access the main parts of the SEPEB questionnaire.

There are 6 questions in this survey

Introduction

For leading questions

1 Considering education and training for police officers and/or police experts in your country as a whole, are there any colleges, universities or other institutions offering programmes and/or courses during the years 2009-2010 that are either

- open for attendance for police officers/police experts from other European countries

and/or

- accredited (or in the process of becoming accredited) according to the Bologna Process

and which are NOT organised as CEPOL courses/seminars?*

Please choose **only one** of the following:

☐ Yes

☐ No

Although we are interested specifically in programmes and courses accessible for officers from other European countries, we are not asking for any information about any course, seminar or conference delivered as part of the CEPOL annual programme. Instead we are looking for programmes and courses outside the CEPOL framework.

2 As you have indicated that there is at least one institution in your country offering such programmes and/or delivering such courses:

What is the total number of colleges/universities/schools delivering such programmes and/or courses in your country? *

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '1']

Please write your answer here:

Please enter only the total number of educational institutions qualifying in the answer field. In case there is more than one institution, we kindly request you to collect the information from the others too.

3 Please provide the official name and location (city) of the police educational institution(s) that deliver programmes or courses open for police officers/experts from other European countries OR offer programmes/courses accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration (for the years 2009-2010):

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '1']

Please write your answer here:

Please use one line for each institution. You can either use the name in your country's language or provide a translation into English.

4 As you have indicated that you can provide information for your country: Can you foresee or estimate the number of programmes you will be able to describe? If so, please put in the (estimated) number.

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '1']

Please write your answer here:

The term Police Educational Programmes refers to long-time study courses lasting from some months to some years that, in your country, aim at delivering full Diploma/Bachelor/Master degrees in Police Science/Studies or Policing, and/or access to the police service or higher ranks of the police service.

5 In case you have indicated that you can provide information about qualifying courses in your country: Can you foresee or estimate the number of courses you will be able to describe?

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '1']

Please write your answer here:

The term "Courses" refers to short-term vocational training/further education courses that, in your country, aim at offering additional degrees/qualifications for police practitioners (officers or experts).

6 In this part of the SEPEB questionnaire we are only asking for basic information. Specific question items regarding the specific programmes and/or courses will be covered by the other parts of the survey.

However, as we are aware that the situation regarding senior police officer education and the Bologna Process varies from country to country in Europe, we would like to invite you to share with us already at this stage any comment regarding your country's general perspective on this matter..

You can also inform us about any observation you have made in regarding to the online-format and function of this survey.

Please write your answer here:

Please leave your note in the field below.

2009-10-16

Please fax your completed survey to: +44 1256 60 2996 Submit your survey.
Thank you for completing this survey.

APPENDIX 6 – Online survey (programmes)

SEPEB Programmes

Survey on European Police Education and the Bologna Process (SEPEB) - operated by CEPOL in cooperation with the AEPC

Welcome to the Survey European Police Education and Bologna.

This is a survey initiated and conducted by the European Police College (CEPOL) in cooperation with the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC). Its purpose is to gather information about Bachelor and/or Master Study Programmes which have already, or will soon be, introduced in the field of police and policing, and are, or will be, accredited in accordance with the Bologna Declaration.

Information is also sought about education/training programmes in the field of police and policing in national police training institutes in the Member States, in EU institutions, agencies and in AEPC countries, which are open to attendance of police officers and experts from other European countries.

There are 31 questions in this survey

Introduction

For leading questions

1 This part of the survey is about programmes in the field of police and policing that are either

- Accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration

AND/OR

- Open for participation by police officers or experts from other European countries

As you have indicated in your response to the earlier part of SEPEB that such programmes do exist in your country (or are delivered by your institution), you are kindly asked to provide information about the programmes. We are interested in programmes that are delivered in 2009-2010.*

The term 'programmes' refers here to long-time study courses lasting from some months to some years that, aiming at delivering full Diploma/Bachelor/Master degrees in Police Science/Studies or Policing, and/or access to the police service or higher ranks of the police service.

Information on Programmes

2 Programme title: *

Please write your answer here:

3 Main area (or topic/subject) of the programme: *

Please write your answer here:

Examples: Leadership, Public Order, Crime Investigation, etc.

4 Delivery language of the programme: *Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ English
☐ Other: (Please specify, if other than English)

5 Delivering institution of the programme - please provide the name of the institution, the venue where the programme is delivered and the URL of the institutions website, if available. *

Please write your answer here:

6 To enter the programme, must the student be a police officer? *Please choose **only one** of the following:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

7 Must the student comply with other requirements? *Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ No
☐ Yes
☐ Don't know

8 Please specify the requirements the student has to comply with:

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '7']

Please write your answer here:

9 Programme delivery type:Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ Residential (full-time)
- ☐ Residential (part-time, means that on-the-job-training is included)
- ☐ E-learning
- ☐ Blended learning (partially residential, partially e-learning)

Other:

10 Programme duration (in years)? *

Please write your answer here:

11 Does the student have to pay for participating in the programme?Please choose **only one** of the following:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

12 Please specify the type of costs: fees, travelling, accommodation etc.

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '11']

Please write your answer here:

13 Can students apply for funding?

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '11']

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

14 Programme is financed:

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ By the Police School/University
- ☐ By one or more police organisations
- ☐ By the students
- ☐ Other type of financing (please specify)

Other:

15 Number of participants in the programme:

Please write your answer here:

Please just give the approximate number of students that enter the programme each year.

16 Can single "modules" of the programme be attended separately? *

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Meaning that a student doesn't have to enrol in the entire programme, and complete it, but can just attend and complete one or more modules. If the answer is yes, you will be asked to provide more information in the next step.

17 Please indicate where more information about the module can be obtained from (Internet, contact address, etc.)

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '16']

Please write your answer here:

18 The programme grants or will grant *Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ Bachelor degree (first cycle)
- ☐ Master degree (second cycle)
- ☐ Doctorate degree (third cycle)

Other:

Please specify if other kind of degree applies.

19 Type of institution that delivers the programme *Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ Police University
- ☐ Police School in cooperation with public University
- ☐ Police School in cooperation with private University
- ☐ Public University
- ☐ Private University

Other:

A "University" can be a traditional university or a university of applied sciences (former polytechnic).

20 Programme's main scientific areas? *

Please write your answer here:

Example: Psychology, Sociology, Physics, Economy, etc.

21 Programme objectives (or expected learning outcomes):

Please write your answer here:

22 Competencies that will be acquired:

Please write your answer here:

Knowledge, skills or attitudes that each student is expected to acquire.

23 Is the Programme (or will it soon be) accredited according to the Bologna Declaration? *Please choose **only one** of the following:
☐ Yes

☐ No
24 Please indicate the year since when the programme has been or by which it is expected to be accredited:

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '23']

Please write your answer here:

Please just enter the number of the year.

25 The Programme in question is accredited/validated according to the Bologna Declaration, *

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '23']

Please choose **all** that apply:
☐ () and open to any European police officer or police expert

☐ () but open only to European police officers or experts appointed by their police organisations

☐ () but not open to European police officers or experts

Other:

ECTS = European Credit Transfer System

26 The Programme in question is not accredited/validated according to the Bologna Declaration, *

[Only answer this question if you answered 'No' to question '23']

Please choose **all** that apply:
☐ () but open to any European police officer or police expert

☐ () but open to European police officers or experts appointed by their police organisations

☐ () nor open to European police officers or experts, but includes courses or modules that grant credit points

☐ () (ECTS) or are open

☐ () Other:

ECTS = European Credit Transfer System

27 Although the programme is not or not yet accredited or validated according to the Bologna Declaration - is it run under a national accreditation/validation?

[Only answer this question if you answered 'No' to question '23']

Please choose **only one** of the following:

☐ Yes

☐ No

28 The programme is or will be accredited *

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '23']

Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

☐ by the delivering (accredited) institution

☐ by the delivering institution, that is accredited, and by one or more accredited external institutions
(please identify them)

☐ by an external institution (please identify it)

29 Working time distribution (in percentages) *

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '23']

Please write your answer(s) here:

- Contact time:
- Tutorial time:
- Self-study:
- Other:

30 How many credit points (ECTS) will be awarded for completing the programme?

Please write your answer here:

Please indicate the number of credit points according to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS).

Final

31 If there is anything else of relevance about the programme or the particular circumstances of delivery, which is not covered by the questions so far, please use the space below.

Please write your answer here:

Please fax your completed survey to: +44 1256 60 2996 Submit your survey.

Thank you for completing this survey.

APPENDIX 7 – Online survey (courses)

SEPEB 1 COURSES

Survey on European Police Education and the Bologna Process - Courses

Welcome to the SEBEB Survey 2009/10 – COURSES.

This is a survey initiated and conducted by the CEPOL - European Police College in cooperation with the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC). Its purpose is to explore the situation of education/training in the field of police and policing in national police training institutes in CEPOL and AEPC Member States, as well in regard to EU institutions, agencies and other relevant bodies.

This part of the SEPEB survey concerns information about police education or training COURSES, which are open to police officers and experts from European countries/institutions. Please keep in mind that a COURSE is defined as a short-time "stand-alone" vocational training event, as opposed to (mid/long-term) PROGRAMME. CEPOL courses and Bachelor/Master Programmes are NOT a subject of interest for this section of the SEPEB-survey.

There are 25 questions in this survey

Information on Courses

1 This part of the survey is about COURSES in the field of police and policing which are open for participation by police officers or experts from other European countries.

You are kindly asked to provide information about such COURSES that are delivered in educational institutions in your country.*

In contrast to a 'programme' a COURSE is defined as a short-time, 'stand-alone' vocational training.

2 Course title: *

Please write your answer here:

3 The course in question is: *

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ () Open to any European Police officer or Police Expert
- ☐ () Open to European Police officers or experts appointed by their police organisations
- ☐ () Other (please specify):

4 Course main area (or topic/subject)? *

Please write your answer here:

Please provide a short description.

5 Course objectives:

Please write your answer here:

6 Course delivery languages? *

Please choose **all** that apply:

☐ English

☐ Other:

Please indicate the working language(s) of the course. Specify if other than English.

7 Please describe the competencies that are (or will be) acquired in this course:

Please write your answer here:

8 Delivering institution of the course - please provide the institution's name, venue and the website address, if available. *

Please write your answer here:

9 Course entry requirements: *

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ The participants need to be a police officer
- ☐ The participants must comply to other requirements

10 Please specify the other requirements the participant has to comply with as an entry requirement:

[Only answer this question if you answered 'The participants must comply to other requirements' to question '9']

Please write your answer here:

11 Course delivery type

Please choose **all** that apply:

☐ Residential

☐ E-learning

☐ Blended learning (partially residential, partially e-learning)

Other:

12 Course duration (in days)

Please write your answer here:

Please enter the number of days.

13 Do participants have to pay anything for participation in the course? *

Please choose **only one** of the following:

☐ Yes

☐ No

For example: fees, accommodation, etc?

14 Please specify the type of required payment: fees, travelling, accommodation etc.

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '13']

Please write your answer here:

15 Do the participants sit a (final) examination? *

Please choose **only one** of the following:

☐ Yes

☐ No

16 Please indicate what the participants have to provide or to deliver in order to demonstrate that they have achieved the course's learning objectives.

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '15']

Please write your answer here:

17 Actual or foreseen number of participants in this course? *

Please write your answer here:

Please indicate a figure.

18 Course certification *

Please choose **all** that apply:

☐ No certification is granted

☐ A certificate is granted, but not recognised at a national level

☐ A nationally recognised certificate is granted

☐ An European recognised certificate is granted

19 Does the course grant points for the ECTS? *

Please choose **only one** of the following:

☐ Yes

☐ No

ECTS = European Credit Transfer System

20 Number of ECTS points granted

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '19']

Please write your answer here:

Please indicate a figure.

21 Please indicate the year since when ECTS points are granted:

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '19']

Please write your answer here:

22 The course grants ECTS because:

[Only answer this question if you answered 'Yes' to question '19']

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ the delivering institution is accredited according to Bologna
- ☐ one or more associated institutions run the module and at least one of them is accredited according to Bologna

Other:

23 Type of institution that delivers the course

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ☐ Police university
- ☐ Police school in cooperation with public university
- ☐ Police school in cooperation with private university
- ☐ Public university
- ☐ Private university

Other:

University= includes University of Applied Science (UK), Fachhochschule (D)

24 The course is financed by:

Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

- ☐ The police school/university
- ☐ By one (or more) police organisations (please specify)
- ☐ The students themselves
- ☐ Other type of financing (please specify)

Final

25 If there is any other relevant information to be provided not covered by the question items, please use the field below.

Please write your answer here:

Please fax your completed survey to: +44 1256 60 2996 Submit your survey.
Thank you for completing this survey.