



Brussels, 23 May 2017  
(OR. en)

6807/1/17  
REV 1

DAPIX 68  
ENFOPOL 93  
ENFOCUSTOM 56

## NOTE

---

From:	Presidency
To:	Working Party on Information Exchange and Data Protection (DAPIX)
No. prev. doc.:	5102/17
Subject:	"Prüm Decision" - Questionnaire on Police Cooperation/Prüm Training Needs - Outcome of survey

---

### 1. Introduction

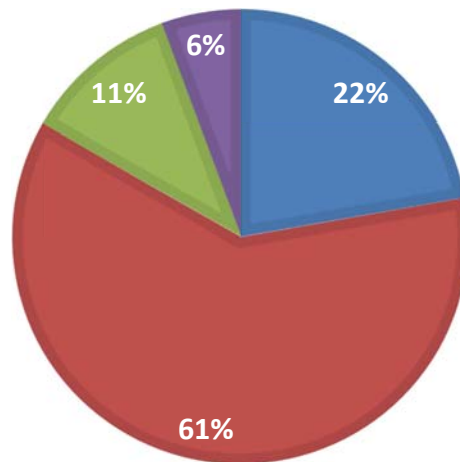
On 6 February 2017, the Presidency invited Member States to reply to questionnaire 5102/17 in order to carry out a quantitative assessment of their Police cooperation / Prüm training needs. The objective was to enable CEPOL to develop an efficient, targeted approach to topical training scheme covering a 3-year period from 2018 – 2020, which complements training measures at the national level. The overall aim was to raise the effectiveness of law enforcement across the EU and to stimulate the development of a common law enforcement culture.

The questionnaire was aimed at managers and/or senior officers responsible for police cooperation services and single points of contacts (SPOCs), particularly those who put into practice the provisions of the Prüm Decisions. The questions were topically divided into three different sections which focus on (1) a CEPOL Prüm programme in general, (2) specific Prüm training topic, and (3) other training needs CEPOL could fill. Member States indicated whether they consider the topic at stake as "not important", "important" or "crucial". Furthermore, they indicated the number of participants which would benefit from such a training. The second chapter of this note summarises the outcome, the table annexed sets out the replies submitted.

## 2. Replies

### 2.1.1 CEPOL training

■ Not Important ■ Important ■ Crucial ■ No comment



#### Outcome:

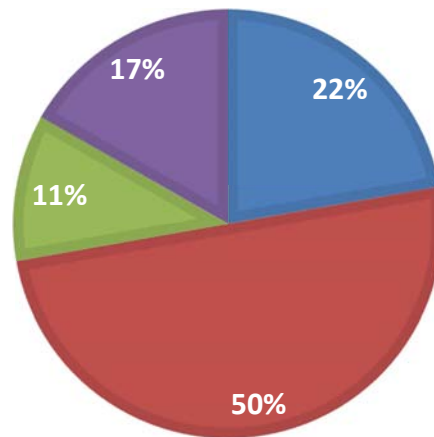
- In view of the question on developing a CEPOL online module focusing on the Prüm Decisions the majority of respondents (61%) indicated that this exercise is **important**, in that one must see additional development, in particular more knowledge in this area, especially for those officers who could not be trained outside the place of work.
- One of the criticisms towards this form of training was that the Prüm exchanges are very much a matter of national structures, procedures and legislation. Therefore, it is difficult to have an effective training on aspects which are very specific.

#### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 2 - 200 officers.
- A calculated average of **24** officers is required.

## 2.1.2 Train the Trainers

■ Not Important ■ Important ■ Crucial ■ No comment



### Outcome:

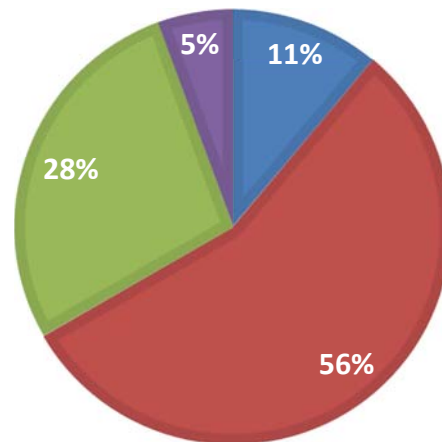
- The majority of respondents (50%) indicated that a "train the trainers" - exercise (section 1.2) is **important**. Train the trainer events in this area allow participants to share knowledge on training activities and methodology of training.

### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 2 - 50 officers.
- A calculated average of **6** officers is required.

### 2.1.3 CEPOL Prüm specific exchange programme

■ Not Important ■ Important ■ Crucial ■ No comment



#### Outcome:

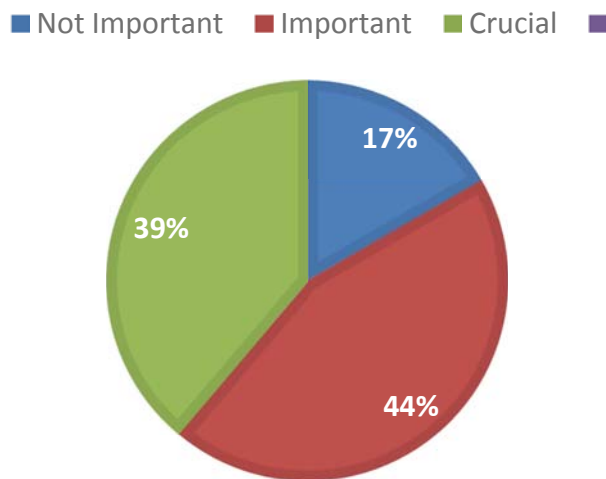
- The majority of respondents (56%) indicated that a Prüm specific "exchange programme" is **important** whilst 28% considered this programme to be **crucial**.
- Out of all the existing training initiatives, the CEPOL Exchange Programme seems to be the most sought-after training.

#### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 1 - 30 officers.
- A calculated average of **7** officers is required.

## 2.2 Specific Prüm training

### 2.2.1 Follow-up exchange of information regarding DNA data



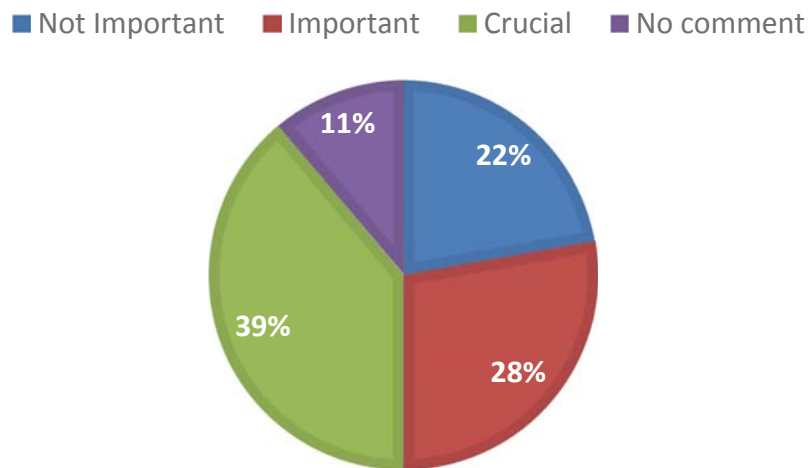
#### Outcome:

- The majority of respondents (44%) indicated that a training module on second step follow-up information exchange following a DNA match is **important**, whilst 39% considered this to be **crucial**. This training could lead to discussions of different workflows solutions, procedures and best practices for the second step follow-up exchange of information.

#### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 1 - 35 officers
- A calculated average of **8** officers is required.

## 2.2.2 Follow-up exchange of information regarding fingerprint data



### Outcome:

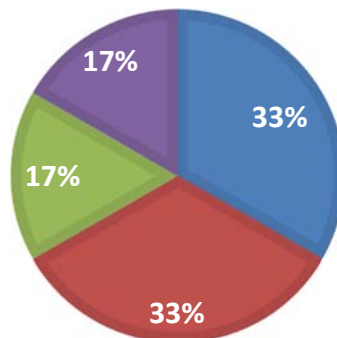
- The majority of respondents (39%) indicated that this exercise is **crucial**. A workshop would be a good opportunity to further discuss obstacles, solutions, procedures and best practices in this area. This training would also provide added value in terms of quality control and comparison, consideration of criteria and technological compatibility among Member States.

### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 1 - 35 officers.
- A calculated average of **8** officers is required.

### 2.2.3 Follow-up exchange of information regarding VRD

■ Not Important ■ Important ■ Crucial ■ No comment



#### Outcome:

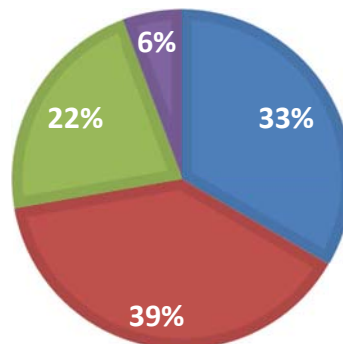
- The amount of respondents who considered this training to be important is **equivalent** to the amount of respondents who indicated that this training is not important. However, it must be noted that 17% considered this training to be crucial. Overall, it means that the training is necessary.
- The main reason for such negative responses could be explained by the fact that the exchange of information within the context of VRD is less complicated when compared with the other two forms of information exchange.

#### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 1 - 35 officers.
- A calculated average of **7** officers is required.

#### 2.2.4. Technical experts' workshops

■ Not Important ■ Important ■ Crucial ■ No comment



#### Outcome:

The majority of responses (39%) considered technical experts' workshops to be **important**. These workshops could be the ideal setting for an informal discussion on technical aspects related to Prüm data exchange.

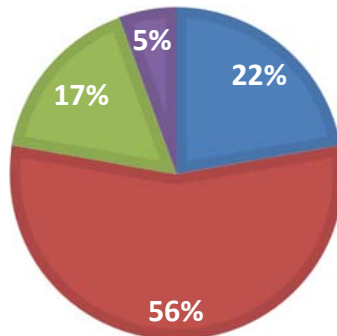
#### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 1 - 31 officers.
- A calculated average of **4** officers is required.



## 2.2.4 Forensic experts' workshops

■ Not Important ■ Important ■ Crucial ■ No comment



### Outcome:

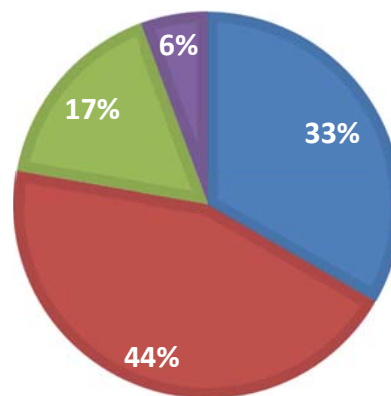
- The majority of responses (56%) considered forensic experts' workshops to be important. The experts could meet and share their experiences, and identify and discuss technical common solutions, which could be useful for Member States.

### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 1 - 19 officers.
- A calculated average of 3 officers is required.

## 2.2.5 Organisational expert workshops

■ Not Important ■ Important ■ Crucial ■ No comment



### Outcome:

- The majority of responses (44%) considered technical experts workshops to be **important**. SPOC experts as well as field work expert would use these workshops to discuss practical and organisational problems facing their units. Participants would share knowledge and experiences on their work and consider possible common solutions.

### Approximate number of officers:

- The numbers given by respondents range from 1 - 35 officers.
- A calculated average of **7** officers is required.

### 3. Way forward

*The priorities regarding Prüm training needs can be summarised as follows:*

- **Top Priority:** Prüm “second step” follow-up exchange of information regarding DNA
- **Second Priority:** Prüm forensic experts' workshops
- **Third Priority:** Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding fingerprints
- **Fourth Priority:** Prüm technical experts' workshops, Prüm organisational experts' workshops and Prüm national workflow procedure experts' workshops
- **Fifth Priority:** Prüm “second step” follow-up exchange of information regarding VRD

*With a view to concluding the survey on a Prüm CEPOL training scheme and to presenting the results to Council, Commission and, in particular to CEPOL, the Presidency invites delegations to discuss the outcome above at the DAPIX meeting on 29 May 2017.*

---

### 1.1 CEPOL online module: Prüm Decisions

	Not important	Important	Crucial	Participants	Motivation
<b>MIS</b>					
<b>BE</b>	X				DNA: we are already operational
<b>BG</b>		x		40	Due to the ever growing exchange of data there is a need to increase the capacity and the competence of the officers working in the area on national level.
<b>CZ</b>		x		4	From the Forensic Science Institute perspective, an online module has only small importance because of specialised positions.
<b>DK</b>					
<b>DE</b>					
<b>EE</b>					n/a
<b>IE</b>					
<b>EL</b>			x	10	Greece is expected to start exchanging DNA and Dactyloscopic Data under the Prüm Decisions within 2017, so it would be useful to acquire knowledge and information from countries that are already operational.
<b>ES</b>					
<b>FR</b>		x		2	There is a lack of knowledge of the investigators' international cooperation tools and procedures.
<b>HR</b>		x		90	It is envisaged that 5 forensic experts in total (3 DNA experts and 2 fingerprint experts) use this online module to better understand all the possibilities of data exchange covered by the Prüm Decisions. Also, it is important to raise awareness on the Prüm Decisions among all potential end users (International Police Cooperation Department as a 2nd step for DNA and FP - 35 police officers, border and uniformed police - 50 police officers).

<b>IT</b>				x	50	Members of the Police who are involved in cases where a Prüm hit is made. These could be officers investigating a case or officers on the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> step of the hit.
<b>CY</b>		c			50	
<b>LV</b>			x		3	Module will contribute to the daily job of LV SPOC police officers as well as to the work of forensic experts.
<b>LT</b>			x		30	Topic needed to know for SPOC and territorial criminal police officers
<b>LU</b>	X					Prüm exchanges are very much a matter of national transposition, structures, procedures and law. These aspects are quite specific for any country. A general training would be either too vague for a specialised audience or too specific to interest everyone. The DNA and FP exchanges are performed by few very specialised staff, the VRD aspect is quite familiar and intuitive for field police officers.
<b>HU</b>	X					n/a
<b>MT</b>			x		200	The online module is primarily intended to disseminate knowledge on the Prüm Decisions and the type of information which can be exchanged via this system. It is therefore beneficial for all investigating officers/prosecutors to know more about the possibilities and benefits that can be derived from this tool.
<b>NL</b>			x		-	We are unable to provide an indication of the estimated number of officers who will take part in this training. We stress the importance to cover other instruments in the online module as well.
<b>AT</b>	X					Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs receive very comprehensive regular trainings and have operative experience in Prüm 1 <sup>st</sup> step and Prüm 2 <sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. AT Prüm NCP legal experts also host national information events for regional prosecutors and judges or regional Police Investigative Authorities. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria the whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and performed only by a few experts of NCP.
<b>PL</b>			x		11	Online module concerning the Prüm Decision would be very useful for all the officers dealing with the information exchange in the framework of this Decision. Due to the fact that not all participants can be trained outside of the place of work, such type of training would be very effective. It would be very important to allow officers to make use of the online module not only during the online trainings but as well to get the direct access to the content of training at the CEPOL web-page after the training.

<b>PT</b>		x		22	Training is essential for a better understanding of the Prüm Decisions, the aim and the objectives, and above all, to enable a better involvement in this area by all the participants in their countries. A awareness of Prüm instruments and greater insight in the Prüm Decisions by police responsible will provide better solutions to police decisions and will provide more accurate procedures which will represent greater visibility of this relevant instrument on international cooperation allowing better results.
<b>RO</b>		x		17	It is important because in RO there aren't similar training forms.
<b>SI</b>			x	6	From the importance of the Prüm Decisions point of view and the extended scope of work, which we are expecting after the final implementation in all Member States of EU, we believe it is important to have the appropriate number of people, who have a deeper understanding and knowledge about the area, covered by Prüm Decisions, in the unit, which represents SPOC on a national level. These people will be responsible for the system development of the whole system, connected with the Prüm Decisions. This can only be achieved by quality training, which will cover all aspects of the Prüm Decisions.
<b>SK</b>					
<b>FI</b>					
<b>SE</b>					
<b>UK</b>					

1.2 International law enforcement cooperation - train the trainers						
MS	Not important.	Important	Crucial	Participants	Motivation	
<b>BE</b>	X				DNA: it does not concern us	
<b>BG</b>		x		16	We consider bridging the gaps and learning best practices as highly important in the area of "Train the Trainers" education. The basic knowledge gives a platform for further development of the officers committed to international police cooperation.	
<b>CZ</b>		x		3		
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>					n/a	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>					n/a	
<b>ES</b>						
<b>FR</b>		x		2	Training the trainers is necessary to understand better the matter and provide the knowledge to the operators. Field investigators do not know the various tools available.	

<b>HR</b>			x		8	Education of other forensic experts or police officers is not planned so far in DNA and FP data exchange (first step). Training will be provided by International Police Cooperation Department staff. Training on Prüm is part of curricula for training of all police end users on central, regional and local level (total of 8 police officers).
<b>IT</b>					50	
<b>CY</b>			x		3	Members of the European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate (EU&IPCD) who carry out trainings to other members of the Cyprus Police concerning international police cooperation and exchange of criminal information.
<b>LV</b>			x		15	LV SPOC police officers are involved in training activities of LEA. The module could be provided as a short course on the basic principles and operations. Train the Trainers module would provide wider expert range for training of local police officers. The exchange of information plays an important role in the international cooperation of the law enforcement institutions.
<b>LT</b>			x		5	To prepare trainers for Police Training Centre.
<b>LU</b>	X					International law enforcement cooperation is a widely diversified subject, reaching from bilateral operational agreements to INTERPOL and to the Schengen Acquis. Every MS has a specific legal environment and a generic training “fitting all” would not be that efficient.
<b>HU</b>	X					
<b>MT</b>				x	2	Train the Trainer events in this area allow participants to share knowledge on training activities and methodology of training. Such events also allow trainers to create informal links with other trainers in other countries which they may use whenever required.
<b>NL</b>			x			The number of trainers taking part in this course is difficult to determine at this moment.
<b>AT</b>	X					Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs receive very comprehensive regular trainings and have operative experience in Prüm 1 <sup>st</sup> step and Prüm 2 <sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. AT Prüm NCP legal experts also host national information events for regional prosecutors and judges or regional police investigative authorities. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria the whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and performed only by a few experts of NCP.



<b>PL</b>		x		3	During the training the participants would be able to find potential gaps between training and field work and to learn best practices of cooperation in the area of Prüm Decision (step I and step II). In our opinion, the very important question is here the direct contact with the Prüm staff from other MS and the exchange of best practices of cooperation.
<b>PT</b>		x		13	A more in-depth knowledge about international police cooperation, its objectives and its flow allows more awareness in this area and establishes a solid link between the training and the field work of the professionals involved.
<b>RO</b>					n/a
<b>SI</b>			x	2	In the unit, which represents SPOC on the national level, we must adequately train at least two trainers, who will be responsible for the transfer of the basic knowledge from the area of international police cooperation in connection to the Prüm Decisions to new employees in the SPOC, and who will also raise awareness and transmit knowledge to other police units, which appear in the role of the international police cooperation users.
<b>SK</b>					
<b>FI</b>					
<b>SE</b>					
<b>UK</b>					

<b>1.3 CEPOL Exchange Programme</b>							
<b>MIS</b>	<b>Not important.</b>	<b>Important</b>	<b>Crucial</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Motivation</b>		
<b>BE</b>	X				DNA: it does not concern us		
<b>BG</b>			x	30	We highly support the Exchange programme initiative of CEPOL as it provides its participants with a large scope of best police practices. At the same time it gives an overview of the structure and daily tasks of the law enforcement authorities in the other Member States.		
<b>CZ</b>		x			It is a core issue in the second step follow-up information.		
<b>DK</b>							
<b>DE</b>							
<b>EE</b>			x	4-6	It is important to have the opportunity to participate in CEPOL EP in order to exchange good practices and knowledges in the field of the usage of common databases, work arrangements, exchange of information and share contact details for further police cooperation.		
<b>IE</b>							
<b>EL</b>			x	6	Since Greece is expected to start exchanging DNA and Dactyloscopic Data soon, it would be of high importance for DNA database officers to be able to improve their knowledge, by exchanging information and experience with already operational countries.		
<b>ES</b>							
<b>FR</b>		x		2	It is important to provide an opportunity for staff members of each department to meet and exchange good practices in order to simplify and standardize the working methods.		

<b>HR</b>		x		10	Exchange of experience and best practises from different Member States would significantly improve data exchange processes.
<b>IT</b>		x		30	15 SPOC officers 15 SIRENE officers
<b>CY</b>		x		3	Members of the European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate (EU&IPCD) who are involved in the set up of the SPOC in Cyprus.
<b>LV</b>		x		15	Module will provide with best practices of different countries for cross-border cooperation in the relevant field.
<b>LT</b>		x		1/2 per year	
<b>LU</b>		x			The CEPOL Exchange Program is a valuable tool to obtain insight in the way other countries operate, this is particularly important for those countries with whom a large number of hits is generated.
<b>HU</b>		x		5	One leading expert for each data category (fingerprint, DNA-profile, VRD, police records, etc.) should have the opportunity to visit an operational MS representing good - potentially the best - practice in Prüm data exchange for a certain data category.
<b>MT</b>		x		1	The CEPOL exchange programme permits the mutual hosting of Police Officers in other Police organisations. This enables participants to experience and observe the day-to-day police work of other Member States. Participants may identify work methods and best practices which can be used within their organisations.
<b>NL</b>			x	1	The answer is an indication. It is difficult for us to establish the amount of officers who will make use of the CEPOL Exchange Programme in the field of Prüm right now.  The Netherlands Police indicates the CEPOL Exchange Programme as of crucial importance. Our national policy is to connect the themes of the CEPOL Exchange Programme (CEP) with our national priorities and to stimulate exchanges within that frame.

<b>AT</b>	x					<p>Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs receive very comprehensive regular trainings and have operative experience in Prüm 1<sup>st</sup> step and Prüm 2<sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. AT Prüm NCP legal experts also host national information events for regional prosecutors and judges or regional police investigative authorities. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria the whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and performed only by a few experts of NCP.</p> <p>However, Austria also gave numerous trainings, workshops in the past and also agreed to host requested hospitalation visits of technical, organisational and forensic experts of other MS or also partner countries outside of the EU (which are in progress to set up Prüm like networks with Austria).</p>
<b>PL</b>		x		2 (FP), 2 (DNA), 4 (step2)		<p>In our opinion, the very important question is here the direct contact with the Prüm staff from other MS and the exchange of best practices of cooperation. Besides, the possibility of direct learning and getting knowledge on-site from the officers performing similar duties in other MS – gives better effects than training online.</p>
<b>PT</b>			x	18		<p>The different realities of the countries have common links with regard to forensic activity and criminal investigation. Living an experience from another perspective is always important for the search for best practices and eventually developing other techniques.</p>
<b>RO</b>						n/a
<b>SI</b>				x	2	<p>The exchange program is important for acquisition of good practice in connection to national solutions about organisational structures and established processes, which enable efficient implementation of activities, determined by the Prüm Decisions. This way, the Member States can see good practices of other countries and subsequently use them as solution on the national level and also strengthen the cooperation with partner units in other countries, additionally influencing the improving of international police cooperation.</p>
<b>SK</b>						
<b>FI</b>						
<b>SE</b>						

UK								
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### 2.1 Training on Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding fingerprints

MS	Not import.	Important	Crucial	Participants	Motivation
<b>BE</b>					n/a
<b>BG</b>			x	35	We strongly support the initiative of training on Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding fingerprints. A workshop training would be a good opportunity to further discuss obstacles, solutions, procedures and best practices in the area.
<b>CZ</b>		x		7	
<b>DK</b>					
<b>DE</b>					
<b>EE</b>			x	2	To practice Prüm second step follow-up work in order to exchange information in best professional manner.
<b>IE</b>					
<b>EL</b>		x		4	Hellenic Forensic Science Division partly participates in the Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding FP. Of course, it will be very helpful to know what experience has been acquired by other countries, that are already operational, and which probable malpractices should be avoided.
<b>ES</b>					
<b>FR</b>		x		2	It is important that each country complies with the file processing procedures by providing the necessary data. Simplification and standardization of procedures.

<b>HR</b>		x		90	For a better understanding of fingerprint data exchange in second step (after “hit” decision), it would be useful for one fingerprint expert to undertake this workshop to gain knowledge in FP data exchange. Also, the International Police Cooperation Department is a national point of first contact for operative information police data exchange and it is important to hold proper training for his staff (89 police officers).
<b>IT</b>			x	15	5 SPOC officers dealing with FP, DNA, VRD
<b>CY</b>	x			2	10 officers of back-office (2nd and 3rd division of SCIP)/dealing with 2nd step/follow-up Members of the European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate (EU&IPCD) involved in the Prüm 2 <sup>nd</sup> step procedures (Europol National Unit).
<b>LV</b>			x	35	The module will contribute to the daily work of SPOC officers and will provide with legal background of undertaken operations. It will have an added value in terms of quality control and comparison, consideration of criteria, technological compatibility among MS.
<b>LT</b>			x	10	Step 2 information exchange experts from SPOC would benefit from this workshop.
<b>LU</b>	x				Based on what has already been exposed above (differences in national procedures), a workshop risks to disseminate vague information or an overflow of details, neither of which is appropriated to further the understanding of Prüm.
<b>HU</b>			x	2	One fingerprint expert of the national database + one expert of the NCP responsible for Step 2 Prüm data exchange should have the opportunity to attend such a meeting for the potential improvement of the actual practice.
<b>MT</b>				1	Such a workshop would be the ideal opportunity for identifying any problems and discussing possible solutions in an informal setting.
<b>NL</b>	x				The questions 2.1 until 2.3 on the training of the second step follow-up exchange of information require in our view a problem assessment or training needs assessment first. We consider the report from the Finnish delegation (14310/2/16) as discussed during the DAPIX meeting in February as a good starting point. Based on a training needs assessment it should be determined whether a workshop should be organised or whether other training should be arranged. The current proposal will only identify issues (workflows, procedures and practices) that are a result of fundamental choices by member states. A similar issue applies to the questions to the Technical Experts Workshops from 2.4 until 2.6 and question 2.7 Prüm National Workflow Procedure Experts Workshops

<b>AT</b>	x					<p>Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs receive very comprehensive regular trainings and have operative experience in Prüm 1<sup>st</sup> step and Prüm 2<sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. AT Prüm NCP legal experts also host national information events for regional prosecutors and judges or regional police investigative authorities. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria the whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and performed only by a few experts of NCP.</p> <p>However, Austria also gave numerous trainings, workshops in the past and also agreed to host requested hospitalation visits of technical, organisational and forensic experts of other MS or also partner countries outside of the EU (which are in progress to set up Prüm like networks with Austria).</p>
<b>PL</b>		x		9		<p>The training will give an opportunity to compare the scale of problems, difficulties concerning Prüm second step in other MS like a growing number of inquiries, time of realization. It will help to find the best solutions and streamline national procedures.</p>
<b>PT</b>			x	17		<p>The possibility of doing workshops on this subject will provide the identification of problems and their solution at the second step level. The creation of technical and legal automatisms in the flows, it's fundamental for a good functioning of the system and have quick answers.</p> <p>Discussion of solutions, procedures, practice and results is a important way to identify and avoid some problems and allows to evolve the national training arrangements. The Prüm implementation will be more effective.</p>
<b>RO</b>						n/a
<b>SI</b>			x	2		<p>Realisation of workshops on the topic of Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding fingerprints is very important, since this is the only way to compare different solutions on the national level and form proposals for minimum standards in connection to this area. The proposals must be considered by the competent institutions of the EU, which determine minimum standards and those standards can then be used for evaluation of Member States on the field of international police cooperation.</p>
<b>SK</b>						
<b>FI</b>						



<b>SE</b>									
<b>UK</b>									

<b>2.2 Training on Prüm "second step" follow-up exchange of information regarding DNA</b>						
<b>MS</b>	Not important.	Important	Crucial	Participants	Motivation	
<b>BE</b>			x	5	DNA: there are some issues implementing step 2 in BE, so some help for the BE NCP step 2 (National DNA unit) would be welcome. Please contact NCP step 2 for more information.	
<b>BG</b>			x	35	We strongly support the initiative of training on Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding DNA. A workshop training would be a good opportunity to further discuss obstacles, solutions, procedures and best practices in the area.	
<b>CZ</b>		x		7		
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>			x	2	To practice Prüm second step follow-up work in order to exchange information in best professional manner.	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>			x	6	Greece has already described, during the evaluation procedure, the path which will be followed on Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding DNA. Of course, it will be very helpful to know what experience has been acquired by other countries, that are already operational, and which probable malpractices should be avoided.	
<b>ES</b>						
<b>FR</b>		x		2	It is important that each country complies with the file processing procedures by providing the necessary data. Simplification and standardization of procedures.	

<b>HR</b>			x		10	Although the Forensic Science Centre will not participate in the "second step" DNA data exchange, specific problems and procedures regarding DNA data exchange with International Police Cooperation Department and other MS should be clarified. The International Police Cooperation Department is a national point of first contact for operative information police data exchange and it is important to hold proper training for its staff (9 police officers).
<b>IT</b>				x	15	See 2.1
<b>CY</b>	x				2	Members of the European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate (EU&IPCD) involved in the Prüm 2 <sup>nd</sup> step procedures (Europol National Unit).
<b>LV</b>				x	35	The module will have an added value in terms of quality control and comparison, consideration of criteria, technological compatibility among MS.
<b>LT</b>			x		10	Step 2 information exchange experts from SPOC would benefit from this workshop.
<b>LU</b>			x			Idem to above; there is a need to identify clearly those countries where the DNA database is a judicial database and where there is a need to use judicial channels in the second step exchange. There is a general problem for those countries who can exchange through police channels, to understand the complications of those countries that operate on a judicial basis...
<b>HU</b>			x		2	One DNA expert of the national database + one expert of the NCP responsible for Step 2 Prüm data exchange should have the opportunity to attend such a meeting for the potential improvement of the actual practice.
<b>MT</b>			x		1	Such a workshop would be the ideal opportunity for identifying any problems and discussing possible solutions in an informal setting.
<b>NL</b>	x					The questions 2.1 until 2.3 on the training of the second step follow-up exchange of information require in our view a problem assessment or training needs assessment first. We consider the report from the Finnish delegation (14310/2/16) as discussed during the DAPIX meeting in February as a good starting point. Based on a training needs assessment it should be determined whether a workshop should be organised or whether other training should be arranged. The current proposal will only identify issues (workflows, procedures and practices) that are a result of fundamental choices by member states. A similar issue applies to the questions to the Technical Experts Workshops from 2.4 until 2.6 and question 2.7 Prüm National Workflow Procedure Experts Workshops.

<b>AT</b>	x					<p>Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs receive very comprehensive regular trainings and have operative experience in Prüm 1<sup>st</sup> step and Prüm 2<sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. AT Prüm NCP legal experts also host national information events for regional prosecutors and judges or regional police investigative authorities. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria the whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and performed only by a few experts of NCP.</p> <p>However, Austria also gave numerous trainings, workshops in the past and also agreed to host requested hospitalation visits of technical, organisational and forensic experts of other MS or also partner countries outside of the EU (which are in progress to set up Prüm like networks with Austria).</p>
<b>PL</b>		x		9		<p>The training will give an opportunity to compare the scale of problems, difficulties concerning Prüm second step in other MSs like a growing number of inquiries, time of realization. It will help to find the best solutions and streamline national procedures.</p>
<b>PT</b>			x	2		<p>We consider this a crucial subject because it could lead to discussion of different workflow solutions, procedures and best practices for second step follow-up exchange of information.</p>
<b>RO</b>		x		20		<p>The training on Prüm second step follow up exchange of information regarding DNA is necessary for the police officers working within the IPCC in order to provide them with information on different workflows in other MS. Taking into consideration the workflows that need to be maintained operational, we would appreciate better online modules on this topic.</p>
<b>SI</b>				2	x	<p>See 2.1</p>
<b>SK</b>						
<b>FI</b>						
<b>SE</b>						
<b>UK</b>						

<b>2.3 Training on Prüm "second step" follow-up exchange of information regarding VRD</b>						
<b>MS</b>	<b>Not important.</b>	<b>Important</b>	<b>Crucial</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Motivation</b>	
<b>BE</b>					n/a	
<b>BG</b>			x	35	We strongly support the initiative of training on Prüm second step follow-up exchange of information regarding VRD. A workshop training that will assess the need of training on this matter would be a good opportunity to make the use of Prüm VRD more effective and efficient.	
<b>CZ</b>		x		7		
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>					n/a	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>					n/a	
<b>ES</b>						
<b>FR</b>	x					

<b>HR</b>				x	10	The Republic of Croatia has only recently become operational in the exchange of information via Prüm VRD. Also, in the upcoming period, it is expected to become operational regarding the exchange of Prüm DNA and fingerprints data so that the training would be used for both police officers in the national point of contact and end users in other organizational units at central and regional level.
<b>IT</b>				x	15	See 2.1
<b>CY</b>	x				1	n/a
<b>LV</b>				X	33	The module will contribute to the daily work of SPOC officers regarding information exchange.
<b>LT</b>			x		10	Step 2 information exchange experts from SPOC would benefit from this workshop.
<b>LU</b>	x					VRD searches are done on a daily basis and no need for further training has been identified.
<b>HU</b>			x		2	One VRD expert of the national database + one expert of the NCP responsible for Step 2 Prüm data exchange should have the opportunity to attend such a meeting for the potential improvement of the actual practice.
<b>MT</b>			x		1	Such a workshop would be the ideal opportunity for identifying any problems and discussing possible solutions in an informal setting.
<b>NL</b>	x					The questions 2.1 until 2.3 on the training of the second step follow-up exchange of information require in our view a problem assessment or training needs assessment first. We consider the report from the Finnish delegation (14310/2/16) as discussed during the DAPIX meeting in February as a good starting point. Based on a training needs assessment it should be determined whether a workshop should be organised or whether other training should be arranged. The current proposal will only identify issues (workflows, procedures and practices) that are a result of fundamental choices by member states. A similar issue applies to the questions to the Technical Experts Workshops from 2.4 until 2.6 and question 2.7 Prüm National Workflow Procedure Experts Workshops

<b>AT</b>	x					<p>Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs receive very comprehensive regular trainings and have operative experience in Prüm 1<sup>st</sup> step and Prüm 2<sup>nd</sup> step cooperation.</p> <p>Prüm VRD Solution is implemented in Austria as a “self-explanatory” national IT solution in our Austrian “Single Search Interface” Solution in German language. Each Austrian police officer (about 30.000 officers) has access to this Prüm query solution, which is created in the same manner as the national VRD solution. Before police officers get access rights, they get a legal training and have to sign the written orders of MOI on how to use this database network.</p> <p>The content of Prüm VRD is self –explanatory also for police officers who don’t have a special training and needs not specific knowledge and expertise in forensic area or in international police cooperation.</p> <p>The training will give an opportunity to compare scale of problems, difficulties concerning Prüm second step in other MS like a growing number of inquiries, time of realization, system’s errors, data’s verification. It will help to find the best solutions and streamline national procedures.</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>The use of Prüm VRD was well explained at its creation and the EUCARIS platform provides all the necessary tools and information to conduct a second step follow-up exchange of information regarding VRD.</p> <p>The implementation of activities on the field of exchange of information regarding VRD is less complicated, compared to exchange of information in connection with fingerprints and DNA, since the information on the national level can be obtained directly from the database (VRD) and there is no need for immediate exchange of information within the international police cooperation frame. The current experiences show that the activities on the VRD information acquisition are running smoothly.</p>
<b>PL</b>		x		9		
<b>PT</b>						
<b>RO</b>		x		3		
<b>SI</b>	x			1		
<b>SK</b>						
<b>FI</b>						
<b>SE</b>						
<b>UK</b>						

<b>2.4 Prüm technical experts workshops</b>						
MS	Not important.	Important	Crucial	Participants	Motivation	
<b>BE</b>		x		5	DNA: would be useful to improve and facilitate the exchange of DNA profiles (step 1) and of personal/case information (step 2)	
<b>BG</b>			x	14	We highly support the initiative of organisation of workshops for technical experts. It would be a great opportunity for sharing best practices, experiences and identification of solutions in the technical part of the Prüm Decisions exchange process.	
<b>CZ</b>	x					
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>					n/a	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>		x		8	It will be very useful for Greece to know what are the different workflow solutions followed by other Member States, in order to evaluate them and decide if more effective ways should be adopted.	
<b>ES</b>						
<b>FR</b>	x					



<b>HR</b>				x	5	The Republic of Croatia is still not operative in FP and DNA data exchange. It is crucial to train IT staff in order to implement both elements. Training will include also IT staff of the International Police Cooperation Department.
<b>IT</b>				x	8	2 SPOC officers, 6 FP/DNA/VRD technical experts
<b>CY</b>	x				1	n/a
<b>LV</b>		x			2	The module will contribute to the work of technical support staff (those maintaining Prüm-related software programs and databases) and to exchange solutions for issues that may arise in information exchange between countries.
<b>LT</b>			x		2	
<b>LU</b>	x					The workflow solutions of the MS are dependent of many factors as the legal system, the IT-infrastructure, the organization and the integration into the existing IT-environment, historic choices made years ago for the implementation of exchanges. This type of workshop could be offered to MS not yet operational in exchanges in order to drive forward their connections.
<b>HU</b>			x		2	IT expert(s) of the national biometric database(s) and/or IT expert of the NCP responsible for Step 2 Prüm data exchange should have the opportunity to attend such a meeting for the potential improvement of the actual practice.
<b>MT</b>			x		1	The workshop may be the ideal setting for an informal discussion on technical aspects related to Prüm data exchange. The workshop may also feed DAPIX with items for its agenda.
<b>NL</b>	x					The questions 2.1 until 2.3 on the training of the second step follow-up exchange of information require in our view a problem assessment or training needs assessment first. We consider the report from the Finnish delegation (14310/2/16) as discussed during the DAPIX meeting in February as a good starting point. Based on a training needs assessment it should be determined whether a workshop should be organised or whether other training should be arranged. The current proposal will only identify issues (workflows, procedures and practices) that are a result of fundamental choices by member states. A similar issue applies to the questions to the Technical Experts Workshops from 2.4 until 2.6 and question 2.7 Prüm National Workflow Procedure Experts Workshops.

<b>AT</b>	x				<p>Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs receive very comprehensive regular trainings and have operative experience in Prüm 1<sup>st</sup> step and Prüm 2<sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. AT Prüm NCP legal experts also host national information events for regional prosecutors and judges or regional police investigative authorities. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria the whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and performed only by a few experts of NCP.</p> <p>However, Austria also gave numerous trainings, workshops in the past and also agreed to host requested hospitalation visits of technical, organisational and forensic experts of other MS or also partner countries outside of the EU (which are in progress to set up Prüm like networks with Austria).</p> <p>Sharing knowledge and experience related to the mutual exchange of FP data, and gaining knowledge about solutions implemented in hardware - software that can improve mutual cooperation.</p> <p>Indicating new hardware- software solutions that can improve and streamline FP data interchange.</p> <p>Developing good practices for dealing with interruptions (planned related to the modernization of systems and unplanned in connection with the failure).</p> <p>Transfer of handling/operation recommendation to be used when designing systems, modernization and in its implementation.</p> <p>Presentation of proposals for solutions that integrate data exchange within the areas of FP and DNA.</p>
<b>PL</b>		x	2		<p>We consider this a crucial subject because it could lead to discussion of different workflow solutions, share of experiences, leading to a better Prüm System under the technical point of view.</p> <p>In our view we should have 2 OFFICERS Per MS in each workshop. Discussion of solutions, procedures, practice and results is a important way to identify and avoid some problems and allows to evolve the national training arrangements. The Prüm implementation will be more effective.</p> <p>The experts can meet and share their experiences, and also identify and discuss technical solutions, which could be useful for Member States.</p> <p>Slovenia has already developed and implemented a workflow solution for this area, but exchange of experiences would definitely enable an improvement of this solution in the future and other Member States could also benefit from the Slovenian experiences.</p>
<b>PT</b>		x	31		
<b>RO</b>		x	4		
<b>SI</b>		x	2		
<b>SK</b>					

<b>FI</b>								
<b>SE</b>								
<b>UK</b>								

<b>2.5 Prüm forensic experts workshops</b>						
<b>MS</b>	Not important.	Important	Crucial	Participants	Motivation	
<b>BE</b>		x		3	DNA: would be useful to improve and facilitate the exchange of DNA profiles (step 1)	
<b>BG</b>			x	14	We strongly support the initiative of organisation of workshops for forensic experts. We consider it as a great opportunity for experts to identify and discuss experiences and solutions in the forensic part of the Prüm Decisions exchange process.	
<b>CZ</b>		x		2	Important to discuss solutions in various Member States.	
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>					n/a	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>			x	4	It will be useful for Greek officers to learn and exchange different experiences and solutions with officers from other Member States, in order to evaluate them and decide if which of them can be implemented.	
<b>ES</b>						
<b>FR</b>		x				

<b>HR</b>				x	4	Exchange of different experiences from Member States is necessary and crucial to determine best solutions regarding data exchange. The Forensic Science Centre propose 4 (2 DNA and 2 FP experts) for the planned workshops.
<b>IT</b>				x	6	2 SPOC officers, 4 FP/DNA experts
<b>CY</b>	x					n/a
<b>LV</b>		x			2	The module will contribute to the work of forensic experts and will provide with information on databases, quality standards and issues in the process of information exchange.
<b>LT</b>		x			4	
<b>LU</b>	x					No problems have been identified in this operational field.
<b>HU</b>		x			1	One leading expert of the NCP responsible for Step 2 Prüm data exchange should have the opportunity to attend such a meeting for the potential improvement of the actual practice.
<b>MT</b>		x			1	The workshop may be the ideal setting for an informal discussion on technical aspects related to Prüm data exchange. The workshop may also feed DAPIX and LEWP with items for their agenda.
<b>NL</b>	x					The questions 2.1 until 2.3 on the training of the second step follow-up exchange of information require in our view a problem assessment or training needs assessment first. We consider the report from the Finnish delegation (14310/2/16) as discussed during the DAPIX meeting in February as a good starting point. Based on a training needs assessment it should be determined whether a workshop should be organised or whether other training should be arranged. The current proposal will only identify issues (workflows, procedures and practices) that are a result of fundamental choices by member states. A similar issue applies to the questions to the Technical Experts Workshops from 2.4 until 2.6 and question 2.7 Prüm National Workflow Procedure Experts Workshops
<b>AT</b>	x					There is no difference between Prüm forensic expertise work and national DNA or fingerprint forensic expertise work. Both are dealing with the same forensic quality level and forensic background including necessary EN/ISO 17025 accreditation. Only the online networks themselves allow additional functionalities in Prüm or other international forensic networks. But they will be dealt with anyway exclusively by forensic expert of Prüm 1step NCP which are extensively trained for this in Austria.

<b>PL</b>	x	3	<p>Exchange of experience and best practices concerning the categories of FP data searched and the basis for their execution (orders received from field units, or a search performed from a database).</p> <p>Presentation of who performs the verification of the results of searches in individual MS - fingerprint expert, or a person trained to use user interface AFIS.</p> <p>A discussion on whether the currently established limits searches are sufficient for the implementation of the current service orders.</p> <p>If the implementation of the query meet problems, and if so, how to cope with them.</p> <p>Provide the information if the quality of each of the FP data transmitted is sufficient.</p> <p>Suggestions or proposals as to the quality of input and processed FP data.</p>
<b>PT</b>	x	19	<p>Sharing experiences, discussion and identification of problems / solutions are always very important for forensic experts in order to become more efficient.</p> <p>In our view we should have 2 OFFICERS Per MS in each workshop. Discussion of solutions, procedures, practice and results is a important way to identify and avoid some problems and allows to evolve the national training arrangements e surely will provide optimization on searches and more effective results.</p> <p>The Prum implementation will be more effective.</p>
<b>RO</b>	x	4	<p>The experts can meet and share their experiences, and also identify and discuss technical solutions, which could be useful for Member States.</p>
<b>SI</b>	x	3	<p>The aim of the workshop should be the further development of the technological possibilities of data exchange, i.e. the possibility for DNA to include mixture searching and familial searching. Exchange of experience in the fields of fingerprint analysis and DNA analysis would be an asset. Sharing the knowledge about the use of different software available for the analysis of the obtained data can be an important part of the workshops and experience gained could mean better data to be exchanged.</p>
<b>SK</b>			
<b>FI</b>			

<b>SE</b>									
<b>UK</b>									

<b>2.6 Prüm organisational experts workshops</b>						
<b>MS</b>	<b>Not important.</b>	<b>Important</b>	<b>Crucial</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Motivation</b>	
<b>BE</b>		x			DNA: step 1 is not concerned, please contact NCP step 2 for their opinion	
<b>BG</b>			x	10	We strongly support the initiative of organisation of workshops for managers and senior officers. It would be highly beneficial for law enforcement officers to discuss strengths, weaknesses and solutions.	
<b>CZ</b>		x		3		
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>		x		2	To share the best practice of Estonian SPOC and learn from others organisational experts in order to cooperate with partner countries in the most effective way.	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>		x		5	It will be useful for Greece to know what are the different organisational structures in other Member States, in order to evaluate them and decide if some ideas and elements should be adopted.	
<b>ES</b>						
<b>FR</b>		x		1		
<b>HR</b>			x	5	It is crucial to exchange the best practices and experiences of all kind for proper performance of the work of SPOC regarding the Prüm Decisions.	



<b>IT</b>					X	8	See 2.4
<b>CY</b>	x					1	Members of the European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate (EU&IPCD) involved in the Prüm 2 <sup>nd</sup> step procedures (Europol National Unit).
<b>LV</b>		x				35	The module will provide officers with understanding of strategy and objectives. Raising of awareness of the Prüm organization in each Member State will only improve information exchange as well as understanding of how data is received or passed on between internal institutions to optimize the efficiency of the internal data flow.
<b>LT</b>						5	
<b>LU</b>	x						<i>cf. answers to 1.1; 1.2 and 2.4.</i>
<b>HU</b>		x				1	One leading expert of the NCP responsible for Step 2 Prüm data exchange should have the opportunity to attend such a meeting for the potential improvement of the actual practice.
<b>MT</b>		x				2	SPOC experts as well as Heads of SPOCS would use these workshops to discuss practical and organisational problems facing their units. Participants would share knowledge and experiences on their work and consider possible common solutions.
<b>NL</b>							
<b>AT</b>	x						Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs have very comprehensive regularly trainings and operative experiences in Prüm 1step and Prüm 2 <sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. National information events of regional prosecutors and judges or regional police investigative authorities are also performed from AT Prüm NCP legal experts. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and handled only by few experts of NCP.  However, Austria had performed also numerous trainings, workshops in the past and also agreed on requested observation visits from technical, organisational and forensic experts of other EU or also partner countries outside of EU (which are in progress to set up Prüm like networks with Austria) in Austria.

<b>PL</b>		x		20	<p>Organisation of workshops for managers and senior officers of SPOCs and law enforcement information exchange structures where different organisational structures from Member States are presented and discussed highlighting any strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and deficiencies of the different structures – can be the crucial supporting knowledge and experience to develop and streamline the existing workflows, rules of cooperation in the different MS. For sure, such kind of workshops would give the possibility for the participants to identify and discuss solutions which could be useful for all Member States.</p>
<b>PT</b>			x	17	<p>Provide the trainees with knowledge about the Prüm organization.</p> <p>In our view we should have 2 OFFICERS Per MS in each workshop. Discussion of solutions, procedures, practice and results is a important way to identify and avoid some problems and allows to evolve the national exchange information arrangements e surely will provide more effective results.</p> <p>The Prüm implementation will be more effective.</p>
<b>RO</b>					n/a
<b>SI</b>	x				<p>We believe that it would be a lot more efficient for a country to identify another country with similar organisational structures, certain experiences and advanced solutions with regard to the implementation of the Prüm Decisions. Subsequently, needed information could be obtained with the use of the CEPOL Exchange Program, which would be very useful for the improvement of the system.</p> <p>This topic could be treated at the workshops 2.1, 2.2,2.3.</p>
<b>SK</b>					
<b>FI</b>					
<b>SE</b>					
<b>UK</b>					

<b>2.7 Prüm national workflow procedure experts workshops</b>						
<b>MS</b>	<b>Not important.</b>	<b>Important</b>	<b>Crucial</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Motivation</b>	
<b>BE</b>		x			DNA: step 1 is not concerned, please contact NCP step 2 for their opinion	
<b>BG</b>		x		35	We highly appreciate the initiative of workshops intended for experts on national workflow procedure. The exchange of best practices and solutions of more efficient use of the Prüm Decisions on national level is of high importance for the facilitation of the exchange of information between SPOCs and the CA. Hosting a workshop is a good opportunity to encourage the subsequent usage of the possibilities the Prüm Decisions provide.	
<b>CZ</b>			x	3		
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>		x		2	To learn already developed solutions from more advanced Member States.	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>			x	6	In the same context as above, it will be useful to be aware of the best practices followed in the field of exchange of information between SPOCs and the competent authorities within Member States, so that some of them could be directly applied.	
<b>ES</b>						

<b>FR</b>				1					
<b>HR</b>		x		12					Total of 4 forensic experts (2 DNA and 2 FP experts) would participate on workshops for experts on national workflow procedures in order to exchange best practices and solutions.  It is important to get all WF experts in order to create improvements. Croatia has recently installed control WF system and all improvements should be taken into consideration (8 police officers of International Police Cooperation Department).
<b>IT</b>				15	x				15 SPOC officers dealing with FP/DNA/VRD
<b>CY</b>	x			1					Members of the European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate (EU&IPCD) involved in the Prüm 2 <sup>nd</sup> step procedures (Europol National Unit).
<b>LV</b>		x		35					The module will provide with understanding of strategy and objectives as well as with best practices of other MS that will contribute to daily work.  All officers involved in the Prüm information exchange should be aware of the issues, problems and solutions associated with the network and its functioning. This also applies to technical support staff involved in the creation and/or maintenance of software programs.
<b>LT</b>				5					
<b>LU</b>									<i>cf. answers to 1.1; 1.2 and 2.4.</i>
<b>HU</b>				1					One leading expert of the NCP responsible for Step 2 Prüm data exchange should have the opportunity to attend such a meeting for the potential improvement of the actual practice.
<b>MT</b>				2					SPOC experts as well as field work experts would use these workshops to discuss practical and organisational problems facing their units. Participants would share knowledge and experiences on their work and consider possible common solutions.
<b>NL</b>									

<b>AT</b>	x					<p>Austrian Prüm officers of Prüm NCPs have very comprehensive regularly trainings and operative experiences in Prüm 1step and Prüm 2<sup>nd</sup> step cooperation. National information events of regional prosecutors and judges or regional police investigative authorities are also performed from AT Prüm NCP legal experts. However, such regional officials need only basic knowledge about Prüm and other forms of international biometric and legal cooperation, because in Austria whole Prüm workflow and follow up data requests and provision are fully centralised and handled only by few experts of NCP.</p> <p>However, Austria had performed also numerous trainings, workshops in the past and also agreed on requested observation visits from technical, organisational and forensic experts of other EU or also partner countries outside of EU (which are in progress to set up Prüm like networks with Austria) in Austria.</p>
<b>PL</b>	x					
<b>PT</b>		x	19			<p>The exchange of best practices and solutions already developed in the more advanced Member States is crucial for the other MS in order to facilitate the organization on NCP and the exchange of information with other MS.</p> <p>In our view we should have 2 OFFICERS Per MS in each workshop. Discussion of solutions, procedures, practice and results is a important way to identify and avoid some problems and allows to evolve the national exchange information arrangements e surely will provide more effective results.</p> <p>The Prüm implementation will be more effective.</p> <p>The subject was already touched during the Prüm workshops held in Brussels for the creation of a Practitioners Manual for Prüm Data Exchange.</p> <p>See answer 2.6</p>
<b>RO</b>	x					
<b>SI</b>	x					
<b>SK</b>						
<b>FI</b>						
<b>SE</b>						

UK								
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>3. Identification of other training needs</b>						
MS	Not important.	Important	Crucial	Participants	Motivation	
<b>BE</b>					DNA: no complementary training needed	
<b>BG</b>					n/a	
<b>CZ</b>	x				It is already well covered.	
<b>DK</b>						
<b>DE</b>						
<b>EE</b>					n/a	
<b>IE</b>						
<b>EL</b>					n/a	
<b>ES</b>						
<b>FR</b>					n/a	
<b>HR</b>		x		5	It is important to have one training where all aspects of work of SPOC will be analysed: organization, data exchange, data security, L.O., preparation for SCH evaluation etc.	

<b>IT</b>						n/a
<b>CY</b>						n/a
<b>LV</b>			x	35		Training on police information exchange - for SPOC – Basic and Advanced Such a module would contribute to the implementation of the Swedish framework decision (SFD) and provide information on the use of information channels, countries national procedures and particularities, and fact sheets.
<b>LT</b>						n/a
<b>LU</b>						n/a
<b>HU</b>	x					
<b>MT</b>						n/a
<b>NL</b>						n/a
<b>AT</b>	x					Prüm is meanwhile in Austria only one of the existing forensic online networks (however, the most important). But also other networks (e.g. Eurodac LEA, VIS LEA, Prüm like network with USA, Interpol DNA database network), which are fully operative, are handled in the same “Prüm workflow solutions” exclusively from the same very well trained Prüm officers for 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> step, so no additional trainings needed in Austria.



<b>PL</b>	x	11	<p>Suggestion of topics for trainings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Best practices of practical cooperation within the Prüm Decision in MS.</li> <li>2. Language development - improve English skills, especially as regards specialist vocabulary connected with the EU police cooperation.</li> <li>3. EU MSs experience with integration areas of DNA and FP (2 officers).</li> </ol> <p>We would be deeply interested in gaining new knowledge in the framework of different legal solutions supporting the integration of the implementation of integrated searches of DNA and FP in other MS. Besides, it is important for us to get knowledge about the solutions in the area of hardware - software towards inter-connection searches of DNA and FP, as well as the staffing and procedural solutions regarding information flow between the DNA and FP NCPs.</p>
<b>PT</b>			n/a
<b>RO</b>			n/a
<b>SI</b>			n/a
<b>SK</b>			
<b>FI</b>			
<b>SE</b>			
<b>UK</b>			