POLICE ORGANIZATION

ABM United Kingdom Limited as the leading supplier of Covert Intelligence and Information Management systems to the police service and law enforcement agencies worldwide, is proud to sponsor the SIPR Annual Conference & Lecture 2008. With over 15 years experience of delivering solutions to global law enforcement organisations, ABM has maintained a lead in the market in terms of its innovative solutions. ABM's customers include the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS), the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), the New York Police Department (NYPD), Western Australia Police (WAP) and 90% of UK law enforcement organisations and agencies. ABM is the leading global supplier of Covert Intelligence solutions through its abmpegasus™ suite of applications.

KENNETH SCOTT Session Chair

Dr Kenneth Scott is Director of the Centre for Criminal Justice and Police Studies at the University of the West of Scotland (Hamilton Campus) as well as being Associate Director of Network 3 (Police Organization) at SIPR. He was co-editor and contributor to the book Policing Scotland (2005), and has researched and published in a range of topics relating to the police in Scotland, including governance, accountability and training.

GORDON MELDRUM

Mr Gordon Meldrum was appointed Deputy Chief Constable, Director General of the SCDEA on 1 January 2008 and is now in his 24th year as a police officer, having joined Strathclyde Police in 1985. During his service, he has worked in Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire and East Dunbartonshire - spending time in uniform, the CID and Special Branch.

In 1997, he was appointed Head of the Scottish Office of the National Criminal Intelligence Service, a post that he held for three years, before being seconded as Project Team Leader for the Scottish Drug Enforcement Agency in 2000, where he remained for a further two years as Deputy Head of Intelligence.

In 2003/2004, Mr Meldrum undertook a 12 month Fellowship Programme with the Leadership Development Institute of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Although based primarily at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, Mr Meldrum also spent time in many other States in America, as well as 2 months with the Australian Institute of Police Management in New South Wales. Mr Meldrum has also served as Co-ordinator of the Scottish Police Information and Co-ordination Centre (SPICC) on two separate occasions; in 2003, for the Military Campaign in Iraq, then again in May 2005, to support the Scottish Police Service operation for the G8 Summit at Gleneagles.

European cooperation in Serious Organised Crime

The presentation will broadly be in two parts, the first covering SCDEA liaison with Interpol, Europol, SOCA and the architecture of same. Mr Meldrum will thereafter comment specifically on the SCDEA officer seconded to the UK Liaison Bureaux. This will be followed by practical examples of European cooperation and how this has assisted with operational law enforcement.

DAVID ALEXANDER

Professor David Alexander is a graduate of the Universities of St Andrews and Dundee, and has undergone specialist postgraduate training at the Universities of Aberdeen and Birmingham, and at the FBI Academy, USA.

He is consultant in charge of the Traumatic Stress Clinic, Royal Cornhill Hospital, Aberdeen, and Director of the Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research, at The Robert Gordon University. He was leader of the psychiatric team which first responded to the Piper Alpha disaster in 1988. Since then, he has been involved in a number of major incidents, including the Estonia ferry disaster, an air crash in Antarctica, the Balkans War, the Ural's train disaster in Russia, and the Chinook and Sikorsky helicopter crashes. Following the Nairobi terrorist bombing, he was appointed by the Royal College of Psychiatrists to be the specialist adviser to the Kenya Medical Association. Following the invasion of Iraq, he conducted a review of the Iraq psychiatric services on behalf of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, and conducted a similar exercise in Sri Lanka following the tsunami disaster. Most recently, he was invited out to Pakistan as a clinical adviser following the earthquake.

He is a Visiting Lecturer at the Scottish Police College on the management of trauma and hostage negotiation, and was a member of the Expert Advisory Group to the Metropolitan Police. He has been a Guest Lecturer at the FBI Academy and the Russian School of Militia. He has been a Visiting Professor at Universities in Russia, the West Indies, Spain, Croatia, the USA and the Republic of South Africa (where he was also invited in 2001 as the "Distinguished Trauma Visitor"). He is also a Fellow of the British Psychological Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

The challenges, realities and myths of terrorism

The use of terror is not new in either the military or civilian domains. However, in the contemporary global community, terrorism has, for the authorities, certainly laid down a number of serious challenges; has created several dilemmas of major political, economic and psychosocial significance, and it has fertilised a crop of myths which has the potential not only to compromise a rational, systemic response but to advance inadvertently the very causes of the various terrorist organisations.

It is easy to denounce terrorism; much harder is it to understand what lies behind it, but it is that understanding which offers us the most potent strategy to combat its effects.

This presentation will highlight these issues, and maintain an emphasis on the resilience of those exposed to extreme terrorist activities.

MARIA O'NEILL

Dr. Maria O'Neill is a Lecturer in Law at the University of Abertay Dundee. She has an established research output in EU and International law, particularly in the area of commercial law. Having taught EU Justice and Home Affairs law for a number of years, she has recently undertaken research in the area of EU Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters. She hopes to develop her research activity in this area, having recently published in the journal "Terrorism and Political Violence". Dr. O'Neill has also been active in the SIPR Police Organization Network

The EU legal framework of policing

Leaving aside the thorny legal problems which exist within the EU policy area of Police & Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters (PJCCM), of which there are many, and the proposals for reform, of which there are a few, this presentation will focus on the operational capacities which the EU legal framework on policing brings to transnational police operations. The well known organisation of Europol,[1] with what is now considered to be a "slightly old fashioned legal framework",[2] has been joined by Eurojust,[3] a network of investigating and prosecuting magistrates, which also has provisions to involve senior investigating police officers,[4] the European Anti-Fraud Office, OLAF,[5] protecting the EU's own financial interests, the border guard organisation, Frontex,[6] and the counter-terrorism organisation SitCen, which operates within the EU military framework.[7] These structures are complemented by the ongoing use of the Schengen/ SIRENE information systems.[8] In addition to the organisations and information exchange systems put in place by the EU, the EU has also provided the Europol Analysis Work Files,[9] for the processing of intelligence, using different security classifications, supported by the Europol Security Manual and supporting structures.[10] Police, and other law enforcement officials can also avail of [11] Joint Investigation Team provisions,[12] cross border observations,[13] hot pursuit provisions [14] across land borders, (though not into the UK), cross border covert investigations, involving the assumption of covert identity,[15] and cross border telephone and telecommunication intercepts.[16] The continuing development of Europol's extra- EU law enforcement contacts also merits examination.

---

[1] http://www.europol.europa.eu/

[2] "Future of Europol: Options Paper", Reflecting the outcome of the discussion on the future of Europol held during the Austrian Presidency, May 2006, at page 3. (Council of the European Union, Brussels, 19 May 2006, 9184/1/06, Europol 40).

[3] http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/index.htm

[4] Article 2.1 of Council Decision 2002/187/JHA setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime, OJ L 63 of 6.3.2002, as amended by Decision 2003/659/JHA, OJ L 245 of 29.9.2003. "Eurojust shall be composed of one national member seconded by each Member State in accordance with its legal system being a prosecutor, judge or police officer of equivalent competence."

[5] http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/index_en.html

[6] http://www.frontex.europa.eu/

[7] http://www.consilium.europa.eu/cms3_applications/applications/solana/index.asp?lang=EN&cmsid=246

[8] Articles 92 to 119 Schengen Convention 1990, to which the UK initially opted out of, and then partially opted back into pursuant to Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis*, OJ L 131, 01/06/2000 p. 43.

[9] Article 10 Europol Convention 1995 as amended by the "Danish" Protocol (Council Act of 27 November 2003 drawing up, on the basis of Article 43(1) of the Convention on the Establishment of a European Police Office (Europol convention), a Protocol amending that Convention, 2004, OJ C 2/1).

[10] Council Act of 3 November 1998 adopting rules on the confidentiality of Europol information 1999, OJ C 26/10, 27/11/1995, p. 1.

[11] In the Republic of Ireland the only foreign police officers permitted to operate are those who have been officially posted to the country.

[12] Article 13 of the EU Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 2000.

[13] Article 40 Schengen, opted into by the UK by Article 1(a)(i) of Council Decision 2000/365/EC, OJ L 131, 01/06/2000 p. 43.

[14] Article 41 Schengen, not applicable in the UK.

[15] Article 14 of the EU Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 2000.

[16] Articles 17 to 22 of the EU Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 2000.

RUSSELL SCOTT AND ANNE LAVERY

Russell Scott joined the Metropolitan Police in London in 1981 where he served in both uniform and detective duties in the West End and Kings Cross areas. In 1988 he returned to Scotland joining Fife Constabulary where he again performed uniform and CID duties in Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes. Following promotion to Detective Inspector in 1997 he was transferred to the Force Drugs Squad overseeing surveillance and enforcement teams. In October 2002 he was seconded to the SDEA East Group as Branch Commander during which time he managed a number of covert policing operations targeting serious and organised crime groups throughout Scotland.

During his time at the Agency he worked closely with Europol to target Scottish Crime Groups who were active in Holland, Spain, Greece and Germany. This resulted in joint prosecution of the accused in Spain and the UK resulting in lengthy prison sentences for the main principals of the Operation.

He took up his current post as Project Manager for the ACPOS NIM Development Team based at the Scottish Police College in January 2005. He is represented on a number of national committees including the ACPO NIM Working Group and the Scottish Strategic and Tactical Tasking groups

He also led the recent review of Serious and Organised Crime in Scotland and the review of the Scottish Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group resulting in him becoming the actions manager.

Superintendent Scott is now also responsible for the submission of the updates to the Scottish Government Serious Organised Crime Taskforce with regard to the Scottish Police Service's response to tackling Serious and Organised Crime Groups. He is also represented on the Serious Organised Crime Mapping Project Board.

Anne Lavery studied at Strathclyde University, qualifying in 1997 with a BA (Hons) Economics. She worked as an analyst for 6 years within both the public and private sector before joining Strathclyde Police in 2003 as the Analyst Co-ordinator in 'E' Division covering the East End of Glasgow.

During her time in the East end of Glasgow, Anne worked on a number of major inquiries and was instrumental in the development of the Youth Gang Strategy, designed to tackle the high levels of youth disorder and violence in the area. This was subsequently rolled out across the Strathclyde Police Force area.

In May 2006 Anne was seconded to Strathclyde Police HQ as the Deputy Principal Analyst. In this role she has responsibility for project management of the Force Strategic Assessment 2007 and in August of that year she was seconded to the Scottish Police College as Project Manager to lead production of the Scottish Strategic Assessment. On returning to Strathclyde Anne applied for and was successful in gaining the permanent post of Deputy Principal Analyst. In her role she was responsible for all recruitment, personnel and training for analysts across the force.

In July this year Anne was successful in obtaining her current post as the Scottish Policing Model Principal Analyst. Anne now leads on the production of both the Scottish Strategic and Tactical Assessments. She sits on a number of ACPOS Groups and will now also be one of the Scottish Reps on the Europol Analyst Workfile Group.

National Intelligence Model – European perspective

This presentation will concentrate on the setting of policing priorities at a Scottish level using threat and risk assessments and more importantly how we implemented our strategy at both Strategic and Tactical levels.

We also highlight how we took cognisance of both UK and Europol priorities to set the Scottish picture. Key to our success is the collaborative working between the police and analysts and the joint presentation highlights this. The analytical input will explain the connectivity between Local, Regional, National and International Intelligence products.

The Scottish Control Strategy contains the Operational Policing priorities. The Control Strategy outlines the Prevention, Intelligence and Enforcement responses to targeting the very high threats. In addition an intelligence requirement is set which highlights those areas that require robust tasking to obtain the required intelligence to fill the gaps identified.

The Tasking and Coordinating of resources at all levels ensures that measures are in place to tackle the risk. Ultimately the success of implementing the strategy relies on delivery and therefore performance. Did we achieve what we set out to do?

PETER SPROAT

Dr Peter A. Sproat is a lecturer in policing at the Hamilton Campus of the University of West of Scotland. He has research expertise in terrorism and counter-terrorist finance, money laundering and asset recovery reflect to a large extent the work he was engaged upon as Programme Leader of the MA in Fraud Management at the University of Teesside. He has published peer-reviewed articles on terrorism, genocide, the right to self-determination in international law in The Journal of Genocide Studies and Terrorism and Political Violence. More recently he has examined the social impact of counter-terrorist finance legislation in the United Kingdom and attempted a financial cost-benefit analysis and an evaluation of the impact of the money laundering and asset recovery regime in the United Kingdom.

Improving the recovery of the proceeds of crime in Scotland: an opinion

Since the Council of Europe's Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime in 1990, if not before, the European context has helped shape the anti-money laundering and asset recovery laws in the various parts of the United Kingdom including Scotland. Of the most direct effect has been the three European Union Directives that were enshrined into our domestic legislation as the Money Laundering Regulations for they impose legal duties such as 'know your customer' on the gatekeepers of the financial system and provide much of the regulatory framework within which the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 functions. However, despite official claims that the police and Crown Office have had "significant success" in seizing assets from drug traffickers and serious criminals in Scotland, both politicians and the police in Scotland have suggested further legislative changes in order to maximize the recovery of the proceeds of crime in Scotland. These include: extending the range of offences that would allow the confiscation of the assets which criminals have acquired in the last six years; enabling the seizure of cash when its value is less than the current threshold of £1000 and reinvesting a proportion of the money that is recovered in experts in financial recovery work to enable the recovery of even more assets. Such suggestions and this paper come at an apt time, for later this year Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland will once again consider asset recovery by the police. The author questions many of the assumptions and suggested legislative improvements within the official discourse before contributing his own opinion as to how to improve recovery of the proceeds of crime in Scotland.

ALASTAIR LUFF

Alastair Luff, a graduate of the University of Nottingham, has 15 years experience in the delivery of IT and Information Management solutions within organisations and across the public sector. Alastair is currently Managing Director of ABM, a global provider of Covert and Overt information management solutions to law enforcement and agencies in the UK, Europe, US and Australia. Alastair has been instrumental in delivering a number of high profile change programmes, including the implementation of the Scottish Intelligence Database (SID), a national information sharing database for the management of intelligence across all of Scotland. Alastair is an advocate of information management and sharing within the law enforcement community and the benefits that sharing can produce across organisations and their partners. Alastair is a member of the Institute of Engineering Technology, Institute of Directors and the British Computer Society.