

## Summary statement

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- The European Union is at the forefront of forensic science but needs to make an effort to maintain this position. The developments in the field of cyber crime and cyber forensics have increased the transboundary nature of forensic science and, therefore, enhanced cooperation between EU Member States is required. In order to realise more effective exchange of information, it is crucial to build trust between countries as well as between institutions.
- Information sharing is one of the main obstacles for forensic science. As a result of different legislative frameworks across Member States, data is not always interoperable and cannot, per definition, be used in court when obtained abroad. This hinders cross-border cooperation and, thereby, reduces the impact and effectiveness of activities against cross-border crime and terrorism.
- Standardisation is required across the European Union to ensure evidence is collected in a harmonised fashion and to, subsequently, create evidence that can be used by public prosecutors across the Union.
- The debate on privacy versus security is intrinsic to the domain of forensics and requires continuous attention and reflection. On the one hand, the privacy of citizens should be protected while, on the other hand, forensic investigators need to have access to evidence in order to analyse a case.

## Introduction

This CoU brief summarises the topic forensics and relevant EU-funded projects that participated in the 12th Meeting of the Community of Users (CoU) on Secure, Safe and Resilient Societies that took place 3-4 December 2018 at the BAO convention centre in Brussels.

The Community of Users is a DG Home initiative that aims to improve information transfer of research outputs and their usability by different categories of stakeholders. During the meetings and thematic workshops, policy updates and information about H2020 projects are provided and interactive discussions are facilitated to ensure that solutions and tools resulting from research will reach users.

## Scope and relevance

The domain of forensics is developing rapidly, both its position in the field of security in general as well as with regards to the nature of the science. In 2015, the European Council<sup>1</sup> called forensic science critical to law enforcement and prosecution. Furthermore,

the European Commission perceives forensic evidence to be of increasing importance in criminal matters and law enforcement. With regards to developments in the field, forensic science relies, on the one hand, on relatively old methods such as fingerprints and

<sup>1</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, The European Council and the Council delivering on the European Agenda on Security to fight against terrorism and pave the way towards an effective and genuine Security Union, COM(2016) 230 final

DNA; while, on the other hand, new topics such as cyber forensics, are on the rise. With the field changing continuously, it is difficult to generalise and speak about the domain of forensics as a whole. Ms. Cathrin Bauer-Bulst, team leader for the fight against cybercrime in DG HOME of the European Commission, mentioned that throughout the European Union, there are now standards with regards to taking fingerprints and sharing this information. However, for newer developments such as genetics, common methods of practice have not been established yet. Different regulations and legislation on the national level hinder cooperation. As a consequence, certain pieces of evidence gathered in one Member State cannot be used by public prosecutors in another Member State. Therefore, one of the goals of the European Union in the field of forensics is to work towards a more integrated forensic science area.

The Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of a European Forensic Science Area, published in 2016 by the European Commission<sup>2</sup> paves the way towards more effective cooperation on the European level in this domain. This Action Plan reflects the discussions held during the Informal JHA Ministerial meeting early 2016 in which Ministers of different Member States expressed the need for enhanced information exchange from forensic databases. The three main objectives of these actions are to ensure an integrative way of working and to stop perceiving forensics as a demarcated category in science. Secondly, the action plans aims to foster the idea that forensics is a transnational exercise. One should step away from treating forensics as a national challenge, in particular for topics such as cyber forensics. Thirdly, the European Union should strive for more harmonised legislation across Member States to ensure evidence can be used across borders and to enhance the interoperability of approaches to recording evidence. The actions outlined in the Action Plan are as follows:

1. Best Practice Manuals for forensic disciplines: improving mutual trust by encouraging continuous quality improvement of forensic procedures and processes through the development and use of Best Practice Manuals for forensic analyses
2. Stimulating exchange of forensic information from databases, for example in the areas of weapons and ammunition, explosives and drugs: stimulate the exchange of forensic information from databases similar to the methodology used under the Prüm Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA, focusing on the areas of weapons and ammunition, explosives and drugs
3. Proficiency tests and collaborative exercises for forensic disciplines: improving mutual trust by increased use of proficiency tests and collaborative exercises by forensic service providers
4. Forensic awareness and training for law enforcement and justice communities: improving forensic awareness among law enforcement and justice communities Coordinator: CEPOL and

EJTN

5. Stimulate accreditation of forensic service providers and competence of forensic personnel on a voluntary basis: stimulate accreditation of forensic procedures and competence of forensic personnel by forensic service providers on a voluntary basis
6. Stimulating exchange of forensic data via Prüm and improving its quality: stimulating full implementation of the Prüm Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA to exchange DNA profiles and fingerprints. In addition, improving the quality of forensic data exchanged between all Member States under the Prüm Decisions

Since its publication, progress has been made, as outlined by the reports on the implementation of the action plan in 2016<sup>3</sup> and 2017<sup>4</sup>.

Ms. Cathrin Bauer-Bulst emphasised the critical role of forensics in investigations. Forensics is ‘where the rubber hits the road’. When one is unable to investigate a crime properly this means that one already fails at the first stage of the investigative process. Nevertheless, the focus of the efforts should not only be at the initial stage of investigation. More attention is needed to the conviction of identified perpetrators. Despite being one of the priorities of the European Union in term of crime (see image)<sup>5</sup>, currently, only 1% of cybercrime ends up in conviction. In order to increase this number, better understanding and awareness, better tools, more training and enhanced human resources are required.



<sup>2</sup> Draft Council Conclusions and Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of an European Forensic Science Area, 8770/16

<sup>3</sup> Implementation of the Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of an European Forensic Science Area, 13636/16

<sup>4</sup> Implementation of the Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of an European Forensic Science Area, 10122/17

<sup>5</sup> Council conclusions on setting the EU's priorities for the fight against organised and serious international crime between 2018 and 2021 - Council conclusions (18 May 2017), 9450/17

## Current debates and stakeholder perspectives

This section describes why the topic is particularly important for each stakeholder group.

### Civil society

Civil society can be perceived as the key beneficiary of innovative and advanced forensic analysis as novel approaches can enhance the security of society as a whole. Innovation in the domain of forensic science can help analysts to identify and act upon evidence more accurately and timely. Thereby, the chances of finding a perpetrator or illicit substance are significantly increased.

Besides, the field of forensics is of interest to the general public in the light of the security-privacy debate. The rapid developments in the field of cyber forensics have further intensified this debate and, hence, have increased the complexity of the relation between civil society and the field of forensic science. The challenges caused by this debate are further elaborated upon later in this brief.

### Policy makers

With the challenges that are currently hampering the domain of forensic science, policy makers have a role to play in addressing those challenges and reducing their impact. On the one hand, government representatives are the stakeholders that can encourage harmonisation of legal frameworks across the Member States which would, in turn, enhance the degree to which information and evidence can be exchanged. Moreover, a more uniform approach to treating evidence would increase the chances for evidence obtained in one country to be eligible for use in court in another country.

Closely related to harmonisation of (judicial) approaches across Member States is the need for more flexible interpretation of legal frameworks with regards to evidence and in particular with regards to the field of cyber forensics. Policy makers are in the position to revise and update laws to make prosecution susceptible for the rapid innovations in the field of (cyber) forensics.

Several policy initiatives and/or agencies relating to forensics were discussed during the 12th CoU event on Secure, Safe and Resilient Societies that took place 3-4 December 2018 at the BAO convention centre in Brussels; namely:

- **ENFSI**, the European Network for Forensic Science Institutes, has the purpose to function as a network of expertise in the domain of forensics and to, thereby, facilitate knowledge sharing, exchanges of experiences and the development of

mutual agreements. The network aims to encourage ENFSI laboratories to comply with the ENFSI best practice manuals and international standards in order to maintain and improve quality. To this end, ENFSI develops and publishes best practice manuals, advises partners on forensic issues and organises meetings, studies and practice opportunities. Since 2016, ENFSI is a legal entity and is currently comprised of 69 members in 37 countries including law enforcement-, private-, academic- and military laboratories. ENFSI consists of 17 working groups with over 1000 experts, each working different areas of the forensic domain.

- **Prüm Decisions**<sup>6</sup> aim at improving cross-border cooperation between Member States' police and judicial authorities to combat terrorism and cross-border crime more effectively. The Prüm decisions intend to enhance automated information exchange. Furthermore, it intends to enhance the supply of data in relation to major events and in other to prevent terrorist offences. The decision also intends to improve cross-border police cooperation as a whole. The Prüm Decision stems from a treaty signed by Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria in 2005 and has been transformed into a binding legal instrument for all EU countries.
- **The Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of a European Forensic Science Area**<sup>7</sup> sets out six concrete actions that help the Union to move towards a more integrated forensic science area. The Action Plan was adopted in 2016 and since then, the Member States have made significant progress in developing a European forensic science domain. An elaborate overview of the activities through which this area is envisaged to be created can be found earlier on in this brief (in Scope and Relevance).

### Research

Given the rapid developments in the field of forensics, this domain is highly attractive to the research community. The European Union is a leader in the field of forensics and given the funding available for research and innovation in this domain, it has become an attractive hub for research (see Way Forward). Hereby, researchers and academia are incentivised to play a role in the procurement cycle (of EU projects).

### Industry

Industry plays a pivotal role in the development of the domain of forensic science. Companies and organisations representing

<sup>6</sup> 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA

<sup>7</sup> Draft Council Conclusions and Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of an European Forensic Science Area, 8770/16

this type of stakeholder are involved in the procurement process and, ultimately, are crucial for the sustainability and uptake of a solution created by (EU-funded) projects. Industry representatives

can commercialise the outcome of a project as a whole or can single out a particular aspect or part of a solution and bring that to the market.

## Relevant projects and project outputs

A number of projects were presented during the 12th CoU Meeting. These projects were subdivided based on their maturity: finished, on-going and recently started (or about to be started). Hence, the projects are presented in this manner below.

### Finished and mature projects

#### ISF-P:

- **ECTEG** (ongoing), short for the European Cybercrime Training and Education Group, intended to enhance the coordination of cybercrime training through capacity building. To this end, ECTEG developed and delivers a training program aimed at cybercrime, computing and forensics. Besides, ECTEG promotes standardisation of methods and procedures across Europe as well as it collaborates with the scientific community to advance the academic knowledge on cybercrime. The focus of the group is on law enforcement, nevertheless, the group consists of members from academia and industry as well. ECTEG is working closely with Europol and Cepol.

#### FP7 and H2020:

- **EUROFORGEN-NoE** (January 2012 – January 2016; closed) is a Network of Excellence aimed at improving coordination, actions and activities to maintain the position of the EU as leader in the domain of forensics. To this end, the project facilitates exchanges of scientists and personnel as well as it organises training courses (i.e. workshops, train the trainers courses). Furthermore, EUROFORGEN-NOE developed online educational and training courses. EUROFORGEN-NoE pays particular attention to the issues of privacy and societal acceptance that are inherently related to the field of forensic science.
- **EVIDENCE** (March 2014 – November 2016; closed) is short for the European Informatics Data Exchange Framework for Courts and Evidence. The project is mainly focused on digital evidence and aims to create a common European framework for correct and harmonised handling of electronic evidence (i.e. collection, preservation, use and exchange of electronic evidence). Furthermore, EVIDENCE developed a roadmap outlining the strategies towards the future with regards to research. To this end, the project has created a research agenda for the short, medium and long term. Furthermore, EVIDENCE has developed a forensics tools catalogue including over 1500 tools, has developed common language for the representation of the evidence of metadata and has created a categorisation of digital forensics. Ultimately, EVIDENCE was aimed at enabling

exchange of electronic evidence between competent Member States across the EU through e-CODEX.

- **FORENSOR** (September 2015 – March 2019; ongoing) stands for FOREnsic evidence gathering autonomous sensor and aims to develop and validate a novel, ultra-low power, intelligent, miniaturised, low-cost, wireless, autonomous sensor for evidence gathering. In other words: a video-recording device that collects information and, subsequently, transmits this information to law enforcement and other competent bodies. Moreover, FORENSOR has developed a vision chip that allows one to identify patterns and alert accordingly when a pre-identified event takes place. The device can be managed remotely and is compliant with all legal and ethical standards. FORENSOR's device with built-in intelligence and low power consumption will support law enforcement in combating crime.
- **GIFT-CBRN** (September 2014 – September 2017; closed) is short for Generic Integrated Forensic Toolbox and aims to develop a set of tools for investigating CBRN incidents. The toolbox consist of procedures, methods and detection of CBRN agents at the crime scene, traditional laboratory methods for contaminated evidence and laboratory methods for profiling the agents released at the incident. All procedures and methods are compliant with ISO17025. GIFT-CBRN has also developed a training and education curriculum focused on identified best practices. Furthermore, the project has developed methodologies that enable traditional forensic science to be carried out on CBRN contaminated exhibits.

#### On-going projects (H2020):

- **ASGARD** (September 2016 – March 2020; ongoing) aims to enhance the effective use of technology within law enforcement agencies. The project foresees to contribute to the positive development of law enforcement by driving progress in the processing of seized data and availability of massive amounts of data and big data solutions. Ultimate, ASGARD aims to develop a community of LEA users with technology as a crucial element in their cooperation. To this end, ASGARD will use cases, trials and hackatons.
- **microMole** (September 2015 – March 2019; ongoing) is aimed at developing a sensor technology to detect clandestine laboratories producing synthetic drugs. Through monitoring waste in the sewage system, waste of synthetic drug production can be detected and remote observation is enabled.

Ultimately, criminal investigators and forensic analysts can use this tool when there is a suspicion of the production of amphetamine-type stimulants in a well-confined area.

- **RAMSES** (September 2016 – September 2019; ongoing) is developing an intelligent platform that supports law enforcement agencies to investigate cases of financially-motivated malware. The project aims to bring together customers, developers and malware victims in order to obtain a better understanding of how and where malware is spread. In order to achieve this goal, the project will rely on disruptive big data technologies to extract and store data. Secondly, it will look for patterns of fraudulent behaviour. Ultimately, RAMSES will gather the latest technologies to develop an intelligent platform combining scraping of the public and the deep web, detecting manipulation and steganalysis for images and videos, tracking malware payments, extraction and analysis of malware samples.
- **ROCSAFE** (July 2016 – July 2019; ongoing) is short for Remotely Operated CBRNe Scene Assessment and Forensic Examination. This project aims to redirect the assessment of CBRNe events in order to enhance the safety of the of the crime scene investigators by reducing the need for them to enter high-risks scenes. To this end, ROCSAFE will develop robotic air and ground vehicles that can assess the scene and which will, subsequently, provide the decision management with reliable and up to data information. This data will help the scene commander to assess the situation, develop and action plan and to coordinate the efforts in the field. The goal of ROCSAFE is to reduce the risks for personnel as well as to speed up and heighten the quality of the current assessment procedure.
- **VISAGE** (May 2017 – May 2021; ongoing) stands for Visible Attributes through Genomics and intends to develop tools that allow for the construction of composite sketches of unknown trace donors directly from their crime scene traces. This would allow to determine the age, appearance and ancestry of the donor. Furthermore, the tool developed by VISAGE will provide statistical probabilities of the identified features, which will help law enforcement to address their efforts towards the most probable group of suspects. The project will ultimately impact the way law enforcement agents assess cases as the tool will speed up the investigation process as well as it allows previously unused DNA to be of use.

## New projects ISF-P:

- **BALTFORDEX** (January 2019 – July 2020; ongoing) intends to stimulate the exchange of forensic data via Prüm between the Baltic countries (in particular Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia) and to, simultaneously, improve the quality of the data being exchanged. The project foresees to achieve this goal by sharing best practices, improving skills and knowledge, improve the quality of the evidence, increase sustainable cooperation

and through the development of a new system of database digitalisation.

- **DNAXs2.0** (ongoing) aims at developing a software for automated DNA profile interpretation and comparison. Contemporary DNA profiling systems have more and more sensitive markers which makes profile comparison more complex and increasingly time-consuming. Moreover, the complexity of the markers makes analysis more prone to errors. In order to reduce the error margin and to speed up the process, DNAXs2.0 will develop a system that compares DNA automatically. This project will add a module for statistical weight calculation as developed within EUROFORGEN-NoE.
- **MEMO** (October 2018 – March 2020; ongoing) is short for Mutual Exchange of Violent Crimes Modi Operandi. The project aims to investigate the opportunity for an EU level automatic system analysing modus operandi for homicides, violent sexual crimes and paedophilia. The goal of MEMO is to determine the interconnection capacity of the analysis systems based on the ViCLAS(Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System) programme. MEMO will identify whether ViCLAS is the most suitable system or whether a different system would be most convenient for exchanging information between Member States on the topic of violent crimes.
- **TELEFI** (January 2019 – July 2020; ongoing) is short for Towards the European Level Exchange of Facial Images. The project is geared towards promoting exchange of forensic information from national databases, as is currently being done with DNA references and trace profiles under the Prüm convention. To facilitate the exchange of information between Member States, TELEFI will review the organisational, technical and legal aspects of forensic facial recognition. By assessing the possibilities for increased information exchange, TELEFI aims to contribute to the combat against cross-border crime and terrorism. By the end of the project, TELEFI will provide recommendations on how to further harmonise the field of forensic information exchange on the European level.

## H2020:

- **SHUTTLE** (May 2018 – May 2022; ongoing) is short for Scientific High-Throughput Unified Toolkit for Trace analysis by forensic Laboratories in Europe and aims to develop a European toolkit for microtrace analyses. SHUTTLE addresses the risks and shortcomings that currently affect the quality of the analysis in forensic laboratories. The toolkit that the project will develop intends to speed up the investigation process, will reduce the possibilities of traces being damaged and/or missing the relevant piece of evidence. SHUTTLE will, therefore, combine five different tools (tapes lift, automated microscope, image processing, database and search algorithms, pattern recognition procedures) into a comprehensive toolkit that will enhance the objectivity in forensic analysis as well as it will better maintain the quality of the traces.

## Lessons learnt and challenges

The field of forensics is hampered by a number of challenges. A fundamental issue that the domain has been facing for a long time is the balance between security and privacy. For years, this debate was centred around the usage of DNA material such as fingerprints but due to recent developments and advancements in the field of cyber, an additional layer was added to the privacy-security discussion. The protection of an individual's privacy, through for example the Data Protection Directive<sup>8</sup> and the GDPR<sup>9</sup> serve to protect the public's data but at the same time pose a new challenge to forensic cyber investigators. These ethical and moral questions require thorough consideration.

Relate to the privacy-security debate are the challenges that the judicial aspect of forensics pose. Forensics is more than a policy area and its only foundation is the law. The nature of forensics, thereby, poses a challenge in itself as the legal underpinnings of forensics differ per country. Each Member State applies a different approach and different standards and as a result, information cannot always be shared and evidence is not always accepted. The general lack of harmonisation across the EU, thereby, affects the cross-border cooperation and exchange of information.

Furthermore, there is room for improvement in terms of applying the law in the domain of forensics. At the moment, only a small percentage of cases of cybercrime end up in a conviction. In order to raise this number, better understanding, more advanced tools and trained personnel is required both within law enforcement and public prosecution. Moreover, the need for more modern application of the law was voiced as currently, prosecutors are not allowed to accept certain pieces of evidence as the law does not allow them to.

The European Commission recognises these challenges on the legal aspect of forensics and is, therefore, committed to enhance data retention, ensure encryption and interoperability and to exchange information and evidence on the international level.

Another issue that challenges the field of forensics is the level of trust that needs to be established prior to cooperation and/or exchange of information. Forensic data is sensitive and, therefore, it is essential to build trust prior to a collaboration between different organisations as well as between Member States. The challenge posed by building up trust is also experienced by the projects. Whenever a new project is started, it takes some time to become familiar with the consortium and to reach the level where the different parties mutually trust each other.

## Possible synergies and links to policy and practitioner's operations

For an overview of forensics-related projects funded under the Horizon 2020 framework between 2014 and 2017, see sections 6.2 (Forensics) and 9 (Horizontal issues) of **DG HOME, "Community of Users on Secure, Safe and Resilient Societies - Mapping Horizon 2020 and EU-funded Capacity-Building Projects under 2014-2017 Programmes," Working Paper (Brussels:**

**European Commission, forthcoming)**. The projects referenced within this section of the aforementioned document are universally geared towards tackling similar subjects as those discussed in this brief, and thus have the potential of exhibiting synergies with them.

## Way forward

During the workshop, a number of issues were raised by the projects that would need to be addressed moving ahead. First and foremost, the legal challenges discussed earlier in this brief require significant attention. Harmonisation of the legal frameworks across the EU should be one of the priorities in the upcoming time as this is crucial to the cooperation and information exchange between Member States. Furthermore, legal provisions require revision

in order for them to reflect current developments in the field of forensics and to allow pieces of evidence acquired through novel methodologies to be accepted in court.

Secondly, more standardisation of approaches and methods across the EU is needed. In order to combat cross-border crime effectively, Member States need to apply a more integrated approach towards

<sup>8</sup> Directive (EU) 2016/680  
<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679

forensic analysis. In practice this means that methods of analysis, quality of evidence and presentation of evidence need to be standardised.

Thirdly, sustainability of projects and their outcomes in the domain of forensics require further attention. Similar to projects in other fields, projects need to think about the sustainability of their activities from the start. Furthermore, one should take a more flexible approach to sustainability; if the developed tool in its entirety cannot be exploited, perhaps certain parts of the tool could be used elsewhere. Similarly, projects need to scan the existing landscape to identify systems and solutions they could potentially use to further develop theirs. In addition, projects should reserve sufficient time to test their solutions in order to ensure they are workable and meet the needs of those working on the ground.

Fourthly, the need for more specialised personnel was voiced. With many novel technologies being developed, it is essential to ensure those working with the tools receive proper training. Such trainings require additional budget and time and those should be taken into account when implementing a solution.

Finally, there is a need to create more trust between Member States and between organisations involved in forensic analysis. As trust is the basis for effective cooperation, stakeholders were urged to devote more time and energy on enhancing the level of trust and to, subsequently share more information in order to combat cross-border crime more effectively.

In addition to the discussions on the areas that require attention in the upcoming period, the available funding for the new 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework<sup>10</sup> was presented by ENFSI. As part of the framework, the European Commission proposed to establish the Justice Programme<sup>11</sup> and intends to reserve 305 million euros for implementing this new programme. In addition, the Commission proposes to set aside €100 billion for Horizon Europe and the Euratom Research and Training Programme<sup>12</sup>. In terms of opportunities for the forensic science domain, Cluster 2, 'Inclusive & Secure Societies', and cluster 3 'Digital & Industry' are specifically interesting. Areas of intervention in Cluster 2 include cybersecurity, protection and security and disaster-resilient societies whereas Cluster 3 encourages activities in the domains of digital technologies, next generation internet and high performance computing and Big Data, amongst others. These two areas will receive 2.8 and 14.5 billion euros of funding respectively in the upcoming funding cycle.

Besides, the EU budget for security and defence will be reinforced with an overall amount of 27.5 billion euros of which 4.8 billion euros are specifically reserved for security. Moreover, the European Commission has proposed to more than double the Internal Security Fund (ISF) from €1 billion to €2.5 billion<sup>13</sup>. An additional 1.1 billion, outside the ISF, is reserved to support EU Agencies in the areas of security (i.e. EUROPOL, CEPOL, EMCDDA).

<sup>10</sup> A Modern Budget for a Union that Protects, Empowers and Defends The Multiannual Financial Framework for 2021-2027 (SWD(2018) 171 final)

<sup>11</sup> Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Justice programme, COM(2018) 384 final

<sup>12</sup> European Commission, EU Funding for Research and Innovation 2021-2027, June 2018

<sup>13</sup> Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Internal Security Fund, COM(2018) 472 final

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### EVIDENCE

<http://www.evidenceproject.eu>

### FORENSOR

<http://forensor-project.eu>

### GIFT-CBRN

<http://www.giftforensics.eu>

### ASGARD

<http://www.asgard-project.eu>

### microMole

<http://micromole.eu>

### RAMSES

<http://www.ramses-cities.eu/home/>

## Related readings and publications

- The Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of a European Forensic Science Area, 2016, <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10128-2016-INIT/en/pdf>
- ENFSI Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020, <http://enfsi.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/4.0-ENFSI-Strategic-Plan-2017-2020.pdf>

## Forthcoming CoU events & other related events

- 14th Community of Users Event, 16 – 20 September 2019, Brussels
- SRE2019, 6-7 November, Helsinki

## ROCSAFE

<http://rocsafe.eu>

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## VISAGE

<http://www.visage-h2020.eu>

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## BALTFORDEX

<http://www.ekspertize.vp.gov.lv>

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