

Workshop

# Practical and Effective Blockchain Intelligence Training

February 17th, 2027

Hilton Hotel  
2 Place De La Defense,  
Paris

The workshop's primary objective is to foster the development of **organic blockchain intelligence capabilities and effective training solutions** that empower participants to develop their own investigative and analytical skills, without relying on any single software or methodology.

A significant focus will be on advancing **collaboration and standardization**, particularly for the dedicated blockchain analyst occupation across the European Union.

A key objective is also to present and deliberate on a **proposal for a Proof of Concept (PoC) on standards and interoperability**, with the aim of having it supported by at least three national competent authorities.

Attendees can expect to gain insights into determining appropriate training frameworks, curriculum, and coursework, including the establishment of common standards. They will also explore practical case studies demonstrating positive commercial and law enforcement outcomes from effective training, and gain a deeper understanding of the inherent limitations of blockchain intelligence in investigative, compliance, and supervisory applications.

Time	Topic
09:00 - 09:15	Opening Remarks <i>Bogdan Vacusta, Blockchain Intelligence Professionals Association</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Focus:</b> Welcome and outline of the workshop's critical objectives: addressing the fragmented state of blockchain intelligence training, fostering organic capabilities, and advancing <b>collaboration and standardization</b>, particularly highlighting the <b>Proof of Concept (PoC) on standards and interoperability</b> as a key outcome.</li> </ul>
09:15 - 09:30	Opening Remarks <i>Nico Di Gabriele, European Central Bank</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Proactive Regulation &amp; Supervision for Financial Stability:</b> The EU, through regulations like MiCA, is taking a proactive stance to establish a comprehensive framework for crypto-assets. This is about building financial stability, not stifling innovation.</li> <li>· <b>Same Rules for Same Risks:</b> The principle of "same activity, same risk, same regulation" is at the core of the EU's approach. This ensures that crypto-assets like stablecoins are regulated similarly to traditional financial instruments, preventing regulatory loopholes.</li> <li>· <b>Global Cooperation is Essential:</b> The EU's framework aligns with global standards set by bodies like the Financial Stability Board and Financial Action Task Force. This international collaboration is critical to address the fragmented state of blockchain intelligence.</li> </ul>
09:30 - 10.00	Towards professionalization: setting standards for investigations, organizations and qualifications
	<p><b>Focus:</b> Discussion on formalizing blockchain intelligence as a professional discipline. This includes the urgent need for <b>recognized training pathways, certification standards, and ethical frameworks.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Defining Core Competencies:</b> Exploring the blend of technical literacy (blockchain protocols, crypto-assets, DeFi), investigative skills (evidence preservation, forensic tracing), financial crime expertise (AML/CFT, sanctions compliance), and ethical governance awareness (data privacy, legal admissibility) required for blockchain intelligence professionals.</li> <li>o <b>Structured Training Programs:</b> Examining multidisciplinary, practical, and internationally benchmarked training models, drawing lessons from frameworks like CFE and CAMS. This is crucial given that EBA finds many authorities are only "moderately prepared" to implement innovative technologies and face a shortage of skilled personnel.</li> <li>o <b>Ethical Standards:</b> Highlighting the necessity of embedding ethical codes into training and practice, covering responsible attribution, safeguarding privacy, avoiding data manipulation, and ensuring evidence reproducibility and integrity.</li> <li>o <b>Career Pathways:</b> Discussing efforts to establish the role of the blockchain analyst as a recognized profession, potentially through inclusion in the European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations (ESCO) framework.</li> </ul>

Time	Topic
10:30 - 11.00	An approach to anti-money laundering compliance for crypto-assets
	<p><b>Focus:</b> An alternative approach to AML compliance in permissionless blockchains which utilises the very features that make them impervious to traditional approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Existing anti-money laundering (AML) approaches</b> relying on trusted intermediaries <b>have limited effectiveness with decentralised record-keeping in permissionless public blockchains.</b></li> <li>o <b>The public transaction history on blockchains can enable AML and other compliance efforts</b>, such as FX regulations, by leveraging the provenance and history of any particular unit or balance of a crypto-asset, including stablecoins.</li> <li>o <b>An AML compliance score</b> based on the likelihood that a particular crypto-asset or balance is linked with illicit activity <b>may be referenced at points of contact with the banking system (“off-ramps”), preventing inflows of the proceeds of illicit activity into the financial system</b>, and supporting a culture of “duty of care” among crypto-asset market participants</li> </ul>
11.00 - 11.30	Coffee Break
11.30 - 12.00	Data & Interoperability – Challenges and opportunities
	<p><b>Focus:</b> A deep dive into the challenges and opportunities for data exchange standards and interoperability in blockchain intelligence, a recurring theme at the Blockchain Intelligence Forum 2025 and a key area for European authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Challenges:</b> Addressing fragmented data standards, inconsistent attribution methods among analytics providers, and technological incompatibilities that hamper cross-border cooperation. The EBA report also highlights issues like <b>poor data quality and governance</b> as significant obstacles to SupTech deployment.</li> <li>o <b>The "Black Box Effect":</b> Discussion on the lack of transparency, open standards, and reproducible outcomes in current blockchain tracing, which can impact legal admissibility and fundamental human rights.</li> <li>o <b>Opportunities for Standardization:</b> Exploring open-source standards for blockchain data classification and metadata annotation, such as TagPacks, and encouraging voluntary alignment through initiatives like the Blockchain Intelligence Improvement Pledge. The EBA emphasizes that <b>facilitating data standardization and interoperability</b> is a good practice for effective SupTech deployment.</li> <li>o <b>Cross-Border Cooperation:</b> The critical need for common definitions of clusters, wallet types, and attribution heuristics to enable seamless collaboration between investigative teams and tools.</li> </ul>

Time	Topic
12:00 - 12.30	Regulation and Policy Harmonisation – How does Blockchain Intelligence fit in?
	<p><b>Focus:</b> Examining the evolving regulatory landscape for crypto-assets and the role of blockchain intelligence in achieving harmonized policy frameworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>EU Frameworks:</b> Discussing the EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA) and the new AML/CFT package, including the establishment of AMLA, as crucial steps.</li> <li>o <b>Regulatory Gaps:</b> Addressing issues such as the uneven global adoption of the FATF Travel Rule, lack of clarity regarding beneficial ownership of crypto-asset wallets, and challenges in freezing illicit assets due to multi-jurisdictional legal hurdles.</li> <li>o <b>SupTech and Legal Risks:</b> Exploring how the use of SupTech tools by AML/CFT supervisors gives rise to legal questions regarding data protection requirements and liability in automated decision-making. The EBA stresses the need for <b>clear data protection expectations</b> and close collaboration with data protection authorities.</li> <li>o <b>Supervisory Models for MCIs:</b> Discussing the uneven regulatory supervision of Multifunction Crypto Intermediaries (MCIs) across jurisdictions and the problem of regulatory arbitrage.</li> </ul>
12.30 - 13.30	Lunch
13.30 - 14.00	Authorization, Licensing, Supervision and Compliance – building the blockchain intelligence framework
	<p><b>Focus:</b> Practical aspects of building and implementing blockchain intelligence capabilities within financial and supervisory institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Risk-Based Supervision:</b> Developing supervisory models that account for crypto-asset-specific threats and evolving typologies. The EBA highlights that SupTech in <b>risk assessment, on-site inspections, and fitness and propriety</b> can strengthen AML/CFT supervision.</li> <li>o <b>Operational Benefits of SupTech:</b> Discussing how SupTech tools can provide <b>enhanced data quality, improved analytical processes, operational efficiency, and better risk assessment</b> in AML/CFT supervision.</li> <li>o <b>Needs-Driven Approach:</b> Emphasizing that SupTech tools must address concrete supervisory needs and pain points, rather than being implemented simply because they are fashionable.</li> <li>o <b>Collaboration:</b> Enhancing collaboration between compliance teams, blockchain forensic firms, and law enforcement for early detection and effective action.</li> <li>o <b>Tools for Compliance:</b> Understanding different tools available for effective crypto-asset compliance and designing frameworks that balance innovation with systemic risks.</li> </ul>

Time	Topic
14:00 - 14.30	Blockchain Data Interoperability Project – Proof of Concept (PoC) on standards and interoperability
	<p><b>Focus: Formal presentation of the proposal for a Proof of Concept (PoC) on standards and interoperability.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Objective:</b> To implement a collaborative project aimed at standardizing blockchain data, including methodologies for attribution of wallet addresses and the nomenclature of such labels, with the goal of being supported by at least three national competent authorities.</li> <li>o <b>Inspiration:</b> Drawing parallels with the development of Unicode as a universal comprehensive character encoding system.</li> <li>o <b>Commitment:</b> Highlighting the necessity and opportunity to participate in this crucial initiative and inviting authorities to join.</li> <li>o <b>EBA Alignment:</b> This PoC directly aligns with the EBA's identified good practice of <b>facilitating data standardization and interoperability</b> to overcome duplication and promote scalable, cost-effective solutions.</li> </ul>
14.30 - 15.00	Coffee Break
15.30 - 16.00	Panel Discussion: Advancing standards and interoperability – the way forward
	<p><b>Focus:</b> Translating the discussions and proposals from the day into actionable strategies for operationalizing standards and best practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Collective Commitment:</b> Reinforcing the need for stakeholders to commit to blockchain data interoperability, transparency, open standards, and rigorously tested methodologies based on established math and forensic science.</li> <li>o <b>EBA Good Practices:</b> Incorporating EBA's recommendations for successful SupTech adoption, such as <b>fostering a digital-first culture, adopting structured change management strategies, strengthening data governance, using sandboxes and incubation initiatives, and establishing clear metrics to evaluate tool effectiveness.</b></li> <li>o <b>Public-Private Collaboration:</b> Emphasizing intensified cooperation across public, private, and academic sectors to build a harmonized, professional, and resilient blockchain intelligence ecosystem.</li> <li>o <b>Addressing Challenges:</b> Discussing solutions to obstacles like limited resources, legacy IT infrastructure, and "transformation friction" from staff resistance identified by the EBA.</li> </ul>
16.00 - 16.15	Closing Remarks
16.15 - 17.00	Networking and Reception