JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Training Course

18 – 22 January 2027
Singapore

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Training Course

Ref: 1231_46308 **Date:** 18 – 22 January 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance is a 1-week training course for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and compliance investigators who pursue criminal networks operating across jurisdictions, and who leave with a case referral and cooperation request pack ready for use. Criminal groups now move people, goods and proceeds faster than single-state investigations can follow. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on transnational organised crime and mutual legal assistance.

Why Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Matters Now

Three forces are reshaping this field. Criminal groups operate as flexible networks, shifting between drug, human and goods trafficking as profits change. Encrypted messaging, virtual assets and trade-based schemes move value across borders within hours. Meanwhile, central authorities in requested states reject requests that are vague, late or missing a link between evidence and offence. Agencies that build sound referrals freeze assets, secure witnesses abroad and bring network leaders to trial. Those that do not see evidence expire and suspects relocate. The course rests on the dual criminality principle, the speciality rule and recognised standards for financial intelligence exchange.

Who Gains Most from Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance

- Investigators responsible for mapping criminal networks and their enablers
- Prosecutors responsible for charging decisions and requests for evidence abroad
- Financial intelligence analysts responsible for tracing proceeds across accounts
- Compliance investigators responsible for escalating suspicious activity within banks and trading firms
- International cooperation officers responsible for central authority correspondence

Joint investigation units gain most when several members attend together.

Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Capabilities

Participants move from spotting a cross-border pattern to securing evidence from another jurisdiction:

- Assess the structure and roles of a criminal network — the targeting decision
- Apply dual criminality and speciality tests to a proposed request — the central authority
- Build a money trail across accounts, companies and trade invoices — asset freezing
- Specify evidence, witnesses and formats required from abroad — the foreign prosecutor
- Weigh formal requests against police-to-police and financial intelligence channels — investigation speed
- Communicate urgency and confidentiality in a referral — the receiving agency

Key Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Terms

- Organised criminal group — a structured group of three or more persons acting together over time to commit serious crimes for material benefit.
- Mutual legal assistance — the formal process by which one state asks another to gather evidence or take legal measures for a criminal case.
- Dual criminality — the requirement that the conduct is an offence in both the requesting and the requested state.
- Speciality rule — the principle that evidence or a person obtained through cooperation is used only for the purpose stated in the request.
- Central authority — the national office that sends, receives and checks requests for mutual legal assistance.
- Predicate offence — the underlying crime that generates proceeds later laundered through the financial system.

Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Day by Day

Day 1: The Changing Shape of Organised Crime

- Network, Hierarchical and Cell Structures — Choosing the Right Investigative Target
- Crime-as-a-Service and Enablers — Lawyers, Logistics Firms and Document Forgers
- Trafficking in Persons, Drugs and Counterfeit Goods — Overlapping Revenue Streams
- Encrypted Communications and Virtual Assets — New Barriers to Evidence
- Corruption as Facilitator — Protecting Investigations From Inside Leaks

Day 2: Following the Proceeds

- Predicate Offences and Laundering Typologies — Linking Crime to Money
- Trade-Based Laundering and Invoice Manipulation — Spotting Mispriced Shipments
- Beneficial Ownership Tracing — Piercing Shell Companies and Nominees
- Financial Intelligence Unit Disclosures — Turning Reports Into Investigative Leads
- Freezing, Seizure and Confiscation Orders — Preserving Assets Before They Vanish

Day 3: Cross-Border Cooperation Channels

- Police-to-Police and Liaison Officer Channels — Speed Versus Admissibility
- Mutual Legal Assistance Requests — Structure, Grounds and Refusal Risks
- Dual Criminality and Speciality Tests — Clearing Legal Hurdles Early
- Extradition and Surrender Procedures — Bringing Suspects to Trial
- Joint Investigation Teams — Sharing Evidence Under One Agreement

Day 4: Building an Admissible Case

- Chain of Custody for Foreign Evidence — Keeping Exhibits Usable in Court
- Witness Protection and Cooperating Defendants — Securing Testimony Safely
- Controlled Deliveries and Undercover Operations — Authorisation and Limits
- Digital Evidence Requests to Service Providers — Preservation and Production
- Charging Strategy for Network Leaders — Conspiracy and Participation Offences

Day 5: Practising the Case Referral and Cooperation Request

- Applying Network Mapping to a Human Trafficking Scenario
- Applying Proceeds Tracing to a Trade-Based Laundering Scheme
- Applying Dual Criminality Tests to a Draft Evidence Request
- Peer Review Against a Central Authority Rejection Checklist — Closing Gaps
- Completing the Case Referral and Cooperation Request Pack — Ready for Dispatch

Applying Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance After the Course

- Review one open cross-border file and draft a mutual legal assistance request.
- Map the proceeds of one active case with the financial intelligence unit and identify assets for early freezing.

Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Questions FAQ

What is Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance and why does it matter now?

It is the investigation of criminal networks that cross borders and the formal tools used to gather evidence abroad. It matters now because networks move proceeds within hours while poorly drafted requests are refused or delayed.

Which roles gain most from Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance?

Investigators, prosecutors, financial intelligence analysts, compliance investigators and international cooperation officers gain most, because each contributes to a request that another state must accept and act on.

How does Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance differ from an anti-money laundering compliance course?

It follows the case from network to courtroom. An anti-money laundering compliance course focuses on controls inside a firm; this one covers investigation, evidence from abroad and prosecution.

What do you bring back from Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance?

You bring back a case referral and cooperation request pack with a network map, proceeds trail and checked draft request.

Transnational Organised Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance: The Way Forward

The case referral and cooperation request pack gives each participant a tested template for the next cross-border file, first deciding which channel to use and what to ask for. Investigators, prosecutors and central authority staff use it to agree the request before dispatch. After its first use, revisit any queries from the requested state and tighten the evidence description.