



International conference: SECURITY EDUCATION AND EDUCATION IN SECURITY Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, 30 November 2022 Tallinn, Estonia

Addressing EU's security threats through law enforcement training

Alexandru Caciuloiu

Deputy Head of Training and Research Unit

Head of Sector e-learning



What are EU's security blind spots?

airport security airport security before 9/11 after 9/11







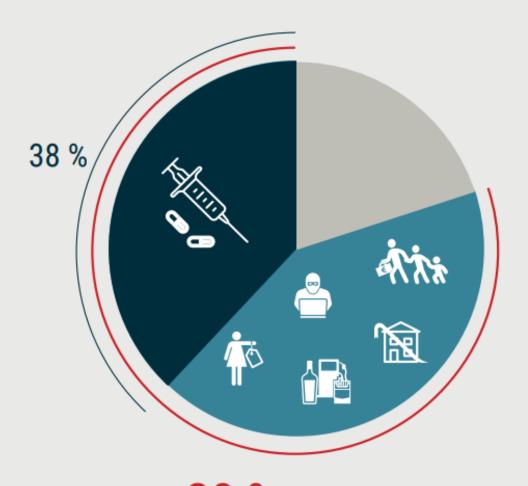
Main Steps in the EU Policy Cycle



"The flagship EU instrument for cooperation to fight organised and serious international crime"



STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION



80 % are involved in drugs, organised property crime, excise fraud, trafficking in human beings, online and other frauds, and migrant smuggling







LEGAL BUSINESS STRUCTURES

80 %
use legal business
structures for their
criminal activities



MONEY LAUNDERING

68 %
use basic money
laundering methods such
as investing in property
or high-value goods

CORRUPTION



60 % engage in corruption



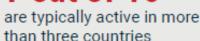
USE OF VIOLENCE

60 % use violence to any extent

INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION AND MOBILITY



7 out of 10





POLY-CRIMINALITY



40 % engage in more than one main criminal activity

European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats



ON THE BASIS OF THE 2021 EU SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME THREAT ASSESSMENT, PRESENTED BY EUROPOL, MEMBER STATES HAVE IDENTIFIED 10 CRIME PRIORITIES:



High-risk criminal networks

To identify and disrupt high risk criminal networks active in the EU, with special emphasis on those using corruption, acts of violence, firearms and money laundering through parallel underground financial systems.



Cyber-attacks

To target criminal offenders orchestrating cyber-attacks, particularly those offering specialised criminal services online.



Trafficking in human beings

To disrupt criminal networks engaged in trafficking in human beings, with special focus on those who exploit minors, those who use or threaten with violence against victims and their families and those who recruit and advertise victims online.



Child sexual exploitation

To combat child abuse online and offline, including the production and dissemination of child abuse material as well as online child sexual exploitation.



Migrant smuggling

To fight against criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling, in particular those providing facilitation services along the main migratory routes.



Drugs trafficking

To identify and target the criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, including trafficking and distribution of cannabis, cocaine, heroin, synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances.



Fraud, economic and financial crimes

To target criminals orchestrating fraud, economic and financial crimes, including online fraud schemes, excise fraud, missing trader intra community fraud (MTIC fraud), intellectual property crime, counterfeiting of goods and currencies, criminal finances and money laundering.



Organised property crime

To disrupt criminal networks involved in organised property crime, with particular focus on organised burglaries, theft and robberies, motor vehicle crime and illegal trade in cultural goods.



Environmental crime

To combat criminal networks involved in all forms of environmental crime and in particular those with a capability to infiltrate legal business structures or set up own companies to facilitate their crimes.



Firearms trafficking

To target criminals involved in the illicit trafficking, distribution and use of firearms.

In addition to these priorities, the production and provision of fraudulent and false documents will be addressed as a common horizontal strategic goal, since it is a key enabler for many crimes.



Assessment and Analyses of Training Needs





CEPOL training portfolio

To provide the most suitable training for law enforcement officials across the EU

Findings

core capability gaps:



Digital skills and use of new technologies

High-risk criminal

networks



Crime prevention



Document fraud



Forensics



Fundamental rights and data protection



Financial investigations



Cooperation, information exchange, and interoperability

thematic areas:



Border management and maritime security



Intellectual property crime, counterfeiting of goods and currencies



Firearms trafficking



Environmental crime



Missing trader intra-community fraud



External dimensions of European security



Corruption



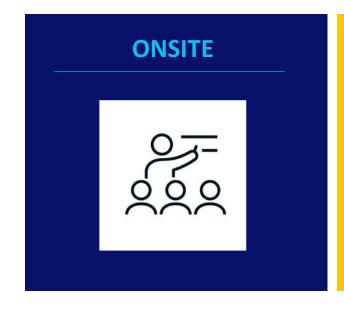
Excise fraud



Others, such as leadership and management



OUR TRAINING APPROACH















A ROBUST AND STRONG EU SECURITY ECOSYSTEM

NEW CEPOL STRATEGY 2022-2025

TRAINING FRAMEWORK

EU COMMON LAW ENFORCEMENT CULTURE ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROFFESIONAL
STANDARDS IMPROVED

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

WORKFORCE IN CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS REINFORCED LAW ENFORCEMENT
- JUDICIAL EU
COOPERATION
IMPROVED

A PROMOTER OF ACCREDITATION FOR EU LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

AN EU HUB FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

A DRIVING FORCE FOR BOOSTING AN EU LAW ENFORCEMENT CULTURE

OUTREACH & CASCADING

TRAINING OFFER

Improving strategic training needs analysis

Defining EU LE training priorities strengthening coordination

Developing competency frameworks

Developing accreditation and qualification scheme Improving the training portfolio

Delivering cutting-edge training for EU and non-EU partners

Improving transfer research and knowledge

Expanding outreach



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION











"The best investment in our future is the investment in our people. Skills and education drive Europe's competitiveness and innovation. But Europe is not yet fully ready. I will ensure that we use all the tools and funds at our disposal to redress this balance."

President Von der Leyen

EUROPEAN
SKILLS AGENDA
SKILLS AGENDA
FOR SUSTAINABLE
FOR SUSTAINABLE
COMPETITIVENESS, SOCIAL
CAIRNESS AND RESILIENCE







