

Human Trafficking Investigation



Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Home Affairs



POLICE
REFORM
PROGRAMME

Name _____

Rank _____

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INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in human beings constitutes first and foremost a grave human rights violation with severe mental and physical damage inflicted upon its victims. It also poses a strategic risk to a country and its society.

Trafficking in human beings must primarily be viewed from a humanitarian and human rights perspective, focusing upon the severe and often irreversible damage it inflicts upon the victims of this crime. The trafficking of human beings for a variety of exploitative purposes is an international, organised, criminal phenomenon that has grave consequences for the safety, welfare and human rights of its victims.

Human trafficking, particularly for the purposes of sexual exploitation, is a 'high profit-low risk' criminal activity that destroys the quality of life, and sometimes the life itself, of its victims. It is not an exaggeration to state that this crime equates to the modern-day enslavement of acutely vulnerable human beings, particularly women and children. In many cases, the level of physical and psychological damage inflicted upon the victims of trafficking crime is severe and irreversible, for example it's not medically possible to ever completely restore the victims to full physical and mental health. All current international evidential and intelligence indicators show that the humanitarian cost of ignoring this form of crime is escalating with the significant increase in the numbers of child victims that are now being detected.

It is very well documented that human trafficking is a significant problem in Bangladesh and has been identified as a source, supplying victims to India and the Middle East and also within Bangladesh to local brothels and factories. Many of these victims are women and young girls who have been tricked or forcibly removed and sold.

The rights of all citizens of Bangladesh are protected first and foremost by the Constitutions. The government has also ratified a number of international protocols and treaties that pertain to human rights including the rights of women and children. Likewise the Government of Bangladesh has enacted a number of laws that give effect to these rights.

Bangladesh Police have been entrusted with the power to enforce that rule of law and social justice. In the process of enforcing the law and assisting the criminal justice administration, police naturally exercise considerable powers. These powers given under the law include powers to arrest, search premises and seize property suspected of being involved in crime. It is vitally important that police have a complete understanding of the laws that they have been entrusted to uphold.

This workbook is designed to enhance the understanding by police of the issues that relate to human trafficking in Bangladesh. The maintenance and protection of human rights is a central theme in all of the topics presented. This approach is reflective of awareness and gives emphasis to the problems that women and children experience as the primary victims of human trafficking.

THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING PROCESS

The "Push and Pull" Factors

The principal causes of trafficking in human beings are described as *The "Push and Pull-Factors"*.

The principal elements or driving forces behind human trafficking can be summarised quite simply,

- Within an origin country such as Bangladesh, there is grinding poverty and little prospect for sustained economic opportunity, especially for women; consequently, a constant supply of victims remains available for exploitation; (the push factor)
- Within the destination countries, such as India, the Middle East and some western countries there is a constantly growing sex markets and/or a requirement for cheap migrant labour or other forms of exploitative services fuelling an increasing demand for the services of the victims (the pull factors);
- Organised criminal networks have taken control of this economic 'supply and demand' situation to traffic and exploit the victims in order to generate vast profits for themselves.

The sex market outlets mainly go unchecked and unchallenged by law enforcement agencies and are encouraged by corrupt practices.

Whilst it is a fundamental fact that the criminal phenomenon that is human trafficking is based upon a simple economic equation of 'supply and demand', the risks to a country are considerable.





Activity

List three push factors in Bangladesh

List three pulls factors in Bangladesh

The three phases of the trafficking process

Trafficking of human beings is an international, complex and unique criminal phenomenon that involves many elements as indicated in the UN definitions that are discussed later. Before going on to consider the legal definitions, it is important to understand the actual structure and component parts of the crime itself in order to understand the nature of it and to design effective counter-measures.

When describing the trafficking process there are three distinct phases that are typically identified, they are the **recruitment phase**, the **transit phase** and the **destination phase**. It has to be mentioned that in reality these phases are partly overlapping, and concurrent. Also one individual trafficking case may have several transit and destination phases, as victims are frequently re-trafficked. Conversely, some cases may have no transit phase whatsoever.

The following describes the root causes of trafficking in human beings, with special focus on gender equality, in acknowledgment of the fact that the trafficking crime mostly affects female victims. Moreover, the three phases of the trafficking process, i.e. the recruitment, transit and destination phases are discussed in more detail.

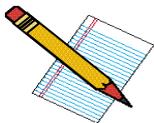
Four basic means of recruitment

There are four basic ways in which women are recruited into trafficking:

- 1) Complete coercion through abduction or kidnapping. This appears to be uncommon in Bangladesh. However anecdotal evidence suggests it is common in parts of Asia. A variation of obtaining victims by abduction is the sale of a person, typically a child, to the traffickers by someone having control of him or her, typically the parents or an orphanage;
- 2) Deception by promises of legitimate employment/entry. Victims are convinced that they will be working in offices, restaurants, bars or that they are entering a country for marriage;
- 3) Deception through half-truths, such as that victims will be employed in entertainment, or dancing; and
- 4) Whilst some victims are fully aware that they are migrating for the purpose of prostitution, however they are unaware of the extent to which they will be indebted, intimidated, exploited and controlled.

The issue of consent

The question as to whether or not a person has been coerced, deceived or has voluntarily consented to be trafficked is central to their being considered as 'trafficked' for the purposes of the UN Protocol. It should be noted however that Article 3(b) of the UN Protocol on Trafficking in Human Beings states that "the consent of a victim ... to the intended exploitation" as outlined in the Protocol (i.e. recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons) "shall be irrelevant" if any of the means described within Article 3(a) of the Protocol, e.g. threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, etc. have been used.



Notes

2) The transit phase – Transportation

The recruitment process is followed by the transportation and transfer phase which can also involve the harboring and receipt of the victim at a number of stages in the process, including initial receipt and transfer within Bangladesh. The victim may suffer grave human rights and physical abuses and be the subject of other crimes during the journey (although this is not required for it to be the crime of trafficking).

Traffickers move their victims as a deliberate effort to remove them from communities, families and friends with whom they are familiar and to isolate them in a place where their advantage in gaining and keeping control of their victims is as strong as possible. Traffickers manipulate and distort the immigration process to achieve their criminal objectives. Many victims have never left their country before and are completely dependent on the traffickers. Some leave their home country without an international passport since they are told there is no real need for one, or that they will receive one later. If they do hold a passport, it is often taken from them and held by the trafficker as a way of securing the compliance of the victim.

The nature of the crime perpetrated against them and the extent of what they will be subjected to will not be revealed until they reach the destination. The “transporters” escorting the women, on the other hand, are an integral part of the trafficking scheme and there are likely to be laws, even in the absence of a specific anti-trafficking criminal provision, to permit prosecution in all of the countries in which they operate.

The Police should carefully examine all of the facts when they come into contact with these cases during the transit stage with regard to any assistance that can be given and the possibilities of criminal offences being committed against a victim.

Movement phase - Transportation

Victims that are in an irregular situation are especially vulnerable to the whims of their agents, who are aware that their illegal status renders them less likely to gain police or state protection, should the process be interrupted or should they voluntarily seek protection. It should be remembered that some women voluntarily leave their homes in search of a better life and it would be wrong to assume that every woman who is or is suspected to be an illegal migrant is a victim of trafficking.

Police should also bear in mind that anti-trafficking measures shall not adversely affect the human rights and dignity of persons, in particular the rights of those who have been trafficked, and of migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum-seekers. Anti-trafficking measures must not infringe upon the right of all persons to freedom of movement. They should carefully and sensitively examine all of the facts when they come into contact with these cases during the transit stage with regard to any assistance that can be given and the possibilities of criminal offences being committed against a victim.

3) The end phase – reception & types of exploitation

It is at this stage that the exploitation that is the objective of the trafficker is fully realised. Once victims have arrived in the country of final destination, they find themselves living under slave like conditions, mainly in the sex industry, but also in slavery-like conditions as agricultural, factory, sweatshop or domestic workers, working excessive hours under inhuman and exploitative conditions. It is not unusual for victims in the latter cases of forced labour to also be subjected to sexual abuse.



Method of entry

There are three basic methods of entry into the final destination country:

- **Stolen or forged document**– smuggled entry in vehicles, containers, trains, ferries or on foot ect.
- **False documents** - by presentation of forged documents that provide a right of entry, such as the use of stolen or forged passports.
- **False document** - by the presentation of bona fide documents that provide false visa entitlements to enter, such as tourist or student visas. Note that it is not unusual in these cases that the victim is not misrepresenting the purpose for which she is entering the country. She believes she is entering as a tourist or a student or a fiancé or to work in a legitimate position. It is the trafficker who is manipulating the immigration system.

As mentioned earlier, there are indications that there is an increasing level of trafficking in which the recruitment, transit and destination phases all occur within a single country. The nature of this “internal” trafficking is in no other way distinguishable from the circumstances of trafficking in which a border has been crossed. Currently in Bangladesh there are 14 registered brothels and no doubt there are many unregistered brothels. Many children have been located in these brothels by the victim’s family, they have notified the police who have subsequently charged a number of people for trafficking and assaulting these children.

Control and exploitation of victims

The fundamental aim of traffickers is to earn money or receive services through the long term exploitation of their victims. This requires them to protect their investment, i.e. to ensure that the victim will continue to work as instructed and not try to escape. Thus, the trafficker needs to ensure continuous control over his victim. Irrespective of the exploitative purpose, many different mechanisms are used to control the victims of trafficking. Each mechanism may be used in isolation from the others, but in the majority of cases, they will be implemented together so as to create a condition of actual or psychological imprisonment of the victim:

- ***Debt bondage***

One of the primary mechanisms of control is debt bondage in which the victim is required to repay the exaggerated costs allegedly incurred for bringing her into the destination country.

Exorbitant and cumulative interest rates are usually attached to these costs which are then supplemented in the case of sexual exploitation for example by the requirement to pay vastly inflated prices for residential and brothel accommodation, advertising of the prostitution services and transportation costs, all of which adds to an ever-mounting fabricated debt bond that becomes effectively impossible to pay off.

- ***Isolation - removal of the identification and or travel documents***

Traffickers will confiscate the identification and travel documents from their victims, usually immediately after arrival in the final destination country. This robs the victims of their official identity, confirms their illegal entry status and makes it difficult for them to seek help or to escape to another country or destination. Because many victims originate from countries where the police are viewed as a force of oppression, rather than a means of assistance, they are naturally unwilling to contact the police for help.



- ***Isolation - linguistic and social***

As a further measure of reinforcing control of victims through isolation, victims will often be kept in conditions where they are deliberately prevented from being able to communicate in their mother tongue or have any form of social contact with persons from similar backgrounds.

- **Use of violence and fear**

Traffickers also make full use of violence and the threat of violence as an effective means of control. Victims are frequently beaten and raped, confined, kept in long periods of isolation, deprived of food and water and drugged order to maintain obedience. These abuses may be inflicted as punishment for disobedient behaviour or may be designed to serve as a warning to the victims to ensure that they are fully aware of what the consequences of any transgression will be.

- **The use and threat of reprisals against the victim's family**

The most effective and problematic threat and the one that makes the investigation of trafficking crime uniquely difficult is the threat of violent reprisals against the loved ones of the victim back in the country of origin. In many cases, the traffickers will ensure that they know a range of details of the victim's family circumstances. The trafficker does not actually need to possess a great deal of family detail because it is the threat and the perception in the mind of the victim that ensures her obedience/subservience. Her problem is that she simply cannot



take risks with the safety of her loved ones or gamble on whether or not her trafficker is 'bluffing' when he claims to know intimate details of her family relatives or that he will use violence against them if she 'misbehaves' or tries to escape.

- **Psychological imprisonment and torture**

When the traffickers use any or all of the above control mechanisms, the outcome is a regime of actual and psychological imprisonment and torture. It is important to view the situation through the eyes of the victim. Consider the following;

The victims are alone in a foreign country and isolated from contact with friends and family and unable to communicate in the native language. They are denied possession of identity and travel documents. Disorientated by constant movement and re-location, subject to repeated physical and sexual abuse and denied access to police assistance through fear of the consequences. They are required to engage in dangerous and un-protected sex on a daily basis with clients with whom she cannot communicate. The victim must exist under a regime of threats or reprisals against herself and or her family if she seeks to escape.

With all of these very effective tools of physical and psychological control available to traffickers, it becomes simple to understand why so few trafficked victims seek to escape from their traffickers and why there is such a compelling humanitarian duty upon law enforcement officers to act against the traffickers.

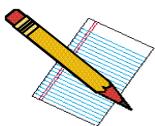
Who are the victims?

It is essential to remember that there is no exact profile of the potential trafficked victim. Rather, it will depend on the end use for which the trafficker targets the individual, such as begging, forced agricultural labour, or sexual exploitation, or the demand in the destination countries/areas, eg children, women of a certain nationality, etc. There are certain basic characteristics that recur and seem to remain constant:



- Victims are overwhelmingly women and girls;
- Victims tend to be between the ages of 18 and 25; although an increasing number of younger women and girls are being trafficked;
- Victims are recruited from small rural villages, medium sized towns and cities in impoverished areas of the country;
- Victims are mostly unemployed and poor;
- Victims may be of low educational standards;
- Victims often come from dysfunctional families;
- Victims rarely speak languages from outside their country origin.

The main vulnerable characteristic of a "potential" victim is a strong desire to improve her or his difficult and poor living conditions by travelling away from their home and earning money.



Notes

Case study

Laila Hossain aged 25 and her children Ismail 5 years, Faruk three years and Osman one year were trafficked to Dubai in 2002 by Pear Ali. In mid-2004 Laila was deported from UAE to Bangladesh however her three sons remained in Dubai. Two boys are currently working as jockeys and Osman, the third son maybe be used as a jockey soon according to Laila.

Laila lived in Upazila Ukhia of Cox's Bazaar district, with her husband Din Khanam and her three sons. When her husband died she became more vulnerable. Pear Ali married Laila and soon after the family travelled to Dubai. Within a couple of weeks of her arrival in Dubai her three sons were separated and she was savagely beaten by Pear. She was hospitalized. After being continually beaten by her husband Laila, with the assistance of Sayed Perveen, a Bangladeshi swing operator in Dubai she escaped from her residence and went to the Bangladesh Consul's office in Dubai. With their assistance she was able to find new accommodation. However her husband located her and he convinced Laila to return to her home in Dubai. Pear then locked Laila inside the house preventing her from escaping again. She remained confined in Dubai for another two years and was continually beaten by her husband Pear.

In early 2005 her husband seemed to calm down and became gentler with Laila. He proposed that she should go to Pakistan with him to extend her UAE visa. Laila agreed and she left Dubai however they did not fly to Pakistan instead they flew back to Chittagong. Pear took shelter in a hotel at Chittagong and gave one Kilogram of rice to Laila home and sent her to her village. He said he would join them soon after completing the visa extensions. Laila believed Pear, however Pear then left Chittagong and flew back to Dubai.

In mid-2005 Sayed Nesser a day laborer married Laila. They now live in her village. In mid-2004 she gave birth to a boy Laila approached the police a filed a complaint against Pear claiming that he had tricked her into going to Dubai and that he had sold her children to people in Dubai to be used as camel jockeys.

In mid-2006 her former husband Pear sent Tk.5000 for Laila and within a couple of weeks Laila may receive a further Tk.5000 from him. Pear then contacted her and proposed that Laila and her present husband should travel to Dubai and he will provide jobs for both of them. He would also arrange for her to see her three sons. Having this proposal Laila became less angry with Pear. As a result she is now withholding her statement against Pear.

Issues that confront Laila

There may be a reason behind Pear's new tactics to take Laila and her husband to Dubai.

- when they reach Dubai, Pear may ask to have Laila declared as his legal wife because Pear has the relevant marriage documents,
- Her new husband may be arrested by Dubai Police as a human trafficker/fraud,
- Her new baby maybe taken from Laila and sold as a jockey in the future,
- Laila might be confined again against her will by Pear.

FIRST INFORMATION REPORTS

A First Information Report (FIR) is an accusation, or information that relates to the commission of a cognizable¹ offence reported to the police by any person with the object of starting the investigation process. Such information may come from more than one source and more than one such information may be received.

The information given to the police officer for registration of a case must be authentic. It should not be gossip but should be traced to an individual who should be responsible for imparting such information. It may be hearsay but the person in possession of hearsay should mention the source of information and take responsibility for it. An irresponsible rumour should not result in registration of F.I.R.

The FIR must be recorded by the police officer in his own handwriting and shall be signed and sealed by him as per Section 154 Cr.P.C.

Section 154. Cr.P.C states.

- (1) Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informants and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf.
- (2) A copy of the information as recorded under sub-section (1) shall be given forthwith, free of cost, to the informant.
- (3) Any person, aggrieved by a refusal on the part of an officer in charge of a police station to record the information referred to in sub-section (1) may send the substance of such information, in writing and by post, to the Superintendent of Police concerned who, if satisfied that such information discloses the commission of a cognizable offence, shall either investigate the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by any police officer Subordinate to him, in the manner provided by this Code, and such officer shall have all the powers of an officer in charge of the police station in relation to that offence.

¹ A law falling within the jurisdiction of a particular court of law and therefore able to be tried by that court. It is an offence where police can arrest without warrant

What are the essential elements of an F.I.R?

The recording officer and the complainant should know to the extent possible, the 11 Ws while recording/reporting the FIR.

1. W - What information has come to convey.
2. W - In what capacity.
3. W - Who committed crime?
4. W – Who was the crime committed against.
5. W – When did the crime happen (Time)
6. W – Where did the crime take place 7. W - Why (Motive)
8. W - Which way did the crime occur (actual occurrence)
9. W - Witnesses.
10. W - What was taken away?
11. W - What traces were left by the accused?

What is the evidentiary value of F.I.R?

FIR is not a substantive piece of evidence but it can be used in the following ways :-

1. For corroboration purposes. It cannot be ignored altogether and can be used to corroborate the statement of the eyewitnesses.
2. For contradicting the evidence of person giving the information.
3. For proving as an admission against the informer.
4. For refreshing informer's memory.
5. For impeaching the credit of an informer.
6. For proving informer's conduct.
7. For establishing identity of accused, witnesses & for fixing spot time as relevant facts u/s 9 Evidence Act. Cases : 1968 M.P. 45

What happens to the F.I.R?

FIR is one of the important documents which form part of the case record. These documents are sent to the court under section 173(3A) (a) (b) along with the police report and prosecution proposes to rely on these documents. The FIR is the first document which is marked as an exhibit and while marking the exhibit, the signature of the maker is also marked as an exhibit. Though FIR is not substantive evidence it is the basis on which the prosecution case stands. If such FIR is given verbally to a police officer, he is required to reduce it to writing. Then it is to be read over to the maker and if he admits that his statement was correctly reduced to writing, his signature or thumb impression is obtained. In view of such legal requirements, a General Diary (GD) entry may not be treated as FIR and cannot be marked exhibit as FIR.

Comparison Chart

(Sec. 154. Criminal Procedure Code.)

F.I.R. is	F.I.R is NOT
1. Information relating to cognizable crime.	1. Rumour, gossip or hearsay.
2. Given to the officer-in-charge of Police Station.	2. Telegram.
3. First in Time.	3. Telephonic message.
4. Written or oral.	4. Information not given to officer-in-charge of police station.
	5. Anonymous communication

From the above, the following ingredients can be made out:-

- 1) It must be information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence.
- 2) It must be given to an officer-in-charge of a police station.
- 3) It must be reduced to writing, if given orally.
- 4) It should be appended by the signature of the informer (Refusal to sign the report is punishable u/s 180 IPC).
- 5) It should be read over to the informer.
- 6) The gist of the information should be entered in the Station General Diary.
- 7) A copy should be given forthwith free of cost to the informer.
- 8) Informer must be produced in the court to prove and corroboration of it.



Notes

Do's and Don'ts

DO'S

1. FIR should be lodged immediately.
2. It should be recorded in first person.
3. Attitude/Behaviour towards the victim should be sympathetic.
4. Technical words should be avoided and as far as possible language of the informer/complainant should be used.
5. Written complaint should be taken.
6. But complainant should be at discreet to give written statement.
7. Written statement should be duly signed or thumb impression.
8. Only a report of cognizable offence should be lodged in FIR.
9. Authentic information should be mentioned in FIR.
10. Place, Date & Time of occurrence should be mentioned in the FIR.
11. Arrival & Departure of the informer should be mentioned in the FIR as well as Daily Dairy Register.
12. Delay, if any, in registering the case should be covered in FIR.
13. 11 "Ws' should be strictly followed.
14. Description & Role of every accused involved in the Commission of offence should be covered in FIR.
15. Kind of physical damage & property destroyed should be mentioned in the FIR.
16. Weapon of offence and observation of Scene of crime should be mentioned in the FIR.
17. Telephone number, if any, of the complainant should also be mentioned.
18. Four copies of FIR should be prepared simultaneously by carbon paper process.
19. FIR should be lodged in neat & clean hand writing and be kept in safe custody being a permanent record.
20. A copy of FIR should be sent to MM concerned immediately.
21. A copy of FIR should be provided to the complainant free of cost.

INTERVIEWING WITNESSES

Introduction

An Investigation is;

a search for the truth, in the interests of justice and in accordance with the specifications of the law.

The investigator is concerned with establishing the facts of the matter under inquiry and obtaining all of the available evidence to enable the successful prosecution of any criminal offender.

In almost every case, most of the investigator's time will be spent locating and interviewing witnesses. For many reasons a witness is the most critical part of any case. The most challenging task an investigator faces is to interview witnesses well. This challenge increases when an investigator is forced to interview a witness through an interpreter.

The recollection or memory of a witness can be affected, most unintentionally by a number of factors, for example leading questions and the frailties of the witness' own perception. For this reason it is important that a witness statement is evaluated in light of other witness testimony and physical evidence.

Types of interview

An investigator should personally interview each witness so that they can make an assessment of the witness's credibility and reliability. There are normally three basic types of witness interviews; a preliminary interview, a comprehensive interview and a follow-up interview. Regardless of whichever method is used all witnesses must be interviewed separately.

Preliminary Interview

A preliminary interview is normally a short interview that is designed to obtain important information during the initial stages of an investigation. This information helps to orientate the investigator and gather basic information from the witness, for example details of any other possible witnesses and the location of physical exhibits. At the end of the interview you should schedule an appropriate time and place to conduct a comprehensive interview with the witness. It is important that obtain enough background information about the witness to re-contact them at a later date.

General Principles

Remember all witnesses must be interviewed separately and they should be discouraged from discussing the events with other witnesses.

Do not divulge specific details about a case to the witness. The witness should not learn anything new from the investigator about the case.

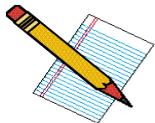
When interviewing a witness you should not automatically accept their account as being truthful and accurate. During each investigation you need to establish as much corroboration as is possible to verify the witness's statement. This can be done through other witness statements and physical exhibits.

Witnesses have often been through a very traumatic event and they will have a number of concerns or questions that they wish to discuss with the investigator. Whilst not revealing any important details about the investigation, it is critical that you answer these questions with candor and honesty. Despite the unpleasant nature of the truth, the witness will respect and appreciate your honesty.

Since much of the evidence in any investigation is available only through the examination of witnesses, the investigator must consider:-

- Perception
- Who to interview
- The time of the interview
- Order of interviewing
- The place of the interview
- The manner of the interview.

In other words, the investigator must decide when, where and how the interview will take place in order to obtain the best possible results.



Notes

The place of the Interview

Whenever possible, witnesses should be interviewed in privacy. Obviously, a witness is more likely to communicate personal details or private suspicions to the investigation in the absence of an audience. The investigator should endeavor to create the situation whereby he or she can have freedom from interruption and give the witness his or her undivided attention.

Sometimes, it is advisable to take a witness to the scene of the event under inquiry. This has the effect of placing the witness in familiar surroundings and stimulating his or her recollection of events. It has the added advantage of enabling the investigator to understand exactly where, how, and the conditions under which the witness made his or her observations.

The manner of the Interview

The manner of the interview will depend on the type of matter under inquiry and the attitude of the witness. The success of the interview will depend on the personality and demeanor of the investigator.

The attitude of the witness may depend on many factors, which will be discussed later. To enable you to allay their fears, you will need to obtain as much personal background information as possible. Some of the sources of background information are:-

- Read all available investigation reports and talk to any other investigators who may have preceded you on the case.
- Examine statements already taken.
- If practicable, visit the scene of crime.
- Evaluate all related circumstantial evidence.
- Examine any related physical evidence.
- Procure and examine any previous criminal record of a potentially hostile witness.
- Don't be afraid to check the background of any witness.

Accordingly the investigator should have the best possible understanding of the situation and witness prior to the interview.

The witness should be allowed to tell his or her story in his or her own words and in his or her own way. There is no doubt that this will probably result in the witness introducing much irrelevant detail. However, it will give the investigator an opportunity to determine the witness's value and reliability.

Once the witness has exhausted his or her account of the event, the interviewer should question him or her specifically about the incident. At this stage, completely irrelevant details can be excluded and the relevant information assembled to present a coherent account of the event.

Basic investigation questions

The basic questions of investigation are:

- WHAT?
- WHEN?
- WHERE?
- WHO?
- WHY?
- HOW?

WHAT?

- What happened?
- What was the motive?
- What was the name, alias or nickname of the suspect?
- What sex, race, colour or national origin was the suspect?
- What age, heights, weights, colour of hair and build was the suspect?
- What actions did the suspect(s) take?
- What does the witness know?
- What evidence was taken from the scene?
- What evidence was left at the scene?
- What tools or weapons were used?
- What did the police or security forces do about this?
- What happened next?
- What did they or anyone else do to stop the crime from happening
-

WHEN?

- When was the crime discovered?
- When was the crime committed?
- When was the suspect last seen?
- When were the Police or security forces notified?
- When did the Police or security forces arrive?
- When was the victim last seen?

WHERE?

- Where was the crime discovered?
- Where was the crime committed?
- Where was the suspect(s) last seen?
- Where were the witnesses?
- Where was the victim?
- Where were the weapons obtained?
- Where did the suspect(s) live?
- Where did the victim live?
- Where is the suspect likely to go, family, friends, out of town, etc?

The Interviewer

Personality

To be truly proficient at interviewing, an investigator must possess the ability to portray a great variety of personality traits. It is necessary to adjust your character to harmonize with, or dominate, the many moods and traits of the witness.

Sympathy

Sympathy may be defined as "to be in accord, to give understanding, to give consolation, and to agree". When you are dealing with victims and witnesses of distressing events it is important that you display sympathy towards them. By projecting a "sympathetic personality" you will encourage the person to reveal more information to you.

Sincerity

Some witnesses are like children in that they can sense insincerity and sham. Sincere sympathy is vital to the interviewer. Once the witness discovers that he has been lied to, all the technique in the world will not remake the interviewer's shattered image. Insincerity is a form of lying that can be fatal to any interview.

Impartiality

An investigator must be complete neutrality and impartial during an investigation. The interviewer who pronounces judgments prior to the obtaining of information may well defeat the purpose of an investigation. Never impart your own personal standards, feelings or attitudes on any issues. Your witness may very well be violently opposed to views that you hold to be self-evident.

Firmness

The interviewer must also project firmness. Firmness is not arrogance. Several instances have occurred where witnesses stated they would not co-operate further because they felt they were being treated as common criminals. The crown of authority that sometimes rests with an interviewer is close to arrogance. Certainly, the interviewer cannot be defensive at any point, but it should be stressed that being firm, is not arrogance.

Impartial Witnesses

This witness has nothing to gain and nothing to lose from the investigation. They are usually persons with a sense of civic responsibility and generally make the best witnesses in court proceedings because of the absence of any vested interest in the outcome.

The impartial witness is the ideal witness because of their honesty. Their appearance as a witness simplifies the task of the investigator.

Biased Witnesses

Unlike the impartial witness, the biased witness is one who has a definite interest in the outcome of an investigation and colors his or her account of the event accordingly. The reason for this bias may not be apparent at first glance, but can be due to any of a number of emotional motives. The investigator must be on his or her guard constantly for any indication of bias.

Never be reluctant to cross-examine a suspected biased witness about the reason for his prejudice. Once you have exposed his bias, you may convert them into a valuable witness.

Unfriendly Witnesses

Unfriendly witnesses are those who are hostile towards the investigator or the investigation. Generally they occur amongst relatives, friends or associates of the suspect. They will often endeavor deliberately to mislead the investigator.

The only way to cope with the unfriendly witness is by a display of complete impartiality on the part of the investigator. Always endeavor to obtain a signed statement from the unfriendly witness. He or she may think that they have succeeded in misleading you but this signed statement restricts them in what he or she is able to say later.

Untruthful Witnesses

Untruthful witnesses are not necessarily unfriendly witnesses. There are those who try to help so much that they invent facts, which they think, will please the investigator. They will readily adopt any suggestion advanced by the investigator.

If the investigator succeeds in exposing an untruthful witness, they should endeavor to establish the true position. If the witness, in fact, knows nothing, obtain a statement to that effect and restrict their value as a possible defence witness.

Unwilling Witnesses

Unwillingness may arise from a variety of reasons. A witness may be unwilling to become involved because of a dislike of police or of court proceedings. They may have been involved in court proceedings previously and want to avoid inconvenience or embarrassment. He or she may have an aversion to the publicity that is likely to arise.

In any case of unwillingness, try to establish the reason for the witness's reluctance and endeavor to remove the cause. An appeal to emotion or reason, depending on the type of person, may remove the cause.

Nervous Witnesses

The investigator must encourage the nervous witness to tell his or her story by exhibiting an air of confidence and consideration. It is pointless to question a nervous witness on the basic facts of the incident without first gaining his or her confidence. The nervous witness must be allowed to tell their story in his or her own way. The investigator can then probe the account politely and conversationally.

Child Witnesses

Children often make extremely good witnesses. They are capable of observing accurately and recalling faithfully what they have observed. However, some children are inclined to be suggestible and easily influenced.

Child witnesses should be handled similarly to nervous witnesses. The presence of a parent may succeed in overcoming the child's nervousness.

Leading questions should never be put to child witnesses because they are likely to give affirmative answers without fully understanding the implication of the question. They should be asked to recount their own observations and not what others have told them. Young children often tend to confuse their own experiences with those of other people.

Female Witnesses

The examination of female witnesses should be conducted with due courtesy, propriety and with regard to any local custom.

Some women and young girls may decline to discuss an event with a male investigator and it will be necessary to enlist the assistance of a female investigator. Appropriate arrangements should be made to take care of female witnesses during investigations and resultant court proceedings.

Husbands and Wives

The investigator should not make the mistake of neglecting to obtain a statement from the husband or wife of a suspect. Husbands and wives are competent witnesses against each other in all prosecutions.

Time and again, experience has shown that a husband or wife who is ready to condemn the other when spoken to by an investigator, will have had a change of heart by the time the case comes to court. A statement should always be taken so that the investigating officer, can justify any action he or she may have taken, should the wife or husband retract their original complaint.

Expert Witnesses

The investigator should remember that although the expert might be highly qualified and skilled in his or her own province, they may be ignorant of the law and the probative value of evidence.

The expert must be given sufficient facts and details of the inquiry to enable them to apply his or her experience to the problem.

The results of an expert opinion following examination or analysis should always be obtained in writing, together with a record of the qualification of the expert.

Negative Witnesses

Frequently, the investigator will encounter the individual who saw nothing, heard nothing and will say nothing despite the fact that it is obvious he or she must have observed something of consequence.

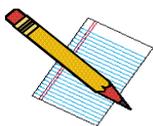
In these circumstances, it is important to obtain a statement from the witness to the effect that he or she saw nothing, heard nothing and will say nothing. This is known as a "negative statement" and operates to reduce the witness's value to the defence.

Negative statements should be taken on all appropriate occasions.

Suspects

Sometimes during a witness interview it will become apparent to an investigator that the witness has actually committed an offence. For example the witness may have been part of a group that killed someone. In the witness's mind they may view the person who did the actual killing as the offender. However at law, as they have assisted in the commission of the offence, they are viewed as a principle offender.

As soon as an investigator suspects that a person has committed an offence, it is critical that the person is immediately cautioned. The interview should then conclude as a witness interview and proceed in line with the suspect interview procedure.



Notes

EXHIBITS

Introduction

Exhibits have often been described as silent witnesses in criminal cases and their value as evidence cannot be over-emphasized. The correct handling of the exhibit and its effective presentation as evidence will do much towards bringing about a satisfactory result in such cases.

Most police have had the experience of arresting a criminal in possession of stolen property or property reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained and, provided the proper use is made of the facilities available for its identification, many crimes will be solved. But one point must be made clear at the outset; once an exhibit comes into your possession the utmost care must be exercised to ensure that the ***chain of possession*** is not broken. In other words you must be able to show the Court that the exhibit has retained its exact shape and value and that effective control was exercised over it from the moment it came into your possession until it is presented as evidence at Court.

Although it is not possible to describe detailed methods for the collection and packing of all the exhibits, which are likely to be encountered during an investigation, there are several principles which must always be observed. Knowledge of these principles coupled with common sense is all that the investigator requires when dealing with any type of exhibit.

In addition the correct handling of all property, necessarily the safe custody of money is vital. Property other than money is usually traceable; money being currency is easily spent and (other than rare identifiable notes and coins) cannot thereafter be traced. For this reason, members should exercise special care when dealing with money, if for no reason than their individual protection, to obviate the likelihood of unfounded insinuations or allegations.

Definition:

An exhibit is property which has been taken for use as a evidence in a court case later. There two types of exhibits produced as physical and documentary evidence.

Handling exhibits

The general rule in handling an article is to do so as little as possible and to do it in such a way as to leave the article in its original condition. Such an article may bear fingerprints, dust, hairs or fragments of matter, or may contain something, which will be upset or displaced by careless handling. A garment or article may bear hairs or dust which are of importance when found on the article, but of no value if found elsewhere; a weapon or implement bearing fingerprints may have these obliterated by careless handling. This not only applies to movable articles but is just as important in the case of immovable articles, such as door-handles, padlocks, window-fastenings, etc.

The general rule should be to hold the article only by such parts as are unlikely to have been touched by the hands of the previous user, whose fingerprints may be on it—

- A tumbler should be lifted with one finger on the rim and the thumb under the base.
- A piece of glass etc. should be held by the edges without touching the flat surface.
- A bottle should be lifted with one hand on the rim of the neck and the other hand under the base.
- A knife should be lifted with one finger (or a cork if too sharp) at the end of the blade and the other hand against the end of the handle.
- A firearm should be lifted by the outside of the trigger guard or knurled surface incapable of retaining a fingerprint.
- Papers should not be handled without gloves. They may be lifted with forceps or tongs.

Great care should be used in the handling of any sheets of paper, books, stamps, etc., since the traces on these may be readily obliterated even by ordinary handling—

- They may bear fingerprints, and hence should be handled only with gloves on the hands or lifted with some instrument (forceps, tongs, etc.) or with something on the hand between the fingers and the paper. They should not be powdered for the development of fingerprints before being submitted to the expert, since such powdering may nullify other examinations. They may show traces of erasures, by chemical processes or by rubbing. Hence the state of the surface is of importance.
- They may be of importance through the state of the ink, or of the surface of the paper from exposure to certain conditions. Hence they should be protected from further exposure.
- There may be traces of dust, or other substances liquids which are easily dislodged or removed.
- Their importance may depend upon the way in which they have been folded at certain periods. Hence they should be protected from further folding.
- Their importance may depend upon indentations on the surface, such as are produced on the second sheet of a pad after writing with a pen or hard pencil.

Single documents or pieces of paper should, therefore, be placed separately in envelopes or folded sheets of cellophane of suitable size, in the condition in which they are found, unless they show dust or fragments which can be readily dislodged, in which case these fragments should be collected and packed as suggested under "packing". Protection from light may be afforded by enclosing the inner cellophane envelope or sheet in a larger outer envelope of brown paper or similar material. No mark should be made on the document, but a label should be attached to the cellophane envelope.

When it is suspected or seen that there may be removable traces, other than fingerprints, special precautions must be taken as it is not possible to lay down any definite rules. Each article or place must be treated according to its condition or the circumstances of the case. Some of these have been mentioned above.

Distinguishing Marks

Each article or substance taken must have allotted to it a distinctive mark such as a letter or number in order to connect it with the crime scene. Make it simple, i.e. use series such as P1, P2, P3, etc., which may be extended indefinitely and may be varied by using different letters for different rooms or areas. This mark should never be made on the article itself, but on a label attached as described below. The exception in certain cases will be where the expert may place a small mark on an article in a suitable position to avoid confusion when several are being handled together for comparison.

Labeling

Each article or sample of material taken must be securely labeled so that it can be identified immediately. This must be done in such a way that the label will not become detached in packing or handling and will be proof against unauthorised or accidental removal. This label must bear the distinctive letter or number allotted to the articles in the notes made at the scene and also the date and A short description of the article may be added, but it is not essential if the notes have been accurately made and other details of the procedure carried out correctly. A standard label should be used and tied on providing for these details and, in addition, for entries and signatures of all other persons handling the exhibit. It is essential that the complete chain of possession of all exhibits be established from the scene of the crime to the court.

All labels must be affixed that they will not in any way damage the exhibit. In all cases where the label cannot be affixed to the article, it must be attached to the container.

Collection and packing

The ideal method of collecting and subsequent packing of exhibits for transport to the laboratory varies considerably depending on the nature of the item concerned. For example, the collection and transport of specimens of wet blood from a car present a different problem to the investigator from that of collecting dried crusts of blood from linoleum.

Preservation

Exhibits must be preserved so that they remain, as far as possible, in their original state so that they may be produced in court in the condition in which they were found. In some cases it is not possible to retain the exhibit intact. For example, in many testing procedures, the exhibit may have to be altered or destroyed. However, all precautions must be taken to ensure that exhibits are delivered to the laboratory in their original condition.

The investigator must take the necessary steps to protect exhibits from the following—

- *Loss*-Small items (such as hair fibres and paint flakes) may be lost from packages which are not properly sealed. Envelopes are unsuitable for small samples of this type since the contents may be lost from unsealed corners of the envelope. Volatile liquids from arson cases may evaporate if the containers are not airtight.

- *Deterioration or Damage*-Biological specimens, i.e. wet blood, may deteriorate rapidly since it is not permissible to use preservatives. Exhibits should therefore be delivered to the laboratory immediately. The deleterious effects of weather must also be avoided wind or rain may ruin an otherwise valuable shoe impression, rain may wash away a bloodstain. If the blood cannot be delivered to the laboratory immediately it should be dried in the sun where possible and then delivered by whatever means possible.
- *Contamination*-Exhibits which are not properly packed may become contaminated by dust or grease from hands. When several exhibits are bundled together in one parcel, one may contaminate the other, i.e. bloodstains and semen.
- *Tampering*-Exhibits must be packed securely and must not be left unattended. The investigator must guard against innocent tampering as well as that intended to destroy evidence. For example, a shotgun left unattended with a fired cartridge case in the breech may arrive at the laboratory with several impressions of the firing pin in the case from members testing the action.

In deciding on the method of packing of any particular article or substance, the officers should ask themselves whether the method chosen is adequate to prevent—

- Loss during transit.
- Contamination from packing or from outside sources.
- Mechanical damage from jolting or crushing.
- The risk of damage being done by leakage, escape, ignition or explosion of corrosive, noxious, explosive or dangerous articles.

Each article should be packed separately and should not be allowed to come into contact with the other articles but there is no objection, of course, to a number of separate packages being made up into one parcel for transmission to the expert.

Special care should be taken to avoid the following mistakes—

- The use of wet or dirty containers,
- The use of containers with distinctive smells.
- The use of dirty or unsuitable stoppers.
- Insufficient protection of glass bottles or fragile containers during transit.
- The use of thin cardboard boxes which cannot be securely closed and are liable to be crushed in transit.
- The use of ordinary envelopes for powders.
- The packing of several articles insecurely in one package.
- Contamination of one article by contact with another.

If sealing wax is placed round a stopper, it is very difficult to remove the stopper without letting some of the wax fall into the bottle. It is better to tie the container with tape or string, sealing the ends.

- For clothing and such materials (with semen, blood, dust, etc.)—These must be handled as little as possible. If moist they should be allowed to dry naturally, and not be dried using artificial heat before they are packed. Notes should be made as to their state when found; it may be of the greatest importance to know, for instance, whether blood was fluid or had clotted at a particular stage. Garments, etc., should be folded so to place the stains as flat as possible, and then wrapped separately in clean paper and packed between sheets of fairly rigid material, such as cardboard or three-ply wood, or in a box so that they cannot be rubbed or crushed. If dust or hairs or other matter is likely to be displaced in packing or transport this matter should be removed and packed separately as under 1 above. But the rule is that there should be as little interference as possible, and if anything is removed the spot from which it is taken should be marked and also noted on the label. The expert should receive the article as nearly as possible in the original state in which it was found.
- For materials from poisoning cases—the organs should be packed and forwarded by the medical officer doing the postmortem, but it should be sent for analysis. If arsenical poisoning is suspected cuttings from the nails and hair should be forwarded. In all cases where a body has been buried, samples of the surrounding media (the substance surrounding the body, including shroud, sawdust, wood from coffin, earth above and below the body and coffin and also from adjacent area where nobody has been buried or laid, the latter being for comparison purposes) should be collected. From the scene of a crime, any stains on floors or fluid in open receptacles such as tumblers must be treated for packing as mentioned under the other sections, and the containers, such as tumblers, when emptied, must be treated as fragile removed in a container, a careful note should be made of this, and information sent with the material.
- For documents etc—these should be enclosed at once as indicated above under handling, and then packed between sheets of board or similar stiff material which will prevent folding, but will not be rough enough to indent the surface.

The above examples are intended to give an indication of packing materials and methods which will be found suitable. Care must be taken to see that breakable articles, such as cups, are not fixed by means of fragile parts, i.e. handles. If no special containers or packing materials have been taken to the scene or are available there, local materials may be used, but the general rules laid down must be observed. Polythene bags are extremely useful for a wide variety of packing purposes. They may be sealed with opaque white cello tape, on which the description of the contents may be written with a ball point pen. Papers, dust, etc. may be packed in pieces of clean note or similar paper (with glazed surface if possible), the package being folded as for a medicinal powder and sealed with cello tape. If nothing else is available use banana or other large leaves. Although this may cause contamination it is better than collecting the sample at all.

Hairs and fibres may be treated in the same way but it is advisable to fasten them to a piece of paper or to a piece of card by the means of a thin strip of cello tape so that they will not be lost when the packet is opened.

Summary

When visiting scenes of crimes, the investigator does not usually possess the necessary plastic bags and glass jars required for the ideal storage of exhibits. He must improvise and adapt to his needs whatever containers are readily available at the time.

Small Items Hair, fibres, paint flakes, bullets, flakes of dried blood.	Cellophane bags, small clean jars or folded clean paper.
Larger Items Clothing (dry) and weapons. Sheets of clean brown paper.	Plastic bags such as dry cleaner's bags, large
Liquids Solvents, paints, ink.	Use container in which the liquid is found. Glass jars or bottles with airtight seals (paper plugs and not satisfactory). Avoid metal containers if possible
Fresh blood samples	These are usually placed in a glass container by the medical practitioner who collects them

Wet exhibits

Wet exhibits such as bloodstained clothing, may present some problems. If these are sealed in plastic bags, bacterial decomposition may proceed to such a stage that no tests will succeed. The article should be delivered to the laboratory immediately but where this is not possible, it should be hung out to dry and then packed in the normal way. On no account should bloodstained clothing be subjected to heat to accelerate drying, instead it should be allowed to dry by natural means.

All exhibits must be clearly labelled so that they can be identified later in court as the items concerned in the case. The label should be brief and must not include lengthy descriptions of the items or details of the offence.

Exhibits must not be damaged by writing directly upon them. Instead, labels may be tied on the exhibits or, better still, fixed to the outside of the jar or bag containing them.

Exhibits should be labeled as soon as possible after they are found. In most cases it is sufficient to label them in such a way as to indicate their origin, i.e. "From floor near table" or "From W. Smith," etc. In other cases it may be preferable to label each item numerically. If either method is used, detailed notes should be made describing the exact place where the exhibit was found.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Introduction

As with many developing countries Bangladesh Police have minimal resources available to carry out their duties. Many are faced with an uphill battle against crime with ever dwindling resources and funding from government. Crime is now considered a problem for the entire community not just the police.

Police have to deal with smarter criminals. These criminals have links to other criminals in the country or even in other countries. Many countries like Bangladesh are being targeted by international organised criminal organisations of syndicates.

These syndicates allow the transition of transnational crimes into the region. With the global effort in the fight against Terrorism and Human Trafficking, it is apparent that criminal intelligence becomes a vital component in policing. South Asia can become a haven for known international criminals and terrorists.

It is vital that all law enforcement officers be able to identify crimes occurring in their area of operation and be able to effectively and efficiently organise resources including personnel to deal with the problems. Such information can also inform decision makers to make necessary changes to policy to achieve its goals in ensuring a safer community.

This can be possible through effective criminal intelligence. Many law enforcement agencies do not understand the value of criminal information nor how to share that information. In an oral culture much of the information is memorised and not written. The perceptions drawn from police officers are that many know about crimes before they occur and have fair idea on the suspects of a crime. This information is rarely shared as there is no emphasis given on information sharing and targeting crime through intelligence. There is a greater need to understand intelligence in proactive policing.



Notes

What is criminal intelligence?

It is impossible to define intelligence in a specific manner. Intelligence differs in different literatures as it is specifically defined to suit the requirements of topic covered by that literature.

A technical definition of “intelligence” might be;

“the product of an analytic process that evaluates information collected from diverse sources, joins the relevant information into a package, and produces a conclusion or estimate about a phenomenon by using the scientific approach to problem solving (i.e., analysis). Intelligence, therefore, is a combination of products intended to provide meaningful and trustworthy direction towards relevant stake holders in directing policies for the stakeholders”

Thus in general it can be defined as:

“The gathering, collating analysing and dissemination of information, so that it achieves a specific purpose.”

- ***“Gathering”***- putting together various pieces of information received in regard to a matter.
- ***“Collating”***- putting or sorting out information in a logical sequence
- ***“Analysing”***- studying and considering the value of information to draw value out of the information.
- ***“Disseminating”*** - is distributing the final product of the information to relevant authorities so that they can act upon it.

This may mean business analysts collecting, collating and analysing information in regard to prices so that they can inform the management to decide on the status of a company product.

Intelligence is crucial to law enforcement agencies, thus there is “criminal intelligence”.

The information received above is intelligence and it is up to him on how to respond to that intelligence.

Some larger law enforcement agencies have a department, division or section specifically designed to gather different pieces of information and develop criminal intelligence. The criminal intelligence may be accessible to any officer who needs the information, but usually is disseminated on a need to know basis.

There are essentially two broad purposes for an intelligence function within a law enforcement agency:

1. Prevention.

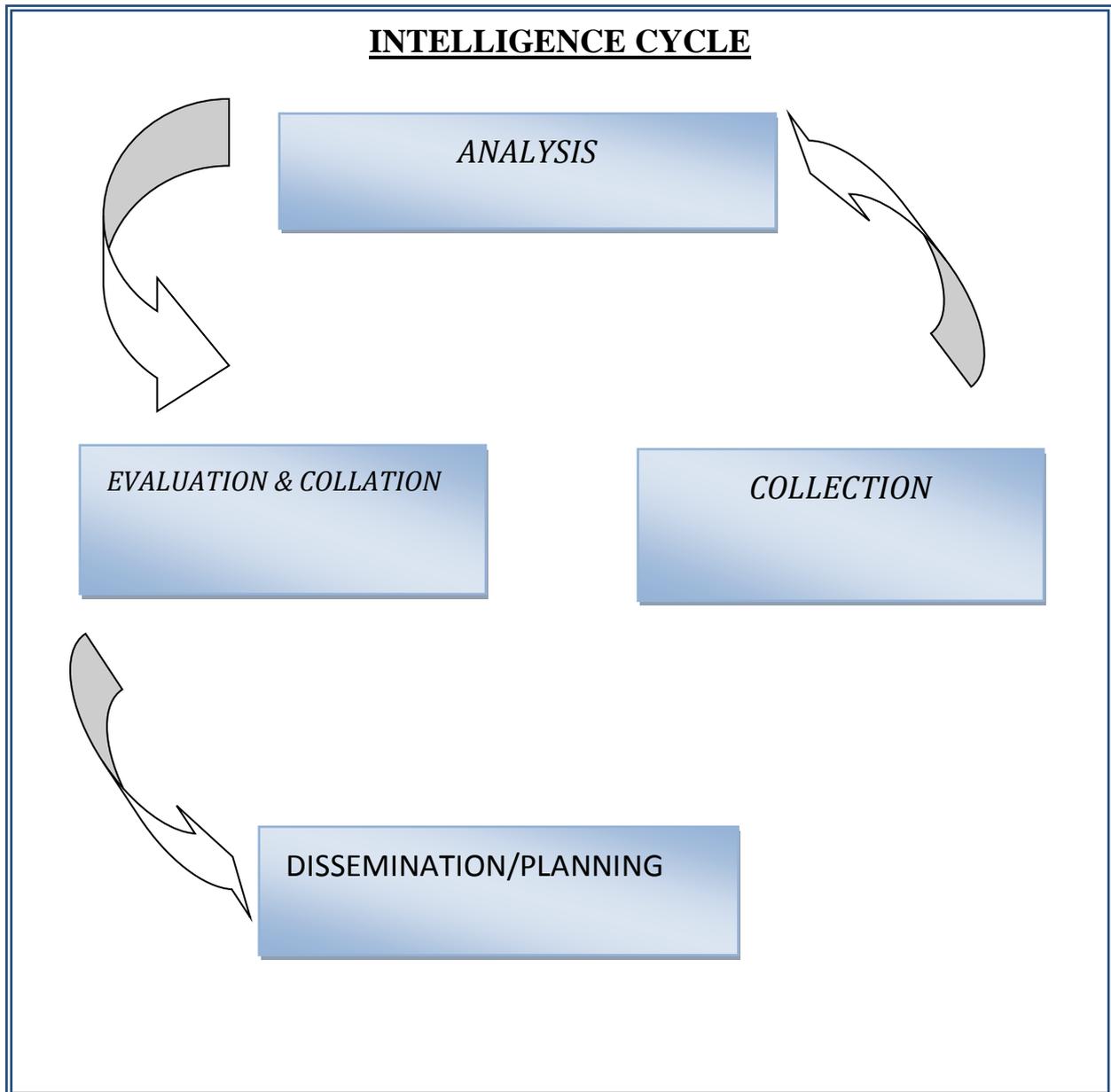
Includes gaining or developing information related to threats of crime and using this information to apprehend offenders, harden targets, and use strategies that will eliminate or mitigate the threat. This is known as tactical intelligence.

2. Planning and Resource Allocation.

The intelligence function provides information to decision makers about the changing nature of threats, the characteristics and methodologies of threats, and emerging threat idiosyncrasies for the purpose of developing response strategies and reallocating resources, as necessary, to accomplish effective prevention. This is known as strategic intelligence.

While investigation is clearly part of the information collection process, the intelligence function is often more exploratory and more broadly focused than a criminal investigation. For example, a law enforcement agency may have a reasonable suspicion to believe that a person or group of people have the intent, capacity, and resolve to commit a crime or terrorist act. Evidence, however, may fall short of the probable cause standard, even for an arrest of criminal attempt or conspiracy.

Wherever the concept of criminal intelligence has been formally adopted, the key stages of the intelligence cycle will be represented in some form or other: **Collection; Evaluation; Collation; Analysis; Dissemination and, sometimes, Direction.**



Whilst planning is not part of the cycle it can be part form the basis of Strategic Intelligence where information is collected for a specific purpose so as to inform policy. There many instances where merely begins from a single information without prior planning especially in tactical or operational intelligence.

instances information received by these officers are never passed on or utilized in any manner.

A General duties officer usually does not know where to pass on the information and even take down the information. Common practice is for officers to log in their observations or patrol reports in an occurrence book but many omit any reports received from the community.

There is need to be able to log all information whether electronically or on paper templates in regard to crimes and crime groups as discussed by members of the community to police officers on beat. The need to be able to record such information cannot be emphasized more.

Human Source (Informants)

Many Criminal Intelligence Units run human sources or informants. Informants are people who generally give information in regard to crimes and crime groups in a given area. Larger Police agencies have informants database that record details of all informers and upon successful result in police action from the information provided, they are paid.

Informants do not have to be institutionalized. Good information can be received from members in the community through good public relations by police officers on beat. Other alternative means of collecting information from human sources can be interviews questionnaires.

Open Source Information

The term "open source" refers to any information that can be legitimately obtained (i.e. "sourced") free on request, on payment of a minimal fee, or otherwise. It is often said that strategic analysis relies for 90% of its evidence and research material on open sources.

The local print media are good source of information but many times not reliable. Many quote information obtained through other sources and it always a good practice to ascertain validity of information from the primary source.

Through internet there many search engines that allow for searches for any information. These powerful internet search engines and provide access to the world's media, academic journals and government reports. However, these services can be expensive. Government records that are available to public for a minimal fee are good sources of information. Such information includes Company records, births and marriage records, Court records etc.

With such guidelines the information reports become useful during analysis of information in the later stages. It allows for collation and evaluation of information easily.

CASE STUDY 1

Sub Inspector Moslem Ali is a Sub Inspector attached to Kotwali Thana. He is rostered for patrol around the main shopping area with other members in his team by his OC. Whilst SI Moslem is on patrol a woman approaches him and tells him that there are three known criminals who have previously taken young girls across the border to India standing near a local school. They are standing near a black corolla car. The car has tinted windows.

She tells him that one of the men is known as Romeo Shaha. SI Moslem had previously arrested Romeo for selling Yabba and he was convicted to three months imprisonment. He has been released.

SI Moslem goes to the area around the school but cannot locate the men or the car. However he notes that there were a number of young women, aged in their early teens playing in the area. SI Moslem does not say anything about the incident. Later the women who had spoken to SI Moslem speak to the OC and ask what was done about the incident.

DISCUSSION:

1. **Why do you think he did not report it? (Discuss current police practices or culture that may have impacted on his behaviour.)**
2. **What do you suggest SI Moslem do in terms of recording the incident.**
3. **Consider the following, Information source, source reliability, information validity and Information classification. From the case study discuss the issues above and give reasons for answers.**

Task 2

From the scenario in Case Study 1, you are Sub Inspector Moslem Ali. You have been directed by the OC to prepare an information report so it would be sent to your Intelligence Unit. From the discussions on the case study, prepare an intelligence information report. (Refer to template of Intelligence Information Report)

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

I/R No.:

