

Information- and Intelligence-Led Policing

A decision-making framework
From reactive to proactive

What is information- and intelligence-led policing (ILP)?

ILP is a model that uses systematically gathered and processed information and data (criminal intelligence) as the fundamental basis for informed decision-making and proactive policing.

ILP facilitates crime prevention, reduction and disruption through both strategic management and effective enforcement by targeting security hazards such as serious crime, prolific offenders, neighbourhood decay and terrorism.

OPEN SOURCE EXAMPLES

Transportation industry
Civil society
Social media
Community
Newspapers
Commercial sector



INTERNAL SOURCE EXAMPLES

Observations by police officers
Border control data
Investigations
Surveillance
Transactions
Taxation



INFORMATION AND DATA
Gathered systematically from numerous sources.



ANALYSIS
Information and data is verified, evaluated, collated and cross-checked by staff and software.



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE
Intelligence memos, threat assessments, early warning notices, risk analyses, trend reports and road safety evaluations are disseminated for:



POLICY-MAKING AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

- Legal instruments
- Resource allocation
- Co-ordination
- Budgeting
- Organization of agencies
- Action plans and guidelines

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

- Identify community safety concerns
- Prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT)
- Tackle crime on local level
- Address domestic violence

TARGETING ORGANIZED CRIME AND TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

- Terrorism
- Illicit drugs
- Trafficking in human beings
- Migration-related crime
- Cybercrime

Information- and Intelligence-Led Policing

**A decision-making framework
From reactive to proactive**

Benefits

- Informed decision-making
- Evidence-based prioritization of tasks and allocation of resources
- Effective sharing of information and intelligence on risks and threats
- Adaptability to rapidly changing transnational threats
- Interoperability and co-operation between units, states and organizations

Organizations promoting ILP

- **UN** - Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
- **INTERPOL**
- **OSCE** - Transnational Threats Department (TNTD), Field Operations, Border Management Staff College (BMSC)
- **EU** - Europol, Frontex, Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) of the European External Action Service (EEAS)
- **CARICC** (Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors)
- **SELEC** (Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre)

Mandate

The collection, analysis and exchange of information as well as effective international co-ordination is recommended, *inter alia*, by the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (**UNTOC**) and the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision on Organized Crime (**MC.DEC/5/06**). Full implementation of the UNTOC is highlighted in the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities (**PC.DEC/1049**).

Examples of ILP programmes

United Nations

- Container Control Programme by UNODC
- ILP Guidelines for Police Operations in UN Peacekeeping Operations by DPKO

INTERPOL

- I-24/7 global police communications system
- Stolen and Lost Travel Documents Database (SLTD)

European Union

- Policy Cycle on Serious and Organized Crime by the EU
- Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessments (SOCTA) by Europol

Myths about ILP

ILP is **NOT** ...

- ... based solely on restricted or secret information
- ... a technique just for specialized units
- ... exclusively a tool for counter espionage
- ... only a way to support criminal investigations