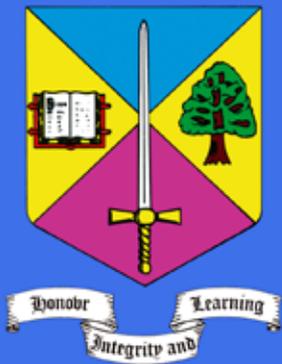




Institute Launches New Tracing Course



The Professional Investigator

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The James D Cole Book Prize

Past Principal Hamish Cole has an extensive collection of investigation books dating from the 60s to the late 1990s, provided to the Institute for book review purposes.

He has suggested that members could be awarded one of these books if they were to produce articles for the Journal.

The 'award' of the book would be in the name of our Companion James D Cole, Hamish's father and one of the founders of the Institute.

Members may be interested in learning new skills, or may just be interested in some of the materials from 'back in the day' when computers were mysterious, initiative was rewarded as much as technical competence, and some practices could still be 'got away with'!

As the list of books is large and we want to avoid a rush of articles for one particular book, the book to be awarded will be chosen by Hamish, but the area of interest of a successful contributor would be taken into account. Please note that the books are used and may have markings made pursuant to the reviewers' observations – which may prove interesting in themselves.

Get your pens/keyboards working, and see what Santa brings, early.

ABI

Correction – In the last issue of The Professional Investigator we incorrectly named Punch as the provider of an article on the allegedly improper obtaining of bank data by a PI from London. The correct provider of that article was Private Eye, who have since repeated the article without reference to our sister organisation. We are unaware of any developments but are told that the police have been advised.

New Tracing Course

The Institute of Professional Investigators has launched a new online course: 'Tracing for Investigators' On-Line Training Course

For professional investigators, the ability to find someone for a client, or to ascertain things about that that can assist in that objective is an essential skill. Despite this being a valuable talent, many investigators over-rely on their access to official databases that can be unreliable, or on their initiative. Investigators new to the field really need help on finding out where to start; and those members of the public who want to find some old friends could do with some advice, too.

With those objectives in mind, the Institute of Professional Investigators is pleased to announce its newest internet-based training course, 'Tracing for Investigators'.

The course is based upon the Institute's publication '**Tracing: An Investigators Guide to Finding Wanted and Missing Persons**', but with challenging tests and exercises included that are intended to direct and develop the student, or even the professional investigator who is new to this essential investigatory specialism, towards competence in the tracing field.

**Students already on the Level 3 Award course who wish to take the additional course may do so for £125, saving £25 on the full price.*

***This will be made available 14 days after beginning the Course.*

Students will look at:

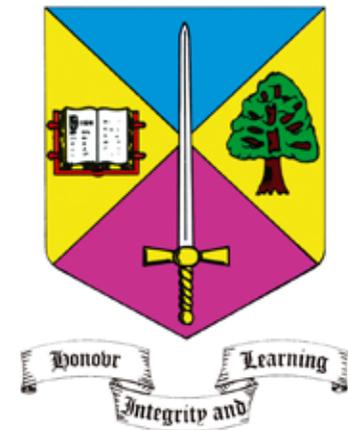
- the 'philosophy' of missing person investigations;
- the methodology of the trace investigation, including the basic use of social media to find out where your subject is;
- how to report the results of the investigation and;
- perhaps most important, the ethics and legalities of trace investigations.

The cost of the IPI Tracing Course is £150, but students who take on the IPI/IQ Level 3 Award in Investigations at the same time will be able to undertake both at the discounted cost of £475, a saving of £50 on taking them separately.* This course expands upon what is in the Level 3 Award course, broadening its tracing module by a large degree.

Students engaging in the course will receive a free PDF copy of the Tracing book included as part of the course, itself valued at £75.**

Go to <https://www.ipitraining.org.uk/course-content-tracing> for more details.

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NIM Update

Many will be familiar with the 'old' 5X5X5 information grading system, used when applying the National Intelligence Model (NIM), the model that is utilised by official agencies when grading and disseminating intelligence. As indicated in a previous Newsletter, this has now been changed to a 3X5X2 system and, as promised, here is a briefing on that system.

Information of any kind should be subjected to a process to see if it has value for the investigation. The most common way this is done is through the information being subjected to analysis, and the most effective analysis is considered to be done through the 3X5X2 System.

This puts information through a grading system. Information is graded in three ways.

It is graded in respect of the supplier of the information (source), in respect of the quality of the intelligence, and with regard to the range of parties to whom the information can be circulated.

The source gradings are;

1. Reliable. This is a straightforward assessment based on either the quality of the provider (e.g. direct knowledge) or prior reliability.
2. Untested. The source's reliability is unknown, or the source is new.
3. Not reliable. This could mean that they have been unreliable before.

The intelligence gradings are:

- A. Known directly. The source knows the facts.
- B. Known indirectly, but corroborated. One source doesn't know the facts but another source supports the information.
- C. Known indirectly. This could be the same as hearsay evidence, things the source has heard but knows to be true.
- D. Not known.
- E. Suspected to be false. This is often maliciously provided, or exaggerated information.

The handling levels gradings are:

- P. Lawful sharing permitted. Consider organisational policy and data protection issues.
- C. Lawful sharing permitted with conditions. As above, but with more consideration given as to breadth of sharing.

A unit dealing with the intelligence then has an assessment to make, on whether the intelligence

They must also decide how to 'sanitise' the intelligence so the source is not inadvertently identified through the content

can be developed covertly, covertly used, or overtly used. They must also decide how to 'sanitise' the intelligence so the source is not inadvertently identified through the content. That can be done by a delegated authority e.g. senior police staff with expertise, or the provider of the intelligence would be consulted.

The circulation levels may not be of concern to the private investigator but as the public and private worlds begin to blur it may be prudent to know the terminology.

A piece of data would therefore be graded, for example, 2:B:P, meaning the source is untested, is the only person who knows that the data is true, and that the information can be circulated outside police agencies.

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It is therefore evident that information provided and assessed as 2 or 3, with the letters C,D or E attached 'in the middle', may bring into doubt the reasonableness of the action taken in respect of a client you have been hired to defend. This factor should not be considered a cast iron defence strategy in and of itself, but would be a valid tool in the client's defence.

In the event that information is graded at a 'less desirable' level it is the role of the investigator to seek out corroborative information, which is information from an independent or higher graded source or information that is known to be true (for example), the existence of which supports the contention that the original piece of information is true. The better the corroboration (quality), or the more corroboration there is (quantity), the better the information you possess.

ICO Webinar

The Information Commissioner's Office recently held an open webinar on the 3rd of May, with notice that made it difficult to invite members of the IPI to register. This is a summary of the content.

The specific objective of the seminar was to discuss the use of surveillance cameras, but it became evident as the seminar progressed that the only kind of surveillance cameras under discussion were those used by local authorities and private security e.g. shopping areas, sporting events, and so on. This was not directed towards private investigator surveillance except to the degree that data retention was discussed. This webinar was essentially about OVERT camera use.

The first subject heading was the recent emphasis upon the carrying out of a Privacy Impact Assessment when considering the installation of surveillance cameras. A PIA is intended to address what needs to be considered – and they said it is 'more than just a checklist, it has to be given thought', when it needs to be considered – answer, at the start – and why it is being considered – what are the risks being addressed, what are the benefits of surveillance, and how do we mitigate against collateral intrusion, etc. What the ICO is trying to prevent is blanket use of CCTV; they'd rather see properly considered, managed use.

In effect, these are the same issues as those

The specific objective of the seminar was to discuss the use of surveillance cameras... but only those used by local authorities and private security

addressed by the PLAN mnemonic used in RIPA – proportionality, legality, accountability and necessity.

To illustrate, they provided some anecdotes about lorry drivers objection to full-time, in-cab CCTV which the ICO agreed was intrusive, and a shopping mall introducing facial recognition software into full-time footage, which the ICO was okay with after full consultation. They were also against full-time use by bailiffs of body-worn video (BWV), and suggested that controlled use was preferable to blanket use.

The webinar then drifted into the impact of the General Data Protection Regulations due to come into force next year (May 2018) which, if we are still EU compliant, will impact CCTV use and data retention.



The current 8 Data Protection Principles will still apply. Although there will be changes in some respects.

Article 25 of the new regime dictates that data retention policies must be designed in at the start of a new enterprise, and that data-minimisation must be the aim.

Article 35 will make the Data Protection Impact Assessment (i.e the PIA mentioned ante) a statutory requirement, and the ICO may have the final say on implementation of a registered body's registration subject to that being done. However, the ICO hasn't yet decided exactly how they will go about doing this.

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For investigators: Article 28(3) will require that contracts between data controllers and data processors – which is the relationship that Chris Brogan suggests is that of a client/investigator (particularly legal sector clients and PIs) **must include a clause regarding data protection.**

This will stop lawyers passing the proverbial buck when they use cowboy investigators, one hopes.

The objective is also to make the processor liable if acting outside the contract. It goes both ways.

Finally, Article 37(1) will require that organisations appoint a Data Protection Officer – think like the banks' Money Laundering Officers – who will be responsible for oversight of Data Protection policies and enforcement within their organisations. This will also apply to processors – i.e. you. One assumes that a sole trader will appoint him- or herself in order to satisfy this requirement.

The ICO has a CCTV Code of Practice available on their website, along with other relevant publications related to CCTV usage of this type. Go to www.ico.gov.uk and find them. Their helpline is on 0303 123 1313 Call them, not us.

Large organisations often have the luxury of allocating staff from another department to undertake investigations or they may have the luxury of an Internal investigation or security department to undertake this function.

Outstanding Security Performance Awards - THE OSPAs

2017 marked the inauguration of the UK OSPAs and a great opportunity for investigators plus other companies and individuals within the security sector to be recognised for outstanding performance and gain greater commercial and personal credibility.

Nominations for the 2018 OSPAs will open in the next few months so if you know a fellow professional deserving of entry into this international award scheme visit the website at <https://uk.theospas.com/> or discuss it with us at the IPI.

The OSPAs have been set-up in collaboration with security associations and groups across many countries and are continuing to expand. By researching and standardising the award categories and criteria, the OSPAs scheme provides an opportunity for countries to run their own evidence based OSPAs schemes while maintaining an ability to compete on an international level in the future, 'World OSPAs'

Core Values

Independent: The OSPAs are independent. You don't have to be a member of an association to be involved – anyone from the security sector can enter a category which is relevant to them. The only requirement is that you have shown outstanding performance in your field.

Credible: The criteria for each award category have been carefully considered and based on extensive research across different security sectors and by looking at how outstanding performance

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is recognised and judged in other fields. There is strict criteria for who is appointed as a judge and for ensuring that judging decisions are fair and impartial.

Transparent: We want everyone to know the criteria for entering, how judges are selected and how the judging process works, so these details are published on the website.

Respectable: The OSPAs will become a worldwide brand, generating honour and opportunities for our winners. Furthermore, winners will be widely recognised as driving outstanding performance across the sector.

Why enter the OSPAs?

There are many great reasons for entering the OSPAs:

Credibility– you will become part of an evidence based scheme which understands what 'outstanding performance' really means, and recognises it.



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Gain Recognition and Brand Exposure – by joining the OSPAs you will become part of an international scheme recognised across the industry.

Value – by entering the OSPAs you will show people that you recognise the value of the security work carried out by your business.

Industry Benchmarking– you will be able to set yourself apart from the competition by committing to a scheme which rewards evidence based achievement and is committed to openness and credibility.

Business and Networking Opportunities– The OSPAs will bring together people from all over the industry, you'll have the chance to meet new people and make important industry contacts.

The Awards Night– you will be a part of a brilliant and enjoyable event that will be one of the premier nights on the security calendar.

Winners– You have the chance to become the winner of an OSPAs award, and to be promoted on both your country's OSPA website and the Global OSPAs website.

Who Can Enter?

Anyone working in the security sector of a country with an OSPAs scheme can enter. You don't have to be a member of an organisation or association to do so. The main criterion for entry is that you can show that you or your company have performed at an exceptional level. You are permitted to enter more than one award category.

The 2017 UK OSPAs

The inaugural UK OSPAs were deemed an outstanding success by an elite group of well over 300 attendees.

Nick Ross, the former Crime Watch presenter hosted the event which took place at the London Marriott Hotel Grosvenor Square on 2 March 2017 and spoke about his own views on security from his widely acclaimed book on reducing crime.

Attendees included representatives from the Romanian and Norwegian OSPAs and Andrew Woodward from Edith Cowan University the trophy sponsors who travelled from Australia just to present an award.

The judges were all in attendance and noted they had a difficult job given the high calibre of entries across categories.

The award of Lifetime Achievement went to **Martin Smith MBE** who said he was 'extremely honoured'.

The other winners are:

Outstanding In House Security Manager/Director

John Reading – Director, Corporate Security & Business Protection – Jaguar Land Rover

Outstanding In House Security Team

Retail Security Team, William Hill

Outstanding Contract Security Company

Ultimate Security Services Ltd



Outstanding Security Consultant

Praemunitus Ltd; Police Capacity Building Team – Somaliland

Outstanding Customer Service Initiative

CIS Customer Experience Programme

Outstanding Security Training Initiative

HM Revenue and Customers – Think Before You Click (staff educational campaign about phishing)

Outstanding Security Installer

2020 Vision Systems

Outstanding Security Partnership

SmartWater and the Metropolitan Police Mettrace Team Partnership

Outstanding Investigator

Praemunitus Ltd; Police Capacity Building Team – Somaliland

Outstanding Cyber Security Initiative

Cambridge2Cambridge Cybersecurity Challenge – University of Cambridge

Outstanding Information Security Company

Darktrace

Outstanding Security Equipment Manufacturer

Bradbury Group Ltd

Outstanding Security Officer

Michael Foster – CIS Security

Well done to all the 2017 winners and let's aim for an IPI member appearing on next year's list!

Council of International Investigators

Founder and Companion John Grant FIPI has asked that we make members aware of the Council of International Investigators (CII), (www.cii2.org), an organisation in which many of our founder members were active participants and an organisation which, in 1995, hosted an AGM in Edinburgh which the Institute co-hosted – or piggy-backed, you decide.

CII holds events on an international basis and their 2017 European Area meeting took place in Slovenia in mid-May. Their AGM will take place in Panama in September 2017 and their schedule of events makes interesting reading; golf tournaments, canal tours, and of course professional seminar events.

IPI members may enquire into the CII – it would be nice to reaffirm professional ties with the CII.



Letter to the Institute

John Bateman MIPI recently contacted the Institute regarding the Association of British Investigators' 'Lawyer Registration Scheme', where legal practitioners are invited to register with the ABI. To quote the ABI site, the LRS is a "publicly available register of lawyers who have agreed to be included as a means of demonstrating to their clients and fellow professionals that they have exercised proper due diligence in their selection of professional investigator or litigation support agent such as a process server."

On his own behalf, David Palmer responded as featured right.

In the interests of accuracy I sought details of any registered lawyers on their 'publicly accessible' site – and couldn't find a link.

"Dear John,

Thank you for your email. The Board welcomes any query from the Membership, and is happy to consider any and all suggestions.

For this email, please note that I am **answering in a personal capacity** and invite the other Board members to reply in their own regard if they wish to do so.

The Board has watched, with some amusement it has to be said, the efforts of the ABI to raise their status with the legal sector. To be frank, their spending of £20,000 this year on an advertisement in the Law Society's Members Benefits section (of their website) – a paid for, restricted-contract advert they insist on calling an endorsement – is way beyond our funds and the lack of interest or endorsement-generated income reported by ABI Members supports our own lack of interest in such a relationship.

As far as lawyers registering with the ABI we are unable to see, specifically, how this benefits anybody. Any lawyer will conduct his or her own due diligence on an investigator – signing up to a broad scheme probably would not truly fulfil SRA requirements if anything went wrong. And I don't think for one minute that ABI members only work for registered lawyers.

To be frank, I personally see this as a commercial nonsense, even if it looks good on the website.

However, if you have any information that supports such a proposal or which corrects my own understanding, please let me know – I am not the font of all knowledge and if there are reasons why you think this would benefit members I would happily support further consideration of your ideas by the Board."

Guest column - Frank China

Why don't all the political parties, in competition currently with the Conservatives, ask themselves why Theresa has called this General Election. There is only one reason, she needs as big a mandate as possible in order to face the EU negotiators. So, having realised that, and realising that neither of them could actually form a government at this time in the UK's current political scene, why are they assuming that this General Election is anything but about Brexit.

Not one party stands a chance of forming a government, bold words I know, but surely it is a fact, The Socialists are in total disarray – half like their leader and half don't, the Lib-Dems are, well, exactly what they were and have always been, UKIP has done its work and in all honesty needs to reinvent itself for the next General Election if it wishes to remain any political challenge, then we have the Greens – two a day, or is it five a week, seems to be their best slogan, and as to the SNP, they may still be the dominant voice in Scotland, but even that is diminishing more as the political scene changes. All these competitive political parties are in award winning 'La La Land'.

So what's the answer ; they should all have as their main theme, how they would negotiate a better deal for the UK



than Theresa, and of course no one knows actually what Theresa has in mind, nor what the EU has in mind, although 100 Billion seems to be the EU's only negotiating stance at present. What we do know is that if Theresa gains a massive majority, the EU will be the more worried of the two combatants. The EU's 'black hole' will be massive and they will try and solve it by stating the UK has to pay an exit fee, which will give the chance Theresa might best like and she will simply walk, the quickest and easiest way to saving a few 'bob'.

The EU worry is already beginning to set in. Junker deciding to speak in French, in Italy to EU Ministers and saying that English is losing its importance in Europe! Maybe so,

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but it is still pretty important in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, even India, Japan and China, places that have their own language. OK, it was a Junker joke, but he has become the biggest `joke` in leaking confidential dinner stories, even if true or not – who knows! Even the Italian PM has got the situation right when he said, “... we have to keep the myth alive - the myth of a united Europe.” Well done, at least he is appreciating reality and not myth to which he refers!

So in the UK, the people need to keep their reality alive, ‘Brexit means Brexit’, then and only then can the EU try and rationalise what is wrong with their Myth and, hopefully, come to a sensible conclusion and realise that France is France, Italy is Italy, Spain is Spain (without Gibraltar) and all the other countries have their own identity and will continue to have it for as long as they exist. You simply cannot create something new from something that has patriotic ‘history’. That’s what makes the world go round, we are all different and want different things in life.

Although rumour has it that La Linea in Spain actually want to cede to Gibraltar!

So lets talk about the General Election.

The Conservatives, I understand, have abolished school meals, but are now giving free toothpaste and toothbrushes for children and providing school lessons in how to use them to clean teeth. You see, helping the NHS, cleaning the sugar off the tooth before it rots them and then who knows, this plan might lead to more dentists! And then there is the Labour Party, evidently trying to employ 20,000 more policemen at a annual wage of £ 8000 per year. I suspect they will be inundated with applicants and with a bit of luck, at £ 8000 per year the policemen will not even need to pay tax. As to the SNP, hopefully they might achieve their second independence vote, but will they get the result they want, it seems less and less likely, but maybe it might be best if they do then the English will no longer need to subsidise them, more money for the NHS. All excellent ideas for the voters to consider at this General Election.

With the Brits common sense always seems to prevail, it takes them a little while to get to a conclusion but when they do it usually seems to be the right conclusion. Now, quite rightly, the people are anti-establishment, so remember, all these political parties for a few decades to come must tread very carefully.

It does seem that now is the time for ‘people’ power!

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