

Disrupting Serious and Organised Criminals

Menu of tactics

Pursue
relentless
disruption and
prosecution



Prevent
people
becoming
involved in SOC



Protect
reduce the
vulnerability
amongst our
communities
from the threat
of SOC



Prepare
ensuring the
necessary
capabilities exist
to tackle SOC



What is this menu for?

This menu has been developed to assist anyone who is looking to disrupt a criminal, particularly those involved in serious and organised crime, at a local level and working with partners.

It will help you identify the appropriate tactics and powers that are available to law enforcement and partner agencies to disrupt criminality.

It is designed to support a Problem Solving Approach to the disruption of criminals using a breadth of existing law enforcement and other agency tactics. The problem solving approach encourages greater focus on understanding the cause of a problem so that tactics can be more effective and more efficient in the longer term. The menu provides ideas to assist in forming a coherent, creative disruption plan, with a combination of different tactics from many different agencies.

If specialist tactics are being utilised in disruption activities then this menu can be used in conjunction with them, and is complimentary to the NCA Disruption Manual.

How to use this menu.

The menu is split into 6 areas of a criminal's lifestyle that facilitate or support their opportunity to commit crime: Lifestyle, Behaviour, Vehicles, Travel, Business, Crime. These 6 areas also present opportunities to be creative in disrupting their criminality. On the following page you will be able to use hyperlinks under these headings to navigate a vast number of tactics/ opportunities, each with its own 4 page profile consisting of :

- What is this tactic?
- Impacts
- Case study
- What's the procedure?
- Who can help me?
- What do I need to watch out for?

These multi-agency tactics can be combined into a bespoke disruption plan.

In developing the multi-agency disruption plan, consideration should be given to:

- Assigning a plan owner – from the most appropriate agency
- Using a combination of tactics to disrupt a single or multiple elements of the criminal's lifestyle.
- Engagement with the full range of agencies and partners who are supporting the disruption plan
- Using each disruption as an opportunity for further intelligence gathering and refreshing the plan
- The co-ordination and timing in the use of the tactics: the plan owner needs oversight of the complete suite of tactics to ensure they are complimentary

The menu is not an exhaustive list of every possible tactic – but it should assist you in thinking differently, prompt a different approach, and deliver a different outcome.

The menu is designed to be used interactively through hyperlinks.

Next steps

Keeping the menu current:

- If you have any new ideas for interesting tactics not mentioned, please let us know
- If you try a tactic or combination of tactics that has particular success, please let us know.
- If you try something that doesn't work, it's just as important to learn from it. Identify why you think it didn't work, and let us know.

Accessing the menu:

- Initially the menu will be made available as an interactive PDF document through common portals such as the College website, Police on Line Knowledge Area (POLKA), PAM for GAIN agencies.

Development of the menu:

This product is a prototype and development is being scoped to create an alternative tool with improved functionality and accessibility for the user. Your feedback and thoughts on this are welcome.

Let us know your comments via the [online survey form](#)

WHAT AREA WILL YOU DISRUPT?

HOW CAN THIS IMPACT?



Business



Crime



Travel



Vehicle



Behaviour



Lifestyle

- Disruption – the real success lies in preventing Organised Criminals from having an impact. Making the choice to commit Serious Crime less attractive.
- Which area will you disrupt? What can you do?
- What will be the impact?
- Who can help? Innovative/collaborative partnerships?

Lifestyle

Cash Seizure and Forfeiture
Civil Aviation

Civil Tax Recovery

Confiscation Orders
Deportation
ACRO checks

Night time Economy
Gang Injunctions
Prisoner Location
Production Orders
Refusal of Citizenship
DWP

Mobile ID
SARS

Utility Provider enquiry
CHIS

Private Partnership
Execution of Warrants
Firearms licencing
Tax interventions
CCTV deployment

Community reassurance

Sentence discount agreement
Noise Nuisance
litter FPN
Graffiti FPN
Breach of Notice – bins
Community Protection Notice
Planning enforcement
Parking enforcement
condition of a building
Use of NPAS

Seize and forfeiture of money
Disrupt/prevent reoffending – pilots licence controls
Property/asset freezing, alternative to POCA
Cash, property recovery
Removal of foreign national
FNO checks, removal for previous convictions
Disrupt OCG use of Bars/clubs
Restrict gang association etc.
Disrupt OCG by location within prison
Court application for financial info
Remove privilege of UK citizenship
Disrupt fraudulent exploitation of benefit claims
Overt fingerprint scanners - confirm ID
make full use of Suspicious Activity reports on serious and organised criminals
Identify bill payers, make-safe opportunities
Use CHIS to identify and assess disruption impacts
Develop bespoke partnerships per group
Standard disruption tactic
Disrupt OCG acquisition of firearms
Disrupt exploitation of tax rules, excise duty
Overt use of CCTV cameras to disrupt lifestyle.
Use follow up plans to reduce morale of Organised Criminal groups
Assist police receive reduced sentence
Enforcement on noise nuisance
Enforcement on litter
Enforcement on graffiti
Enforcement on domestic bins
Application and breach enforcement
Local planning regulation enforcement
local parking enforcement
Enforcement on the unsatisfactory condition
Use of the helicopter, understand the

Vehicle

Driving Licence Interventions
Central Police Motorway

Operators Licences
ANPR
Taxi/Private Hire Regulation
Proactive Road Safety
Driving Disqualification
Speed check sites
Disrupt Routine Journeys

Seizure of vehicles Fly-Tipping
Remove Untaxed Vehicles
Remove Abandoned Vehicle
Seize Vehicle No Insurance

Production of Driving Docs

Disclosure to Insurance

Bespoke Vehicle Target

Vehicle Prohibition

MOT compliance

Insurance Fraud Bureau

Cherished Transfers

DVLA and Police Interaction
24hr Roads Policing Resource (Central England)
DVSA enforcement of operators licences
Automatic Number Plate Recognition
Local Authority Licencing compliance
Targeted minor traffic investigations
Disqualified from holding a licence
Targeted speed enforcement sites
Disrupt preferred routes using overt police tactics

Local Authority powers to seize vehicles
Local Authority Powers to remove vehicles
Local Authority Powers to remove vehicles
Police powers to remove uninsured vehicles

Request for physical production at Police Station

Notify of previous convictions / disqualifications

Produce specific target pack for OCG vehicles

Police/DVSA powers to prohibit the use of vehicles

DVSA powers to enforce testing compliance

Coordination of information to tackle Insurance Fraud

Revoke the use of a misused private VRM plate

Travel

Special Branch
Border Force Intelligence Hub

Use of Special Branch Ports Officers
Intelligence sharing and action tasking

Restrict Travel to Thailand
European Arrest Warrant
Foreign Travel Restriction
Travel Restriction Order
Transport for London
National Document Fraud
Exclusion Zones – Existing orders
Border Force warnings Index

disrupt travel / holidays in Thailand
Use European arrest powers
Restrict ability to leave the UK
Restrict ability to leave the UK
Enhance intelligence on London transport
Restrict ability to use fraudulent Documents
Exclude Criminals from geographical areas
Place criminal of interest on a border warning index

Behaviour

Child online Protection

CEOP assistance to support online protection

UK National Central Office
Disclosure Notice

Assistance with Counterfeit Currency
Requirement to provide information for investigations

Disclosure Order

Requirement to provide information for investigation

Notification Order
Sexual Risk Order

Register an overseas sex offender
Restrict the behaviour of a relevant offender

Serious Crime Prevention

SCPO is an order to prevent reoffending (serious crime)

Sexual Harm Prevention

SHPO is an order to prevent reoffending (sexual offences)

Violent Offender Order

VOO is an order to prevent reoffending (serious violence)

Influence Activity

Change behaviour to achieve investigation/disruption aim

Prison Debrief
Associates Notice

Learn from offenders post-conviction
Inform associates of OCG they are under investigation

School Intervention
Enforce Minor Offences
Neighbourhood Briefings
Online Infiltration
Overt Attrition Visit
Section 24 PACE
Offender Management

Direct training to specific audience
Take every opportunity to prosecute
Comprehensive partnership briefings
Use of covert Internet Investigators
Overt visits to home/business
Effective use of Police arrest powers
Effective use of Integrated Offender Management

Bail Conditions	Use of Bail Conditions to prevent offending (breaches)
Football Banning Order Licence Conditions	Restrict attendance at Football Matches Effective influence on conditions and breaches
Public Space Protection Order	Local Authority powers to restrict behaviour
Community Sentences	Influence community sentence conditions/requirements
Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order	Ancillary order preventing risk of trafficking and slavery
Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order	Ancillary order preventing risk of trafficking and slavery

Business

Accountancy Regulators	Regulator for all accountants business
Charity Commission	Regulator for all charities. Powers to Freeze
Customer information Order held	Identify and produce details of all accounts
High Value Dealer items	Disrupt Cash transactions for high value items
Serious Crime Prevention Order FRO reporting	Prevent reoffending through financial
Gangmaster Licencing	Licence the provision of labour / investigating body
Health and Safety Executive Restraint Order	HSE within businesses, disruption Pre confiscation application, restrain property
Security Industry Authority	Regulates all persons involved in UK security
Solicitors Regulation Authority	Regulates Solicitors / investigating body
HMRC enforcement / Intelligence	National Coordination Unit
BIS investigation branch	Investigate breaches of bankruptcy
Gambling Commission	Referral for investigations
Restrict Front Business Closure notice/order	Disrupt a criminals ability to run a business Anti-Social behaviour linked to a business
Disqualified Director	Deny the OCG an ability to be a director
Scrap metal Dealers	Enforce minor offences requirements of licence
Register of Waste Carriers	List produced on EA website, disrupt offenders
Premises/land Change of use	Check for appropriate planning permissions

Enforce roadside vehicle sellers Taxi licencing	Restriction on number of vehicles for sale Enforce requirements such as CRB check, and fitness test
Flyposting/Graffiti Enforcement Restrictions on Repairing Vehicles	Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 Section 43 Carrying out restricted works on a motor vehicle on a road
Unauthorised distribution of Licenced property check Health and Safety Executive Environmental protection enforcement	Restrict the distribution of printed matter free printed matter Enforce licence restriction on pub owners Inspections/enforcement on retail premises Smoke Free legislation prosecute OCGs that smoke or allow others to smoke at work Statutory overcrowding regulations Licence, compliance checks, warnings, prosecution
The Housing Act 1985 Houses in multiple occupancy	Enforcement visits, compliance checks An overview of the Government agency Intelligence Network
The Gambling Act GAIN	Requirement to provide information in relation to a subjects account
Account Monitoring Order	Seizure of property under POCA
Seizure of Property under POCA	

Crime

Alerts	Warn industry of emerging crime
Communications Campaign	Highlight Organised crime internal/external
Controlled Delivery	Control the delivery of illegal commodity
Forensic Strategy	Bespoke strategy for each crime type
Cutting Agents	Disrupt the supply of cutting agents
Intercepting Vessels	Disrupt the use of vessels at sea
Illegal Money Lending	Restrict the flow of criminal funds
Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency	Disrupt the importation/manufacture of Counterfeit drugs
Internet Cafes	Disrupt the use of non-attributable Wi-Fi
Crimestoppers	Public facing intelligence gathering campaigns
NaVCIS	National Law Enforcement vehicle crime Intelligence coordination
NaVCIS Bulletins	Shared amongst a wide partnership community
Intellectual Property	Intelligence exchange re patents/trademarks
National Compromise Data	Consider tactical risk of covert activity
Trading Standards	Consumer based Law Enforcement
Anti-Doping UK	Protecting a culture of clean sport.

National Flagging Service
Repeat/Vulnerable Victim Strategy
Community Impact Assessment
NHS Protect
Federation against Copyright Theft

Coordinate Agency interest in Criminals
Protect vulnerable/repeat victims
Increase potential custodial sentences
Disrupt the exploitation of NHS services
FACT overview

Cash Seizure and Forfeiture

What is this

It is likely that officers will find cash linked to criminal conduct during the course of their duties. This could be during any criminal investigation and particularly when searching persons, premises and vehicles. The [Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(POCA\)](#) gives officers the power to seize cash; this is a civil process that can run alongside a criminal investigation.

Case example

A warrant was executed at a restaurant premises with residential quarters.

The subject of the warrant was controlled drugs, however none were found.

The search did reveal a suitcase containing £100,000 in cash. This was seized under POCA.

No one contested the seizure during the civil case.

Impacts

If stolen goods are sold for cash, the cash itself is recoverable property.

Deny criminals access to working capital and/or the benefit of criminal conduct

Disrupt criminal activity directly by delaying their funding

Cash Seizure and Forfeiture

What's the procedure?

If the police find £1,000 or more in any type of currency, cheques or bonds, and suspect that it has come from or is intended to be used to commit crime, they can seize and detain the funds.

Who can help me?

Contact your local financial investigation unit (FIU) for advice on the detention and forfeiture process.

All officers should, therefore, be aware of cash seizure opportunities and be equipped to use these powers.

What do I need to watch out for?

The case of *Angus v UK Border Agency* [2011] EWHC 461 (Admin) is a useful reminder of what must be proved when seeking forfeiture of cash. The Hon. Mrs. Justice Nicola Davies DBE held that, in a forfeiture application, the officer is required to demonstrate on the balance of probabilities that the cash was obtained through conduct of one of a number of kinds, each of which would have been criminal conduct. In other words, the officer has to explain why there is a connection between the cash and specifically **criminal** activity.

Civil Aviation

What is this?

Law enforcement agencies work with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to ensure that all pilots who are Subjects of Interest (SoI) are considered for licensing action by the CAA, or that their flying activities are monitored closely by the CAA in the future. By working with their foreign counterparts, the CAA can also assist under certain circumstances when the pilot holds a pilot's licence issued overseas.

Case example

Operation CASA concerned substantial importations of heroin, cocaine and ecstasy by light aircraft into a Shropshire aerodrome. The subsequent conviction of the pilot for drug trafficking offences enabled the CAA to remove his licence for life.

Impacts

This is a powerful option to disrupt/prevent re-offending.

This can be used post-conviction.

Remove access to aviation transport routes

Civil Aviation

What's the procedure?

Contact the Maritime, Aviation and Military Intervention Cell (MAMIC) who will provide advice around the options available and will facilitate contact with the CAA.

Who can help me?

Maritime, Aviation and Military Intervention Cell
Telephone: 0207 238 8559
Email: internationalmamic@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk.

What do I need to watch out for?

The CAA are under an international convention obligation to take action against pilots convicted of using their aircraft for the purposes of drug trafficking. Pilots convicted of other offences such as using their aircraft for people smuggling or money laundering, or who have trafficked drugs by other means, may not be subject to such stringent action.

Further advice can be sought from NCA Control Centre on 0370 4967622 or via the appropriate Regional Organised Crime Coordinator (ROCC) within the ROCU

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Civil Recovery and Tax

What is this?

Civil Recovery enables HMRC the NCA, the Crown Prosecution Service and the Serious Fraud Office to recover, in civil proceedings, property obtained through unlawful conduct; In short, does someone have property, which appears to derive from criminal activity and cannot be explained by a legitimate source? Operational plans should consider Civil Recovery and Tax (CRT) as a tactic or outcome. Crucially in Civil Recovery, the asset is the object of the investigation, rather than realisation of a benefit figure.

Case example

An unsuccessful money laundering investigation was referred for civil recovery investigation. Evidence was found showing that the Respondent and his wife had built up a multi-million pound property empire through systematic mortgage fraud and tax evasion, with the rental income obtained from these properties laundered offshore. An IRO was obtained which froze their properties and finances. The Interim Receiver determined that the respondents' wealth and properties represented the proceeds of their unlawful conduct, and assets valued at £5.375 million were recovered.

Impacts

Allows investigation through civil recovery following unsuccessful criminal investigation, or where a prosecution is unlikely

Remove assets and cash obtained through criminal gains.

Deny OCGs from the lifestyle they have accrued through crime

Civil Recovery and Tax

What is the procedure?

Is Civil Recovery the most suitable course of action?

For a Tax, case there must have been income or gain arising from criminality.

Can the property be linked to his or another's unlawful conduct?

Was the property acquired after 25 January 1998 and is it over £10,000 in value?

Who can help me?

Civil Recovery and Tax Branch

Telephone: 0207 238 0225 (London Team)

Email: 'CRT Development' mailbox (internal) or

crtdevelopment@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

If all of the property is based overseas, this can be more difficult since some legislative regimes do not recognise civil recovery.

The NCA can also take over the powers of HMRC to raise a tax assessment where there are reasonable grounds to suspect a person or company has earned income/gains or profits, at least partly through criminal conduct.

Can be applied for where a defendant has died or absconded.

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Confiscation Orders

What is this?

Confiscation takes place at a Crown Court in respect of defendants who have been convicted of offences from which they have benefited financially. Section 6, Part 2 of the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002 concerns confiscation in England and Wales. The court must decide on the extent of a defendant's benefit from criminality and the extent of the available assets.

Post-Conviction

Case example

Operation STUFY was an investigation into the financial affairs of one significant criminal. The investigation culminated in a confiscation order of £1,000,003 being granted.

Operation SMARTEN concerned monies being laundered from drug trafficking following cash handovers and 'cuckoo smurfing' 16 defendants convicted to date who have benefited by £10,451,849 and confiscation orders have been granted in the sum of £1,151,849 to date

Impacts

Remove assets and cash obtained through criminal gains

Deny OCGs from the lifestyle they have accrued through crime

Display to other OCGs that their lifestyles can be significantly disrupted through finances

Confiscation Orders

What is the procedure?

The application for confiscation is made by a prosecutor based on information provided by the financial investigator and the defendant. The prosecutor will manage the process and attend the hearing, assisted by the financial investigator

Who can help me?

A Local Financial Investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

Confiscation orders may only be made in the Crown Court. Under POCA 2002, a confiscation order may be made following any conviction in the Crown Court or the Magistrates' Court.

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Deportation

What is this?

The Home Office can deport foreign national criminals from the UK based on convictions or because their presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good.

Convicted foreign national criminals are liable to deportation if sentenced to at least 12 months' imprisonment (24 months for EU nationals).

Case example

NCA intervened in the case of an imprisoned Moldovan criminal who did not meet the test applied by the Home Office for deportation on release. Additional material was supplied to be considered by the Home Office, detailing the subject's lead role in the Organised Crime Group (OCG) and his previous convictions. This input convinced the Home Office that the individual represented a continuing threat to the public and he was deported.

Impacts

Remove an OCG member from the UK

Reduce the impact of organised crime within the community

Remove the capability of an OCG to form roots within the UK

Deportation

What is the procedure?

Enquiries should be made with the Home Office Immigration Intelligence Centre.

Who can help me?

The Home Office Immigration Intelligence Centre

Telephone: 0203 014 8230

Email: IIC@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

The ability of criminals to access false documents and/or illegal means of entry makes return to the UK a possibility.

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ACRO checks

What is this?

Check the criminal history of a foreign national offender. The ACPO Criminal Records Office undertakes this process upon application. This will reveal non-UK criminal conviction details. This information is automatically added to PNC following application if offence is equivalent to recordable offence in the UK.

This information can then be used to consider deportation or removal from the UK.

Case example

Czech nominal became the suspect in a domestic incident in Rotherham, South Yorkshire. His partner indicated he had been convicted of rape and murder in his home country.

ACRO check revealed he had indeed been convicted of murder, rape, robbery and burglary in Czechoslovakia.

Male detained and removed from the UK as a 'Dangerous Repeat Offender'.

Slovakian male detained and removed based on previous convictions for abduction and sex offences.

Polish male arrested in UK for public order. Detained and removed from UK based on previous conviction for manslaughter.

Impacts

Under section 103 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, all convictions held overseas have the same relevance, in relation to evidence of bad character in UK

Use information in UK criminal proceedings

Remove Foreign National Offenders based on non-UK conviction data

ACRO checks

What is the procedure?

Foreign conviction checks should be made in all cases where the suspect, defendant, victim or witness is a foreign national. The ACRO International Criminal Conviction Exchange Request form should be completed and submitted via a force international liaison officer/team – in accordance with local force procedures.

Who can help me?

Contact the ACPO Criminal Records Office Customer Services. The desk is open Monday to Friday between 08:30 and 23:00.

Telephone: 01962 871111

Email: customer.services@acro.pnn.police.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Officers should liaise with the CPS at the earliest opportunity if foreign previous convictions are to be used in criminal proceedings, to ensure that relevant documentation is obtained.

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Night-time Economy

What is this?

Coordinated intelligence-led working with partner agencies including the Security Industry Authority (SIA), the local Authority and Police (specifically local licensing officers) to disrupt the use of bars and nightclubs by organised criminals.

Deny organised criminal groups a safe operating base for them within the night-time economy, by either forcing the club to employ an accredited security company to provide door supervision services or potentially remove the venues license.

Case example

Based on the analysis of SIA, SOCA, Avon and Somerset Constabulary and community intelligence, Project CAME was piloted in Bristol City Centre in partnership with the SIA and the Avon & Somerset Police. An initial week of action was mounted involving license inspections and drug swabbing at venues, direct visits to the offices of security companies, and Influence Activity directed to individuals employed within the night-time economy in the Bristol City Centre area. A requirement for security provision by an ACS accredited company has been added to the licensing conditions available to be imposed by the Licensing Court for the area. In addition to successfully targeting the criminal exploitation of the night time economy in the area, this week of action also generated further intelligence supporting an investigation against an Organised Crime Group (OCG) active in the Bristol area.

Impacts

Utilise Pub watch to remove the risk of social gatherings of violent OCG members

Disruption to crime groups and opportunities for intelligence collection

Tighten the security requirements of target venues, reducing the risk of violent crime

Night-time Economy

What is the procedure?

This is an intelligence-led tactic and target venues are selected on the basis of analysing collated Police, LA and SIA knowledge of organised criminality. This tactic depends on concerted partnership action. Liaison with the District Judges and Clerks responsible for licensing hearings is also essential.

Who can help me?

Local Licencing officers within the Police and Local Authority.

For enquiries with regard to the Security Industry Authority, contact the customer support desk.

Telephone: 0207 025 4395

Email: partnerintelligence@sia.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

This tactic requires the inherent assistance of the SIA and the local Police Force (particularly the licensing team); if these resources are not available then the impact of this tactic is significantly lessened.

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Gang Injunctions

What is this?

This is a Civil Order introduced by the Policing and Crime Act 2009, aimed at preventing gang-related violence and criminal activity. Terms imposed can (for example) prevent or restrict association with other gang members, prohibit travel to certain areas, prevent the congregation of people in groups of three or more restrict individuals from possessing more than one mobile telephone. It can also prevent the promotion of gang related activity on social networking sites. This can be considered at any time during an investigation.

Case example

On 16 January 2013, a 20-year-old man from Gloucester was jailed for the second time for breaching a Gang Injunction imposed in 2011 for his involvement in gang-related violence and promoting gang activity. He received a sentence of seven months, 211 days in prison. This followed an earlier six-month jail term given to him in April 2012 for an earlier breach of the Order, in a case brought jointly by Gloucester City Council and Gloucestershire Police.

A teenager from Edmonton, London, was jailed for 15 months in February 2012 for breach of a Gang Injunction. He was proven to have met with known gang members and intimidated residents, in breach of the terms of a county court order.

Impacts

Prevent or deter serious gang-related violence

Break down gang related culture

Engage gang members in positive activities to curtail their propensity to gang membership

Gang Injunctions

What is the procedure?

A Chief Constable of police or a local authority can make applications.

Applications are made to the County Court against an individual who is believed to be involved in gang related violence or who has encouraged or assisted others to be involved.

Who can help me?

Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) can offer guidance and / or details of contacts and specialist teams within the local authority and the police service. Equally, regional Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) offices will be able to offer advice and guidance.

What do I need to watch out for?

Breach of an order is not a criminal offence but a civil contempt of court.

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Prisoner security categorisation and location

What is this?

Law Enforcement Officers work closely with the prison establishments and support can be provided on issues relating to a prisoner's security categorisation and location within the prison estate in England and Wales. This can be used to break up and relocate members of an organised crime group or to place individuals in locations that are more conducive to covert operational activity.

Case Study

Seven members of an organised Crime group were charged and remanded with a series of different offences including firearms possession, drugs possession and violence. Upon initial reception at the local remand prison all members were placed on the same wing, some of those paired in cell accommodation. This posed a significant risk to other prisoners, and the establishment itself.

Working closely the Police and Prison were able to share information of risk and capability which led to the offender being sent to different prisons to avoid large scale conflict, and the ability for a substantially violent group of offenders to associate together within the prison system.

Impacts

Reduce the capability of an OCG or Gang member to form a new criminal network in a local prison

Minimise the ability of an OCG or Gang member to control activity outside prison via established communication methods

Remove the ability for OCG or Gang members to continue association or criminality in prison.

Prisoner security categorisation and location

What is the procedure?

Requests must be through a properly tasked operation or project with appropriate intelligence justification. There is also a form; Intent, Capability and Detention (ICD) which must be used by Lead Officers when NCA Subjects of Interest enter the prison system either on remand or conviction

Who can help me?

Regional Prison Intelligence –within the RIU

Local Police Force Intelligence Unit

Local Prison Intelligence

What do I need to watch out for?

This capability should be routinely considered and regularly reviewed as part of a Detention Strategy formulated by the Lead Officer for NCA operations where the intention is to seek a criminal justice outcome. NOMS have the final decision as to the most appropriate security categorisation and location of a prisoner based upon all the relevant information available to them at the time.

A marker can be placed on the Prisoner Intelligence Notification System (PINS) database held within Lifetime Management Operations to monitor a prisoner's movements within the prison estate within England and Wales.

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Production Orders

What is this?

A production order allows appropriate officers to obtain information about a subject's financial affairs (most usually their bank accounts or other financial information). A production order requires the person in possession or control of the material to produce it to an appropriate officer to take away, or give an appropriate officer access to it within the period stated in the order. This is usually seven days unless the judge decides that a longer or shorter period is appropriate. An order may be served on an individual or a person can be extended to grant power of entry onto premises to obtain access to the material.

Case example

Early into an investigation into low level online steroid supply and the supply within a body building gym, a production order was sought on 2 individuals.

This identified bank accounts for the subjects, but also mortgage accounts on 11 properties.

This raised the enquiry from a low level class 'C' drugs supply to a complex money laundering investigation. Restraints were placed on the properties and a substantial investigation followed resulting in the convictions of persons for money laundering offences and subsequent confiscation orders.

Impacts

Provides opportunities to gain a wide range of information to obtain evidence of criminality or recoverable assets

Information can be used to secure assets

Information can further an investigation

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Production Orders

What is the procedure?

Any Police constable or officer of Revenue and Customs, or an accredited FI can obtain an order.

Who can help me?

A Local Financial Investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

POCA 2002 is the only legislation which should be used to obtain a production order in relation to confiscation, money laundering, civil recovery, detained cash, or exploitation proceeds investigations (although other provisions, such as Disclosure Notices, may be used for obtaining material in appropriate circumstances).

A production order does not give access to privileged material.

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Refusal of Citizenship

What is this?

Denying criminals the privileges and benefits of UK citizenship, potentially followed by deportation.

Refuse an individual's application for British citizenship on the basis that its approval would not be conducive to the public good

Case example

An operational delivery team discovered that a Colombian suspected of cocaine trafficking was about to be granted UK citizenship.

On their request, a delay was placed on the granting of citizenship. Soon after, the subject was arrested and subsequently convicted of cocaine trafficking and his citizenship application was therefore refused.

Any future re-application that he may submit can also be refused and he is vulnerable to exclusion, should he ever leave the UK.

Impacts

Reduce the impact of organised crime within the community

Remove the capability of an OCG to form roots within the UK

Denying criminals the privileges and benefits of UK citizenship

Refusal of Citizenship

What is the procedure?

Intervention with the Special Cases Unit (SCU) of the Office of Security and Counter Terrorism (OSCT) can ensure that an application for citizenship is refused or citizenship is removed from an individual.

Who can help me?

The Home Office Immigration Intelligence Centre who will provide a point of contact within the SCU.

Telephone: 0203 014 8230

Email: IIC@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Removal of citizenship is a complex and potentially drawn out process. There may be certain issues around the deportation of an individual to a country with a poor human rights record. Please contact the Home Office Immigration Intelligence Centre for advice.

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Department for Work and Pensions

What is this?

The Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) information may be of assistance to an investigating agency in the furtherance of investigations or for intelligence gathering purposes. Data can include address / correspondence address; confirmation of date of birth; confirmation of a known National Insurance number; details of benefits received; method of payment details; Benefit Office and contact details

Impacts

Possible financial restrictions on persons making false benefit claims

Case example

The DWP can:

Help an investigating agency track nominals wanted under European Arrest Warrants (EAW);

Provide details of benefits received, helping Financial Investigators ascertain legitimate income; and

Provide details of Benefit Office managers who can provide benefit signing on times.

Locate wanted persons based on signing on locations

Inform DWP of offences they have primacy to investigate

Department for Work and Pensions

What is the procedure?

Requests for information under Section 7 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013 and Section 29(3) of the Data Protection Act 1998 will be accepted on your local version of a specific DWP form. Requests should state clearly, what information is being requested from the DWP, the type of criminality the subject is suspected of being involved with and how non-disclosure of the material would affect the investigation.

Who can help me?

Organisational Services at the Department for Work and Pensions

Telephone: 01925 896535 (Peter Michael)
01925 896533 (Rosie Dunne)

What do I need to watch out for?

The DWP will reject the request if no criminality is stated on the form as well as any requests that are sent to the DWP outside of the set procedure.

When your investigation is completed, please consider disseminating any intelligence you have gained which could help DWP. For example, if you have witnessed a nominal working or living beyond their means whilst claiming benefits.

The DWP cannot provide National Insurance numbers, employer details (provided by HMRC), or benefit signing times (provided by local Job Centre manager).

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Mobile ID

Overt Fingerprint reader

What is this?

MobileID is an overt fingerprint reader to check the identity of unknown persons against fingerprint records held on the UK National Fingerprint database. It delivers the power of an automated fingerprint identification system in a portable wireless handheld format, providing real time identification of subjects (by the use of fingerprints) without having to attend a police station.

Case example

Police stopped an Audi with three occupants, one believed to be an individual wanted on a European Arrest Warrant (EAW) and by Amsterdam Police in relation to firearms offences. Officers deployed to the scene with MobileID to obtain fingerprints of persons in the vehicle, who had all produced UK passports in false names, believed to be FOG passports. The fingerprints were taken with consent from the subject by the Officers and immediately searched against the UK IDENT1 Fingerprint Database. One individual was arrested in relation to firearms and two other males were arrested for harbouring a fugitive.

Impacts

Provide an unverified check of an individual's identity

Negate the use of false identity documents

Remove the ability for OCG members to appear anonymous

Mobile ID

Overt Fingerprint reader

What is the procedure?

MobileID can be used at any time during an investigation where the identity of an individual is in doubt within the UK or Internationally. MobileID can negate the necessity of arresting an individual resulting in saved resources. Earlier identification can also alert Officers to any warning markers reducing risk of harm.

Who can help me?

Mobile ID readers are available within Police forces and some partner law enforcement agencies such as the NCA.

What do I need to watch out for?

Any identifications made are unverified, if there is reason to believe the result is false the subject should be taken to custody for a full verified identification.

IDENT1 is the UK national fingerprint database, which holds sets of fingerprints relating to persons arrested for criminal offences, and unidentified crime scene marks.

Any MobileID search performed is to establish identity only Fingerprints scanned using MobileID are not retained on the device or on IDENT1. The only information returned by the MobileID device is a CRO number; it will not be searched against crime scene marks held on IDENT1

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SARS

What is this?

A Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) is a piece of information which alerts law enforcement that certain client, customer activity is in some way suspicious and might indicate money laundering or terrorism financing. In the UK, reporting a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing is covered respectively by the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002 and The Terrorism Act (TACT) 2000.

It is an offence under both Acts for failing to disclose.

Case example

A SAR identified the bank account of a subject wanted in connection with money laundering offences in the UK. The individual was a known criminal with a warrant out for his arrest.

A Production Order was obtained for his account and this identified a previously unknown address.

Local police were informed and the subject was arrested and later convicted of money laundering and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Impacts

Provide dynamic opportunities for asset denial

Provide information, which can instigate law enforcement

Provide that elusive missing piece of the jigsaw in an ongoing investigation

SARS

What is the procedure?

Where a reporter knows or suspects or has reasonable grounds to know or suspect that the activity they are required to do, may involve criminal property and therefore they could be assisting money laundering or terrorist financing (i.e. a prohibited act); they may submit a SAR to the UKFIU for consent to continue with the activity they have concerns about. The NCA will have 7 days to respond.

Who can help me?

A Local Financial Investigator

Effective use of Arena program for SARS identification and searches

What do I need to watch out for?

Investigators and prosecutors should make every reasonable effort to avoid using SAR or SAR-derived material, whilst complying with the law. For example, obtaining production orders from reporting institutions under POCA should be the preferred option so that the evidential chain begins with the production order rather than the SAR. Where disclosure is likely to be ordered in a case the disclosure team should notify the NCA UKFIU in order to ensure compliance with the Home Office Circular 53/2005. The personal safety of the reporter, and the interests of the reporting institution, should disclosure become necessary, will be among a number of considerations taken into account on a case by case basis, and will determine whether and in what form disclosure takes place.

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Utility Provider enquiry

What is this?

This is a facility to check who the current utility providers (electricity, gas and water) are at an address within the UK. There are hundreds of utility suppliers, linked to distributors and utility generators operating in the UK. The enquiry enables checks to be conducted to identify who are the current supplier and distributor at a property in the UK. Once this has been identified Data Protection Act (DPA) contact details can be provided to allow enquiries to be undertaken under section 7 of the Crime and Courts Act (CCA) 2013.

Case example

Operational teams prior to a cannabis investigation may want to conduct utility checks to identify who are the current suppliers and distributors at a particular property. This allows enquiries under section 7 of the CCA 2013 to be undertaken to establish who is paying the bills at the property, transactional data in relation to level of supply and more importantly who to contact to have the supply disconnected prior to entry into the property by enforcement teams and make the area safe. This covers the health and safety aspect where the possibility of that the perpetrators of this crime are highly likely to be illegally extracting electricity to run their cannabis farm and maybe setup bobby traps.

Impacts

Identify persons responsible for addresses of interest

Identify previously unknown addresses linked to an OCG

Disrupt the use of utility supply for criminal purposes such as drug cultivation.

Utility Provider enquiry

What is the procedure?

Enquiries should be made with a local financial crime investigator. As well as providing the details of the addresses to be checked, each enquiry should also include the investigations reference details. The address (es) is then checked and the current utility provider identified.

Who can help me?

A local financial crime investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

This facility identifies who the current and any historic utility providers are at a property. This information is then linked to those companies DPA SPOCs who only provide information relating to the utility providers, they do not provide any personal information. The requestor still has to make a CCA 2013 section 7 request for information direct to the supplier(s).

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Covert Human Intelligence Source (CHIS)

What is this?

Tasking and deployment of authorised Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) in support of Policing priorities, operations, projects and other endorsed activity. Provide operational / tactical reporting: usually in support of a Lead Officer, collecting intelligence on an organised crime group's intent, methods, associations, thought processes, finances, security measures and communications;

Case example

A CHIS developed access to an organised Drugs crime network. This fell within a high-risk priority area. Intelligence produced identified members of the network, their intent and methodology. Subsequent Intelligence Requirements received from the project team led to focus tasking of the CHIS resulting in specific details of how the OCG obtained and supplied drugs and exploited law enforcement capabilities. An assessment of this and other intelligence enabled a successful proactive investigation.

Impacts

Use CHIS to identify areas of OCG lifestyle that is vulnerable to disruption

Use CHIS to fill intelligence gaps

Use CHIS to support Influence Activity (IA)

Covert Human Intelligence Source (CHIS)

What is the procedure?

The recruitment, tasking and management of CHIS is governed in the UK by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000, which makes lawful the interference with a subject's Article 8 right to right to respect for family and private life'. Authorising Officers must be satisfied that there is a clear necessity for CHIS use, and that measures are in place to keep collateral intrusion into others' Article 8 rights to a minimum.

Who can help me?

In Force Covert Authorities Bureau (or equivalent)

What do I need to watch out for?

CHIS access to a criminal subject or organised crime group cannot be guaranteed and may take time to progress;

Intelligence is sensitive and there are requirements and specific conditions set for storage, use, dissemination and exploitation and on disclosure.

Source security is paramount.

Close attention is paid to CHIS activity to avoid what amounts to entrapment

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Private Partnership

What is this?

Where Law Enforcement has a joint and vested interest with the private sector, working in collaboration with private sector partners can provide significant benefits in particular, in relation to the sharing of information and joining resources together.

Criminal Activity impacts on all parts of society, which includes the private sector. The private sector invariably has access to greater finance and a diverse range of resources to jointly approach the job of tackling Serious and Organised Crime.

Case example

Information sharing between the Police and the Insurance industry led to the arrest of a criminal OCG operating a systematic 'cash for crash' fraud.

Information supplied by a certain fast food supplier led to the identification of a warehouse where food was delivered to the 'gardeners' of a large scale cannabis cultivation. This led to the arrest and significant financial disruption of an OCG.

Information shared between the Police and an online catalogue company led to the identification of a sophisticated network of employee thefts of gift and gaming vouchers. This led to the dismantling of an OCG.

Impacts

Identify previously unknown information held on an OCG, by a private business

Broaden the reach and capability of law enforcement into the private sector environment

Provide valuable partnerships and connections for focused targeting of OCGs

Private Partnership

What is the procedure?

Once an OCG has been assessed, links to the private sector will become evident through a comprehensive intelligence requirement. Most industries have a fraud or criminal investigation department, and/or law enforcement SPOCS.

Upon approach to these industries, consideration should be given to producing a memorandum of understanding.

Who can help me?

Local OCG disruption advisors or local intelligence unit may be able to assist in advising on how best to formulate a partnership with an industry partner.

Consider obtaining advice from the local GAIN coordinator.

What do I need to watch out for?

Try to ensure that contact with the private sector is made through a SPOC where appropriate.

Consider contacting the private sector national fraud department, not the local business manager, to avoid compromise. Local business managers may be complicit in the activities of an OCG, or may have knowledge, which may hinder your investigation and influence the OCG activities with that business.

For example, contact a car dealer's national fraud unit, not the local dealership manager themselves.

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Execution of Warrants

What is this?

A simple yet effective way of disrupting serious and organised criminality. The execution of a search warrant can destabilise the group, make them reassess their criminal infrastructure.

Police and other partner agencies have the opportunity to use powers of entry granted by a court following a sworn application.

A warrant can be applied for when appropriate information or intelligence is available. There are a number of powers to apply for and execute warrants.

Case example

Under Operation Angler in South Yorkshire, seven warrants were granted to enter and search land and dwellings in the control of a traveller Organised Crime Group. The warrants were executed simultaneously at 6am.

This led to the discovery of unlicensed firearms, Drugs under all classifications of the misuse of drugs act, cash, and vehicles purchased with the proceeds of crime.

Numerous arrests were made, with successful prosecutions following. The OCG were forced to change their lifestyle. The structure of the group changed substantially. Members of the group were displaced out of the county, some imprisoned.

Ultimately, a huge reduction in the threat and harm this group posed.

Impacts

Raise the question to the OCG about who we are targeting, what do the Police know?

Force an OCG to change their activity, direction, methods and lifestyle

Short-term disruption of criminal activity within the community

Execution of Warrants

What is the procedure?

The procedure varies depend under what section the warrant is being sought.
Initially an application in writing, authorised by a line manager. Once Authorised, the applicant makes a verbal application before the court (If out of hours a magistrate) who will approve and endorse the warrant. There are time parameters on the validity of the warrant that must be obeyed.

Who can help me?

Experienced Law Enforcement or partner enforcement officers.
Consider contacting your local intelligence unit for advice.

What do I need to watch out for?

You MUST make clear the power you are going to use to exercise the warrant

You should check for NCA flags prior to application (if not already done so as part of the OCG mapping process)

Take advice from experienced staff.

Take experience personnel with you on the execution of the warrant.

Consider intelligence gathering opportunities as a well as evidence recovery.

Record the results of the warrant.

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Firearms Licencing

What is this?

Each Police force has a designated firearms licencing manager who is responsible for the control of registered firearms dealers, Shooting clubs and individuals who hold firearms and shotgun licences within their respective force areas.

Firearms Enquiry Officers who may visit premises or dealers premises conduct routine enquiries.

Applications for a licence need to satisfy the Chief Officer.

Case example

OCG members suspected of committing regional rogue trader style frauds using imitation tactics were under investigation by Trading Standards. Their criminal history was limited and more than one member held a shotgun licence, and possessed weapons at home.

Following consultation between Trading Standards and the police, firearms licences were revoked. Arrests were made and the firearms seized by attending firearms enquiry officers.

Impacts

Remove the capability for OGCs to have access to lawfully possessed firearms

Reduce the risk of lawfully held firearms falling into criminal hands

Remove the ability for an OCG to escalate threats of violence with lawfully held firearms

Firearms Licencing

What is the procedure?

When any investigation is launched, that involves a registered firearms dealer or firearms/shotgun licence holder, the SIO should make early contact with the firearms licencing manager for that police area.

Who can help me?

Firearms Licencing Manager in the local Police area.

What do I need to watch out for?

OCG researchers should include licencing checks on all members and associates as part of the risk assessment for that group. This should form part of the essential checks completed when mapping an OCG. Nominals should be flagged on intelligence systems to ensure firearms licencing managers are aware of their suspected criminality should they apply to hold a firearm, or become a dealer.

Tax interventions

What is this?

Tackle and deter non-compliance across the tax arena including but not exclusively VAT, Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Excise Duty, Gaming duty, Inheritance tax, minimum wage, child benefit, tax credits, and environmental tax.

The full list can be found on the HMRC website [HERE](#)

Case example

Intervention into a self-assessment resulted in the escalation to the evasion referral team, which in turn was referred to the Local Compliance Civil Investigation Team.

The taxpayer was notified and required to attend for interview.

Irregularities were admitted. All underpayment added as further liabilities.

Further investigation highlighted further irregularities and consideration was given for a criminal investigation. Decision was made to progress with civil case. Debt management employed to collect all balances due, and a post settlement health check undertaken.

Impacts

Enable prosecution for Tax fraud

Remove elements of unlawful income or pecuniary advantage

Show OCG multiple agencies can have an impact on their criminality

Tax interventions

What is the procedure?

There is no direct method of disclosure to HMRC.

Consider the use of the Regional GAIN coordinator

Who can help me?

Your regional GAIN Coordinator.

Regional Organised Crime Unit

What do I need to watch out for?

You should check for NCA flags to avoid duplicate investigations.

Ensure there is a legal gateway for exchange.

Consider data and operational security.

Take advice from the regional GAIN coordinator.

CCTV deployment

What is this?

Consider the overt use of CCTV cameras in public space management.
Overt CCTV cameras are an excellent way of preventing, deterring and recording anti-social behaviour.

Also, consider the public facing CCTV already in existence such as public transport, within business, licenced premises and other establishments

Case example

Four OCG members committed an armed robbery at a town centre jewellers. They had complete facial coverings however, the CCTV operator was able to track the vehicle they used to flee the scene. As the vehicle left the town centre out of direct view of the operator, the males removed their facial coverings.

As the vehicle left the area, it passed a passenger bus.

The CCTV was obtained from the bus company as the vehicle was fitted with a dash-mounted camera.

The identities of the offenders was obtained from this footage, who were arrested and convicted.

Impacts

Identify associations from CCTV footage

Overt presence of cameras may deter criminality.

Proactively monitor public areas in respect of crime, disorder and licencing infringements.

CCTV deployment

What is the procedure?

Identify any hotspot locations linked to OCG or gang activity.

Work with the local community safety partnership to facilitate cameras in hotspot locations, having shared data. Consider information sharing agreements with public services such as local public transport.

Who can help me?

Community Safety Partnership

Local business

Police CCTV operators

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

RIPA should be considered in every case where there is going to be the use of CCTV cameras or the product from those cameras.

Take advice from your local police covert authorities' bureau or Authorising Officer (or equivalent)

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Community reassurance

What is this?

A well-considered exit strategy following a major operation on organised crime to;

Eliminate OCG safe havens.
Impact on the morale of OCGs
Create a hostile environment for criminals

This is a multi-agency approach and can include vehicle checkpoints, local warrant execution, GAIN agency visits such as food standards, licencing etc.

Case example

Following a series of multi-agency enforcements including a high value fraud investigation, seizure of assets, removal of unlawful retail services, public space protection orders, an OCG was dismantled.

The local community has been under threat from this group for some time, and had been victim of crimes and intimidation.

An exit strategy was produced which brought together the local authority, police, DVSA, Housing teams, Bailiffs, Trading Standards amongst others.

There were joint patrols undertaken with community wardens, youth engagement events and overt local police presence. The community was given the opportunity to rebuild itself with reduced impact from OCG criminality.

Impacts

Remove the vulnerabilities from an area following successful large-scale enforcement

Target harden vulnerable persons/businesses who may be a potential victim of crime

Reduce the attraction to those considering engaging in organised crime

Community reassurance

What is the procedure?

Produce a local partnership plan.

Bring together all enforcement and support agencies that can have an impact.

Who can help me?

Local Police

Local Authority

GAIN coordinator

Local charity collaborates (including Crimestoppers)

What do I need to watch out for?

Produce an achievable plan.

Clear time guidelines.

Consider the needs and priorities of partners

Don't expect all agencies to engage with reduced capacity.

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Sentence discount agreement

What is this?

A defendant who, pursuant to a prior written agreement with a specified prosecutor, has provided or offered to provide assistance to an investigator or prosecutor is eligible to receive a reduction in sentence at the discretion of the court, provided he has entered a guilty plea.

This is covered by Section 71-75 Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.

This also allows the court to remove the discount should the defendant not comply with the conditions contained within the written agreement.

Case example

Police were investigating the gangland murder of 'V' allegedly carried out by 'D'. They arrest 'E' who admits to have driven 'D' to the murder scene but claims that he thought he was going there to supply 'V' with drugs which were found in 'E's car.

'E' is willing to give evidence that he saw 'D' shoot 'V' but not if he is charged as a secondary party to the murder. He will however plead guilty to being concerned in the supply of class A drugs.

'E' has previous drugs related convictions but no record of violent offences.

Impacts

Entering into sentence discount agreements can significantly help a prosecution's case

Obtain a complete and fuller picture of how an OCG operated

Use information to further the intelligence picture

Sentence discount agreement

What is the procedure?

Investigators will identify potential assisting offenders to the prosecutor and seek advice on their suitability to enter into a Section 73 agreement. The chief crown prosecutor can authorise this process. The offender should normally have been 'cleansed' in advance of the agreement i.e. required to admit their previous criminality.

Who can help me?

CPS legal guidelines

Section 71-75 of the Serious Crime and Police Act 2005

Local CPS advisors

What do I need to watch out for?

The decision to discount a sentence is clearly for the court to make.

Therefore, the prosecutor should avoid giving any guarantee to the defendant.

The written agreement should set specific requirements.

Agreements should be treated as sensitive documents and consideration should be given to public interest immunity to protect their contents, especially where the offender has given intelligence information only and cannot be identified in any other way as having assisted.

Noise Nuisance

What is this?

The local authority have the responsibility for investigating and taking enforcement action following a complaint of a noise nuisance. This can include loud music complaints, barking dogs, noise from vehicle repairs at odd times, and any noise related issue that can affect a person, or community.

The legislation is covered in the Noise Act 1996.

The local Authority have the power through environmental health officers to serve noise abatement notices, seize noise making equipment, and summons persons to court for offences.

Case example

A local drug dealer operating as part of an organised group engaged in numerous late night parties. Drugs warrants had been executed previously without a major impact. The community reported the noise nuisance to the local authority and the complaints were investigated and monitored.

The OCG refused to engage with environmental health officers, who subsequently obtained a warrant to enter and seize noise-making equipment. With support from the local police, every item capable of making noise was seized. The following day the OCG, at great financial cost replaced all electronic items with brand new ones. Environmental health officers returned and again seized every item capable of making a noise. The OCG member was fined at court on top of the forfeiture of the seized items at a cost of thousands.

Impacts

Remove all noise making equipment from a OCGs house including TV, stereo, games consoles (can be forfeited by a court)

Show the local community that local issues caused by organised criminals are of importance.

Place restrictions on the operating hours of a business owned by an OCG

Noise Nuisance

What is the procedure?

Engage with local communities and encourage them to report noise nuisance.

Contact the local environmental health officers to determine if there are any current complaints on OCG members that can be enforced.

Who can help me?

Local Authority Environmental Health Department.

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure support is offered to environmental health officers when they execute warrants to enter and seize.

Consider the intelligence gathering opportunities when attending in support of an environmental health officer.

Support the local community to report complaints.

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Litter Fixed Penalty Notice

What is this?

Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 87
Covers the offence of littering. This includes littering in public places, as well as from within a vehicle. This is an enforcement managed by the Local Authority. Consider areas where OCG or USG members congregate and cause anti-social behaviour. Notify the local authority who can deploy staff to enforce littering offences
The enforcement results in a fixed penalty notice, which if unpaid can result in a summons to court.

Case example

Littering, whilst not a serious offence, has a negative contribution to the appearance of the environment.

The local authority regularly 'clean the streets', and serve fixed penalty notices on persons seen depositing litter.

If coordinated, this enforcement can be made on OCGs and USGs as a low-level disruption.

A small financial impact is still a disruption.

This could result in a court appearance, which may lead to a larger disruption.

Impacts

Maintain a cleaner environment

Show OCGs even the smallest offence will be dealt with

Removing cash from an OCG member in any way appropriate eliminates this cash from being converted into criminal goods

Litter Fixed Penalty Notice

What is the procedure?

Coordinate activity with the local authority.

Local authority have the power to enforce and serve fixed penalty notices.

Who can help me?

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

Identify hotspots for anti-social behaviour.

Support local authority with police patrols or action if required.

Consider the dangers to the local authority staff when directing to an effected area.

Graffiti FPN

What is this?

Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 Section 43 covers graffiti offences.

Again, the Local Authority manages this.

Consider areas where OCG or USG have sprayed/written graffiti. Notify the local authority who can deploy staff to take enforcement action as well as clean the location.

The enforcement results in a fixed penalty notice, which if unpaid can result in a summons to court.

Case example

Graffiti, whilst not a serious offence, has a negative contribution to the appearance of the environment.

This can be used to create gang boundaries.

The local authority regularly 'clean the streets', and serve fixed penalty notices on persons seen writing graffiti.

If coordinated, this enforcement can be made on OCGs and USGs as a low-level disruption.

A small financial impact is still a disruption.

This could result in a court appearance, which may lead to a larger disruption.

Impacts

Maintain a cleaner environment

Remove gang insignia from problem areas

Removing cash from an OCG member in any way appropriate eliminates this cash from being converted into criminal goods

Graffiti FPN

What is the procedure?

Coordinate activity with the local authority.

Local authority have the power to enforce and serve fixed penalty notices.

Who can help me?

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

Identify hotspots for anti-social behaviour.

Support local authority with police patrols or action if required.

Consider the dangers to the local authority staff when directing to an effected area.

Breach of Notice - Domestic Bins

What is this?

Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 46
This legislation is the fundamental structure for the authority for waste control.
The authority can give a householder notice that waste must be disposed of in a specified receptacle, and in a specified manner (s.46). It is a crime to fail, without reasonable excuse, to observe such requirements. On summary conviction in a Magistrates' Court, an offender can be fined up to level three on the standard scale. Fixed penalties are an option.

Case example

A multi-agency operation targeted a community with gang problems. The local authority had the responsibility of making the community a more attractive place to reside.

There were gang members in social housing causing various environmental hazards including the location of waste bins, the disposal of contaminated food waste in recycling containers.

The authority served fixed penalty notices on persons, some of whom failed to pay. After appearing at court for refusal to pay the fixed penalty notice, this enforcement was added to other sanctions and enforcements. Gang members had tenancy agreements suspended support from local authority housing removed.

Impacts

Maintain a cleaner environment

Breach of a domestic bin notice can result in a criminal conviction

Removing cash from an OCG member in any way appropriate eliminates this cash from being converted into criminal goods

Breach of Notice - Domestic Bins

What's the procedure?

This should be considered as a tactic to use when developing a large multi-agency operation.

The impact of this tactic could vary depending on how many interventions are made at the same time.

Who can help me?

Local authority

What do I need to watch out for?

Support local authority with police patrols or action if required.

Consider the dangers to the local authority staff when directing to an effected area.

Breach of Community Protection Notice

What is this?

An authorised person may issue a community protection notice to an individual aged 16 or over, or a body, if satisfied on reasonable grounds that— (a)the conduct of the individual or body is having a detrimental effect, of a persistent or continuing nature, on the quality of life of those in the locality, and (b)the conduct is unreasonable.

A breach of this order will result in prosecution in the form of a fixed penalty or appearance at court.

Case example

A community protection notice is a notice that imposes any of the following requirements on the individual or body issued with it—

A requirement to stop doing specified things;
a requirement to do specified things;
a requirement to take reasonable steps to achieve specified results.

OCG or gang members can be served a community protection notice if some of their activity, whilst not criminal is having a detrimental effect on the community.

A breach of this order is a criminal offence.

Impacts

Restrict the behaviour of an OCG activity/lifestyle

Reduce the detrimental effect on a community.

Items used in the 'conduct' can be seized and forfeited.

Breach of Community Protection Notice

What is the procedure?

A Community Protection Notice can be issued by the Police, or local authority, and can be enforced by both. The legislation is covered in Sections 43-58 of Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

Who can help me?

Local Policing Team

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

The only requirements that may be imposed are ones that are reasonable to impose in order to – (a) prevent the detrimental effect referred to in subsection (1) from continuing or recurring, or (b) to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance or recurrence.

A person (A) may issue a community protection notice to an individual or body (B) only if— (a) B has been given a written warning that the notice will be issued unless B's conduct ceases to have the detrimental effect referred to in subsection (1), and

(b) A is satisfied that, despite B having had enough time to deal with the matter, B's conduct is still having that effect.

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Planning enforcement

What is this?

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is the primary legislation that Local Authorities use to regulate the development of land in England and Wales. This includes building developments such as house extensions, dropped kerbs, change of use of a business premises, highways, trees, adverts, plans and crown land.

Planning enforcement officers have standing powers to enter land at any reasonable hour, without warrant or warning to ascertain if there have been any breaches of planning control. They may also enter any dwelling without warrant, with 24hrs notice.

Case example

The local community reported the presence of HGVs full of hard-core entering a country lane opposite an old derelict farm. When planning officers attended, they saw a traveller OCG had demolished a listed wall, destroyed a number of large trees and deposited tonnes of hard-core. The intention was to create a new traveller site on land contained within their new purchase of the farm. Planning officers were met with aggressive resistance. Local Police coordinated with the planning office and notices were served on the landowners and temporary occupiers. Following refusal to return the land to its original state, they were summonsed to court. The landowner was fined £20,000 and ordered to return the land to its original state. One occupier who refused to move his caravan was handed a 6-month custodial sentence for contempt of court.

Impacts

Police officers can lawfully accompany a planning officer to enter land without warrant if deemed necessary by the planning officer

The Planning application process is open to the public some local authorities publish plans to view online.

Planning breaches carry significant fines and/or imprisonment

Planning enforcement

What is the procedure?

Discuss local planning applications with the planning enforcement department within the local authority.

Consider checking for planning permission when an OCG changes the use of commercial premises, such as newsagents to a tanning salon.

Who can help me?

Local Authority Planning Enforcement

What do I need to watch out for?

The Planning application process is open to the public for consultation. The process is also available to view. Some local authorities publish plans to view online.

Police support may be needed to facilitate the service of notices under planning regulations.

Parking enforcement

What is this?

The basic parking ticket.
The local authority controls parking enforcement.
This not only covers town centres, and congestion areas, but can also include residential streets where there are restrictions on parking a vehicle on a road.

Simple disruption

Case example

An OCG was reported to the local authority for the manner of parking and location of their personal vehicles.

The vehicles were often parked on double yellow lines in the town centre. Other vehicles not subject of residents permits were parked outside their home address.

The local authority responded to the complaints and the OCG member received a number of parking fixed penalties and fines.

One vehicle was checked by the police, and was recovered due to no insurance policy in place.

Impacts

Low financial impact, but impact on the morale of the OCG members

Remove the ability to park vehicles ad hoc without prosecution

Removing cash from an OCG member in any way appropriate eliminates this cash from being converted into criminal goods

Parking enforcement

What is the procedure?

Report parking issues to the local authority for their lead

Support and encourage the local community to report OCG and USG members who flaunt parking regulations.

Who can help me?

Local Authority Parking Enforcement Department

What do I need to watch out for?

Vehicles left in a dangerous position should be dealt with by the police.

[Back to Lifestyle Disruptions index](#)

Unsatisfactory condition of a building or land

What is this?

Section 215 of the Town and Country-Planning Act 1990

This legislation covers the requirements of proper maintenance of land. If it appears to the local planning authority that the amenity of a part of their area, or of an adjoining area, is adversely affected by the condition of land in their area, they may serve on the owner and occupier of the land a notice under this section. The notice shall require such steps for remedying the condition of the land as may be specified in the notice to be taken within such period as may be so specified

Case example

An old garage site had been demolished leaving rubble and demolition material left in situ. Complaint made to the local council.

1st warning: difficulty encountered in tracing owners whose agent was convicted of failing to comply with s330 notice and fined £2500 plus costs. Notice issued, no appeal made.

Outcome: full compliance achieved with the removal of several thousand tonnes of material and the securing of the site to deter unauthorised access.

All at significant cost to the land owner.

Impacts

Failure to comply with a notice is a criminal offence

Following conviction, the defendant must still make required changes, and commits further offences if they fail to comply

Change the quality of living for residents

Unsatisfactory condition of a building or land

What is the procedure?

Contact or make a referral to the local Planning Enforcement Office

Who can help me?

Local Authority Planning Enforcement Office

What do I need to watch out for?

Encourage the community to report such issues.

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NPAS

What is this?

Use of the National Police Air Service helicopters for overt policing activity as a disruption.

Impacts

Extremely High Profile Police presence

Case example

NPAS was requested to perform an over flyover of an address to identify if there were identified vehicles parked outside.

The address was the in-laws to a wanted male OCG member. He was wanted for a series of burglaries targeting Asian gold. Other Enquiries conducted over a period of 2 weeks had failed to locate him.

Officers had conducted warrants at the location and the male had been arrested there following forced entry.

4 hours after the helicopter flew over the location looking for the vehicle, the wanted male handed himself in to the local Police station, despite it being his birthday.

Can form the belief in the mind of an OCG that the helicopter is looking for or a they.

Everyone looks up to the helicopter, and his or her cameras are recording

NPAS

What is the procedure?

Submit and NPAS tasking request

Who can help me?

National Police Air Service

What do I need to watch out for?

The use of NPAS is a costly and tasked resource.

If the disruption is not time specific, request this be done during other taskings.

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Compliance Orders

What is this?

There is a new provision in the Proceeds of Crime Act which allows the Crown Court to make a “compliance order” when making a confiscation order. The order can include any restrictions, prohibitions or requirements on the confiscation order on the defendant or third party – particularly a travel ban.

Case example

A compliance order included a term to require a defendant to take steps to sell a particular piece of property he owned to satisfy part of a confiscation order

Impacts

Disrupts the lifestyle of a criminal whilst they have an unpaid confiscation order.

Seeks to force payment of an order more quickly.

May prevent a criminal or a third party from travelling overseas.

Compliance Orders

What is the procedure?

A prosecutor will apply for a compliance order. The order can be made in any terms.

Who can help me?

A Local Financial Investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

The powers only came into force on 1 June 2015, so it is likely the courts will be testing the powers for the foreseeable future.

Driving Licence Interventions

What is this?

This can include Disqualification through point's accumulation, licence revocation due to false application, medical disclosures, and Drugs conviction data.

Some interventions can be as a direct result of police contact such as an endorseable fixed penalty notice. Others may need a referral.

Case Study

A recent enquiry revealed younger members of an OCG had made false applications for driving licences.

They had made the application stating they were older than they actually were to allow them to take a driving test earlier and underage.

DVLA were contacted and the licences were revoked.

Another cash rich OCG member with 9 points on his licence was reported for using a mobile phone whilst driving. He was disqualified based on point's accumulation.

He then employed a driver. This increased the intelligence gathering opportunities allowing the police to focus on the driver as an alternative opportunity.

Impacts

Remove the ability for an OCG member to drive himself or herself

Make OCG member have to rely on others for transportation

Increase intelligence and disruption opportunities

Driving Licence Interventions

What is the procedure?

Normal police enforcement tactics already in existence such as fixed penalty notices.

Referrals to DVLA can be made via in force DVLA liaison officers.

Who can help me?

DVLA Liaison department in force, or

Local GAIN coordinator.

What do I need to watch out for?

Consider whether the ability to drive is maintaining current investigation opportunities and objectives.

Use this as a targeted approach to disruption, focus on OCG members with accrued licence points.

Central Police Motorway

What is this?

The Central Motorway Police Group (CMPG) provides a 24-hour policing response to the motorways within the force boundaries of West Midlands, Staffordshire and West Mercia. The CMPG operate with both marked and unmarked police vehicles and can assist with vehicle stops in a safe and controlled manner. Where sufficient briefings are conducted, they can also conduct arrests and initial enquiries to protect more covert enquiries. The CMPG control room facility has access to Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) data and the CCTV cameras operated by the Highways Agency

Case Study

Assistance was requested to stop a vehicle and several cars were provided to support this Investigation. The surveillance commander gave a briefing to the uniform staff. Surveillance was conducted around the subjects and after an exchange of cash was observed CMPG cars stopped the recipient of the money resulting in his arrest and the recovery of the money. CMPG officers also searched a property with which the subject was connected to prevent loss of evidence until Economic Crime Unit officers arrived to relieve them.

CMPG have led a national road network initiative against Foreign National Offenders (FNOs) for a specific period providing opportunities for staff to provide tactical or strategic information to interdict against FNOs using the UK road network.

Impacts

Deny OCGs the use of the roads network for criminal gain

Provide high profile responses to road-based problems

Employ a variety of tactical/prosecution options for a given operation.

Central Police Motorway

What is the procedure?

CMPG are happy to deploy to assist. Once the vehicle to be stopped is identified, the request can go to CMPG who will be deployed in readiness to stop the vehicle.

Who can help me?

The Central Motorway Police Group Intelligence Cell
Telephone: 0121 428 6094 (Office hours)
Out of Hours: 0121 626 1285 (24/7 urgent requests)

What do I need to watch out for?

This service is only available within the force boundaries of West Midlands, Staffordshire and West Mercia.

The tasking process for other Motorway Traffic Groups in different parts of the country may differ so consult with the appropriate operations team / CLO for guidance.

[Back to Vehicle Disruptions index](#)

Operators Licences – Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency

What is this?

DVSA provide administrative support to the Traffic Commissioners' in considering and processing applications for licenses to operate lorries and buses, this ensures that licence holders meet the standards set for entry into the commercial vehicle operator industry and seeks to minimise the environmental and road safety impact around goods vehicle operating centres.

Case Study

Their role is supporting the Traffic Commissioners' to help them make informed decisions on Operator licensing; vocational drivers and bus registration requirements; and, identifying operators against whom it may be appropriate to take disciplinary action, by gathering and evaluating a range of data.

DVSA conduct routine and targeted checks on systems designed to check compliance with other road traffic legislation (e.g. drivers' hours and load weights), specialised inspections for premises storing and vehicles transporting dangerous goods, perishable foodstuffs and goods sealed for Custom purposes; at the roadside and at the operators' premises, which are also examined to ensure compliance.

Impacts

Remove a OCGs operator's licence, denying them the ability to use goods vehicles for criminal purposes

Prosecute operator licence offences

Remove the ability for an OCG to run a business linked to criminality

Operators Licences – Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency

What is the procedure?

An application must be sent to DVSA informing them of the details of the breach, to allow action to be taken against the operator. Following action, DVSA will update the operator's record on the national database.

Who can help me?

Contact your local GAIN coordinator

What do I need to watch out for?

Initial contact with the Intelligence Unit at DVSA should be made to ascertain the level of service available in each case. DVSA is not a 24/7 organisation (effective working hours are Monday to Friday 9 to 5) with a small intelligence team, therefore a quick turnaround of requests cannot always be achieved.

ANPR

What is this?

Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) is technology, which reads, and stores number plates of vehicles passing a camera. ANPR readers can be deployed in a number of ways, including fixed and mobile units via the police and other agencies (local authorities, tunnels, ports, toll roads and commercial companies e.g. petrol station forecourts, shopping centres, etc).

Case Study

A series of armed robberies was committed using a vehicle displaying various false plates. ANPR research identified a common vehicle travelling in convoy. This vehicle was owned and used by the OCG member that's was coordinating the attacks. He was arrested and convicted following a comprehensive investigation. He may not have been identified without the use of ANPR.

A vehicle used by an OCG to export stolen plant was stopped at the port of Dover following an ANPR activation. The HGV contained two stolen tractors that were duly recovered. The driver was arrested and prosecuted.

Impacts

Identify vehicles from make/model or partial registrations

Utilise PNC markers to nationally flag a vehicle that requires intervention. ANPR systems can be used as an alarm.

Identify convoy vehicles of interest linked to a subject vehicle.

ANPR

What is the procedure?

The local police force PNC bureau can add PNC Action markers.

Police and other agencies (local authorities, tunnels, ports, toll roads and commercial companies e.g. petrol station forecourts, shopping centres, etc) manage ANPR infrastructures.

Who can help me?

Contact the local police force ANPR unit for advice

What do I need to watch out for?

Organised criminals use a variety of evasive techniques: hire cars, treating and obscuring number plates, stolen vehicles, cloned plates, etc, as well obscuring their faces when travelling past cameras. Just because a vehicle has not activated an ANPR camera, it does not always follow that the vehicle has not passed the location. Most ANPR relies on an image of the front of the vehicle, so motorbikes are not routinely monitored.

Consider the use of a Directed Surveillance Authority (DSA) if your investigation required monitoring of a specific vehicle.

Use of Taxi and Private Hire

What is this?

Taxi and private hire vehicles, companies and drivers are subject to restrictions and regulations. The local authority taxi licencing department is responsible for considering and approving applications under a fitness to operate test. This should also include a CRB check. Taxi companies are required to keep records of drivers, bookings and journeys. OCGs utilise Taxis in an attempt to travel with anonymity. Identifying these commonly used taxi companies can provide disruption abilities and impact on a OCGs travel methods

Case Study

An OCG involved in regional drugs trafficking utilised a particular local taxi firm, and a specific private hire driver when transporting quantities of class a drugs.

The local taxi licencing department who requested records of this and other driver's activity visited the company.

With supporting evidence from the police, it became clear the OCG were visiting the same place some distance away on a regular basis. The next booking made by the OCG resulted in the arrest of the passenger and the recovery of a quantity of controlled drugs.

Impacts

Identify those travelling anonymously to transport controlled drugs

Gather intelligence on the identify of places visited by OCGs

Force OCG members to use their own or associates vehicles, which offers other disruption opportunities.

Use of Taxi and Private Hire

What is the procedure?

Contact your local taxi licencing department.

Who can help me?

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

There may be a need for an information sharing agreement, Memorandum of understanding or data protection exemption request.

Consider the taxi company/driver may be complicit in the offences you are investigating.

Proactive Road Safety

What is this?

Criminals often disregard road traffic regulations. Proactive targeting against them is a useful disruption tactic.

Offences such as speeding, not wearing a seatbelt, using a mobile phone, parking, construction and use are all regulations flouted by criminals.

Both the Police and the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency have the authority to prohibit a vehicle from moving.

Vehicles can also be seized if used in an anti-social manor, or without valid insurance.

Case Study

There are many examples of the successful use of enforcing minor traffic offences.

These all result from effective use of statutory powers

Minor offences can lead to points on a licence,

Points can lead to disqualification,

Driving whilst disqualified can lead to a custodial sentence.

An OCG member was disqualified some years ago following points accumulation. They subsequently failed to notify this to their insurance company. Upon identifying this, the insurance was nullified. The next premium obtained by the nominal cost into the thousands of pounds after declaring the disqualification, and the cancellation of the previous policy. This all originated from minor traffic offence enforcement.

Impacts

Improve Road Safety

Remove the ability for an OCG member to use a vehicle

Seize and forfeit vehicles with no valid insurance

Proactive Road Safety

What is the procedure?

The Road Traffic Act 1988 (construction and Use) Regulations 1986 give powers to seize and/or prohibit the use of a vehicle dependant on its condition. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009, also give powers to prohibit the use of a vehicle.

There are also powers regarding driver's hours, tachographs, weight limits and the Environment Agency also have powers is a vehicle is being used to transport waste.

Who can help me?

Law Enforcement specialists such as Road Policing Units.

What do I need to watch out for?

Complaints against Police / staff.

Risk assess OCG members prior to proactive stops to ensure there is no risk to officers or partners.

Driving Disqualification

What is this?

Courts can impose disqualification from driving on a person convicted of any offence. A link to dangerous driving is not required, though significant use of a motor vehicle for committing or facilitating the offence is preferred.

Relevant legislation:

Section 34(2) Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988

Section 146 and 147 Powers of Criminal Courts (sentencing) Act 2000

Section 301 Criminal Justice Act 2003

Impacts

Can be used for non-motoring offences such as a getaway driver / drug trafficker

Deny OCGs the use of the roads network for criminal gain

Force OCG members to use their own or associates vehicles, which offers other disruption opportunities.

Case Study

'D' was convicted of wholesale selling of contraband goods to small retailers. He delivered the goods using his van. In addition to the community order it imposed the court disqualified him from driving for 2 years.

'D' was convicted of a bank robbery of a bank along with two others. His role was to act as a lookout and to drive the getaway vehicle. He was sentenced to six years in prison and was disqualified from driving.

Driving Disqualification

What is the procedure?

Under application to the court by a prosecutor.

For non-motoring matters, the prosecutor must prove relevance for a disqualification, such as to prevent re-offending.

Who can help me?

Local CPS

Local Road Policing Group

What do I need to watch out for?

Full details of previous disqualifications must be made available to the courts.

Consider the accuracy of Disqualification reports on PNC.

S146 Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 extends to any offence committed after 31/12/97

Speed check sites

What is this?

Mobile traffic speed enforcement locations. Usually located at accident hotspots or places of high complaints of speeding motorists.

Consider a speed check site near locations linked to OCG places of residence, place of employment or general areas of activity.

Along with promoting road safety, this action may allow greater intelligence gathering on OCG activity, and may cause driver enforcement on OCG members, associates or business vehicles.

Case Study

A speed check site was included as an operational tactic during a multi-agency operation within a troubled community.

Partners engaged in an over check site including DWP, HMRC and the local authority.

Part of this site included an overt mobile speed enforcement vehicle, which recorded and enabled enforcements (via fixed penalty notices). Predominantly, persons served with sanctions at this check site were the problem individuals from within the community. This included benefit claim exploitation, vehicle and motoring offences, duty offences on fuel and arrests for persons wanted on warrant.

Impacts

Remove the ability for an OCG member to drive himself or herself

Improve and promote road safety

Increase intelligence and disruption opportunities

Speed check sites

What is the procedure?

Discuss an operational plan with the local safer camera partnership.

Who can help me?

The local safer camera partnership.

The local Police Roads Policing group.

What do I need to watch out for?

Consider this option as part of larger policing or multi-agency partnership.

The location must be chosen to include accident hotspots or previously reported areas.

A good engagement plan with the local community will increase public support for the tactic.

Disrupt Routine journeys

What is this?

Most OCG members have preferred routes of travel when committing criminal activity. This may be a preferred rural road, or through a particular housing estate. This may be to avoid overt CCTV cameras, ANPR camera locations, or merely due to the fact, they know it is an area not routinely policed.

Consider using powers at hand to disrupt these routine 'rat runs' and influence a change in activity. This could include erecting CCTV, ANPR on these routes, including these areas into patrol plans etc.

This may force activity into other areas where better evidential opportunities exist to capture evidence.

Case Study

By focusing our activities in this area, we can influence criminal behaviour. Similar to the use of over patrols to prevent anti-social behaviour, this tactic can force the hand of a criminal and make them consider alternative routes, which may place them directly into police contact.

This could also be used to influence the choice of roads used to assist gathering ANPR vehicle data intelligence such as previously unknown convoy vehicles.

An ANPR camera, which was large enough to be perceived to be a CCTV camera, was erected on a bridge in a rural area located near to a criminal safe haven. This immediately changed the routes used by the criminal group onto a more populated route, which was also routinely policed. This led to more vehicle stops, and a greater intelligence picture of the vehicles used, times of activity and associations within the group.

Impacts

Force Criminals into the hands of the police

A change in routine can lead to mistakes and uncertainty by criminal gangs

Help develop and intelligence picture by influencing activity

Disrupt Routine journeys

What is the procedure?

Identify criminal use of the roads network to enable disruption plans to be created.

Contact Police ANPR Unit regarding relocation of cameras, contact Local Authority for

Who can help me?

Contact Police ANPR Unit regarding relocation of cameras.

Contact Local Authority for use of Overt CCTV cameras.

Contact local police to discuss patrol plans

What do I need to watch out for?

Consider whether choices made interfere with a person's right to respect for private and family life. (ECHR)

Seizure of vehicles fly tipping

What is this?

Local Authorities and Police have powers under section 33 and 34 Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Prohibition on unauthorised or harmful depositing, treatment or disposal of waste) to seize vehicle that has been used, or is believed to be used for the unauthorised or harmful depositing, treatment or disposal of waste for offences relating to waste and fly tipping.

Case Study

The police stopped a vehicle after being seen to have deposited a number of tyres on a rural lane.

The Local Authority enforcement department seized the vehicle having been used in commission of the offence.

The person was convicted of an offence regarding Environmental Protection, and a forfeiture was applied for at court regarding the vehicle

Impacts

Deny an OCG the use of a vehicle

Remove the ability for an OCG to operate illegal waste depositing businesses

Maintain the environment

Seizure of vehicles fly tipping

What is the procedure?

Vehicles can be seized by Police or authorised officer of an enforcement authority.

Who can help me?

Local Authority – Environmental enforcement department.

What do I need to watch out for?

Police can seize a vehicle in the presence of an authorised officer of an enforcement authority.

Under certain circumstances the Police can seize a vehicle without the presence of an authorised officer of an enforcement authority, providing the seizure is on behalf of the waste collection authority in whose area the seizure takes place .

Discussion and consultations should take place prior to seizures.

Removal of untaxed vehicle

What is this?

Untaxed car on a highway/Private land - The vehicle can be immediately removed and impounded by the local authority when approval is granted by DVLA. If the car is not reclaimed it is destroyed. DVLA approval will not be granted when, the car has been untaxed for less than 60 days, a registered disabled person owns the car, the car is a historic vehicle, and the car is parked on residential land.

Sections 173 to 175 of the Transport Act 2000 allow the police and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) to seize untaxed vehicles.

Case Study

These powers are routinely used, usually following a report from the public.

However, consider identifying vehicles used by criminal groups and direct seizure activity to disrupt their criminal activity.

Impacts

Deny an OCG the use of a vehicle

Deny OCGs the use of the roads network for criminal gain

Increase intelligence and disruption opportunities

Removal of untaxed vehicle

What is the procedure?

Police and Local Authority using contract garage schemes, as per normal vehicle recovery, recover vehicles.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Local Authority

DVLA

What do I need to watch out for?

Officers should carry out a dynamic risk assessment prior to stopping a vehicle and ensure that it is stopped in a position, which gives approaching traffic sufficient warning.

Removal of abandoned vehicle

What is this?

Abandoning a vehicle is a criminal offence punishable by a fine of up to £2,500 and three months in prison.

Vehicles can be removed and in some cases destroyed by the local authority when they are abandoned on a highway, public land, private land, or severely vandalised or set alight.

Case Study

These powers are in regular daily use, and each case has a similar impact.

Car on public (non-highway) land - The car is immediately removed and impounded using powers under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act. If the car is not reclaimed it is destroyed.

Abandoned car on private land - A 15-day notice can be served on the occupier(s) of the land prior to removal as required by the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act. If the car is still present on expiry of the notice, it will be removed

Car torched/heavily vandalised - car removed and destroyed immediately as required by the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act

Impacts

Deny an OCG the use of a vehicle

Deny OCGs the use of the roads network for criminal gain

Increase intelligence and disruption opportunities

Removal of abandoned vehicle

What is the procedure?

Car on public (non-highway) land - The car is immediately removed and impounded using powers under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978. If the car is not reclaimed it is destroyed.

Who can help me?

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

In some cases where a car is impounded, the owner is able to reclaim the car, but will be required to pay a release fee and storage charges. In some case where the vehicle is only fit for destruction then it may be destroyed immediately

Seizure of vehicle for no insurance

What is this?

Section 165A of the Road Traffic Act 1988 gives the police a power to seize vehicles driven without licence or insurance. There is also the power to enter (to exercise a seizure) any premises, except a private dwelling, on which the officer has reasonable grounds for believing the vehicle to be on.

Case Study

These powers are in regular daily use, and each case has a similar impact.

Impacts

Deny an OCG the use of a vehicle

Deny OCGs the use of the roads network for criminal gain

Increase intelligence and disruption opportunities

Seizure of vehicle for no insurance

What is the procedure?

Vehicles can be seized by the Police.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure vehicles are appropriately searched when coming into Police Possession.

Physical production of documents

What is this?

A person driving, or reasonably believed to have driven at the time of an accident, a motor vehicle on a road must, on being so required by a constable give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of the vehicle and produce the following documents for examination

Relevant certificate of insurance, A test certificate by a constable, Goods vehicle plating certificate.

Case Study

Officers rely on information stored on PNC for details of a valid insurance certificate and MOT test certificate.

However, this information is limited and does not include specifics.

Information obtained from the physical document can lead to filling intelligence gaps regarding the MOT test station used.

The insurance certificate may include clauses that restrict the use of driving other vehicles on a 3rd party basis, that are not included on PNC.

Impacts

Identify insurance details, trade policy details from hard copy

Identify MOT test station (mentioned previously)

The time take to physically produce documents is a disruption in itself.

Physical production of documents

What is the procedure?

If the driver is unable to produce these documents at the roadside, they must do so upon request by a Police Officer with 7 days, unless there is some reason this is not practicable.

A person commits an offence if they do not comply

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

What do I need to watch out for?

Consider whether the documents have already been produced from a previous stop.

Regular requirements to produce the same documents for the same vehicle may lead to complaints on officers and staff.

Disclose previous convictions / disqualifications for insurance

What is this?

Applicants for vehicle insurance policies are required by most companies to declare previous driving convictions, driving disqualifications, non-motoring convictions and points accrued on their driving licence. This will affect the price of their insurance premium and may lead to refusal of a policy depending on the company's criteria.

Notifying the insurance company of any such failures to disclose may significantly increase their premium, or ultimately have the policy revoked.

Case Study

An OCG member was disqualified some years ago following points accumulation. They subsequently failed to notify this to their insurance company. Upon identifying this, the insurance was nullified. The next premium obtained by the nominal cost into the thousands of pounds after declaring the disqualification, and the cancellation of the previous policy.

Impacts

Impose a higher financial impact due to a rise in premium

Cause the revocation of an insurance policy

This will affect future applications

Disclose previous convictions / disqualifications for insurance

What is the procedure?

Determine if the insurance policy holder has obtained their policy without declaring such information.

Consult the anti-fraud department for the company and disclose any inaccuracy (providing the company agree to the information sharing).

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Insurance company used by subjects

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure information sharing between your agency and any private sector company is lawful and ethical.

Produce target package for OCG member for proactive stops

What is this?

Utilising tactics already described in this manual, produce a detailed target package that can be tasked to roads policing units, or frontline patrol staff.

Consider;
does your OCG member use a phone whilst driving?
Should they receive points for such an offence?
Points add up to disqualification....
What condition is your subject's vehicle in? Prohibition?
Does this vehicle need to be on an NPR hotlist? PNC marker?

Case Study

There are examples of these tactics in use every day.

Coordinating a selection of tactics with a targeted approach towards organised criminals give tactical resources a direction and focus on disrupting criminal activity.

Impacts

Deny an OCG the use of a vehicle

Deny OCGs the use of the roads network for criminal gain

Increase intelligence and disruption opportunities

Produce target package for OCG member for proactive stops

What is the procedure?

Identify vehicles used by OCG members.

Disrupt appropriately using an array of tactics.

Who can help me?

Local road policing advisor

ANPR Unit

Local Intelligence Office

What do I need to watch out for?

Proportionality, and consider any infringement on the right to respect private and family life in accordance with Article 8 of the ECHR.

Vehicle Prohibition

What is this?

Sections 69 and 71 to 73 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 make provision for the prohibition of vehicles, which appear to be unfit for service.

Section 71 of the 1988 Act makes it an offence for a person to drive a vehicle in contravention of a prohibition.

Such defects include elements subject to an MOT test such as corrosion, tyre tread depth, lights, glass, seat belts etc.

Case Study

There are examples of these tactics in use every day.

This is a way to restrict the use of a motor vehicle, and imposing requirements that must be satisfied prior to the vehicle being used again.

Impacts

Remove the use of a vehicle

Restrict the ability of a criminal to travel to commit crime

Financially affect the OCG member for repairs and or fines for non-compliance

Vehicle Prohibition

What is the procedure?

A prohibition can be imposed by a constable authorised to act for the purpose of section 69 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, by or on behalf of a chief officer of police.

Alternatively, a DVSA vehicle examiner can also complete this.

Who can help me?

Local Roads Policing Unit

Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA), via your GAIN coordinator

What do I need to watch out for?

There is an appeals process for prohibition.

MOT compliance – Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency

What is this?

DVSA supervise the MOT scheme to ensure that the 20,000 garages authorised to carry out MOT's are doing so to the correct standards. This is done by: documenting all test methods and standards; approving and training authorised examiners and nominated testers to carry out MOT tests; authorising MOT test stations and nominated testers; monitoring standards of MOT garages and tests; dealing with appeals and complaints from MOT customers; and where necessary, taking disciplinary action to improve testing standards and raise levels of compliance.

Case Study

OCGs have favoured garages and use the services of an MOT tester they are comfortable with. They also use hire vehicles owned by such garages when theirs are in for repairs.

Information was received that an OCG were using the services of an MOT garage owned by a criminal associate. MOT tests were being recorded without the vehicle present, false number plates were being made up for criminal use; courtesy cars with no insurance were being used to distribute drugs.

The MOT tester was removed from the authorised register, the garage lost a substantial amount of criminal customers and the OCGs use of vehicles was significantly disrupted

Impacts

Remove authorisation for a garage to MOT test vehicles

Remove authority for a person to MOT test vehicles

Cause OCG members to use unfamiliar and compliant MOT testing stations.

MOT compliance – Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency

What is the procedure?

Referrals and discussions should be made via the local GAIN coordinator

Who can help me?

Referrals and discussions should be made via the local gain coordinator

What do I need to watch out for?

MOT test data can help facilitate enquiries. This can provide the date, time and location of a vehicle for its test at the point of booking. This may be useful for an investigation or an intelligence gathering operation.

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Insurance Fraud Bureau

What is this?

The Insurance Fraud Bureau are able to provide the following details subject to section 29(3) of the Data Protection Act 1998.

- The details of personal home and motor claims linked to individuals, vehicle and addresses
- Details of personal motor policies linked to individuals, vehicle and addresses
- Vehicles and addresses linked to individuals

We are also able to assist the Police with collating evidence and statements from insurance companies, and helping to build and evidential package in relation to organised insurance fraud

Case Study

IFB were consulted following the identification of an OCG involved in 'cash for crash' frauds.

The information from a number of insurance companies was compiled by the IFB and presented in an evidential format.

This assisted the Police in a targeted investigation, which resulted in convictions for a number of fraud offences.

Impacts

Assist in data sharing between insurance companies and the Police

Early identification of Fraud offences

Assist in coordinating enforcement response to organised fraud.

Insurance Fraud Bureau

What is the procedure?

Early contact should be made with the Insurance Fraud Bureau upon identification of any OCG involved in Insurance Fraud.

Who can help me?

Insurance Fraud Bureau
Chris Hamley, Intelligence Manager, 0845 165 2926

What do I need to watch out for?

Please note however, that the IFB will only be able to assist in relation to investigations into insurance fraud.

The IFB do not have any enforcement rights.

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Cherished Transfers – Private VRM Plate

What is this?

DVLA Personalised Registrations have over 45 million registrations available to buy online. Prices start at £250, which includes VAT and DVLA fees; however, some registrations can cost significantly more if they contain or resemble names, words, car makes or models, etc.

It is an offence to mis-space or mis-represent your registration mark whilst it is being displayed on a vehicle used on the public highway.

Case Study

If an offender commits an offence by mis-spacing or mis-representing a registration mark, the Department of Transport has the legal right to confiscation of the VRM. The owner of the plate will lose the right to use the registration. They will not receive any financial compensation (i.e. the initial cost of the plate).

A vehicle will also fail its MOT if the registration is miss-spaced and you may be fined up to £1000.

Impacts

Remove a status mark from an OCG

Impose a financial loss to an OCG member

Disrupt a visible display, sometimes of wealth.

Cherished Transfers – Private VRM Plate

What is the procedure?

Photograph the VRM plate and contact the DVLA using an appropriate notification form.

Who can help me?

DVLA liaison within a local Police force

DVLA via a GAIN coordinator.

What do I need to watch out for?

You must supply photographic evidence of the VRM displayed on the vehicle on a road. It is not an offence to display a mis-represented VRM on private land.

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Special Branch

What is this?

Special Branch manages intelligence and provides a link into the national network of agencies in relation to National Security.

The Special Branch Ports Unit provides a presence at all ports, i.e. airports, water ports, airfields and small landing strips, and has responsibility for maintaining national security, mainly through a counter-terrorist role.

Case Study

The Ports Unit also has responsibility for countering Serious and Organised Crime, Human Trafficking, Child Abduction, money laundering and for facilitating VIP visits.

Intelligence gathered in the course of these activities is collated, assessed and shared with appropriate agencies, e.g. Security Service Partners, NCA, UK Human Trafficking Centre, force FIB's and SYP District Intelligence Officers.

The Ports Unit works in partnership with the United Kingdom Border Agency, Port Operators, and local police.

Sharing key information on serious and organised criminals can offer intervention opportunities at UK ports.

Impacts

Identify serious and organised criminals travelling in or out of the UK for the purposes of committing crime

Intercept, stop check, identify travelling companions / associates, and disrupt criminality at point of travel

Develop the intelligence picture regarding the travel behaviour of serious and organised criminals

Special Branch

What's the procedure?

Special Branch are based within local police forces, but are connected to a national infrastructure of intelligence agencies.

Who can help me?

Contact local police force

What do I need to watch out for?

Special Branch identify and gather intelligence on persons involved, or suspected of being involved, in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. Due to sensitivities, information may be restricted from sharing.

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Border Force Intelligence Hub

What is this?

Border Force is a part of the Home Office, responsible for frontline border control operations at air, sea and rail ports in the United Kingdom. Border Force Intelligence Hub is based at Dover and act as the single point of contact for law enforcement partners to pass border-related intelligence. The aim of the BFIH is to get actionable intelligence or requests for assistance to the right place within BF as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Case Study

The following information can be requested from BF
Interception of targets at the border;

Manifest Checks;

Travel monitoring – Intelligence Only;

Access to intelligence teams and staff;

Seizure debriefs; and

Legacy Information (including Witness Statements).

Having received intelligence about drugs and false passports being imported via fast parcels. Submit an intelligence report to BFIH who will action immediately and provide feedback.

Having identified a target that is believed to be travelling by air, send a tasking request in to BFIH with the subject's details, including passport number, any known recent travel, favoured airlines, routings, etc. BFIH will arrange for the checks to be carried out and the results will be returned directly to you.

Impacts

Directly target criminals exploiting border controls

Seize drugs, property, cash being shipped in or out of the UK

Obtain intelligence on criminals travelling in or out of the UK

Border Force Intelligence Hub

What's the procedure?

Supply assessed and graded information to the Border Force Intelligence Hub (BFIH) for consideration and appropriate tasking.

Who can help me?

Border Force Intelligence Hub

Telephone: 03000 583016

Fax: 03000 583030

Email: bfih@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Information must be graded.

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Restrict Travel to Thailand

What is this?

Thai immigration law provides the Commissioner of Immigration with powers to refuse entry or revoke entry permission (if already granted) to any foreign national who is considered not suitable to be granted entry, or remain in the Kingdom of Thailand. Foreign nationals who have serious criminal convictions are considered as not suitable. The Thai authorities are applying this to all countries, so non-UK convictions can also be used.

Case Study

In 2010, two British nationals who had convictions in the UK for sexual offences against children were known to be in Thailand. It was believed that they presented a danger to children. The details were provided to the Royal Thai Police. Although there was no evidence of them having committed offences in Thailand, the Commissioner Immigration having considered the information decided that both were unsuitable persons to remain in the Kingdom in Thailand. Their visas were revoked and they were arrested and deported.

Impacts

Deport organised
Criminals from
Thailand

Prevent travel to
Thailand, including
holidays, weddings
and general
business travel

Impact on the
financial outlay on
travel to Thailand

Restrict Travel to Thailand

What's the procedure?

Initial enquiries should be directed to the NCA UK International Crime Bureau (UK ICB).

Who can help me?

Contact the NCA UK International Crime Bureau (UK ICB) on 0207 238 8115 or email

manchester@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

It cannot be used as a short cut to extradition. If a person is wanted in the UK on warrant then the extradition process must be followed, as using the deportation tool can be deemed an abuse of process, and jeopardise proceedings. This is advice from Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).

Consider the impact on the offender in Thailand. An offence that carries a minor sentence in the UK, may have a serious penalty in Thailand.

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European Arrest Warrant

What is this?

European Arrest Warrants (EAWs) are requests for the surrender of a subject from one EAW country to another in order to prosecute the individual for an offence or for them to serve a custodial sentence.

Case Study

Operation LOTUS was a law enforcement investigation into three offences of Conspiracy to Supply Class A drugs (cocaine, heroin, and ecstasy), three offences of Conspiracy to Supply Class B drugs (amphetamine, cannabis, cannabis resin) and one offence of Possession of a Firearm with Intent to Cause Fear of Violence.

The principal target was on bail during the trial and failed to attend Court. He was sentenced to 296 months imprisonment. An investigation by the NCA in partnership with Cheshire Police, ILO Madrid and the Spanish National Police led to the subject's arrest in 2013 on the EAW and they are now in prison in the UK.

Impacts

Return a subject to the UK when a subject is wanted for a serious offence

Interrupt foreign travel or criminality

Display the ability for UK law enforcement to work with European law enforcement.

European Arrest Warrant

What's the procedure?

The requesting force or agency must approach their prosecution authority (usually the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)). They will assess the case and decide whether to support the application. Contact should be made with the local court who will forward a pro-forma to populate and present to the court.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Crown Prosecution Service

What do I need to watch out for?

A subject cannot be returned to the UK for questioning only; there must be an arrest / bench warrant in existence or the subject must be unlawfully at large.

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Foreign Travel Restriction

What is this?

The Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) replaced the Foreign Travel Order (FTO) in England and Wales. An SHPO may be applied to anyone convicted or cautioned for a sexual or violent offence (listed in Schedule 3 or 5 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003) who poses a risk of sexual harm to the public in the UK and/or children or vulnerable adults abroad.

Case Study

In 2014, an offender was issued with a Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) for a period of 10 years. This offender had previous convictions for child sex offences in Australia and had been resident in the Philippines for several years working for a children's charity. The UK received reports of suspicious behaviour from local law enforcement. When the convicted sex offender returned to the UK, an SHPO was obtained as it was suspected that he was using his position within the charity to offend, intended to travel overseas again and would pose a risk of sexual harm to children in the countries he worked in.

Impacts

Prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including preventing travel overseas

Puts them on the 'sex offenders register', if they are not already

Protect the public from an offender convicted of sexual or violent offences who poses a risk of sexual harm.

Foreign Travel Restriction

What's the procedure?

The SHPO may be made by a court on conviction for a sexual or violent offence, or on a freestanding application made to the magistrates' court.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Crown Prosecution Service

CEOP

What do I need to watch out for?

The order will prohibit the offender from doing anything described in it. The order cannot require the offender to comply with conditions requiring positive action, although it does have the effect of requiring the defendant to become subject to the notification requirements under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (if not already subject to them) while the order has effect.

Care needs to be taken that the prohibitions in the order can be justified by the assessment of risk.

There is a minimum duration of five years, with no maximum, with the exception of any foreign travel restrictions, which must be reviewed after five years.

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Travel Restriction Order

What is this?

A Travel Restriction Order (TRO) can be imposed on any offender convicted of a drug trafficking offence and sentenced to four years or more in prison, regardless of nationality. The aim of the order is to reduce re-offending through restricting the movements of convicted drug traffickers.

Consider using travel restrictions as part of a serious crime prevention order, as this can be applied for convictions for other serious crimes.

Case Study

Operation CURL was an investigation into a multimillion-pound drugs importation and supply plot, which resulted in a number of convictions at Liverpool Crown Court. Six of the defendants were subject to TROs varying in length between five and ten years.

Impacts

Prohibits the offender from leaving the UK

Prevent future re-offending

Restrict an criminals ability to maintain safe havens outside of the UK

Travel Restriction Order

What's the procedure?

Sections 33 to 35 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act (CJPA) 2001. The Judge is obliged to consider at sentencing however a reminder to the Judge via prosecution counsel may be useful. Subsequent monitoring of the subject's compliance with the TRO is conducted by lifetime offender management.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Crown Prosecution Service

What do I need to watch out for?

This cannot currently be used in drug trafficking cases where the indictment concerns possession with intent to supply. For more details look at section 34 (1) of CJPA 2001.

Consider using travel restrictions as part of a serious crime prevention order, as this can be applied for convictions for other serious crimes.

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Transport for London

What is this?

Transport for London (TfL) are the local government organisation responsible for most aspects of London's transport system. TfL manage London buses, the tube network, Docklands Light Railway, Overground and Tramlink.

TfL can provide information on all aspects of Oyster card and bankcard travel usage and registration details pertaining to said Oyster and bank cards currently used on all TfL transport modes.

Case Study

Planned surveillance activity is going to be undertaken on an individual from an unknown address. A search with TfL highlights the travel movements of the subject (as they have regularly used an Oyster card or bankcard).

By analysing the data provided, travel patterns are established and regularly used locations identified, giving the operational team a starting point for their surveillance.

Impacts

Obtain information on Oyster Card use

Disrupt a criminal's use of the London transport system

Enhance the intelligence picture

Transport for London

What's the procedure?

Requests for information should be submitted on an appropriate data protection form.

Who can help me?

Transport for London

Telephone: 0203 054 3636 (General Office Number)

0203 054 3191 (Keith Waghorn – Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Investigations Manager)

0203 054 4329 (Norah Flood)

What do I need to watch out for?

Remember to include the criminality in your request otherwise; the data request cannot be processed.

TfL email results directly to the enquirer, so please ensure you provide your email address.

Each data request is considered on a case-by-case basis and there are no specific completion timescales agreed, although TfL will complete the data request, once ratified, as quickly as possible.

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National Document Fraud

What is this?

The National Document Fraud Unit (NDFU) is the Home Office's centre of information and expertise on travel and other identity documents. Specialist Document Examiners from the NDFU examine identity documents and provide expert testimony for court purposes. The NDFU may be consulted for expert examination of suspect travel and identity documents. They have offices at Heathrow Airport, Sheffield and Liverpool.

Impacts

Expert examination of suspect travel and other identity documents

Case Stud

Expert examination of suspect travel and other identity documents;

- Production of statements on examined documents, for court purposes;
- Advice about travel and identity documents; and
- Awareness training in document abuse detection may be available, subject to agreement

The NDFU regularly receives packages of suspect identity documents from the police and other law enforcement agencies for expert examination and statements of findings for court purposes. Experts from the NDFU regularly give testimony in court, in support of the statements and reports produced by the unit.

Production of statements on examined documents, for court purposes

Increase the intelligence Picture

National Document Fraud

What's the procedure?

Initial contact may be made through the NDFU Duty Officer at Heathrow, or directly to either of the regional offices in Sheffield and Liverpool. This may be by telephone or email to the main office, or by email to the regional offices.

Who can help me?

NDFU Duty Officer (Amadeus House, Heathrow)

Tel: 0203 014 8072/8053

Email: ndfu.dutyofficer@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Adequate notice of any referrals is essential. Time-scales will depend upon the number and type of documents for referral, and the number of requests. Any special requests should be discussed with the officer with whom you make contact, at the time of initial referral. Be aware that it takes time to examine documents and produce detailed expert reports.

It may not always be possible for the NDFU to examine documents that have been subjected to chemical testing (e.g. Ninhydrin), as these constitute a health risk. Document examination requires work at close quarters, which heightens any health risk. If fingerprinting and other chemical tests are likely to be required, the NDFU examination should take place before such testing.

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Exclusion Zones – Existing orders

What is this?

Use existing legislation, orders, reporting requirements to restrict the ability for an offender to travel.

Consider
Licence conditions,
Bail Conditions,
Community Sentence Order
Serious Crime Prevention Order,

Case Study

There are examples of this practice in use daily, but consider this tactic when you have the ability to have an influence on conditions of an order or restriction.

Every opportunity should be taken to reduce the ability for a serious organised criminal to commit crime.

Impacts

Prohibits the offender from travelling

Prevent future re-offending

Restrict an criminals ability to maintain safe havens

Exclusion Zones – Existing orders

What's the procedure?

Consider current/future orders, restrictions or requirements in place as a form of offender management.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Community Safety Partnerships

National Probation Service

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure the conditions imposed reflect the crime committed.

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Border Force Warnings Index

What is this?

A Warnings Index (WI) record is an entry of a Subject of Interest (Sol) or other details (names, dates of birth and nationality, for the most part) onto a Border Force (BF) 'watchlist'. The WI is primarily used to identify the travel movements of an individual or a travel document.

Records are usually triggered when an individual has their passport scanned on arrival at a UK airport or seaport (including juxtaposed sites, such as the English Channel ports and Channel Tunnel terminals, e.g. Calais, Paris or Brussels)

Case Study

There was an attempted breach of Exclusion by a Nigerian national who arrived at Luton airport in a privately chartered jet. He had been excluded from the UK by the Home Secretary in 2008.

The subject had been excluded from the UK on the grounds that his presence here was not conducive to the public good, due to his suspected involvement in Class A drug trafficking.

A record on the Border Force WI was triggered when his passport was swiped at Luton airport. The subject was in possession of €135,000 (which was detained under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002) and a holdall containing a substantial amount of gold jewellery, which he claimed belonged to his wife. The subject was refused entry to the UK and sent home the same day

Impacts

Allow an individual to proceed with no intervention, unaware of any law enforcement interest

Require an individual to answer additional questions about their travel

arrest or detain individuals (where relevant PNC etc. records are in place).

Border Force Warnings Index

What's the procedure?

All applications should be submitted on the appropriate form and emailed to the Intel Hub – Warning Index Enquiries for processing. A request will be processed within 24 hours of receipt and urgent requests can be processed within two hours.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Community Safety Partnerships

National Probation Service

What do I need to watch out for?

The National Border Targeting Centre (NBTC), whilst operating watch lists independently of the BF, do as a matter of policy use the BF WI when checking flight manifests received there.

The WI is not to be used as a 'fishing' exercise – there needs to be sufficient justification for including an individual on the BF WI.

At the vast majority of UK ports and airports, no passport checks are undertaken for departing passengers, and so it is highly unlikely that Sols will be detected as they leave the UK.

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Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP)

What is this?

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Command is the department within the NCA responsible for tackling the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children in both the online and offline environments.

Sections 11 and 28 of the Children Act 2004 place a responsibility on named to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in the discharge of all of their duties.

Case Study

Operation HATTIE began in March 2011 after NCA CEOP was contacted by a police force about a crime where a suspect had targeted a young girl. The victim had been blackmailed and threatened by the suspect, into performing sexual acts on webcam. 11 cases were identified across the UK. In all these cases, the victims had their social networking accounts hacked before being threatened into performing sexual acts on webcam. Communications data activity investigated by NCA CEOP indicated individuals based in another country were making the threats. NCA CEOP offered specialist advice and deployed officers to assist police in that country in their investigation. As a result, the local police located and arrested the offenders who were ultimately convicted.

Impacts

Help Identify and assess the capability of a group engaged in online exploitation, cross border, and internationally.

Provide specialist advisors

Minimise the risk posed by online predators

Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP)

What is the procedure?

For information, or to request assistance from a team within the CEOP Command email enquiries@nca-ceop.gsi.gov.uk

Who can help me?

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command

Email: enquiries@nca-ceop.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Operational activity or intelligence, which may indicate that a child is at risk of sexual abuse or that a nominal has a sexual interest in children. Sexual offending against children may be linked to other types of criminality that falls within the NCA remit, for example people trafficking, drug trafficking and cyber-crime.

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UK National Central Office

What is this?

The UKNCO was established under the terms of the International Convention for the suppression of Counterfeit Currency (1929); the 'Geneva Convention'. The UKNCO works to identify those involved in the production and organised distribution of counterfeit currency affecting the UK. It collates and circulates all information relating to counterfeit currency, and provides a channel of communication with the NCOs of other countries, police forces, banks and other partner agencies.

Case Study

Operation HONEY was an investigation by the Serious Crime Unit of Kent Police following the development of intelligence supplied to them by the UKNCO. The investigation related to the production of counterfeit Bank of England £20 notes.

Kent Police executed a search warrant at an industrial unit near Maidstone, assisted by UKNCO officers. The premises had been identified as being used for the lithographic / offset printing of counterfeit £20 notes, and evidence was recovered relating to the lithographic production of €50s (films and dyes).

Impacts

Provide specialist advice on counterfeit currency to minimise the use and availability

Single point of contact for expert witness statements.

Can identify production methods

UK National Central Office

What is the procedure?

The UKNCO consists of two teams:
The Operational Support Team provides leadership, co-ordination and expertise to UK Law Enforcement.
The Analysis Team processes and classifies currency believed to be counterfeit from all UK police forces

Who can help me?

UKNCO
Telephone: 0207 238 8017 or 0207 238 8015 or 0207 238 8018 (General enquiries)

What do I need to watch out for?

Disclosure Notice

What is this?

A Disclosure Notice is a written notice requiring an individual to answer questions, provide information, and/ or produce documents relevant to an investigation. Non-compliance constitutes an arrestable offence.

Impacts

Requires a person to answer questions and provide information or produce documents

Case Study

They can be considered alongside Production Orders in deciding how best to obtain evidential material. A Disclosure Notice will be a good option where the documents require some explanation of information contained within, such as requiring an accountant to provide explanation of information contained in company accounts. It is important to note that this power does not just apply to the person under investigation – any person can be required to give an explanation of material.

The powers on the compulsion of witnesses in criminal investigations were designed to increase evidence obtained from individuals who may have knowledge or information on organised crime groups, including those on the fringes of the organisation, such as accountants.

May also be applied to the investigation of a wider range 'lifestyle' offences

This can be used at any stage during a criminal investigation.

Disclosure Notice

What is the procedure?

Under SOCPA 2005, the Disclosure Notice is issued by the prosecutor and served on the person involved by a constable, customs officer or NCA officer. SOCPA 2005 also allows the prosecutor to apply for a warrant to seize the documents concerned if either the person does not respond

Who can help me?

A Local Financial Investigator.

What do I need to watch out for?

There are exceptions to the information that can be requested in relation to:

Legal Professional Privilege (LPP); and

Section 11 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984 excluded material

Where a subject is required to answer questions relating to specified documents, or their location, this should take the form of an invitation to attend suitable premises for an interview.

Disclosure Order

What is this?

Section 357 of the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002 provides for a 'Disclosure Order', which requires a person to answer questions and provide information or produce documents following written notice relating to

Confiscation investigation
Civil recovery investigation
Exploitation proceeds investigation

Impacts

Requires a person to answer questions and provide information or produce documents

Case Study

The notice may require the recipient to respond in any or all of three ways:

1. To answer questions, either at a time specified or at once, at a place so specified;
2. To provide information specified in the notice, by a time and in a manner so specified; and/or
3. To produce documents or documents of a description specified in the notice, at or by a time so specified or at once, and in a manner so specified.

Relevant information is defined as information (whether or not contained in a document) which is considered to be relevant to the investigation.

May also be applied to the investigation of a wider range 'lifestyle' offences

This can be used at any stage during an investigation.

Disclosure Order

What is the procedure?

A judge may, on an application made by the relevant authority, make a disclosure order if he or she is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled. (Prosecutor or the Police)

Who can help me?

A Local Financial Investigator

Civil Recovery and Tax

What do I need to watch out for?

Although the interview is not subject to the provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984 or Code of Practice, there is a strong expectation that all interviews will be conducted with strict adherence to the spirit of PACE. There is a Code of Practice specifically covering POCA investigation powers that must be adhered to.

Applications for disclosure orders should only be considered in cases where it can be shown to be proportionate to use the powers in preference to the other available powers, such as production orders. This may be, for example, where there are likely to be significant numbers of ongoing requests for documentation and interviews from the same individual or organisation, with ongoing need for explanation of that documentation. Disclosure orders are not available in money laundering investigations.

Notification Order

What is this?

A Chief Officer of Police can make a Notification Order on request to a Magistrate's court if the defendant resides in, or is believed to be connected to that officer's police area, where an individual has been convicted of a relevant offence overseas. The order has the effect of placing the individual on the UK Sex Offender Register as if they had been convicted of the offence in the UK. They would then be placed under management (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements – (MAPPA)) and on the Violent and Sexual Offenders Register (ViSOR).

Case Study

In 2013 an offender was issued with a Notification Order after being convicted of child sexual offences in an Eastern European country and had been resident in a South East Asian country for several years where he was working in a school. The order was placed on the offender when he briefly returned to the UK bringing him under MAPPA management whilst in the UK.

Impacts

Place Sex offenders on the register based on foreign convictions

Raise the profile of an offender

Place requirements as part of the register

Notification Order

What is the procedure?

It requires an application under section 97 of the Sexual Offences Act (SOA) 2003 to a magistrate from a Chief Officer of Police.

It becomes applicable when an offender has been convicted of a sexual or violent offence as listed in Schedules 3 and 5 of the SOA 2003, committed after 01 September 1997.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

What do I need to watch out for?

Ideally, UK law enforcement needs to be informed in advance of the offender's return, so the Notification Order can be obtained. However, this is not always the case.

Sexual Risk Order

What is this?

A Sexual Risk Order (made under section 122A of Sexual Offences Act 2003) now replace the Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RSHO) can be made on request to a Magistrate's court by a Chief Officer of Police if the defendant resides in, or is believed to be intent on coming to that officer's police area.

Sexual Risk Orders can be obtained where there is no conviction.

Case Study

Sexual Risk Orders are utilised in everyday policing and can be an effective means of preventing reoffending.

Impacts

Restrict the activity of offenders

Protect children and vulnerable persons from harm

Can be obtained without conviction

Sexual Risk Order

What is the procedure?

By application to a Magistrates' Court, under section 122 of the Sexual Offences Act (SOA) 2003.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force sexual offences investigation unit.

What do I need to watch out for?

Can be made by a court upon conviction of a violent or sexual offence, or by a Police application.

It may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it – this includes preventing travel overseas. Any prohibition must be necessary for protecting the public in the UK.

A SRO includes a specific notification requirement, which applies for the duration of the order and requires the individual to notify the police of their name and home address within three days of the order being made, and notify any changes to this information within three days.

Minimum duration of two years, no maximum

Serious Crime Prevention Order

What is this?

Serious Crime Prevention Orders (SCPOs) are civil orders, breach of which is a criminal offence. SCPOs can be made against individuals, bodies corporate, partnerships or unincorporated associations. Their function is to prohibit, restrict, impose requirements or include other terms the Court considers appropriate to protect the public by preventing, restricting or disrupting serious crime. The order lasts for up to five years. Breach of an order is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and an unlimited fine.

Case Study

'R' was convicted of a serious crime in 2011. A serious Crime Prevention Order was granted by the courts.

Conditions include

May possess one mobile phone, one sim card, one number, one computer with email, one landline. No other communication device is allowed. Produce the make, model and colour of the mobile telephone.
Not possess cash in any currency in excess of £1000.
Shall not have more than on bank account.
Shall not possess items that could be used as cutting agents

Impacts

Prevent reoffending

Severely restrict criminal behaviour

Disrupt organised criminality

Serious Crime Prevention Order

What is the procedure?

Application by senior CPS prosecutor to the courts at the point or soon after conviction.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Crown Prosecution Service

Please also see [CPS' SCPO Precedents Library](#)

What do I need to watch out for?

Terms of an order can cover virtually any area of activity, but they must be reasonable and proportionate and must be preventative, rather than punitive.

Serious offences eligible for an SCPO are listed within schedule 1 of the SCA 2007.

Officers need to bear in mind that in order to be effective, SCPOs must be monitored and consider the impact of monitoring on local resources.

The judge must be satisfied that a person has been involved in serious crime,

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Sexual Harm Prevention Order

What is this?

A sexual harm prevention order can be made by a court when a defendant is dealt with for an offence listed in Schedule 3 or five of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The SHPO prohibits the defendant from doing anything described in the order, SOA 2003 s.103C (1).

This can include restrictions on foreign travel and Notification requirements

Case Study

Sexual Harm Prevention Orders can be applied to anyone convicted or cautioned of a sexual or violent offence, including where offences are committed overseas.

An individual convicted of a child sexual offence could be prevented from going into specified areas, operating specified types of business or accessing certain forms of communication. In R v D, the defendant was made the subject of a SHPO, banning him from contacting his son or daughter, following his conviction for sexually abusing the latter.

Impacts

Restrict the activity of offenders

Protect children and vulnerable persons from harm

Can be obtained following conviction

Sexual Harm Prevention Order

What is the procedure?

Section 104A of the SOA 2003, when an offender has been convicted of a sexual or violent offence as listed in Schedule 3 and 5 of the Act, committed after 30 April 2004 requires an application by prosecution counsel to the Judge at sentencing.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Crwn Prosecution Service

What do I need to watch out for?

An offender has the right to appeal against a SHPO.

Minimum duration of five years, no maximum

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Violent Offender Order

What is this?

Violent Offender Orders are civil orders to protect the public from the most dangerous violent offenders who, while no longer under licence, are still considered to pose a risk of serious harm to the public. Violent Offender Orders apply to adults who have been convicted and sentenced to 12 months or more in prison for the following offences: manslaughter, soliciting murder, attempted murder, GBH with intent, or malicious wounding.

Case Study

'A' is released from prison and is currently under license. He is subject to statutory multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) supervision.

Information was received that A intended to continue his criminal business in the UK beginning by re-establishing control of his previous victims. 'A' has called them, threatening violence if they do not return to prostitution. Local social workers and police inform A's MAPPA meeting to discuss options and the Probation Service assessment at this point is clear that Mr A poses a risk of serious violent harm to the public. The police apply for a Violent Offender Order to restrict Mr A from going within a mile radius of the two women's flats and places of work and prohibit him from making any contact with any of his victims.

Impacts

Restrict a criminal's behaviour through exclusions and non-association

Protect vulnerable victims, where offenders are not subject of current licence conditions

Impose restrictions on violent offenders who use intimidation to control victims

Violent Offender Order

What is the procedure?

Application for a Violent Offender Order should be made by complaint of a chief officer of police to a magistrates' court under Part 7 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

What do I need to watch out for?

A Violent Offender Order application can be made while the offender is in prison, secure hospital, or subject to statutory supervision but must not come into force until the offender ceases to be subject to statutory supervision, or detained in prison, or a hospital.

Influence Activity

What is this?

Influence Activity is a tactic that can cause a criminal to change their behaviour in order to achieve a specific operational objective.

This can be as simple as informing a criminal group that their activities are under investigation by the Police, or other agency. It should be deployed in support of clearly defined objectives. It should be considered carefully with specific messages and information. IA is measured by determining the extent to which the objective is achieved.

Case Study

Influence activity letters were sent to a core group of offenders involved in organised acquisitive crime.

This was in the form of Christmas cards, where the message offered the criminals a Christmas in custody.

These messages were delivered to specific subjects and the aim was to deter their offending, suggesting that the Police were actively targeting their criminality.

The messages also made reference to local areas subject to criminal association with notes that increased patrols of uniformed and plain-clothes officers would be used.

Impacts

Increase the reach and scope of intervention capability

Interrupt and disrupt the use of safe havens

Increase support for police within a community, undermine tolerance for criminal groups.

Influence Activity

What is the procedure?

Influencing activity can be made by simply altering a person's perception of policing Responses and/or activity.

For example, road signs that inform motorists of possible speed camera sites.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

What do I need to watch out for?

Any influence in activity must be considered carefully.

Does this influence conflict with any other law enforcement tactic currently being employed.

For example, increased uniform patrols may deter criminals from a specific area where overt CCTV cameras have been fitted.

Prison debriefings

What is this?

In response to intelligence needs, prisoners with suitable criminal backgrounds are identified and approached within prison for informal intelligence debriefing. Nothing is offered or provided in exchange for co-operation and this form of debriefing falls outside of the scope of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act (SOCPA) 2005 sections 71 to 75 provisions.

This can be used post-conviction.

Impacts

Intelligence-only debriefs can result in valuable intelligence yields on criminal methodologies

Support to both strategic and tactical investigations

Disruption of criminal activity

Case Study

'H' was convicted of conspiracy to handle high value stolen vehicles as part of an OCG. Others were not convicted. Because of a no-comment PACE interview, and an early guilty plea at court, the true methodology of their dismantling networks was unknown.

An intelligence only debrief was conducted on this member. This resulted in filling huge gaps in the criminal network still operating in the area, albeit to a lesser degree. Information obtained from the debrief was corroborated and lead to the arrest and deportation of a foreign offender who was wanted in Poland, and assumed a false identity in the UK.

Prison debriefings

What is the procedure?

Requests must be through a properly tasked investigation or campaign with appropriate intelligence justification

Who can help me?

Regional / local Police Prison Intelligence

Police Offender Management Unit

What do I need to watch out for?

The debrief is a voluntary process for prisoners, and so not all will be communicative. It should also always be borne in mind that any information given may be as much intended to mislead as to inform.

Associates notice

What is this?

Openly inform associates of principle members of an OCG that if they engage with the Subject OCG member in criminality, they will become involved in a police operation.

This tactic can help curtail the subject's capacity and capability to commit crime. Also, force them into more hands-on activity providing increased opportunities for intervention.

Loss of face amongst criminal associates can

Case Study

A number of OCG members were identified, carefully assessed and approached by law enforcement who disclosed that the head of the OCG was subject of law enforcement interest.

Because of this, they removed themselves from the activities of the OCG, which left the head of the OCG with no option other than undertaking a more active role.

This made the head of the OCG more vulnerable to future arrest.

Impacts

Reduce the operational capability of an OCG

Influence others towards the acceptance of an OCG subject

Decrease the reputation and standing of an OCG subject

Associates Notice

What is the procedure?

Identify criminal associates and provide information to selected individuals.

Who can help me?

The enforcement authority who own the management of the OCG to which the subject belongs should only use this.

What do I need to watch out for?

This could generate an interest of freedom of information requests by the subjects involved.

Be aware of human rights, including the safety of those involved.

Consider legal advice.

Schools intervention

What is this?

Utilise existing and new innovative educational programmes within schools and learning establishments.

Case Study

There are many examples online regarding educational packages that can be used within the learning environment.

A recent Weapons Awareness Program was used to target young people in respect of the dangers of becoming involved in knife or gun crime. This hard-hitting programme reached into a specific target audience identified at risk of engaging in serious crime and violence.

Impacts

Raise awareness of the dangers of serious crime

Tailor educational programmes to local based risk and vulnerability

Assist in deterring people from becoming drawn into organised crime

Schools intervention

What is the procedure?

Use local procedures within the school and learning environments.

Who can help me?

Education department within the local authority, or

Children and young person engagement teams within the local police force

What do I need to watch out for?

Appropriate research is essential to ensure the correct educational programme hit the right audience.

Many schools (the majority of secondary schools and an increasing number of primary schools) are now academies and independent of the local authority. The local authority may still be able to advise on the best way to engage with local schools (including academies), but may not have the capacity to offer direct support

Enforce minor offences

What is this?

Take every opportunity to enforce legislation for any offence.

Ensure the offenders know their criminal behaviour is being monitored and that they are not above the law or prosecution.

Act upon offences reported regardless of how minor. Engage with the notion of relentless disruption in any form.

This tactic can be used at any time

Case Study

There are many examples where specific targeting has led to the identification and prosecution of minor offences.

Ensure all traffic offences and violations, street offences and anti-social behaviour are prosecuted.

There is scope for partnership assistance, for example requesting, or tasking a partner to prosecute a minor offence for a disruption gain.

Impacts

Illustrate to the public that law enforcement agencies are prepared to robustly engage with criminals

Fracture a group's cohesiveness

Provide further intelligence gathering opportunities

Enforce minor offences

What is the procedure?

Accepted lawful procedures to be employed dependant on the enforcement opportunity.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

GAIN coordinator

What do I need to watch out for?

The use of any tactic should be justifiable and proportionate.

Be aware that unwarranted intrusion might lead staff to allegations of harassment or infringements of human rights.

This should not deter staff from reasonable disruption activity and advice can be obtained from relevant prosecuting agencies

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Neighbourhood briefings

What is this?

Briefings that contain sufficiently detailed information regarding OCGS and nominals within a particular neighbourhood. Using the wider police family and other partnership agencies to patrol an area where OCGs reside or operate has a positive impact and disrupts criminal activity.

Agencies and all departments within the police should be aware of the organised crime impact on an area to allow them to understand the role they play within

Case Study

A specific intelligence collection plan, engagement plan, and enforcement and disruption plan should be in place.

Neighbourhood staff within agencies can be tasked accordingly. To further compliment this work a comprehensive neighbourhood briefing will allow the staff to fully appreciate their impact on the local criminality.

Neighbourhood patrol teams are critical to ensuring that intelligence and information is gathered on OCG members who live in the community. This may include general lifestyle intelligence such as vehicles used or visitors, through to developing community contacts.

Impacts

Overt police activity may cause criminals to believe the activity is focused on them

Illustrate to the public that law enforcement agencies are prepared to robustly engage with criminals

Provide further intelligence gathering opportunities

Neighbourhood briefings

What is the procedure?

Local partnership briefings through the NIM model

Who can help me?

Intelligence Officers

Law Enforcement officers responsible for tackling the OCG.

What do I need to watch out for?

All evidence and intelligence should be properly recorded.

Local Serious and Organised Crime tasking processes should include partners and other GAIN agencies.

Obtain guidance from the OCG Lead Responsible Officer (or SIO)

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Online internet infiltration

What is this?

Police Forces and other agencies have the ability provide covert support to operations and projects where on-line relationships under Section 26(8) RIPA is required.

Enabling deployment of an accredited covert internet investigator (cii), to conduct online infiltration or online test purchases against serious and organised crime in virtual mediums such as web forums, virtual worlds and social network sites.

Case Study

Online test purchase of documents held on a UK based website, which teach a person how to build their own firearms from material that can be inexpensively and readily sourced.

Intelligence was gathered and evidence recorded within a social network site on a subject. A family member, without the knowledge of the subject, had placed the information there. Information included associates, photographs, future holiday plans, membership of groups; lifestyle and previously unknown assets were identified for seizure. The information gathered also led to opportunities for CHIS infiltration.

Impacts

Identify virtual opportunities

Invisible attributable impact to the OCG

Specific information obtained with appropriate authority

Online internet infiltration

What is the procedure?

In most cases, a directed surveillance authority will be required under RIPA. These will be approved and managed by the agency covert authority bureau intending to conduct the activity.

Who can help me?

Relevant agency covert authority bureau

What do I need to watch out for?

This tactic can be employed at any time, but online 'legends' may need time to create and appear authentic.

Appropriate authorities under RIPA must be considered prior to deploying an online covert internet investigator.

The issue of 'status drift' needs to be considered

OCG overt visits

What is this?

Organised Crime Groups live within local communities and expect some police activity against them. Their activities can be curtailed or disrupted if they are made aware of overt law enforcement activity against them. Also high visibility foot or mobile police patrols at or near locations where the subject is known to reside, work or operate from can be a disruptive tactic. Overt body worn video cameras by uniformed police officers can be used to obtain and record evidence and intelligence. There is additional scope to broaden this tactic to include undertaking a physical visit to the subject's home address to inform them they are subject to law enforcement scrutiny, reinforced by letters, cards

Case Study

Neighbourhood policing teams were briefed and tasked with interacting with well-known local OCG members as part of an overall disruption plan. Officers became aware of offenders on their area and gathered intelligence, and successfully recruited CHIS.

Intelligence revealed a crack hose that was subsequently closed down and the OCG was significantly disrupted.

This was a direct result of personal attention and overt visits.

Impacts

Produce intelligence opportunities through visible uniform interaction.

Deliver a Positive message within the community; undermine the OCG influence and credibility

Prevent criminality occurring at specific times and locations

OCG overt visits

What is the procedure?

This tactic should be used as part of an investigation or disruption plan.

Local procedures in place including the use of partners such as neighbourhood patrol teams.

Who can help me?

Law Enforcement agency responsible for managing the Organised Crime Group

What do I need to watch out for?

This type of activity requires clear coordination and the staff need to be fully briefed.

Complete full risk assessments and deconfliction with covert through CUOM

Use of Arrest Powers

Section 24 PACE

What is this?

A constable's basic statutory powers of arrest.

A constable has the power to;

arrest any person

- about to commit,
- committing,
- suspected to be committing,
- suspected to be about to commit any offence,

- arrest any persons suspected of committing an offence that has been committed,
- arrest any person guilty of, or suspected to be guilty of an offence that has been committed,

The constable must have grounds for believing that the arrest of said person is necessary

Case Study

This power is used every day.

This power should be considered for any offence committed at any time.

Impacts

Temporarily remove a person's liberty

Display of Police powers

Arrest where necessary

Use of Arrest Powers

Section 24 PACE

What is the procedure?

Section 24 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 covers the powers conferred to a constable AND other persons.

Section 24 only applies to constables – other person powers are contained in 24A

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

What do I need to watch out for?

Necessity includes, to enable the name of the person in question to be ascertained (in the case where the constable does not know, and cannot readily ascertain, the person's name, or has reasonable grounds for doubting whether a name given by the person as his name is his real name); .

(b) Correspondingly as regards the person's address;

(c) to prevent the person in question—

(In) causing physical injury to himself or any other person;

(ii) suffering physical injury;

(iii) causing loss of or damage to property;

(IV) committing an offence against public decency (subject to subsection (6));
or.

(v) Causing an unlawful obstruction of the highway;

(d) to protect a child or other vulnerable person from the person in question;

(e) to allow the prompt and effective investigation of the offence or of the conduct of the person in question; .

(f) To prevent any prosecution for the offence from being hindered by the disappearance of the person in question.

Employ IOM interventions

What is this?

Utilise Integrated Offender Management interventions within health related or diversionary initiatives to steer the offender from committing crime.

For example, an application for a drug treatment order, or restorative justice options, counselling etc...

These can be considered prior to or following arrest.

Impacts

Reduce the impact of an offender on a community

Reduce the number of low-level offenders at risk of exploitation by OCGs

Reduce offending

Case Study

The Drugs Intervention Program is one of a successful number of diversionary and health care based interventions.

Offender managers within National Probation Service or the Community Rehabilitation Company will have access to a variety of alternative diversionary process or referrals.

Employ IOM interventions

What is the procedure?

Integrated Offender Management involves a number of partnership agencies. Each have their own responsibilities.

Who can help me?

Contact the Offenders management unit within your agency, or the local Police Force.

What do I need to watch out for?

The success of integrated Offender Management is the reduction in reoffending of those subjects involved.

Ensure you have a measurable framework for performance.

Bail Conditions

What is this?

Bail Conditions and Curfews are set by the court under the Bail Act 1976 powers that in most circumstances allow arrest when they are breached.

They are designed to prevent offenders from committing offences whilst on bail/under curfew.
Curfews are set by the court as a condition of bail.

Case Study

An Offender was on bail for night-time dwelling house burglaries with conditions to remain at their home address between the hours of 8pm to 8am.

Intelligence indicated that he was committing further offences during the early hours, and daytime bail checks showed that he remained in the premises all day, sleeping until the afternoon.

The decision was taken to conduct a bail check at their address at 4am. The bail check showed that there was no one in the premises.

The male returned and was arrested for breaching his bail conditions.

Other conditions should be considered for reducing offending and protecting the community, such as residence restrictions, exclusion areas and non-associations.

Impacts

Restrict the ability for OCGs to commit crime

Restrict association of OCG members

Increase community safety

Bail Conditions

What is the procedure?

Bail conditions should be considered and suggested by the Officer in Charge of a case that is placed before a court.

It is for the court to consider the application and impose the conditions.

Who can help me?

Offender Management Unit within the local Police force.

CPS

Court Legal clerk

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure the conditions imposed carry a power of arrest.

Breach of Bail is not by itself a reason for a court to impose a remand in custody.

Ensure the conditions are relevant to the offence under investigations (i.e. daytime burglaries may require a daytime curfew, not at night.)

Football Banning Order

What is this?

Section 14B Football Spectators Act 1989- An application for a Football Banning Order may be made by a Chief Officer of Police (including BTP) or the Director of Public Prosecutions if the respondent has at any time caused or contributed to any violence or disorder in the UK or elsewhere.

If this is proved and the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that making a banning order would help to prevent violence or disorder at or in connection with any regulated football matches, the court must make a football banning order; the maximum duration under section 14B Football Spectators Act 1989 is 5 years and the minimum is 3 years.

Case Study

This is not solely dependent on conviction. It is a useful preventative order.

Examples of this tactic are in use every day.

Impacts

Prevent OCG attendance at Football Matches

Reduce the vulnerability of persons attending

Remove the ability for an OCG to associate in highly crowded place

Football Banning Order

What is the procedure?

The procedure is initiated by a complaint. The civil rules of evidence apply in the magistrate's court though in practice, the criminal standard of proof is required.

A constable may serve a notice, authorised by an Inspector, to appear before a court for an application of an order to be heard.

Who can help me?

Local Police

CPS football banning specialist

What do I need to watch out for?

Courts must give reasons if not satisfied for granting an order.

Despite being a civil procedure, the court have a power to remand and may remand on bail under section 128 Magistrates Court Act 1980.

Licence Conditions

What is this?

Licences are given to persons released from prison, with conditions to assist in community resettlement, and to prevent reoffending. Conditions vary substantially and the Police have the ability to influence the type of conditions imposed.

The period of a licence can amount to half the total sentence.

The imposition of conditions can frustrate and deter offenders from committing further offences. They should

Impacts

Prevent OCG members associating together

Restrict behaviour to prevent reoffending

Enable the ability to recall an offender to prison without the need for a criminal conviction.

Case Study

'P' was released from prison with a licence following serving three of a 6-year custodial sentence for conspiracy to steal HGVs.

After consultation with the Police, conditions were agreed with the Probation Service to include non-association with co-accused
not to travel in a large commercial vehicle
Curfew and residence requirement.

Officers in a BMW vehicle stopped 'P' during the hours of darkness, and the passenger ran from the vehicle. The passenger was detained, and identified as 'P's previous co-accused. 'P' was recalled to prison for breach of conditions of his licence.

Licence Conditions

What is the procedure?

Consultation with the subject's offender management prior to release from prison.

Consider community impacts and needs.

Who can help me?

National Probation Service – Offender manager

Community Rehabilitation Company - Offender manager

Local Police Offender Management Unit

What do I need to watch out for?

A prison licence can take months to prepare and agree. Early consultation with NPS is essential.

Ensure conditions of a licence do not conflict with any other ancillary order such as a serious crime prevention order.

Consider the conditions you may wish to propose at the time of conviction, to allow the prisons to manage their association, coo

Public Space Protection Order

What is this?

A public space protection order is an order made by a local authority if satisfied on reasonable grounds that; Activities carried out or likely to be carried out in that area have a detrimental effect on the quality of life in that area

The effect or likely effect is or likely persistent or continuing, the effect is or likely to make the activities unreasonable, the effects justify the conditions of the order.

Prohibitions or restrictions may only be imposed to prevent or reduce the detrimental effect.

Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

Impacts

Reduce Anti-Social behaviour

Remove the ability for gangs and groups to congregate and cause a detrimental effect on the quality of life.

Place control measures on the behaviour of people in a particular area, such as no alcohol consumption.

Case Study

The local authority can impose any condition (within reason) to address nuisance behaviour.

This can include examples such as no drinking, fighting, drug use, urinating, littering etc...

A breach of this order is a criminal offence that can be dealt with by means of a fixed penalty notice, or summons to court.

There are no limits to the conditions available providing they are reasonable and justified.

Public Space Protection Order

What is the procedure?

The local council must consult with, Chief Officer of Police, the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner, Parish/Town councils if applicable, Highways authority if applicable, Community Representatives as appropriate. A draft order must be made and published, followed by a decision notice and final review.

Who can help me?

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure early consultation.

Ensure the resources are in place prior to granting the order or this may prove an ineffective process.

Influence community sentences

What is this?

Following a successful conviction at court, the probation service are duty bound to prepare a presentence report. This will include options for a community sentence in case the judge/magistrates determine a custodial sentence is not appropriate. There are a number of requirements that can be placed on a community sentence order such as Residence Requirement, Curfew Requirement, Exclusion zones, Unpaid work requirement, Drug rehabilitation etc... The Police should have an influence on these recommendations to protect the public from further offending.

Case Study

'A' was convicted of a burglary dwelling, committed to fund his drug habit.

His probation officer prepared a pre-sentence report including a drug rehabilitation requirement. The Police identified his offences were all committed in a specific geographical area that he did not reside in, and they were all committed at night.

The Police therefore requested a curfew requirement and exclusion zone be added for his area of offending.

The exclusion kept him away from victims, and the curfew restricted his ability to commit crime overnight.

Impacts

Prevent reoffending by non-punitive restrictions

Prevent OCG members associating together

Reduce community vulnerability

Influence community sentences

What is the procedure?

Early consultation between the Police (offender Management) and the Probation officer assigned for the defendant.

Who can help me?

National Probation Service

Community Rehabilitation Company

Local Police (offender management unit)

What do I need to watch out for?

In some cases, the presentence report is made prior to conviction, as sentencing can occur on the same day.

Once an order is made by a court, the process to vary it is harder than being prepared and involved in the planning, before the order is granted.

This relies on effective offender management within the Police

Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order

What is this?

A Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order (STPO) is intended to restrict the activity of individuals who have been convicted of a slavery or human trafficking offence, including an equivalent offence in another country outside the UK. The court will only make the STPO where this is necessary to protect people from the likely harm caused by the commission of a further slavery or trafficking offence. Breach of a STPO is a criminal offence, subject to a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment

Case Study

Four Slovakian defendants were convicted of a number of charges of trafficking for exploitation. They recruited victims from Slovakia and sold them for sham marriages in the UK to non-EU nationals in order to regularise their immigration status.

STPOs were made against the defendants. The provisions in the orders included a requirement not to travel into the UK in the company of any person other than immediate family, not to arrange or provide transport and/or accommodation for any person other than immediate family, not to contact directly or indirectly the victims in the case. In addition all 4 defendants were prohibited from travelling to the district known as Lunik 9 in Kosice, Slovakia, for a period of five years. This was on an undertaking by the Slovakian authorities that they would police this provision on behalf of the UK law enforcement.

Impacts

Restrict the activity of offenders

Can be obtained on conviction for modern slavery offenders

Protects people from harm of modern slavery

Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order

What is the procedure?

A court may make an STPO against an individual when sentencing that person for a slavery or human trafficking offence (section 14 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015).

Alternatively, an STPO can be made on application to a Magistrate's court by a Chief Officer of Police, an immigration officer, the Director General of the National Crime Agency.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

Immigration Enforcement

National Crime Agency

Crown Prosecution Service

See below for guidance and advice

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/slavery-and-trafficking-prevention-and-risk-orders> -

What do I need to watch out for?

The Modern Slavery Act does not contain an exhaustive list of the restrictions that can be included in the STPO so that law enforcement and the courts can respond flexibly to the risks posed by an individual and tailor prohibitions to the specific risk posed. However, the restrictions could include being banned from working with children, working as a gangmaster, employing staff, or travelling to specific countries (or to all countries outside the UK). Individuals may also be required to provide their names and addresses.

An interim STPO may be granted when the decision on an application for an STPO has not yet been determined. It will cease to exist when the court has made a decision on the application for the full order.

The conditions of the STPO may be varied, renewed or discharged upon application to the court by the defendant or a chief officer of police. An immigration officer or the Director General of the NCA may apply for the variation, renewal or discharge of an order for which they made the original application. An individual has the right to appeal against the making of an STPO against them.

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Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order

What is this?

A Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order (STRO, made under section 23 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015) is a civil order that restricts the activity of individuals who have not yet been convicted of a modern slavery offence. The court will tailor the STRO to address the risks posed by the individual in order to protect the community. Breach of an STRO is a criminal offence.

Case Study

Two STROs were granted against individuals identified at the border who were suspected of arranging travel of a vulnerable individual into the UK for the purposes of exploitation. The STROs were necessary to prevent the individual from being exploited.

The provisions made in the STRO included a requirement not to contact directly or indirectly the vulnerable individual in the case, not to travel into or out of the UK in the company of any person other than immediate family and not to arrange or provide transport and/or accommodation for any person other than immediate family.

Impacts

Restrict the activity of offenders

Can be obtained without conviction

Protects people from harm of modern slavery

Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order

What is the procedure?

By application to a Magistrate's court by a Chief Officer of Police, an immigration officer,

Who can help me?

Local Police Force
Immigration Enforcement
National Crime Agency
Crown Prosecution Service
See below for guidance and advice

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Accountancy Regulators

What is this?

In the UK, accountants are regulated by various bodies. There are two main aspects of this regulation: a) professional conduct, and b) anti-money laundering. Each Accountancy Regulatory Body (ARB) has a department responsible to investigating such matters. The main professional accountancy bodies for practising accountants in the UK are as follows:
Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)
Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales (ICAEW)
Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (ICAI)
Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland (ICAS)

Case Study

1. An accountant regulated by ICAS was suspected of professional misconduct. The financial investigator and forensic accountant referred the individual to ICAS. Following ICAS investigation, the accountant was obliged to resign his membership and was fined £15,000 for various disciplinary offences.
2. An accountant regulated by ACCA provided Income Certifications to a third party on behalf of the defendant to obtain finance. These were materially at odds with the defendant's income declarations to HMRC. This is in the process of being referred to ACCA.

Impacts

provides a framework for the engagement with the professional accountancy bodies

obtain background information concerning accountants who may be involved in regulatory breaches

fine, restrict, suspend or bar an accountant

Accountancy Regulators

What's the procedure?

Criminal, Civil or Tax investigations.
Contact a financial investigator to help understand what is expected of an accountant. Identify the correct regulator. Contact the regulator for advice and guidance. Provide the regulator with the necessary information to investigate.

Who can help me?

Local Financial Investigator.

What do I need to watch out for?

An investigator needs to strike a balance between,

- a. not wishing to compromise their investigation by potentially tipping off the accountant to the main subject of the NCA investigation, and;
- b. reporting an accountant at the earliest possible opportunity to ensure they do not facilitate or commit any further criminality.

When focussing on a particular defendant/respondent/taxpayer, it is easy to neglect the ancillary parts of an investigation, including professional facilitators.

Charity Commission

What is this?

The Charity Commission has extensive powers as regulator of charities in England and Wales. It can, at its own motion under referred High Court powers, freeze charity assets, make Production Orders, remove trustees and charities from the Register and direct charities and third parties in how to deal with charity property. It can also appoint receivers.

Impacts

powers can be exercised in support of other agencies when there is a regulatory issue with a charity

Case Study

In an investigation into a £5 million fraud involving Government grant aid to a charity, the Charity Commission supported the police investigation by: freezing bank accounts, issuing Production Orders; appointing a Receiver; quickly securing potential evidence; suspending trustees; and providing additional investigation resource under a joint operation.

The Charity Commission needs to know of alleged wrongdoing affecting charities, trustees or employees of charities.

Support disruption activity if a case cannot be made to criminal evidential

Charity Commission

What's the procedure?

There is currently no partnership agreement in place with the Charity Commission detailing the procedure and principles to be followed for joint working.

Any advice and guidance send an email to the Charity Commission.

Who can help me?

Charity Commission. Telephone: 0300 065 2052

Email: intelligence@charitycommission.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

A key role of the Charity Commission is to protect the reputation of the charity sector. The communication strategy of any joint operation will need to be handled with particular sensitivity and jointly agreed to avoid damage to the reputation and public confidence in the integrity of the sector.

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Customer information Order

What is this?

Customer information orders require all banks or other financial institutions to identify any account held by a person under investigation. They are used to identify where a person or organisation has an account.

'Customer information' in relation to a person and a financial institution is information whether the person holds, or has held, an account or accounts at the financial institution (whether solely or jointly with another).

Case Study

Customer information orders are used to identify if a subject holds, or has held an account or accounts, at the financial institution. If an account is held, the information received will contain the account numbers, the person's full name, date of birth, most recent and previous addresses, dates of account opening or closing, details of joint account holders and accounts to which the person is signatory.

Impacts

Customer information orders can lead to the identification of accounts

Identify organisations and persons who have dealings with a suspect, identifying evidence of criminality and recoverable assets

Identify and freeze cash and assets

Customer information Order

What's the procedure?

Section 363 of the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002 concerns customer information orders. Any constable or accredited financial investigator may apply. CIOs are available in civil recovery, money laundering, exploitation proceeds or confiscation order investigations.

Who can help me?

A Local Financial Investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

Intelligence and rationale should lead to the belief that an unidentified account exists. As much detail as possible is required by the financial institution to identify the correct individual.

This is not to be used as a 'fishing expedition'. This is a costly and timely exercise for institutions and consideration must be given to the proportionality prior to application.

A Code of Practice governs the use of these powers, and should be adhered to.

High Value Dealer

What is this?

High Value Dealers (HVDs) are businesses accepting payments in cash of at least €15,000 or equivalent currency, in either a single transaction or several instalments as part of their business transactions. HVDs are required to register with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) prior to carrying out their business. Failure to register with HMRC is an offence.

Criminals buy luxury goods such as cars and jewellery from the proceeds of crime.

Impacts

Enables law enforcement to take a holistic approach to tackling the abuse of the HVD

Prevent or disrupt the ability of criminals to use them as a means to enjoy and launder the proceeds of crime

Identify assets purchased to build a financial picture of a criminal

Case Study

Project ALLIABLE examined the HVD scheme in the context of luxury cars and the high value dealers' regulatory system. Analysis of data identified a significant concentration of high value cars, such as Lamborghinis and Audi Q7s registered to persons in a specific location. Further research of 140 vehicles and owners found that there were 7 hits against a Driving and Vehicle Licensing (DVLA) database, 12 hits against local police intelligence, 18 hits against national intelligence and two Subjects of Interest identified. The research also found that of 31 dealerships in the specific location selling high value vehicles, only four were registered under the HVD scheme. Further enquiries ensued to determine links to organised crime between the dealerships and/or vehicles and a disruption strategy, including the seizure of assets, was developed.

High Value Dealer

What's the procedure?

Regulatory non-compliance by HVDs can lead to:

- Unlimited civil penalties
- Prosecution by HMRC

Who can help me?

Seek advice from a local financial investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

Information from HMRC systems cannot be accessed locally, and may need to be accessed via the Regional Organised Crime Units.

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Serious Crime Prevention Order – Financial Reporting

What is this?

Serious Crime Prevention Orders (SCPOs) are civil orders, breach of which is a criminal offence. SCPOs can be made against individuals, bodies corporate, partnerships or unincorporated associations. Their function is to prohibit, restrict, impose requirements or include other terms the Court considers appropriate to protect the public by preventing, restricting or disrupting serious crime. Terms of an order can include Financial Reporting orders

Case Study

'C' was found guilty of conspiracy to supply a Class A controlled drug and was sentenced to nine years imprisonment. He was a senior member of a large Organised Crime Group (OCG) supplying wholesale cocaine. Upon his release, he had opened a number of business bank accounts under various trading names. 'C' was also linked to a cannabis factory that was found on premises owned by another OCG member. A Serious Crime Prevention Order (SCPO) for a period of five years, and a Financial Reporting Order (FRO) for a period of 10 years were secured against Carter. FROs are intended to inhibit the subject's ability to commit further offences or dissipate/hide assets.

Impacts

Prevent or deter those involved in committing or facilitating serious crime

Protect the public by preventing or averting serious crime

Allow criminal procedures following a breach, with possible further custodial sentences

Serious Crime Prevention Order – Financial Reporting

What's the procedure?

SCPOs were created within the Serious Crime Act (SCA) 2007., and amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015. If your case involves individuals or other entities that seem suitable for an SCPO, consider early consultation with CPS.

An application for an order is made by a chief CPS prosecutor at conviction. Financial reporting is now covered under this legislation.

Who can help me?

CPS

Local Police Force legal services

Please also see [CPS' SCPO Precedents Library](#)

What do I need to watch out for?

Part 3 Serious Crime Act 2015 includes new offences:

Possession of Firearms offences

Computer Misuse offences

Cannabis Cultivation

SCPOs extended to Scotland on 1 March 2016

Allows application of new order following a breach

Financial reporting orders now form part of an SCPO

Travel Restriction also now features as a restriction within a SCPO

Gangmaster Licensing

What is this?

Under the Immigration Act 2016, the GLA's remit will be extended to enable them to enforce offences under Parts 1&2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, to use certain enforcement powers under the National Minimum Wage Act 1998 and Employment Agencies Act 1973, to exercise police-style enforcement powers under the Police and Crime Evidence Act 1984, and to serve labour market enforcement undertakings and seek labour market enforcement orders from the courts.

The GLAA will be able to apply to the courts for Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders and investigate breaches of their Orders. The GLA will be renamed the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) to reflect its broader functions. These changes will come into effect from Autumn 2016.

Case Study

GLA Intelligence has identified the trafficking of workers into the UK for placement into work in the sectors regulated by the GLA by unlicensed suppliers. Workers have been subjected to Forced Labour and significant exploitative practice. Identified wider criminal activity to include assault, threats, fraudulent claims for social security benefits and fraudulent applications for credit and loans. Early engagement with partners has ensured the full intelligence picture is developed to ensure the most appropriate method of investigation is applied. The GLA has been able to provide resources to conduct surveillance, conduct interviews with workers/victims of trafficking, inspect licensed businesses to provide evidence and obtain witness statements in order to further a prosecution.

Impacts

Investigate unlicensed provision of labour

Remove ability of a criminal group to exploit workers

Gather and secure evidence of offences

Gangmaster Licensing

What's the procedure?

Initial contact should be made with the GLA Intelligence Team. There is also an out of hours service.

All activity is underpinned by the Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 and supported by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NPCC and the NCA.

Who can help me?

The Gangmasters Licensing Authority Intelligence Team
Address: PO Box 10272, Nottingham, NG2 9PB
Telephone: 0800 4320804 (Confidential Reporting Line)
0115 9597052 (Intelligence Team)
0115 9597032 (Outside Office Hours)
Fax: 0115 9597050
Email: intelligence@gla.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

The GLA is not empowered to investigate Human Trafficking or Forced Labour offences. These offences often run in parallel to the unlicensed provision of labour and can be identified by the GLA in its enforcement and compliance functions. The GLA will seek to gather evidence of such offences but is reliant upon partners to take those aspects forward. In such cases, the GLA may continue with the investigation of offences contrary to the Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 if the partner agency is unable to pursue investigation of any associated offence.

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Health and Safety Executive

What is this?

Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) that run 'legitimate' businesses are subject to health and safety (H&S) legislation and regulations that affect all organisations. Breaches of these regulations are investigated and enforced by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). By reporting suspected breaches to the HSE, activities of organised crime groups can potentially be significantly disrupted. An HSE investigation can be intrusive and disruptive.

Case Study

Fines for serious H&S failings can be in excess of £100,000. Occasionally, company owners/directors can face prison terms. These high-level actions are generally only achieved following a death or serious injury which is linked to the H&S breach.

More commonly, Improvement or Prohibition Notices are issued, requiring corrective action to be implemented by the organisation. Failure to comply often results in a prosecution. Notices are very disruptive to an organisation. Compliance and corrective actions can also have a significant cost. HSE investigations have been used to disrupt front businesses run by organised criminals, as well as to disrupt bogus educational colleges and drug production equipment.

Impacts

An HSE investigation can be intrusive and disruptive.

HSE enforcement action includes the option to issue improvement or prohibition notices

Severely disrupt the ability for a business to operate if not complying with HSE requirements.

Health and Safety Executive

What's the procedure?

Health and Safety inspections and enforcement may be carried out via the local authority, on behalf of the Health and Safety Executive.

The HSE cannot be contacted direct.

Who can help me?

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

The HSE will only act in pursuance of H&S. They will follow their enforcement model regardless of other criminal activity that organisations/individuals may be involved in. To do otherwise would see them exceeding their mandate and perhaps acting outside their legal authority.

Following a report, the HSE may decide to take no enforcing action and, depending on the alleged offence, the investigation may be limited to a letter requesting information.

Restraint Order

What is this?

They are an order prohibiting a specified person(s) from dealing with any realisable property they hold, including transferring the property abroad. The power to make a restraint order is contained with sections 40 onwards of the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002.

The order has the effect of preserving assets that may subsequently be the subject of a later confiscation order.

Impacts

Freeze property in order to preserve assets prior to any criminal proceedings

Case Study

1. Evidence obtained indicated that suspects were counting cash, believed to be the proceeds of drug trafficking, at an address in Greenhithe, Kent. The premises appeared to be a 'safe house' specifically designed to receive and handle proceeds of crime.
2. Further intelligence in regard to another 'laundering' safe house was received. This led to additional cash seizures and brought the total amount of cash recovered from this criminal organisation to a conservative £6 million. Restraint orders were prepared in respect of each defendant, with about £4.5 million restrained.

Restraint orders can be made against whether or not they are the suspected offender, or the defendant

Severely affect the financial scope of a criminal group

Restraint Order

What's the procedure?

A restraint order can be applied for at any time from the start of an investigation. There are a number of other requirements, outside of the legislation that also need to be considered, such as the risk of dissipation of assets, and disclosure. A prosecutor will usually make the application.

Who can help me?

Local Financial Investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

The Serious Crime Act 2015 makes a number of changes to the restraint provisions, and so you should refer to the most recent version of POCA 2002 (s41 onwards).

As soon as the restraint is obtained, all persons affected, including the defendant, will be served with a copy of the restraint order. This means that in covert operations it is usually undesirable to use restraint prior to arrest.

A restraint order may be made subject to exceptions and these may include making provision for reasonable living expenses and reasonable legal expenses; make provision for the purpose of enabling any person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.

Security Industry Authority

What is this?

The Security Industry Authority (SIA) is responsible for regulating the UK private security industry. It is an independent body reporting to the Home Secretary under the terms of the Private Security Industry Act (PSIA) 2001. The SIA currently regulates in two ways:

- The compulsory licensing of individuals undertaking designated activities within the private security industry.
- The management of the voluntary Approved Contractor Scheme (ACS) which measures private security suppliers against independently assessed criteria.

Case Study

The SIA made a significant contribution to a joint agency investigation led by police to disrupt a high risk Organised Crime Group (OCG). The SIA acted on new information showing that a security business run by the OCG no longer met standards stipulated by the Approved Contractor Scheme and withdrew approval. SIA investigators worked closely with police officers to advise the company's customers of this change of status. This resulted in the OCG losing contracts estimated to be worth upwards of £1 million.

Impacts

Considers the suitability of Individuals to be licensed and businesses to be approved

Exchange information relating to licence holders and security businesses

Powers of inspection and to request information from regulated persons

Security Industry Authority

What's the procedure?

All requests for information/intelligence sharing should be put onto the standard Data Protection Act (DPA) form and submitted to Partner Intelligence within the SIA.

The SIA is a core member of the Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN)

Who can help me?

Customer support desk.

Telephone: 0207 025 4395

Email: partnerintelligence@sia.gsi.gov.uk

Intelligence & Risk Management Team.

Telephone: 0207 025 4395

Email: intelligence@sia.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

The SIA is a regulator whose primary aim is to encourage compliance through adherence to principles of better regulation and by working closely with businesses and individuals. Prosecution is a last resort.

There are exemptions and exclusions in the PSIA meaning that the provision of some security services do not require a licence and are not covered by SIA regulation.

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Solicitors Regulation Authority

What is this? The Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) is the independent regulator of solicitors and law firms in England & Wales. It regulates around 170,000 solicitors (practising and non-practising) and 10,500 law practices. The SRA's purpose is to protect the public by ensuring that solicitors meet high standards and by acting when misconduct is identified. The solicitors' profession in England & Wales includes a variety of law firms ranging from sole practitioners to huge firms with a global presence. Solicitors also work in the justice system, government and within private companies. All solicitors are required to follow the same professional principles and code of conduct. The SRA provides guidance to help them do so.

Case Study

An operational delivery team was able to engage with the SRA to disrupt a solicitor who was suspected of facilitating money laundering and operating in breach of SRA regulations. By involving the SRA intelligence unit at a very early stage, the Lead Officer was able to ensure that an SRA investigation would not interfere with the criminal investigation, but would add to the disruption by initiating action against the solicitor and the company in which he was practising.

Impacts

The SRA maintains records of all solicitors (past and present)

Close a law practice and/or restrict, suspend or bar a solicitor from practising

Investigate regulatory misconduct

Solicitors Regulation Authority

What's the procedure?

Access to the SRA for law enforcement is through the SRA's FCIB which is fully compliant with the principles of the National Intelligence Model.

Who can help me?

The Solicitors Regulation Authority's Fraud and Confidential Intelligence Bureau:

General enquiries

Telephone: 0370 606 6575 (+44 121 329 6827)

Email: fraud@sra.org.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Regulatory powers cannot be used to obtain evidence when the powers of a law enforcement agency would be more appropriate.

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HMRC enforcement

What is this?

The exchange of intelligence and information with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) can support investigations and assist with intelligence building.

National Co-ordination Unit (NCU) process the Exchange of intelligence products
Data held on HMRC intelligence database
Revenue Information

Case Study

Intelligence relating to a subject involved in cocaine smuggling and money laundering was sought from partner agencies. This included enquiries to determine whether the individual was known to HMRC. A request was sent to the NCU
A further request was then made through the NCU on an HMRC Legacy Form for legacy information and case papers to be provided by the investigator in respect of the suspect. A request was submitted to the NCU on a GET (Gateway Exchange Team) Request Form (v1.4) for details of the subject's legitimate income, including details on Income, benefit details, employer details, any associated business, bank accounts and investments. As a result of these enquiries, and the information subsequently provided by HMRC, the investigation was quickly progressed.

Impacts

Close the gaps between information sharing between agencies to avoid duplications

Produce detailed partnership profiles with key recommendations for action.

Enable a clear tasking process between agencies

HMRC enforcement

What's the procedure?

To access HMRC information from the NCU, staff must firstly be accredited in order to use the service.

A gateway into the HMRC can be found through the embedded HMRC officer within the Regional Organised Crime Units.

Who can help me?

Regional Organised Crime Unit

What do I need to watch out for?

The NCU will not process direct requests unless they come from an accredited officer.

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Business Innovation and Skills investigation branch

What is this?

The Investigation Officers Branch (IOB) are part of the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) Criminal Enforcement Team who work to deter fraud in companies and by bankrupts, through prosecuting breaches of Insolvency and Company Law.

Once a complaint about alleged criminality by a bankrupt or relating to the affairs of a limited company has been accepted, IOB will either conduct a criminal investigation or refer the case to others for regulatory enforcement.

Case Study

A businessperson in nightclub and property development was jointly investigated by BIS and Dorset Police. His nightclub company and property development companies went into administration in July 2008, which resulted in bankruptcy in October 2008. The subject signed a 10 year Bankruptcy Restrictions Undertaking (BRU) in October 2009. It was suspected that he had obtained a number of mortgages by deception from about 2004 onwards. He had failed to disclose properties he owned or had an interest in to the Official Receiver (OR). This matter was referred to BIS by Dorset Police in October 2012 and as a result it was agreed that BIS and Dorset Police would carry out a joint investigation with BIS being the prosecuting authority. A dozen addresses were searched and eight persons arrested in respect of fraud and money laundering offences.

Impacts

IOB and the Insolvency Service hold information and intelligence about individuals who are bankrupt

The Insolvency Service may also take civil action to wind up a company that is not acting in the public interest.

Close businesses, cease trading, investigate company offences.

Business Innovation and Skills investigation branch

What's the procedure?

Initial enquiries can be made by contacting the BIS IOB, through the Individual Insolvency Register (IIR) which contains details of persons who are bankrupt or through Companies House which holds details of all registered companies and their officers.

Who can help me?

Enquiries should be made to the Deputy Chief Investigation Officer, Investigation Officers Branch.
Telephone: 0161 234 8677

What do I need to watch out for?

IOB usually takes case referrals from the Insolvency Service although in certain circumstances they will accept case referrals from other sources however, sufficient justification would have to be made.

Gambling Commission

What is this?

The Gambling Commission is Great Britain's regulatory body for most, but not all, gambling with responsibility for regulating betting, bingo, casinos, slot machines and lotteries, but not spread betting (regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)). It also holds responsibility for regulating the National Lottery.

The Gambling Commission is intelligence led and risk based. It has an intelligence unit staffed by intelligence officers, researchers and analysts based in Birmingham.

Case Study

There have been many instances where Gambling Commission investigations into gambling related offences have disclosed information about more serious offences of fraud, money laundering, theft and taxation offences.

In many of these cases, the Gambling Commission reported their suspicions and supplied the information necessary to commence the appropriate investigation.

In other instances, the Commission has commenced investigations based on information supplied by other law enforcement agencies, which has resulted in combined or standalone investigations.

Impacts

Provide background information and intelligence around gambling

Conduct combined investigations with foreign regulators

Help support any queries from law enforcement, such as who to engage with at a casino or which regulator covers a specific betting operator.

Gambling Commission

What's the procedure?

The gateway into the Commission's processes is through the Intelligence Unit in the first instance. This often takes the form of a phone call followed by an exchange of intelligence reports, discussions and case conferences. The Gambling Commission works to 5x5x5 intelligence logs.

Who can help me?

The Gambling Commission

General enquiries

Email: intelligencereports@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Regulatory powers should not be used to obtain evidence when the powers of a law enforcement agency would be more appropriate as they may render the evidence inadmissible. The Commission will help with guidance over this area.

Any sensitive / covert enquiries should be discussed with the Commission Intelligence staff who will explain any risks.

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Restrict Front businesses

What is this?

A number of criminals use what appear to be a legitimate business to front illegal activity. Not all of these businesses are run to the requirements of normal standards or operating procedures. All businesses will have some form of statutory regulator, or standards agency, that can assess, identify breaches of legislation and warn, or take prosecutions action.

Also, consider Closure orders under the Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

Case Study

There is evidence of this type of regulation in everyday enforcement, however not necessarily coordinated.

For Example, consider

Car Dealer – Trading Standards, Office of Fair Trading.

Food Takeaway – Food Standards Agency, HSE

Hand Car Wash – Local Planning, HSE, Environment agency

Tanning Salon – Fire Safety, Local Planning, HSE

Impacts

Restrict the flow of cash through a business

Close a business down, restrict assets, and diminish reputation

Engage other agencies that have not yet been part of the enforcement process, to tackle serious and organised criminals

Restrict Front businesses

What's the procedure?

Identify key regulators within the industry under scrutiny.

Make contact with general enquiries to share information and consider joint visits, enforcements.

Who can help me?

General Enquiries with statutory regulators

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure there is a legal basis for sharing information.

Consider your policing purposes.

Closure notice/order

What is this?

Power to issue closure notices

A police officer of at least the rank of inspector, or the local authority, may issue a closure notice if satisfied on reasonable grounds—

(a) that the use of particular premises has resulted, or (if the notice is not issued) is likely soon to result, in nuisance to members of the public, or

(b) that there has been, or (if the notice is not issued) is likely soon to be, disorder near those premises associated with the use of those premises, and that the notice is necessary to prevent the nuisance or disorder from continuing, recurring or occurring.

Case Study

A local 'businessman' opened a store in the town centre for the sole purpose of selling Novel Psychoactive Substances (also referred to as legal highs).

A number of reports to the Police and Local Council, soon followed, describing acts of an anti-social nature. This included disorderly behaviour by the shops customers, to other local businesses and their custom. This caused a detrimental effect on the business community in the area, and shoppers felt abused and threatened by those purchasing legal highs.

A case was presented to the local Police Inspector who issued a closure notice, instructing the storeowner to cease trading from the premises and 'close'.

Impacts

Completely close a premises that causes Anti-social Behaviour including businesses

Remove problem retail premises from the high street

Restrict the cash flow of an organised criminal group by restricting their business

Closure notice/order

What's the procedure?

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014,
Closure of premises associated with nuisance or disorder
Closure notice issued by an inspector (24hrs) or
Superintendent (48hrs), followed by an application to
Magistrates Court for a full Closure Order (up to 3
months)

Who can help me?

Local Police

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

Whenever a closure notice is issued, an application must be made to a magistrates' court for a closure order (unless the notice has been cancelled under section 78).

Disqualified Director

What is this?

Under Section 2(1) of the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 the court can make a disqualification order against a person if he is convicted of an indictable offence (whether on indictment or summary) in connection with the promotion, formation, management, liquidation or striking off of a company, with the receivership of a company's property or with there being an administrative receiver of a company. Section 2(3) of the act states the maximum period of disqualification is 5 years, where the order is made by a magistrate's court, in any other case 15 years.

Case Study

A former solicitor was disqualified from directing a company for a period of seven years following their conviction for a money laundering offence.

Their appeal against the disqualification was dismissed.

Impacts

Deny an organised criminal the ability to be a director

Prevent reoffending

Protect the public from unscrupulous traders, with criminal histories

Disqualified Director

What's the procedure?

Section 2(1) of the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 requires an application by the prosecuting counsel to the judge at point of sentencing.

Who can help me?

Crown Prosecutor

Prosecuting Authority or Agency.

What do I need to watch out for?

Be aware there are limited powers to restrict a family member / relative starting a business as the company director, and employing the disqualified director.

Scrap metal dealers (SMD)

What is this?

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 came into force on October 1, 2013 (SMD)

It requires that any persons collecting, buying or selling scrap will require a scrap metal dealer's licence issued by the Council.

There are a number of requirements that an SMD must fulfil.

Breaches of these requirements can lead to the revocation of a licence, a closure order and incurring fees.

Case Study

There are a number of examples of this enforcement work in daily business. However, a couple of points are worth noting.

You cannot hold a collectors licence and site licence in the same local authority area.

In certain areas a waste carriers (Environment Agency) licence is also required.

Any persons who carry out business as a scrap metal dealer without a licence may be liable on conviction to maximum fine of £5,000

It is an offence to buy scrap metal for cash - a scrap metal dealer must not pay for scrap metal except by a cheque or electronic transfer.

Any scrap metal dealer (collector/site licenced) must record,

Description of the metal, date/time/location of receipt, name and address of person received from, VDM of

Impacts

It is an offence to buy scrap metal for cash

Collecting Scrap without a licence carries a fine of up to £5000

Breaches can result in revocation of a licence

Scrap metal dealers (SMD)

What's the procedure?

An application needs to be made for the appropriate licence and a fee paid to the Council. A basic criminal record disclosure form, no more than one month old, must be submitted as part of the application process.

Who can help me?

Local Authority Enforcement Team

What do I need to watch out for?

The Police can assist in vehicle inspections and also have a power to enter scrap metal dealers under Section 16 of the Act.

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Register of Waste Carriers

What is this?

Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989, Subject to the following provisions of section 1 of this Act, it shall be an offence for any person who is not a registered carrier of controlled waste, in the course of any business of his or otherwise with a view to profit, to transport any controlled waste to or from any place in Great Britain.

A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Case Study

All waste transportation requires a Waste Transfer Note.

This includes Skip Hire businesses.

Failure to produce waste transfer notices can lead to enforcement fixed penalties, or summons to court from the local authority, on behalf of the Environment Agency

Enforcement for failing to provide documentation for transferring controlled waste is covered under Section 34A(2) Environmental Protection Act 1990

An owner of a 'front' skip business that was required to produce 2 years of waste transfer notices, which he was unable to do. VAT claims suggested the business was extremely busy resulting in a large VAT return claim. A referral to HMRC was made and local enforcement for failing to provide documentation.

Impacts

Power for a constable to stop and search any vehicle believed carrying waste, and to request authority document

Local Authorities have the opportunity to apply for a warrant to seize a vehicle used in contravention of this act.

Identify money-laundering opportunities, disclosing waste business without any waste notices

Register of Waste Carriers

What's the procedure?

Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 section 1 requires a waste carrier to register.

A list of waste licence holders can be found on the Environment Agency website here

<http://epr.environment-agency.gov.uk/ePRInternet/SearchRegisters.aspx>

Who can help me?

Environment Agency

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure the appropriate agency utilises the correct powers under this legislation.

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Premises/land Change of use

What is this?

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. This Order is periodically amended, the most recent amendment comprising The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2015. It is generally the case that you will need planning permission to change from one use class to another.

For example, planning permission is required to change land into a hand car wash.

Case Study

An organised Criminal purchased an office building on a local high street. They changed the office into a tanning salon, opened for business and started using the premises to gain capital and launder money. They failed to apply for planning permission prior to setting up the business. Following referral from the local police, the offender was ordered to close the business pending a planning application. This was quite a lengthy procedure and ultimately fell in favour of the local authority following a number of objections from the local community. Another organised criminal, having made substantial money from illegal drugs trafficking moved into car sales. He began selling prestige vehicles from his home address. A referral was made to the local Planning office and again he was ordered to cease operation as a business pending appropriate planning permission. It was ultimately granted, but the loss of financial earnings to the criminal was a substantial disruption.

Impacts

Restrict the ability for organised criminals to set up businesses without the appropriate permission.

Have an impact on the financial cash flow of a group by ordering them to cease operation as a business

Restore confidence within the local community that the Police and partnership are committed to tackling organised crime

Premises/land Change of use

What's the procedure?

Referrals can be made to the local planning enforcement office of the local council.

Who can help me?

Planning applications are public record, so a check on the local authority website may provide the interesting results you require prior to making a referral.

Local Authority Planning Office

What do I need to watch out for?

Planning permission is not needed when the existing and the proposed uses fall within the same 'use class', or if The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (GPDO) says that a change of use is permitted to another specified 'use class'.

Planning permission is not needed when the existing and the proposed uses fall within the same 'use class', or if The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (GPDO) says that a change of use is permitted to another specified 'use class'.

Whilst a change of use might not need permission, any external building work associated with a change of use may still require planning permission.

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Enforce roadside vehicle sellers

What is this?

Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
Section 3
Exposing vehicles for sale on a road (E+W)

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if at any time—

(a) he leaves two or more motor vehicles parked within 500 metres of each other on a road or roads where they are exposed or advertised for sale, or

(b) He causes two or more motor vehicles to be so left.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level four on the standard scale.

Case Study

Exposing or cause to expose two or more vehicles for sale on the road. Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 Section 3 (1)

Examples of this would include enforcing an individual who is using their home address to sell motor vehicles, circumnavigating the planning application process by parking them on a road.

It should be noted that the meaning of a 'road' holds the same meaning as per the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

That being in relation to England and Wales means any highway and any other road to which the public has access, and includes bridges over which a road passes

Impacts

Remove a source of income from organised criminals

Enforce criminal offences which may result in fines, and/or warrants for non-payment.

Restore confidence within the local community that the Police and partnership are committed to tackling organised criminals

Enforce roadside vehicle sellers

What's the procedure?

This tactic can be enforced by a visit from the local authority enforcement team. It can be dealt with in the first instance by means of a fixed penalty ticket or summons to court.

Who can help me?

Local Authority Enforcement Team

What do I need to watch out for?

(2)A person is not to be convicted of an offence under subsection (1) if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he was not acting for the purposes of a business of selling motor vehicles.

Taxi licencing

What is this?

Taxi and private hire vehicles, companies and drivers are subject to restrictions and regulations.

The local authority taxi licencing department is responsible for considering and approving applications under a fitness to operate test. This should also include a CRB check.

Taxi companies are required to keep records of drivers, bookings and journeys.

OCGs utilise Taxis in an attempt to travel with anonymity.

Identifying these commonly used taxi companies can provide disruption abilities and impact on an OCGs

Impacts

Identify those travelling anonymously to transport controlled drugs

Gather intelligence on the identify of places visited by OCGs

Force OCG members to use their own or associates vehicles, which offers other disruption opportunities.

Case Study

An OCG involved in regional drugs trafficking utilised a particular local taxi firm, and a specific private hire driver when transporting quantities of class A drugs.

The local taxi licencing department who requested records of this and other driver's activity visited the company.

With supporting evidence from the police, it became clear the OCG were visiting the same place some distance away on a regular basis. The next booking made by the OCG resulted in the arrest of the passenger and the recovery of a quantity of controlled drugs.

Taxi licencing

What's the procedure?

Contact your local taxi licencing department.

Who can help me?

Local Authority

What do I need to watch out for?

There may be a need for an information sharing agreement, Memorandum of understanding or data protection exemption request.

Consider the taxi company/driver may be complicit in the offences you are investigating.

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Flyposting / Graffiti FPN

What is this?

Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, Section 43

Where an authorised officer of a local authority has reason to believe that a person has committed a relevant offence in the area of that authority, he may give that person a notice offering him the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for that offence by payment of a penalty in accordance with the notice.

Case Study

There are examples of the use of this tactic from everyday business.

Local Authorities have the power to enforce graffiti and flyposting by means of fixed penalty notices or summons to court.

This can be particularly effective when tackling urban street gangs or organised groups with a geographical dominance within a territory. Gangs often tag their locations for identity reasons.

Systematic targeting of individuals that create gang related graffiti will undermine the status of that group.

Impacts

Remove Gang tags from territorial areas

Enforce minor offences may lead to more significant punishments should FPNs go unpaid

Restore confidence within the local community that the Police and partnership are committed to tackling gang related criminals

Flyposting FPN

What's the procedure?

authorised officer of a local authority has the power to issue a fixed penalty notice.

Who can help me?

Local Authority Enforcement Team

What do I need to watch out for?

Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, Section 43

Where a person is given a notice under subsection (1) in respect of an offence—

(4) (a) no proceedings may be instituted for that offence (or any other relevant offence arising out of the same circumstances) before the expiration of the period of fourteen days following the date of the notice, and

(b) He may not be convicted of that offence (or any other relevant offence arising out of the same circumstances) if before the expiration of that period he pays the penalty in accordance with the notice.

Repairing Vehicles

What is this?

Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
section 4

(1) A person who carries out restricted works on a motor vehicle on a road is guilty of an offence, subject as follows.

(2) For the purposes of this section “restricted works” means— (a)works for the repair, maintenance, servicing, improvement or dismantling of a motor vehicle or of any part of or accessory to a motor vehicle; (b)works for the installation, replacement or renewal of any such part or accessory.

Case Study

Examples of this tactic are available from everyday enforcement across the UK.

Local Authorities have the power to issue fixed penalty notices for offences under this act, and a person may be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

Impacts

Restrict the ability for a criminal to use a roadway to repair vehicles for gain or reward

Restrict the cash flow into an organised criminal Group

Restore confidence within the local community that the Police and partnership are committed to tackling neighbourhood crime

Repairing Vehicles

What's the procedure?

Local Authorities have the power to issue fixed penalty notices for offences under this act

Who can help me?

Local Authority Enforcement Team

What do I need to watch out for?

A person is not to be convicted of an offence under this section in relation to any works if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that the works were not carried out—

- (a) in the course of, or for the purposes of, a business of carrying out restricted works; or
- (b) for gain or reward.

UNLESS

The carrying out of the works gave reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity.

Unauthorised distribution of free printed matter

What is this?

Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
Section 23 inserted section 94B into the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

A person commits an offence if he distributes any free printed matter without the consent of a principal litter authority on any land, which is designated, by the authority under this Schedule, where the person knows that the land is so designated.

A person commits an offence if he causes another person to distribute.

Case Study

Where it appears to an authorised officer of a principal litter authority that a person distributing any printed matter is committing an offence under paragraph 1 above, he may seize all or any of it.

The authorised officer may give that person a notice offering him the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for the offence by payment of a fixed penalty to the principal litter authority.

A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (8) above is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

Impacts

Restrict the ability for an organised criminal group to advertise their front businesses

Imposing an enforcement for a minor offence, may lead to greater enforcement opportunities.

Restore confidence within the local community that the Police and partnership are committed to tackling neighbourhood crime

Unauthorised distribution of free printed matter

What's the procedure?

This process is managed by the Local Authority Enforcement Team

Who can help me?

Local Authority Enforcement Team

What do I need to watch out for?

Any person claiming to own any printed matter seized under this paragraph may apply to a magistrates' court for an order that the printed matter be released to him.

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Licensed property check

What is this?

Coordinated intelligence-led working with partner agencies including the Security Industry Authority (SIA), the local Authority and Police (specifically local licensing officers) to disrupt the use of bars and nightclubs owned and run by organised criminals.

Deny organised criminal groups a safe operating base for front businesses within the night time economy, by methods including; forcing the club to employ an accredited security company to provide door supervision services or potentially remove the venues license. Increase CCTV capability

Case Study

The Police identified a former working men's club that had been purchased by an organised criminal group.

The bar was used as a safe haven for criminals to socialise and make commodity exchanges away from the attention of the Police.

A site visit was conducted with the local Licensing Officer from the local authority, in company with the police. Based on issues identified, the fire service were called to make safety checks.

The business was temporarily closed whilst the owners increased their compliance with fire safety, their CCTV system was updated, and accredited door staff were used.

The club owners eventually sold the business on avoiding complying with the requirements.

Impacts

Remove the ability for criminals to use pubs/clubs as front businesses

Restrict legitimate cash flow from businesses built from the proceeds of earlier crime.

Ensure safety compliance, to ensure the customers are afforded a safe environment should they attend.

Licenced property check

What's the procedure?

This is an intelligence-led tactic and target venues are selected on the basis of analysing collated Police, LA and SIA knowledge of organised criminality. This tactic depends on concerted partnership action. Liaison with the District Judges and Clerks responsible for licensing hearings is also essential.

Who can help me?

Local Licencing officers within the Police and Local Authority.

For enquiries with regard to the Security Industry Authority, contact the customer support desk.

Telephone: 0207 025 4395

Email: partnerintelligence@sia.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

This tactic requires the inherent assistance of the SIA and the local Police Force (particularly the licensing team), if these resources are not available then the impact of this tactic is significantly lessened.

Consider use of the Best Bar none scheme.

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Retail Health and Safety

What is this?

The Health and Safety team is responsible for enforcement of health and safety law in most service and retail premises.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) enforces health and safety law in premises such as factories and construction sites. Inspectors have the right to enter any workplace at reasonable times without giving notice.

Impacts

Ensure the safety of those working for unscrupulous employers

Case Study

Employee was observed walking on the edge of a roof, approx. 4.5 metres. No edge protection in place to prevent the risk of fall from height. At a higher level, there were other open edges which did not have any measures in place to prevent the risk of an internal fall. Total Fine £6000

During excavation outside the back door of the premises, the worker came into contact with the electricity cable causing damage to the cable and resulted in fire caught by the worker clothes. Fire was put off immediately. There were burns that can be seen on arms and stomach area at the time. He was conscious and talking at the time of accident. He was taken immediately to the hospital for checking. Total Fine £180,000

Restrict the ability for a criminal to exploit HSE legislation

Ensure Criminals who engage in 'lawful' business activity understand their requirements

Retail Health and Safety

What's the procedure?

Health and Safety Team enforce legislation in Offices, shops, warehouses, leisure sites, beauty parlour, hairdressers, residential care, tyre and exhaust centres, cinema, hotel, church, banks, etc. Health and Safety Executive enforce legislation in these premises, factories, mines, construction, fairgrounds, council premises, schools, hospitals, workshops, dentist, car garage, etc

Who can help me?

Contact the Local Authority for advice on which area of Health and safety investigation is needed.

What do I need to watch out for?

If businesses have been prosecuted for breaches of Health and Safety regulations, the details will be available on the Health and Safety Executive web site - please visit the following page:

[Health and Safety Public Register of Convictions](#)

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Environmental protection – Smoking in the workplace

What is this?

The Health Act 2006 states that Premises are smoke-free, if they are open to the public, or if they are used as a place of work by more than one person, or where members of the public might attend. The appropriate national authority may make regulations providing for vehicles to be smoke-free.

- A person who smokes in a smoke-free place commits an offence.
- It is the duty of any person who controls or is concerned in the management of smoke-free premises to cause a person smoking there to stop smoking. A person who fails to comply with this duty commits an offence.

Case Study

Examples of this tactic are available in each authority area. The council have the power to issue fixed penalty tickets for smoking in a designated some free place, failing to display no smoking signs, failing to prevent smoking in a smoke free place (business owner), obstruction of officers.

THE owner of a city “shisha bar” – where customers smoke Turkish water-pipes – pleaded guilty to flouting anti-smoking laws.

Liverpool city council brought the prosecution against the owner of the Lounge. This intervention also lead to the discovery of non-duty paid tobacco. The owner was given a 12 month conditional discharge at magistrates court, fines £2600 and seized items were forfeited.

Impacts

Impact financially and with follow up prosecutions if persons fail to comply with the Act

Ensure a workplace remains a smoke free area despite ownership by criminals

Reassure employees that the Police and Local Authority are committed to dealing with organised criminals,

Environmental protection - Smoking in the workplace

What's the procedure?

Section 2 of the Health Act 2006 lays out the definition of a designated smoke free place.

The Local Authority take the lead in enforcing such legislation, supported by the police where appropriate.

Who can help me?

Local Authority Enforcement Team

Local Police

What do I need to watch out for?

Under Section 7(4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) to show that he did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to know, that it was a smoke-free place.

Under Section 8(5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) to show—

- (a) that he took reasonable steps to cause the person in question to stop smoking, or
- (b) that he did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to know, that the person in question was smoking, or
- (c) that on other grounds it was reasonable for him not to comply with the duty.

Housing - Overcrowding

What is this?

The Housing Act 1985 covers issues arising from reported overcrowding.

Section 327 - The occupier of a dwelling who causes or permits it to be overcrowded commits a summary offence

Section 331 - The landlord of a dwelling commits a summary offence if he causes or permits it to be overcrowded.

A person committing an offence under this section is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale

Case Study

A landlord owned approximately 85 houses in one particular local authority area. His entire financial income came from housing benefit payments made to him on behalf of his tenants. Research undertaken suggested that his houses were not equipped to accommodate the number of residents he was claiming for.

Investigation and site visits by the local authority in partnership with the police, identified a number of overcrowded houses.

His approval as a social landlord was suspended pending further investigation.

Impacts

Remove the ability for landlords to extort the benefits system.

Reduce cash flow into a criminals business

Safeguard victims of overcrowding

Housing - Overcrowding

What's the procedure?

Principle powers under the Housing Act 1985 lay with the local authority housing department

Who can help me?

Local Authority Housing Department

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure enforcement under the Housing Act is coordinated with any other form of investigation, such as fraud enquiries.

House in multiple occupancy licence

What is this?

For houses in multiple occupancy, Local Authorities have responsibilities for

- (a) inspection of premises and the assessment of hazards,
- (b) Improvement notices, prohibition orders or hazard awareness notices,
- (c) Emergency remedial action and emergency prohibition orders, or
- (d) Under Part 9 of the Housing Act 1985 (c. 68) in relation to demolition orders and slum clearance.

Case Study

There are many cases for example in daily business

Impacts

Restrict the ability for landlords to exploit living conditions for profit

Safeguard those vulnerable persons using multiple occupancy accommodation.

Prosecute repeat offenders, or organised criminals

House in multiple occupancy licence

What's the procedure?

The local housing authority may themselves take the action required to be taken in relation to a hazard by an improvement notice.

Housing Act 1985

Who can help me?

Local Authority Housing Department.

What do I need to watch out for?

Consider early engagement

The Gambling Act 2005 – Gaming Inspections

What is this?

Police Constables and Enforcement Officers as designated by the Gambling Commission have the power to inspect premises used for gaming purposes, to include – Casino, Bingo, gaming machines (adult or family), betting.

Powers include

Inspection of premises, questioning person, access to records, request copies of records, remove anything that constitutes an offence.

Case Study

A company director was imprisoned after the gaming commission discovered 350 machines had been installed in pubs and clubs without the required licence.

The director claimed the machines were not gambling machines and did not require a licence. The gambling commission determined they were in fact gaming machines and the director was handed an 8-month custodial sentence, disqualified from being a director for 5 years and fined £120,000.

Impacts

Reduce the flow of cash into an organised crime group

Restrict the use of betting shops and casinos to launder money

Approach enforcement of offences from a different partnership method.

The Gambling Act 2005 – Gaming Inspections

What's the procedure?

Under section 305 of this act, a constable, enforcement officer or authorised person may undertake activities for the purpose of assessing—

- (a) Compliance with provision made by or by virtue of this Act;
- (b) Whether an offence is being committed under or by virtue of this

Who can help me?

The Gambling Commission are a member of the Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN).

For help and advice contact

Telephone: +44 121 230 6666

Fax: +44 121 230 6720

What do I need to watch out for?

Section 323 of this act provides a power to a Constable, Designated Enforcement Officer, and Designated Authorised person, to use reasonable force for the purpose of entering premises in pursuance of a power under or by virtue of this Part.

The Commission may designate enforcement officers for the purposes of this Act, and

An officer of a licensing authority is an authorised person for a purpose relating to premises if (a) the premises are wholly or partly situated in the authority's area, and (b) the officer is designated by the authority as an authorised person for the purposes of this section.

Government Agency Intelligence Network - GAIN

What is this?

The Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN)

GAIN aims to provide a mechanism to enable government agencies to work together targeting those who pose the greatest threat to each agency by adopting a multi-agency approach using innovative techniques to disrupt and enforce against those involved in serious and organised crime.

Case Study

There are examples of the benefits of GAIN in everyday law enforcement. GAIN strives to deliver these objectives through three main channels of business, these being;

- Partnership intelligence sharing
- Partnership disruption activity
- Partnership network development
-

There is a GAIN Coordinator in each Regional Organised Crime Unit and the activity of intelligence sharing and operational interaction concentrates on -

- Organised Crime Groups
- High risk Individuals
- Vulnerabilities
- Tasked operations for the referring Agency or organisation.

Impacts

Support the delivery of the National Organised Crime Strategy.

Use their collective influences to tackle serious & organised criminality.

Share appropriate intelligence and exchanging information within legislative constraints
Share resources to jointly participate in enforcement action

Government Agency Intelligence Network - GAIN

What's the procedure?

Referrals for information sharing, or tasked collaboration should be submitted through your regional GAIN coordinator.

A list of Core and non-core agencies can be found at the end of this document. [HERE](#)

Who can help me?

Regional GAIN coordinator ([list here on page 2](#))

For more information on GAIN see here

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WFQY1dyM7iY>

What do I need to watch out for?

Core agencies include:

Police Forces, [HMRC](#), [NHS Protect](#), [DVSA \(Driver Vehicle Standards Agency\)](#), [NCA](#), [DWP/JCP \(Department of Works and Pensions/Jobcentre Plus\)](#), [SIA \(Security Industry Authority\)](#), [DVLA \(Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency\)](#), [UK Border Force](#), [GLA \(Gangmasters Licensing Authority\)](#), [Gambling Commission](#), [Environment Agency](#), [Charity Commission](#), [BIS \(Business, Innovation & Skills\)](#), [IPO \(Intellectual Property Office\)](#), [Trading Standards](#), [MHRA \(Medicines & Healthcare Products Regulatory Authority\)](#), [ACRO \(ACPO Criminal Records Office\)](#), [Home Office Immigration Enforcement](#), [FACT \(Federation Against Copyright Theft\)](#), [NIMLT \(National Illegal Money Lending Team\)](#), [Food Standards Agency](#).

Agencies who are currently capable of mapping organised crime are highlighted in bold. There are also a vast number of non-core members, some of which have mapping capabilities. For further advice, please contact your regional GAIN coordinator.

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Account Monitoring Order

What is this?

Account monitoring orders require a person or company to provide specific “account information” in relation to a subject’s account or accounts, for a specified period of time not exceeding 90 days.

Account monitoring orders are live and so can provide daily updates on an account, avoiding the need to obtain a series of production orders. AMOs can be used during a confiscation, civil recovery, exploitation proceeds or money laundering investigation

Case Study

AMOs are used widely across law enforcement to identify live intelligence or transactions, and can provide early notification of cash withdrawals to allow CCTV to be captured at the appropriate time.

Impacts

A valuable intelligence tool

Identifies proactive and reactive evidence gathering opportunities

Used widely across law enforcement

Account Monitoring Order

What's the procedure?

Section 370 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 requires a financial institution to provide specific information in relation to an account. The application must state that a person is subject to a confiscation, civil recovery, exploitation proceeds or money laundering investigation. Any NCA officer with the power of a constable, Revenue and Customs Officer, Immigration Officer, or Accredited Financial Investigator can make the application.

Who can help me?

A financial investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

This is a costly and time consuming process so careful consideration must be given to the proportionality prior to the application.

The AMO is not to be used as a fishing expedition.

The use of investigation powers in POCA is governed by a Code of Practice, the provisions of which must be taken into account upon exercising the powers

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Seizure of Property under POCA

What is this?

The Policing and Crime Act 2009 amended POCA so that provided certain conditions are met, an officer can seize property in advance of a confiscation order if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that that property might otherwise become unavailable.

Case Study

This is a relatively new amendment – the powers are being used by law enforcement to seize such property as cars and boats.

Impacts

Deprives criminals of proceeds of crime

Can be used even before a confiscation order is in place.

Sends a valuable message that crime does not pay

Seizure of Property under POCA

What's the procedure?

The powers can be exercised by appropriate officers (as defined in POCA) and property may be detained for an initial period of 48 hours following seizure. Within this period, an application can be made for continued detention of the property by way of a restraint order, or varying an existing restraint order.

Who can help me?

A financial investigator

What do I need to watch out for?

There is Code of Practice covering these powers, which must be carefully adhered to.

A confiscation order must be in place before property can be sold, so it must be stored and insured before a confiscation order is made.

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Alerts

What is this?

An Alert warns of specific or generic dangers, attacks and threats from serious organised criminality. Alerts are designed to give the private sector information to help protect their customers and businesses from serious and organised crime – by either introducing preventative measures or taking remedial action. Alerts can be used in an operational context to deliver messages to private sector partners as part of a disruption strategy; and (in collaboration with Media Relations) the public as part of a general awareness or media campaign

Case Study

In support of Project QUAVER, several Alerts have been released to raise awareness within UK financial institutions of legitimate services being used to facilitate criminality or criminal finance. These include intelligence on how high denomination currency exchange transactions conducted between money service businesses may facilitate money laundering, and about the criminal and legitimate uses of high denomination banknotes.

Impacts

Reduce Crime

Make the commission of an offence more difficult, and less attractive

Enable industry to prepare for an emerging crime series to reduce the impact or vulnerability.

Alerts

What's the procedure?

Alerts can be made with appropriate consideration as part of a comprehensive investigation, or as a preventative measure upon identifying emerging threats. Close liaison with the industry effected is essential.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force Media team.

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure that any alert does not provide information that may assist the criminal in avoiding prosecution.

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Communication Campaigns

What is this?

Communication has a significant operational role to play within the Law Enforcement environment. It is a powerful crime-fighting tool, which can help agencies to:

- disrupt criminal activity;
- build public and partner confidence;
- increase reporting of crimes;
- encourage witnesses to come forward;
- promote good partnership working;

Case Study

Operation RADAR was a regional investigation into ATM thefts.

Certain precursor crimes were identified to facilitate the removal of the ATM. This included the theft of a pickup vehicle, the theft of a fast car and the theft of a telehandler type agricultural vehicle. A public media campaign was launched, alongside an internal comms campaign that was shared with neighbouring police forces.

This enabled the public to report suspicious activity regarding these vehicle types, and foreign forces to share information regarding pre-cursor crimes committed in their area.

Impacts

Influence behaviour and disrupt crime

Delivering messages to specific audiences, for example the public, criminal groups, communities and the private sector

Affect the capability of a criminal to commit crime by highlighting their activities to the public.

Communication Campaigns

What's the procedure?

The principal issues to consider when suggesting communications are who the target audience is and what you want to achieve through the publicity – influencing behaviour, increasing awareness, highlighting success, and so on.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force Media Department

Relevant agency Media Department

What do I need to watch out for?

Ensure that any alert does not provide information that may assist the criminal in avoiding prosecution.

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Controlled Delivery

What is this?

A controlled delivery is an operational technique whereby a commodity or a person, is monitored under controlled circumstances with the intention of gaining intelligence and/or evidence against the suspects engaged in criminal activity. An illegal commodity is defined as any substance, object or material that the production of, possession of, use or supply of, is defined within UK law as illegal, or any substance, object or material that may not itself be illegal but the circumstance of its arrival in the UK, or intended future use, constitutes a criminal offence.

Case Study

Operation BORGIA was an investigation into the importation of heroin from Pakistan. Border Force at Heathrow examined a consignment containing 330 boxes of mangos and 20 sacks of sugar cane sticks, which concealed 10.5 kilograms of heroin. The importer was identified as a UK based company and Border Force referred the seizure.

The heroin was removed and the load repackaged. Appropriate Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) authorities were obtained and technical equipment deployed with a view to maintaining control of the consignment during the controlled delivery.

The men were subsequently arrested and charged with importing Class A drugs into the UK.

Impacts

Gain intelligence or evidence against criminals involved in the movement of any commodity

Seize illegal commodities and detain offenders

Make the commission of these offences less attractive for the criminal

Controlled Delivery

What's the procedure?

All covert operational activity must be authorised under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000 and the Police Act 1997, which provide the legal framework for covert operations within the UK.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force or appropriate agency.

Covert Authorities Bureau

What do I need to watch out for?

Controlled deliveries may involve the deployment of considerable resources over a protracted time and necessitate the management of high levels of risk. They are often time critical and appropriate authorisations must be in place throughout.

In all cases involving the movement of consignments containing illegal commodities, their removal and inert substitution must be considered.

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Forensic Strategy

What is this?

Identify specific crime series or emerging threats and examine if the forensic response is fit for purpose.

Ensure forensic opportunities are explored dependant on the crime type. The Forensic will consider

- Trace evidence recovery
- Recovery and the identification of property, DNA
- Fingerprints etc

Impacts

Obtain best evidence from a scene based on the specific crime type

Case Study

Operation MENSA was a focused forensic strategy produced within the Yorkshire and the Humber Region to obtain best evidence from stolen plant and agricultural machinery.

It was identified that recovered equipment of this nature was often removed by owners without a forensic examination, as this was normally carried out at a recovery garage.

Op MENSA ensured that where practical, a scene of crimes officer would attend the scene of a recovered item of plant to complete an examination. Specific areas of the machinery were identified for examination through partnership and industry advice. This led to an increase in detections of forensic material found within stolen plant machinery.

Disrupt criminals by making the offence harder to commit

Identify and prosecute more offenders

Forensic Strategy

What's the procedure?

A Forensic Strategy Meeting will be required and will need:

An oversight of the operational objectives.
Consultation with industry for advice on crime specifics
Consultation with the forensic service provider to determine what is appropriate.

Who can help me?

Forensic Service Provider

Regional Forensic Manager within the Regional Scientific Support department of the Local Police.

Relevant industry partners

What do I need to watch out for?

Consult with a forensic advisor.

Ensure the proposed methods are proportionate, cost effective and achievable.

Cutting Agents

What is this?

Cutting agents are chemicals used to bulk drugs and increase the profits of dealers. Various chemicals are used for this purpose, such as benzocaine and lidocaine, which are used for cutting cocaine or paracetamol, which is used for cutting heroin. Their purchase, shipping and storage is often less discreet than that employed for controlled drugs and can be used as an indicator that organised crime groups are engaged in significant drug dealing. Monitoring suspicious importations has enabled the identification of organised crime groups and individuals involved in dealing Class A drugs

Case Study

Operation JUNKO was the largest cutting agents investigation so far undertaken, with over 36 tonnes of cutting agents passing through the Organised Crime Group (OCG) onto drugs gangs throughout the UK. The Lead Officer and his team identified and instigated over 19 significant police operations against known criminal gangs involved in major Class A drugs supply throughout the UK. In the process, significant amounts of cocaine, heroin, cannabis as well as firearms, shotguns and grenades were recovered. The evidenced impact of this quantity of cutting agents being mixed with cocaine on the street totalled £3.5 billion.

Impacts

The purchase of cutting agents can indicate and identify dealing in Class A controlled drugs

Barrels of cutting agent chemicals found at addresses can often be traced to a supplier

Remove the cutting agent, remove the ability to supply controlled drugs

Cutting Agents

What's the procedure?

There is no 'one size fits all' procedure. NCA Behaviour and Disruption Team are a team based within the NCA who can provide advice on the best method for use.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force

NCA Behaviour and Disruption Team on 0207 2380434

Regional Organised Crime Unit

What do I need to watch out for?

Cutting agents are not themselves illegal or regulated at present. Evidence of connection to drugs trafficking is required; however, in successful prosecutions trace evidence has been sufficient.

Civil legislation in respect of new seizure powers for drugs cutting agents has been implemented within the Serious Crime Act 2015, and came into effect in May 2015.

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Intercepting Vessels

What is this?

This is the interception at sea of vessels suspected of being involved in the illegal transportation of drugs, other prohibited goods or people. This will be achieved through liaison and co-ordination with UK or foreign partner law enforcement agencies and/or their navies or maritime/military assets.

Case Study

Operation CAROCHE: This involved the large-scale importation of cannabis by sea. NCA closely monitored the movements of a vessel in collaboration with other partners. Intelligence development subsequently led to the identification of a landing area and an organised crime group in the UK. An operational team at Tolworth were given the lead for the operation and worked closely with NCA to agree an operational plan and contingency measures. NCA also provided a health and safety briefing. The operation proved to be a success – three main Israeli targets, the six crew and three persons from the UK organised crime group were arrested. Fourteen and a half tonnes of cannabis were found in deep concealments within the ship.

Impacts

Disrupt the use of vessels to transport illegal commodities including people trafficking

Make the use of vessels less attractive and a risky prospect for criminals

Extend the reach of law enforcement to offshore interception.

Intercepting Vessels

What's the procedure?

Contact should be made with NCA Control Centre on 0370 4967622 or via the appropriate Regional Organised Crime Coordinator (ROCC) within the ROCU.

Who can help me?

NCA Control Centre on 0370 4967622 or via the appropriate Regional Organised Crime Coordinator (ROCC) within the ROCU.

What do I need to watch out for?

Maritime interdiction is a logistically and legally complex issue and each case must be considered individually. It is therefore essential to contact NCA as early as possible in a maritime operation to ensure the correct safeguards are put in place in conjunction with advice from NCA Legal, who have a maritime expert. Direct contact with Border Force or military personnel must be avoided until NCA are engaged.

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Illegal Money Lending

What is this?

Illegal money lenders are unauthorised (lending without the required authority) and operate outside the law. They are commonly referred to as 'loan sharks'. The Consumer Credit Act 1974 requires most businesses that offer goods or services on credit, or lend money to consumers, to be authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Illegal money lending (i.e. trading without the correct authority) is a criminal offence and can result in a fine and/or imprisonment.

Case Study

A check of the free online FCA public register (www2.crw.gov.uk/pr/) will quickly and clearly indicate whether a person holds a licence to lend money.

The FCA will commence a review of the individual or business once notified by an agency that they possess information which may bear on the fitness of the person in question to hold (now or in the future) a credit licence.

The IMLT submitted intelligence, which identified a number of individuals, associated with a Turkish Organised Crime Group (OCG) and their ability to fund illegal lending to the Turkish community. The Trading Standards IMLT executed a warrant and charges were brought against the loan shark under the Consumer Credit Act

Impacts

IML teams also have Leads in Awareness, Intelligence, and Support & Education

Provide an alternative means of disrupting the lives and activities of criminals.

The FCA can refuse or revoke a licence

Illegal Money Lending

What's the procedure?

Trading Standards, which operate through local councils, have a duty to enforce the legislation, however there are three Illegal Money Lending (IML) country-wide teams covering England, Wales and Scotland with a specific remit to tackle criminality associated with illegal money lending and to support victims of this crime.

Who can help me?

The Trading Standards Illegal Money Lending Team (IMLT) 24/7 national confidential hotline

Telephone: 0300 555 2222 (England)

0300 123 3311 (Wales)

0141 287 6655 (Scotland)

What do I need to watch out for?

The FCA online public register, whilst accurate, should not be relied on for Court purposes. Use it as an indicator to commence an investigation but follow up directly with the FCA legal team who can provide you with a witness statement.

While illegal loans are not enforceable, illegal lenders may try to use civil court remedies in the County Court to enforce their loan. Most loan sharks resort to criminal tactics to enforce the illegal debt, which will have a major impact on the victim. You may need to act quickly and have a sterile corridor between the civil and criminal proceedings.

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The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA)

What is this?

The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) Enforcement Group gathers intelligence and investigates offences relating to breaches of the Human Medicines Regulations (HMR) 2012, the Medicines Act 1968, Medical Devices Regulations (MDR) 2002 (using the Consumer Protection Act), the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005 and the Good Laboratory Practice Regulations 1999 and also act as the primary law enforcement agency for any criminal matters relating to medical products.

Case Study

Op LABRADOR: This investigation was a source led operation where undercover operatives were deployed and were able to confirm the intelligence relating to the abuse of an MHRA Wholesale Dealers Licence, proving that the individuals involved were selling Prescription and Class C medicines in breach of the licence. A "sting" operation resulted in a 14-month imprisonment for the company director.

Op ALBATROSS: This investigation was initiated as a result of intelligence received from UK Border Force regarding an importation of 1 million condoms which after testing proved to be counterfeit. Two Afghan nationals were arrested and charged under the Trade Marks Act, which resulted in suspended sentence, disqualification as company directors for a period of 10 years and individual fines and costs of £25,000 each.

Impacts

MHRA holds details of all UK licence holders with regard to the manufacture, importation and wholesale distribution of

The MHRA also has details of brokers and those importing active pharmaceutical ingredients for purposes involving the manufacture of medicine.

Disrupt the importation / manufacture of counterfeit drugs.

The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA)

What's the procedure?

The Intelligence Unit's Case Referral Centre (CRC) is the central point of contact and receives all MHRA enforcement related enquiries/referrals. The CRC will register, acknowledge, assess and allocate cases/enquiries to the appropriate MHRA officer/unit to take further action and will act as a liaison point during the course of the enquiry.

Who can help me?

The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency, Intelligence Unit, Case Referrals Centre

Telephone: 0203 080 6330 (24hrs)

Email: casereferrals@mhra.gsi.gov.uk

Website www.mhra.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Offences against the MDA 1971 will take precedence over Medicine offences.

- It is not unlawful to possess a medicine, licensed or unlicensed, for personal use (provided it is not a controlled drug), however intent to supply a Prescription Only Medicine is an offence.

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Disrupt the use of Internet Cafes

What is this?

Organised criminals use open access internet connections (e.g. via internet cafés, public libraries, airports, Wi-Fi hotspots) to communicate, research, make purchases, etc, partly for convenience and partly to make it harder for law enforcement to trace and evidence their activities.

Identifying the locations used may lead to overt policing disruption opportunities.

Impacts

Disrupt the use of non-attributable broadband services

Force a criminals to use home or personal broadband

Increase the intelligence picture to identify opportunities for further disruption.

Case Study

Many councils log records of internet activity from their libraries and this data can be obtained under a Data Protection Act (DPA) request. If a surveillance officer is able to visually identify an email address on screen, the Communications Data Unit (CDU) can work with investigators to obtain details of the account and its usage, or preserve the account and serve Production Orders under the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984 to obtain content.

During an investigation, it was discovered a subject was using internet cafés to communicate via draft emails. Following deployment of this capability, export shipping documents were recovered leading to the seizure of an importation, and further communications data work led to the identification of the wider Organised Crime Group (OCG) and those involved in the importation of Class A drugs.

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Disrupt the use of Internet Cafes

What's the procedure?

To obtain data held by Communications Service Providers (CSPs), contact the CDU for advice. Regulation of Investigatory Powers (RIPA) 2000 applications for material should be submitted using the automated application system.

Who can help me?

What do I need to watch out for?

Early engagement with a Covert Authorities Bureau advisor will help clarify what you need to achieve and the options for doing it to ensure the right material is gathered and appropriately authorised.

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Crimestoppers

What is this?

Crimestoppers is a uniquely positioned charity based in the UK. Independent from the police, Crimestoppers runs a service through which people are able to pass information anonymously about crime. Information can be passed to Crimestoppers through their 24/7 helpline or through an anonymous online form. They then disseminate this actionable intelligence to relevant law enforcement agencies across the UK to further investigate. If the information received leads to the arrest and charge of one or more people, the individual who made the report could be eligible to anonymously claim a reward of up to £1,000.

Case Study

Operation ZYGOS – This is an international fugitive project that follows the Operation CAPTURA model, launching in Cyprus in late 2012. This campaign differed from previous international work because of the implications of Cyprus being a split territory, with no extradition rights from the North of the country, where the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) is not recognised. In spite of these difficulties, it has been very successful and to date, five out of ten of the criminals have been apprehended.

Impacts

Mount public facing intelligence-gathering communication campaigns

Incorporate intelligence gathering as part of wider communication campaigns, through the Crimestoppers anonymous line

Reach sources of information that standard policing techniques would fail to achieve

Crimestoppers

What's the procedure?

The Campaigns team manages the strategic relationship with Crimestoppers. Campaigns Managers act as first point of contact and work closely with the nominated Communications point of contact, operational teams and our partners to plan communication campaigns activity, including the development, delivery and management of communication campaigns, which incorporate Crimestoppers.

Who can help me?

www.crimestoppers-uk.org

Tel: 0800 555 111

What do I need to watch out for?

Communication campaigns activity utilising Crimestoppers will be drawn from Commands' budgets.

Crimestoppers will provide advice on the likely costs before activity commences, especially international activity, which may result in associated costs including extradition.

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National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service (NaVCIS)

What is this?

The National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service (NaVCIS), previously known as AVCIS is funded by the private sector and is formed of a national team of police staff and seconded police officers.

Areas within the unit: NaVCIS Vehicle Fraud and Theft Unit, NaVCIS Freight, NaVCIS Intelligence, NaVCIS Leisure, NaVCIS Analytical, NaVCIS Agricultural and NaVCIS Ports.

Case Study

NaVCIS Intelligence works with and assists UK law enforcement agencies by collating, analysing and disseminating useful information and intelligence. The intelligence unit receives and actions intelligence from the wider public sector (including the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA), Department for Transport and Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (VOSA)) and the private sector (including for example vehicle manufacturers and insurers).

NaVCIS initially identified containers that contained stolen vehicles and parts that were ready to be exported out of the UK. NaVCIS led the ports strategy as agreed with the ROCU and ultimately warrants were served with multi agency staff on premises that we identified as the container loading sites. On the day, more than 20 stolen vehicles and around £6 million in counterfeit goods were seized.

Impacts

NaVCIS Leisure delivers training to law enforcement and crime reduction advice to the caravan and motorhome industry

National Farmers Union (NFU) Mutual sponsor the support provided by NaVCIS to the rural communities and agricultural industry

NaVCIS Analysis is a new desk within NaVCIS, providing intelligence analysis to support other NaVCIS functions, as well as UK law enforcement

National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service (NaVCIS)

What's the procedure?

NaVCIS can assist at any stage of an investigation, from covert intelligence development to operational support.

Who can help me?

NaVCIS Intelligence

Telephone: 02380 478 305

Email: Intel@avcis.pnn.police.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

N/a

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NaVCIS Bulletins

What is this?

NaVCIS Intelligence has a weekly bulletin that is delivered to over 1,000 law enforcement colleagues, providing an opportunity to share intelligence and offer vital support, as well as identifying new trends and Modus Operandi within vehicle crime.

Case Study

The Intelligence Section promotes Operation CUNDALL & SEMITA, which is both a national and international operation utilising both dormant and live tracker information to identify locations of vehicles concerned (mainly theft of). This has been extended further by Operation CUNDALL, working with vehicle manufacturers on dormant technical access/activation.

The Intelligence Section has well-established links with vehicle manufacturers and is able to conduct discreet enquiries with these companies to trace vehicle histories.

Impacts

Increase the flow of information between the Police and the vehicle industry

Extend the reach of a bulleting or intelligence requirement by inclusion on this bulletin

Bring together the larger law enforcement community to tackle vehicle based criminality

NaVCIS Bulletins

What's the procedure?

NaVCIS can assist at any stage of an investigation, from covert intelligence development to operational support.

Who can help me?

NaVCIS Intelligence

Telephone: 02380 478 305

Email: Intel@avcis.pnn.police.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

N/a

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Intellectual Property

What is this?

The Intellectual Property Office (IPO) is the Rights Issuing authority for the UK, the policy lead and has formed an intelligence cell to assist the enforcement of IP Rights that are criminally infringed. It is a competent authority under Article 2(4) of the Europol Convention and is authorised to conduct Financial Investigation. The IPO works to Management of Police Information (MOPI) standards.

Case Study

The IPO Intelligence Hub coordinates and exchanges criminal intelligence between intellectual property enforcement agencies and the private sector in the UK and overseas. It links in to all law enforcement agencies and competent trade bodies and companies to coordinate intelligence on UK Intellectual Property Crime (IPC).

Intellectual property consists of four key rights:

Patents

Designs

Trademarks

Copyright

All are protected under UK Law through the Civil Courts.

Impacts

The IPO Intelligence Hub database can be researched by request from recognised law enforcement agencies

disruption methods include dealing with intermediaries such as land owners to withdraw contracts

Use of civil enforcement orders under the Enterprise Act

Intellectual Property

What's the procedure?

Requests for information will be accepted by email.

The IPO Intelligence Unit is contactable direct for information.

Who can help me?

Intellectual Property Office

IPO Intelligence Unit

Email: ipintel@intel.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

Any product with an added value from its trademark may be illegally copied and traded so the range of goods is vast. The criminal offences are when this is done on a commercial scale so enforcement is directed towards the traders and supply chains that are commonly serious and organised crime. IP crime is itself serious and organised crime, but also a common activity of those involved in other criminality and may appear as an ancillary activity. It is often used as a money laundering vehicle.

Any counterfeiting or piracy, online or offline is a potential opportunity to disrupt serious and organised criminals and is of interest to the IPO who will provide whatever support they can.

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National Compromise Database

What is this?

The National Compromise Database (NCD) is an intelligence tool designed to assist with risk assessment of use of covert law enforcement tactics, including but not limited to conventional and technical surveillance. Its focus is the awareness of criminals in relation to covert tactics, behaviour designed to counter these tactics, and the consequences of this for operations and future activity.

Case Study

Enquiries were underway into the illegal activities of an organised crime group. Conventional policing tactics had failed to secure prosecutions.

Covert tactics were considered and a check with the National Crime Agency compromise database confirmed that certain tactics had been employed previously. This resulted in a disclosure of those tactics during interview by another law enforcement agency..

This negated the option to use this specific tactic saving time, effort and costs which would have proved completely ineffective.

Impacts

The NCD should be a starting point for officers considering tactical options

This is important where officers are unfamiliar with previous operations conducted against particular individuals or in certain locations.

The NCD also allows more strategic consideration of the risks associated with covert tactics and technologies.

National Compromise Database

What's the procedure?

The NCD makes provision for two levels (sensitive and non-sensitive) of intelligence depending on the sensitivity of the contents.

Who can help me?

The National Compromise Database is managed by the NCA Sensitive Intelligence Unit on behalf of the NPCC.

Telephone: 01925 459500

Email: 'Intel Hub – Sensitive Intel Unit' mailbox (internal) or occc.siu@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

It should be noted that the NCA would not disseminate any operational intelligence, including compromise notifications, of a current flagged target. In the event of an NCA status check request hitting on a live flag, the NCA will contact the flag holder and notify them of the third-party interest.

It is well known that, historically, NCD intelligence was patchy at best. Despite increasing numbers of submissions, there are still considerable gaps. Consequently, an absence of intelligence does not necessarily mean an absence of criminal awareness of covert tactics and corresponding anti / counter-surveillance behaviour.

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Trading standards

What is this?

Trading Standards enforces the law that governs goods and services that we all buy, hire and sell. Trading Standards Officers enforce the law, prosecuting offenders where appropriate, in the following important areas:

Fair Trading, Consumer Safety, Weights and Measures, Consumer Credit, Under-age Sales, Food Safety, Animal Health and Welfare

Case Study

Individual Trading Standards' authorities provide consumer protection locally. They investigate unfair or unsafe trading practices. They give advice to consumers, traders, schools and community organisations among others.

Operation BELLE was a country-wide council tax re-banding scam investigation undertaken by the Yorkshire & Humber Scambuster Team targeting a team claiming that they could lower Council Tax rating and bills, for a fee of between £145–£185. From February 2012, over 1,600 complaints were received about this business. Four defendants were indicted for conspiracy to defraud and money laundering in this case. Sentences totalled more than 20 years. The total criminal benefit of the fraud was over £250,000.

Impacts

Prevent organised criminals operating a counterfeiting business

Protect the consumer from being supplied fake goods.

Recover tax that has otherwise been avoided

Trading standards

What's the procedure?

Contact your local trading standards Office for advice on the referral methods.

Contact your local GAIN coordinator for tasking and joint working advice.

Who can help me?

Local Trading Standards Office

See here for more information on trading standards legislation.

<http://www.tradingstandards.gov.uk/legislation/ewleg.rtf>

What do I need to watch out for?

Trading Standards powers, although varying slightly from one statute to the next, generally consist of the following:

- The power of entry
- The power of inspection
- The power to require information and assistance
- The power of search, if necessary under a warrant
- The power of seizure
- The power of suspension of movement or prohibition of supply of goods
- The power to make test purchases
- ***Trading Standards do not have the power of arrest***

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Anti-Doping UK

What is this?

UK Anti-Doping (UKAD) is the national anti-doping organisation in the UK, charged with protecting a culture of clean sport.

UKAD's functions include an Intelligence and Investigations team, education and information programme, athlete testing across more than 40 Olympic, Paralympic and professional sports, and exclusive results management authority for the determination of anti-doping rule violations.

Case Study

Information from UK Anti-Doping led to the identification of a weight training supplement shop that was supplying controlled drugs including steroids 'under the counter'.

Information was supplied in a 5x5x5 format, which supported an application for a search warrant.

This led to the discovery of a substantial quantity of controlled drugs and steroids.

The offenders were prosecuted.

Impacts

Help remove drugs and performance enhancing products from the sporting arena.

Identify and help prosecute offenders from criminal offences.

Provide Specialist expert knowledge on doping substances and methods

Anti-Doping UK

What's the procedure?

Information sharing between UKAD and law enforcement is permitted through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU, if in place with your agency), or under the data protection exemptions.

Who can help me?

Initially contact should be made with the Intelligence and Investigations Team within UK Anti-Doping:

Telephone: 0207 842 3450

Email: intelligence@ukad.org.uk or
intelligence.inbox@ukad.cjsm.net

What do I need to watch out for?

Anti-doping can be a complicated issue with a number of different processes and procedures, depending on the sport concerned. In some sports UKAD lead the anti-doping work, in others, the National Governing Body (NGB) for that sport retains the "Results Management Authority" – RMA is the authority to take anti-doping action in a particular sport.

There are no drawbacks to working with UKAD – any information provided to UKAD is processed in ways defined by the National Intelligence Model to measure its validity and relevance and to determine if and how it links together.

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National Flagging Service

What is this?

This is the ability to register an interest in an organised criminal or group. A status flag enables the NCA to coordinate markers placed on individuals by a variety of agencies. The coordination will soon be managed via the Police National Database (PND)

This avoids duplication of work, and any compromise that could occur by 2 or more agencies conducting comprehensive enquiries on the same individual.

Case Study

This tactic is in use every day.

The benefits are obvious.

Failure to use the flagging system will result in serious compromise between law enforcement agencies.

Impacts

Avoid duplication between agencies

Allow and assist collaborative working

Provide a focused approach to comprehensive investigations

National Flagging Service

What's the procedure?

A status check can be made via a form submitted to the NCA. In the event of an NCA status check request hitting on a live flag, the NCA will contact the flag holder and notify them of the third-party interest.

(the ability to check for flags will soon move to PND)

Who can help me?

NCA Sensitive Intelligence Unit on behalf of the NPCC.

Telephone: 01925 459500

Email: 'Intel Hub – Sensitive Intel Unit' mailbox (internal)
or occc.siu@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

The NCA will not disclose to the applicant, the details of the flagging agency, or the reason for the flag.

They will notify the flagging agency of the status check and advise them to contact the applicant where appropriate.

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Repeat Victim Strategy

What is this?

This is a preventative capability intending to deter offenders and protect victims. Law Enforcement officers will identify potential repeat victims or those vulnerable to serious crime and employ tactics to make it more difficult for offenders to commit crime and to secure and preserve evidence with the use of forensic tactics.

Case Study

Developing strategies such as 'no cold calling zones' targeting those who commit distraction burglaries, whilst protecting potential victims.

Stickers, posters and signs on lampposts to help identify areas of vulnerability.

Increasing CCTV coverage and ANPR technology near to identified sites liable to attack for an ATM theft. Produce media coverage highlighting the issues and raise awareness in the local area.

Impacts

Provide Public Reassurance

Produce a deterrent for offenders

Reduce the vulnerability on those at most risk of harm from serious and organised crime.

Repeat Victim Strategy

What's the procedure?

Identify crime type, crime series or a particular category of victim profile and consult with the person responsible for the management of Organised Crime Groups in that area. Produce appropriate intelligence products including analytical assessments. Develop a strategy to deliver targeted advice to raise awareness to those groups of persons.

Who can help me?

Local Police Force Analysts and intelligence units.

NPCC crime prevention officers.

What do I need to watch out for?

Potential displacement of offences into other areas.

May unduly raise community tensions or concerns.

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Community Impact Assessment

What is this?

This is a statement by a member of the community, or group that describes the impact of the criminal engaged in by the subject, organised crime group, urban street gang or any other relevant offender. This can be presented as part of an evidential case at court.

Case Study

Offenders from an urban street gang were arrested for selling class A drugs in the stairwell of a block of flats.

This led to intimidation and caused fear to the law-abiding tenants. Community impact statements, some of which were anonymous and contained hearsay information were presented at the trial.

This resulted in increased sentences and commendations to the members of the public who provided additional information for the court.

Impacts

Increase public confidence.

Provide the courts with an enhanced clear picture of the community harm caused.

Provide information to assist the Judge/Jury when passing sentence

Community Impact Assessment

What's the procedure?

Liaison with the Crown Prosecution Service, or any other prosecuting authority to assess the suitability and relevance prior to court proceedings.

Who can help me?

Crown Prosecution Service

Criminal Justice Department within the local police or relevant agency

What do I need to watch out for?

Consider safeguarding witnesses who are prepared to assist in the preparation of community impact statements.

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NHS Protect

What is this?

The NHS Protect is the operating name of the Counter Fraud and Security Management Service, which is a division of the NHS Business Services Authority, an arm's-length body of the Department of Health.

Case Study

NHS Protect will realise its aims by seven goals

1. target crime which undermines the capacity of the NHS
2. build our crime intelligence capacity and provide high quality analysis of crime risks and trends for the NHS
3. use our specialist knowledge and services so that targeted action to tackle crime across the health sector can be implemented
4. focus our resources and deliver improvements to our range of crime prevention, deterrence and support services
5. review and deliver cost effective improvements to our services
6. provide anti-crime standards and assessment services
7. Where serious, complex or high value fraud or corruption is identified and money lost to the NHS, we will investigate fully those allegations, seek to recover losses and pursue all possible and appropriate sanctions against offenders

Impacts

NHS Protect is an intelligence led organisation and operates its own intelligence function

NHS Protect can help to identify with whom or to which other agency the enquiry should be made

It acts independently of Action Fraud and therefore holds records of reported fraud within the NHS.

NHS Protect

What's the procedure?

NHS Protect are a core partner at Controlled Drugs Local Intelligence Network meetings, they can be contacted direct for help and assistance.

Who can help me?

NHS Protect: For general enquiries please contact us via email or by calling our switchboard:

Email: generalenquiries@nhsprotect.gsi.gov.uk

General switchboard: 020 7895 4500

What do I need to watch out for?

It should be understood that not all information can be shared with third parties, e.g. finding a person's GP, because the subject's name and address form part of their medical records, which are confidential, and these would not be shared unless extreme circumstances prevailed

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Federation Against Copyright Theft (FACT)

What is this?

FACT's primary purpose is to protect the United Kingdom's film and broadcasting industry against counterfeiting, copyright and trademark infringements. Established in 1983, FACT works in three key areas

Online piracy in all forms

Hard goods piracy

Prevention and detection of illegal recording in cinemas

Case Study

The Federation Against Copyright Theft ('FACT') recently secured a conviction resulting in pub company being ordered to pay a record £23,907 in fines and costs for showing Sky Sports illegally. This latest prosecution demonstrates how pub companies as well as individuals can face criminal records and stiff financial penalties for illegally screening matches.

There have been thirty-four prosecutions brought by FACT this season alone, bringing total fines and costs paid by licensees across the UK to £149,218. Customs, UK Border Agency, Serious and Organised Crime Agency and the other agencies. FACT also has a close association with other industry enforcement bodies.

Impacts

Restrict criminals ability to profit from illicit products sold on the black market

Ensure customers receive the goods and products at a standard they expect

Impose financial penalties on those engaging in criminal piracy or copyright theft.

Federation Against Copyright Theft (FACT)

What's the procedure?

FACT are a core member of the GAIN network and contact with your GAIN coordinator is advised.

For general enquiries FACT can be contacted directly

Who can help me?

FACT

Regal House

70 London Road

TW1 3QS

Telephone +44 (0)20 8891 1217

contact@fact-uk.org.uk

What do I need to watch out for?

N/A

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Partnership Directory

Please note this list is not exhaustive, and features core and non-core GAIN members. Initial advice should be sought from your regional GAIN Coordinator to determine if any local partnerships already exist. Each has a hyperlink to the general internet web page for the respective agency or organisation.

ACG (Anti-Counterfeiting Group) - includes most Brands/Rights holders
ACRO (ACPO Criminal Records Office)
Armed Forces
BHA (British Horseracing Authority)
BIS (Business, Innovation & Skills)
BPI (British Phonographic Industry)
British Car Auctions
BSkyB
BT (British Telecom)
CAA - Aviation Regulation Enforcement
CEFAS (Centre for Environment, fisheries and Aquaculture Sciences)
CEOP (Child Exploitation & Online Protection Centre)
Charity Commission
Crimestoppers
DFDS
DVLA (Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency)
DVSA (Driver Vehicle Standards Agency)
DWP/JCP (Department of Works and Pensions/Jobcentre Plus
Environment Agency
FACT (Federation against Copyright Theft)
FAST/iis (Federation against Software Theft/investors in Software)
FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)
FFA UK (Financial Fraud Action UK)
Fire & Rescue Services
First Great Western Railways
Food Standards Agency
FRSB (Fundraising Standards Board)
FWD (Federation of Wholesale Distributors)
Gambling Commission
GBGB (Greyhounds Board of Great Britain)
GLA (Gangmasters Licensing Authority)

Highways Agency
HMRC
Home Office Immigration Enforcement
IFB (Insurance Fraud Bureau)
IFCA (Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority)
IPO (Intellectual Property Office)
MCGA (Marine & Coastguard Agency)
MHRA (Medicines & Healthcare Products Regulatory Authority)
Ministry of Justice Claims Management
MMO (Marine Management Organisation)
NAFN (National Anti-Fraud Network)
National Grid
National Landlords Association
National Markets Group
NCA
NFIB (National Fraud Intelligence Bureau)
NHS Protect
NIMLT (National Illegal Money Lending Team)
NNCS (National Business Crime Solution)
Official Receiver/Insolvency Service
Ordnance Survey
HM Passport Office
Post Office
Rank Group
Royal Mail
RSPCA (Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)
SIA (Security Industry Authority)
South East Strategic Partnership for Migration
SRA (Solicitors Regulatory Authority)
The Pensions Regulator
Tobacco Manufacturers Association
Trading Standards
UK Border Force
UK Utilities Providers
UKAD (UK Anti-Doping)
UKMPB (UK Missing Persons Bureau)
Virgin Media
VMD (Veterinary Medicines Directorate)

