



ESEM
ESCUELA DE SEGURIDAD
MULTIDIMENSIONAL-USP

USP



Course on

ILLICIT MARKETS AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE AMERICAS



MINISTÉRIO DA
JUSTIÇA E
SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA



Eurofront

Class

Criminal Analysis and Risk Assessment

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Introduction

In this class we will address the context of the challenges related to illicit markets and the need to rely on good operating practices, one of the **key pillars is the production of information, intelligence and criminal analysis.**

For that, let's group them into three large branches:

First, pay attention to the need to strengthen the data record and the production of high-quality information to manage police resources more efficiently, including conducting periodic studies on organized crime, in order to reduce repeated victimization, the persistence of criminal patrons and areas with high levels of concentration and criminal focus.



Introduction

Second, pay attention to the importance of promoting the management of information, the cycle of criminal analysis and capitalizing on experiences, converting them into knowledge and organizational intelligence, covering many gaps that we currently have.

Third, pay attention to facilitating the generation of useful and practical knowledge, using tools from the social sciences and behavior, to repeat or prevent police interventions, devise new tactics and predict or prevent scenarios.



Concepts

Information production: Gather new and different data on criminal activity, modus operandi, modalities and trends in local and regional markets, in the context of crime economy.

Intelligence: Knowledge and concrete scientific evidence to explain and understand what is effective and why some actions or interventions are or are not profitable.

Knowledge: It is linked to the police ability to capitalize on their learning strengths from the systematization of their experiences and interventions in the control of illegal markets.



Class Content

To achieve a greater operational effectiveness, a significant amount of innovation in police management is necessary, because **information and knowledge** pave the path for a necessary transition or transformation of police operating models.

Information and knowledge are similar terms, but they are not the same. They are two complementary fields. The first – **information** management – refers to the production and use of police interest data. The second – **knowledge** – is linked to the police ability to capitalize on their learning strengths from the systematization of their experiences and interventions in the control of illegal markets.

What we want to highlight here is that the **articulation of the information cycle with the intelligence cycle and with the criminal analysis cycle has a singular scope in the capacities to control and reduce illicit markets.**

Class Content

To put into context, the **most complex challenges**, those that are linked, first, with **interoperability**, which facilitates communication and timely flows of information between organizations in the security and justice sector; second, **using** information and communication technologies; and, third, with **management** that supports police strategies, particularly one that is very useful, known as "**intelligence-led policing**."

Sometimes, the operational effectiveness of the police on illicit markets and organized crime is limited and innovation and change are imposed as urgent challenges. **We perfectly know that illegal markets cannot be combated with traditional police strategies.**



Class Content

In **criminal analysis**, scientific method standards are followed, for practical results. The procedures follow a particular and replicable roadmap, made up of the following six steps :

1. **Data Collection and Source Management**
2. **Preparation, reading and consultation**
3. **Analysis and examination of links and relationships of variables and descriptive categories**
4. **Dissemination of results and information products**
5. **Development of strategies and differentiated police responses and**
6. **Evaluation of results and feedback.**

Class Content

Blocking or regulating illicit markets requires a deep and intelligent investigation, always supported by an intensive use of information tools of police interest, characteristic of investigative criminal analysis, police intelligence analysis and also strategic criminal analysis, without ruling out four other types: **tactical criminal analysis, operational criminal analysis, administrative criminal analysis and security problem analysis.**

Thus, when in an organization, data management and analysis of information of police interest is deficient, this becomes a police weakness and an opportunity for illicit markets.



Examination of operational impunity gaps

1. **Insufficient technological tools for criminal analysis and non-integrated systems.**
2. **Lack of trained personnel.**
3. **Lack of an integration policy for interoperability between institutions that share the same objectives.**
4. **Weakness in the strategic-organizational prioritization of criminal and intelligence analysis**, failing to take advantage of most of the different types of analysis recommended to cover operational information needs.
5. **Lack of information or data** (quality and quantity), from the police, prosecutors and other national and subnational or local agencies, to implement plans and operations in territories and criminal centers.

Class Content

The **most important challenge** is to cause a transition from police reaction to illegal markets to a capacity for anticipation, based on the production of information, creating a real opportunity to implement more effective responses. But how to speed up this much-needed transition? Here we want to share **three answers**:

Initially, it is necessary to design and implement comprehensive and inclusive policies, on one side, and more effective and demonstrable, on the other, complementary with multifactorial action and intersectoral response.

In a second moment, the answer on how to speed up this urgent transition also contains relevant elements for the police operation.

Finally, **a third response** on how to speed up the transition focus on the police management model and the preparation of information for the tactical-operational and strategic-administrative levels, linking the information, intelligence and criminal analysis cycles.

Class Summary

- Information and Knowledge management.
- The challenges for intelligence-led police action.
- Standardized and methodical steps for criminal analysis.
- Pointing out the operational impunity gaps.
- Elements to take into account in the reactive policing to proactive policing transition.



Reference

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