

International Police Cooperation and Joint Operations Training Course

13 – 17 June 2027
Bali

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 2137_256502 **Date:** 13 – 17 June 2027 **Location:** Bali **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

International Police Cooperation and Joint Operations Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for police supervisors, international liaison officers, criminal intelligence analysts, transnational crime investigators, and public-safety policy professionals. Participants leave with an International Police Cooperation Operations Plan connecting case objectives, mandates, intelligence exchange, liaison, safeguards, joint command, and after-action learning. Agile Leaders Training Center presents international police cooperation.

Who Should Attend

- Police supervisors responsible for cross-border cases and partner coordination
- International liaison officers responsible for requests and information exchange
- Criminal intelligence analysts supporting transnational investigations
- Investigators working with foreign and regional law-enforcement partners
- Public-safety policy personnel responsible for cooperation arrangements

The course assumes participants can interpret operational information and organizational procedures, and it leaves country-specific police powers, judicial advice, and specialist evidence law outside its scope.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and sectors coordinating public-safety action across jurisdictions.

- Police operations and criminal investigations
- Criminal intelligence and analysis functions
- Border, customs, and transnational crime units
- Public prosecution liaison and public-safety policy functions
- Regional coordination and international relations units

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze transnational threats and cooperation needs.
- Map mandates, partners, and jurisdictional boundaries.
- Apply intelligence-sharing and liaison controls.
- Evaluate cooperation routes, evidence continuity, and safeguards.
- Build joint-operation command and contingency arrangements.

• Build an International Police Cooperation Operations Plan.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame International Police Cooperation

• Transnational Threat and Actor Map
• Jurisdiction and Mandate Boundary Matrix
• International Policing Stakeholder Map
• Human Rights and Neutrality Review Checklist
• Cooperation Objective and Case Brief

Day 2: Exchange Criminal Intelligence

• Information Request and Purpose Template
• Criminal Intelligence Quality Assessment
• Data Handling and Dissemination Matrix
• Liaison Communication and Cultural Protocol
• Secure Coordination and Decision Log

Day 3: Manage Cross-Border Casework

• Authorized Cooperation Channel Matrix
• Evidence Continuity and Provenance Log
• Cross-Border Lead Development Plan
• Operational Risk and Safeguard Register
• Escalation and Approval Workflow

Day 4: Plan Joint Police Operations

• Joint Operation Concept and Objectives
• Partner Roles and Command Matrix
• Resource and Communication Plan
• Contingency and Deconfliction Checklist
• Performance and After-Action Review Dashboard

Day 5: Practice International Police Cooperation

• Suggested Exercise: Map a Transnational Case Network
• Suggested Exercise: Prepare an Intelligence Exchange Request
• Suggested Exercise: Select a Cooperation and Escalation Route
• Suggested Exercise: Coordinate a Joint Police Operation
• Capstone Exercise: Complete an International Police Cooperation Operations Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on transnational crime cases, liaison exchanges, intelligence products, and joint operations.

- Suggested activity: map actors, jurisdictions, mandates, risks, and cooperation objectives for a cross-border case.
- Suggested activity: assess intelligence quality and prepare a purpose-limited information exchange with handling controls.
- Suggested activity: choose authorized cooperation, evidence, safeguard, escalation, and approval routes.
- Suggested activity: coordinate partner roles, communications, contingencies, and after-action learning for a joint operation.

FAQs

Who suits international police cooperation training, and what does it assume?

International police cooperation training suits supervisors, liaison officers, analysts, investigators, and policy personnel. It assumes operational experience and does not replace country-specific authority, judicial advice, or evidence-law instruction.

How does international police cooperation differ from general policing training?

International police cooperation focuses on mandates, cross-border information exchange, liaison, partner command, safeguards, and joint operations. General policing training focuses on domestic operational duties and procedures.

Why are purpose and handling controls important in police intelligence exchange?

Purpose and handling controls define why information is shared, who may receive it, how it is protected, and how decisions remain traceable across partner organizations.

How are joint international police operations coordinated?

Joint international police operations use agreed objectives, authorized roles, command relationships, communication channels, contingencies, safeguards, and review arrangements while each partner acts within its mandate.

Conclusion

Participants take back an International Police Cooperation Operations Plan. It combines the case objective, threat map, mandates, intelligence controls, liaison arrangements, safeguards, command roles, contingencies, and review measures. The plan changes disconnected partner activity into a structured basis for coordinating cross-border police work.