

# Lesson 6



## Intelligence-led Policing

### Lesson at a Glance

#### Aim

To provide participants with a general understanding of the scope and basic concepts of Intelligence-led Policing (ILP) in Peace Operations and the implications for their daily work as IPOs.

#### Relevance

The overarching approaches of Community-oriented Policing (CoP) and Intelligence-led Policing (ILP) shall guide all operational activities of the United Nations Police to support the host-State for restoring and nurturing the consent of the public in their own police.

#### Learning Objectives

Learners will be able to:

- Explain the concept and benefits of ILP in the context of UN Peace Operations
- Illustrate the link between information/intelligence/intelligence cycle
- Describe daily ILP activities in Peace Operations
- Illustrate the implications of ILP for Capacity-building and Development
- Identify basic guidelines for writing UN reports

## Lesson Map

Discussion: The Role of Information in Policing	Slide 5
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## The Lesson

**Duration: 90 minutes total**

15 minutes: learning activity

75 minutes: interactive presentation and discussions



### Starting the Lesson

For an interactive start to the lesson, consider the following options:

- Ask learners if they have deployed to Peace Operations as UN [EU, AU, OSCE, etc.] police officers before. Identify participants who can contribute as resource people (if not done before). Invite those with experience to identify missions, length of deployment and specific role.
- Ask learners about their views on the following statement: "The use of information (technology) has fundamentally changed the way police do business."

This generic statement shall introduce the new era of information-driven policing concepts as opposed to traditional policing. In traditional policing police play a more reactive role ("like firefighters"), community expectations are not always met, and resources are not always used in an effective and efficient way.

This has changed since "big data" entered the world of policing. "Big data" means a general concept of integrating large data sets from multiple sources for the purpose of delivering new, useful insight for policing purposes. The features of big data (data volume, velocity and variety), if used effectively, can improve the quality of policing. Notable applications of big data by police are predictive policing, tracking police locations, recording video, and measuring performance.

Data **volume** is the magnitude of the data police collect and store. **Velocity** is the speed of the transfer of data. A combination of technological advances in economical storage and high-speed wireless networks means data can transfer at high velocity. The ability to store and transmit big data enables police to access a wide **variety** of new data sources.

- Brainstorm a list of facts the group already knows about ILP. Record answers on flipchart paper for reference during the lesson.

Introduce the following (using the introductory slides):

- Aim

- *Relevance*
- *Learning Objectives*
- *Lesson Overview*

*Note the particular language of the United Nations. Learning will involve some words, terms and phrases which may be unfamiliar and/or seem awkward. Note to the learner: "Do not let the language get in the way of learning". As you move through the training, review the definitions of key words and phrases.*

## Slide 5

**Discuss: Role of Information**

*What role does information play in your domestic context?*

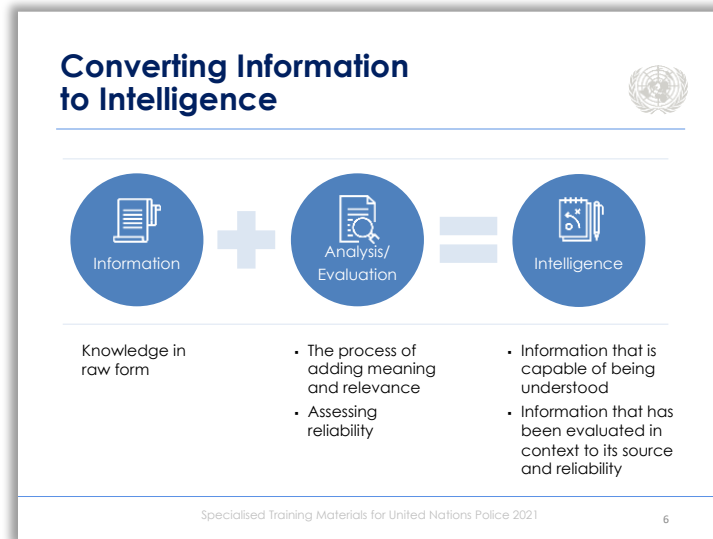
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Facilitate a discussion on the role information plays in the participants' domestic policing context. Expected responses:

- Collection of all sorts of information/data when patrolling
- Communicating with the general population
- When protecting life and property
- To respond to immediate threats
- To prevent crime
- To investigate criminal offences
- To handle traffic accidents
- To handle a crime scene
- To identify or take data (from suspects or victims/witnesses)
- To observe (with and without legal technical means)
- To store data in automatic systems, to check/vet persons against their criminal history
- Drafting and reading (situation) reports
- Information sharing through radio communication or transfer of data, etc.
- Body-worn cameras
- Biometrics (fingerprints and DNA)
- Social media as a source of evidence for predictive policing
- Algorithms for risk assessment to open data about policing

## Slide 6



Intelligence in general is the combination of information and evaluation.

- **Information** is data in raw form.
- **Analysis/Evaluation** is resolving information and tracing it to its source as well as assessing the reliability of the information.
- **Intelligence** is information and knowledge that have been evaluated, analysed and presented in a decision-making format for action-oriented purposes.



*Provide a general example of converting information into intelligence.*

*At a local police station, residential burglary incidents are inserted in the police database. These computer records are data. When a crime analyst accesses and maps the data and recognises an emerging pattern of new burglaries in an area, this becomes intelligence. In essence, raw data have been enhanced with sufficient meaning to recognise a pattern.*

## Slide 7



**Key Message:** In Peace Operations, crime intelligence is the product of criminal intelligence and crime analysis.

It helps to understand a few key terms related to ILP.

### Criminal Intelligence:

- Is the processed information on criminals
- Relates to the activities of criminal individuals or groups of offenders:
  - Who poses the threats?
  - Who's doing what with whom?
  - What is the modus operandi of the threat?
  - What is needed to prevent crime?
- It is an intelligence knowledge product that supports decision-making for law enforcement, crime prevention and reduction


### Crime Analysis:

- Processed information on crimes
- Qualitative and quantitative study of crime – to apprehend criminals, prevent crime and reduce disorder
- All types of analysis, except evidence analysis and other administrative analysis

### Crime Intelligence:

- The combined product of crime analysis and criminal intelligence
- Does not only focus on certain offenders but also on occurrence of certain categories of crime

Slide 8

**Definition:**  
Intelligence-led Policing 

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- The use of **processed information** as the fundamental basis for an objective, **decision-making framework**
- to facilitate **crime and problem prevention**, reduction, disruption and dismantling
- through both **strategic management and effective enforcement strategies** targeting serious crimes and/or prolific offenders

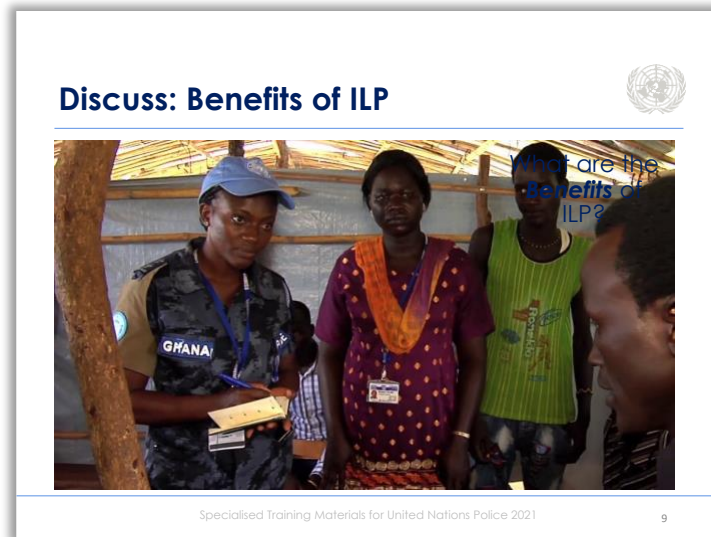
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**Key Message:** ILP uses processed information as the fundamental basis for an objective, decision-making framework that facilitates crime prevention, reduction, disruption and dismantling through both strategic management and effective enforcement strategies targeting serious crimes and/or prolific offenders.

UNPOL is an intelligence-led service. This means that Intelligence informs and influences the police by helping it to decide on priorities, the allocation of resources and strategies to reduce crime more effectively.



## Slide 9



Facilitate a discussion on the benefits of ILP. Use the notes below to supplement the discussion.

**EMPHASISE** that ILP allows for a forward-looking and pro-active approach to curbing crime.

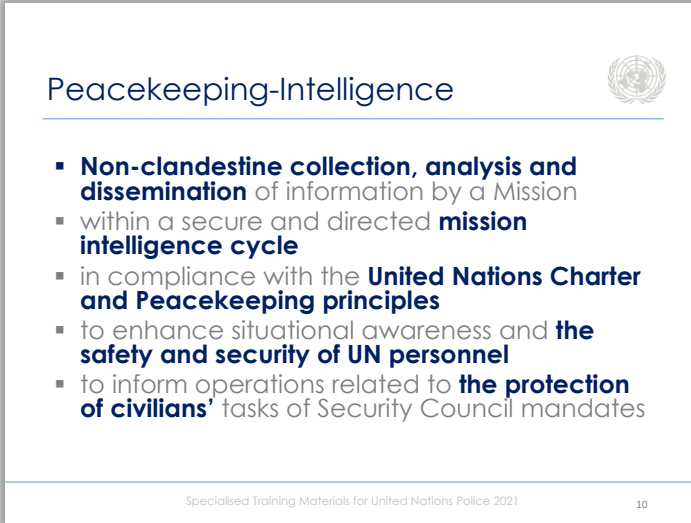
ILP is advantageous in that it:

- Allows police to have a greater impact on combatting crime
- Offers the rationale and tools necessary to analyse and assess threats to the public
- Incorporates clear organisational and management structures
- Provides for directed and targeted collection of relevant data and information

**EMPHASISE** that ILP is an option to address resource availability and increased efficiency for the police since it offers the rationale and tools to analyse and assess threats to the public. This allows for more documented, transparent and accountable decision-making procedures to direct existing resources where they are most needed.

**NOTE** ILP optimises the allocation of resources and concentration of efforts in a more structured manner to cope with increased sophistication and operational agility of criminals to subvert law and order.

## Slide 10



Peacekeeping-Intelligence

- **Non-clandestine collection, analysis and dissemination** of information by a Mission
- within a secure and directed **mission intelligence cycle**
- in compliance with the **United Nations Charter and Peacekeeping principles**
- to enhance situational awareness and **the safety and security of UN personnel**
- to inform operations related to **the protection of civilians'** tasks of Security Council mandates

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**Key Message:** Peacekeeping-Intelligence is the non-clandestine acquisition, analysis and dissemination of information.

Another key term is Peacekeeping-Intelligence which should be clearly distinguished from ILP. Peacekeeping-Intelligence is defined as:

The non-clandestine collection, analysis and dissemination of information by a Mission, within a secure and directed mission intelligence cycle. It is performed in compliance with the United Nations Charter and Peacekeeping principles, to enhance situational awareness and the safety and security of UN personnel, and inform operations related to the Protection of Civilians (POC) tasks of Security Council mandates.

Consistent with the DPO Policy on Peacekeeping-Intelligence, the fundamental purpose of Peacekeeping-Intelligence in United Nations Peace Operations is to enable missions to take decisions on appropriate actions.

Specifically, Peacekeeping-Intelligence is intended to:

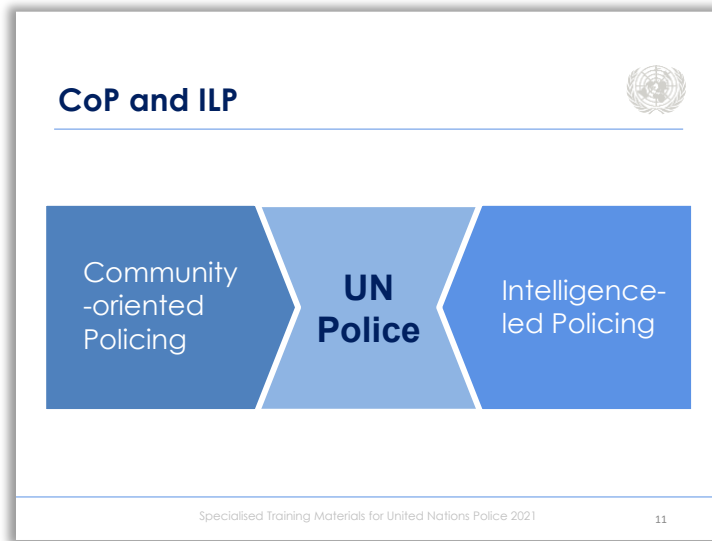
- *Support a common operational picture:* Up-to-date, accurate Peacekeeping-Intelligence supports the establishment and maintenance of a coherent, real-time, operational understanding of the mission area to support planning and operations.
- *Provide early warning of imminent threats:* Peacekeeping-Intelligence contributes to the early warning of an imminent threat to life, a major destruction of property, significant restrictions of movement, etc., to enable the mission to act appropriately in accordance with its mandate.

- *Identify risks and opportunities:* Peacekeeping-Intelligence can provide mission leadership with an enhanced understanding of shifts in the strategic and operational landscape, and of associated risks and opportunities, with respect to the safety and security of UN and associated personnel, and the protection of civilians.

Peacekeeping-Intelligence is a process whereby intelligence is acquired, examined/collated, analysed, and disseminated, with a feedback mechanism to adjust requirements and priorities.

NOTE that clandestine activities, or activities conducted in secret, are inconsistent with the legal framework, principles, policies and mandates of United Nations Peace Operations and shall thus not be undertaken by participating mission entities. This compliance will be enforced through regular training and education.

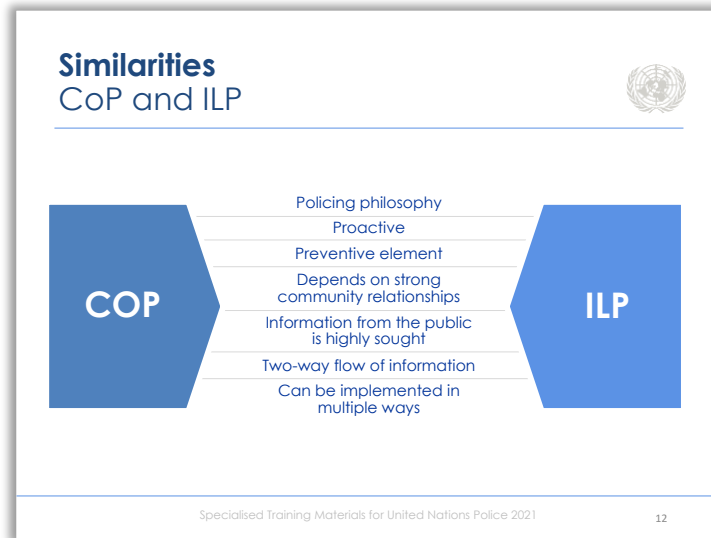
Slide 11



**Key Message:** Intelligence-led Policing works in tandem with Community-oriented Policing. They are the two overarching UNPOL policing strategies.

ILP and CoP are the overarching approaches that guide UN Police operational activities.

## Slide 12




ILP and CoP are complementary policing strategies that share several similarities. Both are:

- Philosophies
- Proactive
- Preventive
- Dependent on strong community relationships
- Reliant on information from the public
- Reliant on a two-way flow of information
- Implemented in multiple ways


CoP focuses primarily on community concerns and on directly addressing issues of public trust in the police and is aimed at encouraging the public to become a partner in preventing and detecting crime in its communities. It is therefore complementary to ILP, which targets key peace spoilers and prolific and/or serious offenders identified as threats through crime intelligence analysis.

## Slide 13

**Conceptual Differences**  
CoP and ILP



- Focus on community empowerment
- Helps identify visible neighbourhood-level issues
- Focuses on fear reduction



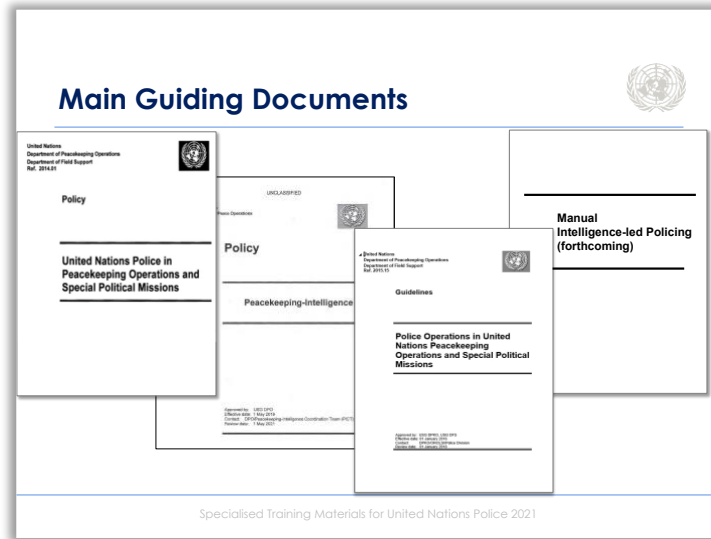
**COP**      **ILP**

- Focuses on objective data and analysis to more effectively reduce, disrupt and prevent crime
- Helps identify priorities/latent security problems
- Helps to deploy police resources more effectively and efficiently

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CoP and ILP also have conceptual differences. Where CoP emphasises policing to the needs and the desires of the local community, ILP uses processed information, i.e., data analysis and criminal intelligence, as the fundamental basis for an objective, decision-making framework that facilitates crime prevention, reduction, disruption and dismantling through both strategic management and effective enforcement strategies targeting serious crimes and/or prolific offenders. Intelligence informs and influences the police by helping them more effectively decide on priorities, the allocation of resources and strategies to reduce crime.

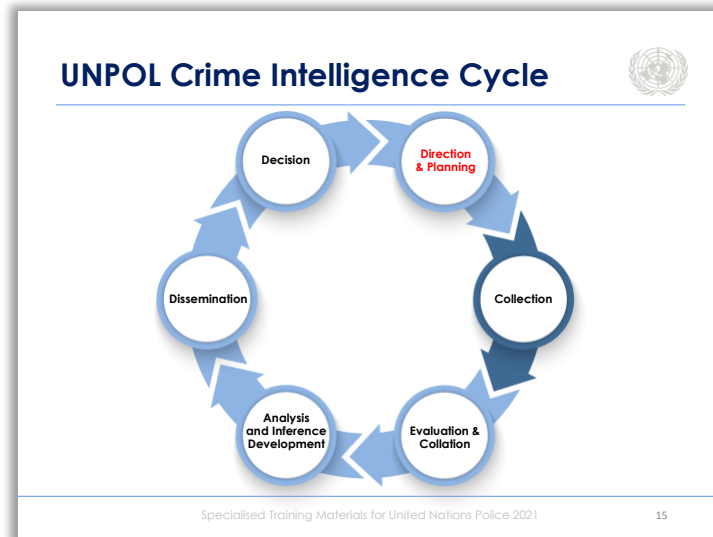
Slide 14



ILP is described in a variety of UN documents. The main guiding documents are:

- DPKO/DFS Guidelines for Police Operations in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2015.15)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Capacity-Building and Development in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (Ref. 2015.08)
- DPO Policy on Peacekeeping-Intelligence (2019.08)
- DPO/PD Manual on Crime Intelligence-led Policing (forthcoming)

## Slide 15



**Key Message:** The UNPOL Crime Intelligence Cycle is designed to direct, collect, collate, analyse and disseminate Crime Intelligence at the strategic, operational and tactical levels.

1. **Direction and planning is to** identify the focus of and priorities for information gathering.
2. **Collection** is the gathering of information.
3. **Evaluation** is determining the quality of the collected information, **and collation** is organising and placing the information in context with other gathered information.
4. **Analysis and Inference Development** is developing conclusions about the information and includes the development of inferences and assumptions.
5. **Dissemination** is sharing the Crime Intelligence product, the results of the analysis.
6. **Decision** includes the actions or taskings that are produced as a result of the intelligence product.



## Learning Activity

## 6.1

### Using Intelligence-led Policing in Daily IPO Activities

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Divide participants into four groups (see below).
- Ask the groups to discuss how they will use ILP in their daily activities as IPOs.
- Ask the groups to present their findings in plenary.
- Use the notes below to supplement the discussions.


#### TIME: 15 minutes

- Group work: 5 minutes
- Discussion: 10 minutes

#### RESOURCES

- Slide with instructions to participants.
- Flipcharts and markers.

### Learning Activity 6.1



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**Instructions**

**Brainstorm:** Building on your experience with information and intelligence, how can you use ILP in your daily activities as UNPOL?

- **Time:** 15 minutes
- **Brainstorming:** 5 minutes
- **Discussion:** 10 minutes

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Some of the ways IPOs can expect to use ILP in their daily activities are:

- *Patrol officer: communicating with the population, asking questions in the context of Protection of Civilians on security threats, root causes, latest developments, presence of actors involved in violent or criminal acts;*
- *Training officer, working with host-State police on specific topics, e.g., serious and organised crime. Information shared during the training on developments, crime phenomenon and security threats is useful for reporting and sharing to increase the mission's understanding of local dynamics;*
- *Colocation officer, working daily with the host-State police. Depending on the subject, e.g., SGBV, a better understanding can be reached about human trafficking in the area and about the threat level to local women and children to develop prevention strategies that can be implemented by UNPOL patrols.*
- *Criminal Intelligence Liaison Officer/JMAC Liaison Officer: Collecting, processing, and exploiting information related to organised crime and terrorist activities, developing mechanisms, procedures and guidelines related to the processing of*

*organised crime related information within the UNPOL Criminal Intelligence Unit, liaising with intra-mission identified Focal Points and with relevant host country entities with regard to information related to Serious Organised Crime (SOC), strengthening the capacity of host country forces on the collection, processing, exploitation and investigation of information/intelligence related to complex criminal networks and non-state armed groups, identifying training requirements and assisting in the development of training curricula related to the operational acquisition and handling of complex criminal intelligence, planning, organising, conducting, supervising the investigation of serious and complex criminal cases, providing policy advice in ILP-related matters, preparing statistical reports and related output.*

*Sensitive information about personal data and ongoing investigations needs to be treated with extra care and clear protocols need to be in place to guide IPOs on how to share this information.*

## Slide 17



Facilitate a discussion on the importance of reporting in ILP. Expected responses include:

- Report writing is a means of communication through which events or incidents are made known and/or recorded.
- It is crucial for information sharing, decision-making and monitoring progress of activities (ILP, COP and others).

Emphasise that reporting is the key to sharing information and to decision-making on various levels. Issues related to police in peacekeeping are at times of such a sensitive nature that they have a direct impact on decision-making. Therefore, immediate and effective communication of information is essential for informed decision-making.

Slide 18

### Examples of UN Reports




- Patrol reports
- Situational report
- Daily/weekly report
- Incident report
- Thematic report
- Flash report
- ... and many more

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There are many more reports than the ones listed on this slide, some with special reporting mechanisms such as CRSV (SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict), POC, Child Protection (SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict) and gross Human Rights violations.


## Slide 19

### Basic Guidelines: Content



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- Personal data
- Report data (5 Ws and 1 H):
  - Where
  - When
  - What
  - Who
  - Why
  - How



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Although there are different kinds of reports the principles of report writing are similar. Be sure to include:

**Personal data** of all persons involved.

- Name of police officer and CP number
- Surname / Last Name / Family Name (also Maiden Name)
- First Name / Christian Name / Forename / Given Name
- Date and Place of Birth (DOB)
- Status: single–married–divorced–widowed–separated
- Nationality / Ethnicity / Country / Citizenship
- ID Card (Type and Number)
- Residence / Address / Mailing Address
- Grid reference
- Telephone / Mobile Phone
- Occupation / Profession / Job / Rank
- Father's name (Surname and First name)
- Mother's name
- Address (Street, Village, Town, Country)

**Report data** includes a summary of all important facts and details. The following list is not all inclusive.

**WHEN:**

- When did you receive the information (date and time)?
- When did the incident happen?
- When did you contact the involved parties?

- When did you arrive on the scene?

**WHERE:**

- Where did the incident occur (location – grid reference)?

**WHO:**

- Who called the police?
- Whom did you speak to?
- Who said what?
- Who did what?
- Who committed the crime/witnesses?

**WHAT:**

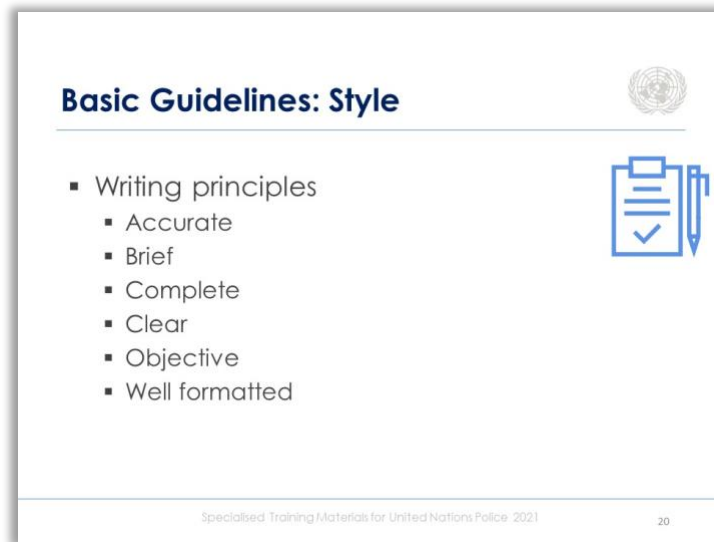
- What happened (incident, accident, crime)?
- What role did each person play?
- What action did the police take?
- What crime (if any) was committed?

**WHY:**

- Why did the police take the action they did?
- Why did people take the actions they did?
- Why did the incident / crime occur?

**HOW:** How did the incident/crime occur?

## Slide 20



**Basic Guidelines: Style**

- Writing principles
  - Accurate
  - Brief
  - Complete
  - Clear
  - Objective
  - Well formatted

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Police officers are faced with a variety of events and incidents. The contents of a report must reflect the specific event or incident. There should be no confusion or doubt on the part of the reader about the contents of the report. If the information in the report is not clear, it is of little use. There are six principles associated with a good report. A good report must be accurate, brief, complete, clear, objective and well formatted.

### 1. Accurate

Use clear, specific and precise language. Make sure the facts are clear to you before you describe them in a report. Do not confuse facts with hearsay or opinions.

### 2. Brief

A report must be short and concise, but long enough to cover all the essentials. Avoid irrelevant information. Add details only when it is necessary. A brief and well written report is more effective than a long report.

### 3. Complete

Partial facts can create a wrong picture. A good report should include all the relevant facts to lead to a logical conclusion.

### 4. Clear

Keep it simple and avoid ambiguity in the report to convey the intended message. All reports should be worded carefully so that the information is clear to the reader. Facts should be presented in chronological order.

### 5. Objective

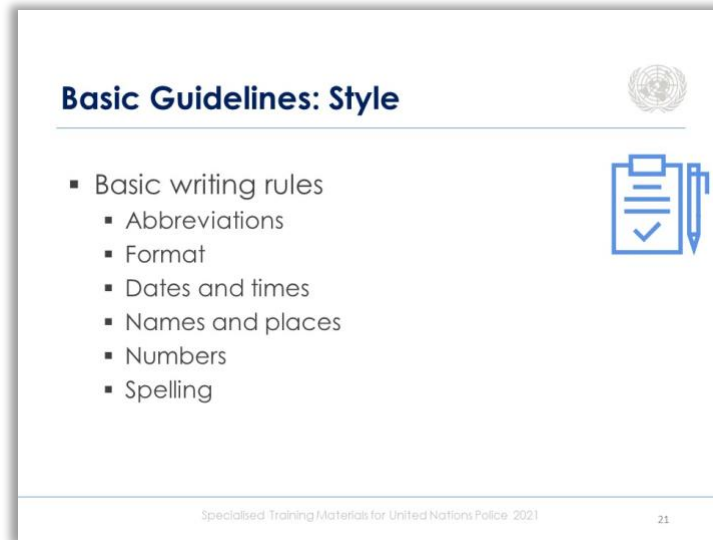
Keep the report objective and unbiased by stating the facts as they are without adding personal opinions. Report all facts, even if they are advantageous to the defendant.

**6. Well formatted**

The format of a report is relatively simple. Begin with the personal data, then the report data and finally the conclusion. The information in the report must be in a chronological order to reflect the sequence of the events/incidents.



## Slide 21



Basic writing rules include:

### 1. Abbreviations:

Abbreviations or acronyms must be spelled out the first time they are used in a document. E.g., Department of Peace Operations (DPO).

### 2. Format:

Reports may carry a header and footer with a UN Classification. Maps or diagrams used to illustrate a particular point are to be included in the report, if technical means for the layout and the communication of the report are available.

### 3. Dates and Times:

Dates should always be complete beginning with the day followed by the month and end with year, e.g., 26 April 2008, (month should be written in words to avoid misunderstanding). For time, use the 24 hrs clock system e.g., 07:45 hrs / 23:40 hrs.

### 4. Names and Places:

When using a person's title, such as Mr. or Ms. Inspector Kasumo, the title and names must be capitalised. The same applies for the names of organisations, for example, the Ellasssonian Liberation Front (ELF).

The names of places and regions should be typed in capital letters, e.g., MALI, GAO/DRC, KIVU/SOUTH SUDAN, TORRIT, etc.

**5. Numbers:**

The numbers from one to nine are usually spelled out in full, e.g., seven. Those above 10 are usually expressed as figures, e.g., 42. Avoid having a number which is expressed as a figure as the first word in a sentence.

Example: Twelve soldiers were observed.

**6. Spelling:**

Be aware that UN uses British English/International English.

## Slide 22



To summarise the main take-aways from this lesson pose these three questions to the learners:

**What?** What did you notice in this lesson? Which elements stood out to you?

**So What?** Make sense of the facts presented in this lesson. How do they affect your work as an IPO in the mission? Why is this important?

**Now What?** Based on the two previous questions which actions will you take with regard to the ILP philosophy/approach once deployed?

Give learners a few minutes to reflect on the questions and let them share. Emphasise the following points:

### What?

The overarching approaches of CoP and ILP shall guide all operational activities of UN Police to support the host-State for restoring and nurturing the consent of the public in their own police. ILP is a concept where intelligence and data are used to objectively identify crime threats and effectively address them. Thus, the police can act more effectively and efficiently, also in preventing crime.

The differences between ILP and traditional policing are important to understand. ILP follows a proactive approach by using data/information/intelligence as the foundation for policing.

The main guiding documents related to UNPOL ILP are:

- *PKO/DFS Policy on United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (Ref. 2014.01).*
- *DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Operations in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (Ref. 2015.15)*
- *DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Capacity-Building and Development in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (Ref. 2015.08)*
- *DPO Policy on Peacekeeping-Intelligence (2019.08)*
- *DPO/PD Manual on Crime Intelligence-led Policing (forthcoming)*

### **So What?**

ILP benefits both UNPOL (and all other mission components) and the host-State police. ILP impacts other UNPOL activities, such as Monitoring, Mentoring and Advising, Capacity-building and Development and Protection of Civilians in maintaining security and managing crime, especially in conflict and post-conflict environments. As another proactive policing concept ILP (together with CoP) meets the local population's expectations by addressing their major security concerns.

### **Now What?**

When arriving in the mission, UNPOL staff, including at command level, must familiarise themselves with the mission-specific implementation procedures of ILP and assume the responsibilities they are assigned at mission level.

Avoid imposing “ready-made” solutions and instead identify and propose orientations along with the local actors, considering local specificities.

Putting in place ILP-related concepts and mechanisms in a post-conflict environment is a challenging task since a lack of experience and knowledge on the side of the local police, a lack of legal and policy foundations, IT-infrastructure and hardware can be expected. Without information flow mechanisms, proper crime statistics, a well-established case file system and other supporting structures the establishment and strengthening of ILP can be a challenge. However, there are several opportunities to contribute:

- as a Patrol officer: communicating with the population, asking questions in the context of Protection of Civilians on security threats, root causes, latest developments, presence of actors involved in violent or criminal acts;
- as a Training officer, working with host-State police on specific topics, e.g., serious and organised crime. Information shared during the training on developments,

*crime phenomenon and security threats is useful for reporting and sharing to increase the mission's understanding of local dynamics;*

- *as a Colocation officer, working daily with the host-State police. Depending on the subject, e.g., SGBV, a better understanding can be reached about human trafficking*

*The overarching approaches of CoP and ILP shall guide all operational activities of the UN Police.*

## Commonly Asked Questions and Key Words

Key Words or phrases for this module:

Key Word or Phrase	Definition/Working Definition
Capacity-building	Efforts to strengthen the aptitudes, resources, relationships and facilitating conditions necessary to act effectively to achieve an intended purpose. Capacity-building targets individuals, institutions and their enabling environment.
Crime Analysis	The methodical breaking down of crime information into its component parts; the examination of each crime data to find interrelationships; and application of reasoning to determine the meaning of the information on information on crimes.
Crime Intelligence	The combined product of Crime Analysis and Criminal Intelligence.
Intelligence-led Policing	The use of processed information, i.e., data analysis and crime intelligence, as the fundamental basis for an objective, decision-making framework to facilitate crime and problem prevention, reduction, disruption and dismantling through both strategic management and effective enforcement strategies targeting serious crimes and/or prolific offenders. Intelligence informs and influences the police by helping them more effectively decide on priorities, the allocation of resources and strategies to reduce crime.
Criminal Intelligence	Processed information on criminals used to answer the questions: Who poses the threats? (This response identifies and describes people in movements or ideologies who commit crimes that pose threats to safety and security of both the community as well as UN); Who's doing what with whom? (This includes the identities, descriptions, and characteristics of conspirators or people who support criminals/criminal enterprises); and How does the criminal enterprise operate?
Data	Factual elements or discrete pieces of information in their most atomized form, regardless of file format or structure.

Information	Any knowledge that can be communicated or any documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics that is not processed.
Intelligence	The product of systematic gathering, evaluation, and synthesis of raw data on individuals or activities suspected of being, or known to be, criminal in nature. Intelligence is information that has been analysed to determine its meaning and relevance.
Peacekeeping-Intelligence	The non-clandestine acquisition, analysis and dissemination of information by a Mission, within a secure and directed mission intelligence cycle. It is performed in compliance with the United Nations Charter and Peacekeeping principles, to enhance situational awareness and the safety and security of UN personnel, and inform operations related to the protection of civilians' tasks of Security Council mandates.

## Reference Materials

- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Administration in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2016.26)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Operations in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2015.15)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Command in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2015.14)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Capacity Building and Development (2015.08)
- DPKO/PD Guidelines for United Nations Police Officers on Assignment with Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO/PD/2006/00135)
- DPKO/PD Guidelines for Formed Police Units on Assignment with Peace Operations (DPKO/PD/2006/00015)
- DPO/DOS Guidelines for Specialized Police Teams on Assignment with United Nations Peace Operations (2019.34)
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO), Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations, (2003, 92.)
- DPO Policy on Peacekeeping-Intelligence (2019.08)
- DPO/PD Manual on Crime Intelligence-led Policing (forthcoming)
- UNSCR 2185 (2014), 2382 (2017)
- OSCE Guidebook Intelligence-Led Policing 2017