

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

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A Chinese Philosopher, SUN TZU, once said:

"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles."

"If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory, you will suffer a defeat."

"If you know neither yourself nor the enemy, you are a fool who will meet defeat in every battle."

This old saying is true in military intelligence as well as in the fields of law enforcement and public safety. This has a standing and valid statement even before the advent of Christianity, the validity of which has not changed by the passing of time. In other words, intelligence is knowledge and knowledge is power. Thus, the need of intelligence is increasingly important and apparent as the study of history continues.

❖ CONCEPT:

The principle of intelligence is based on the educated guess. Intelligence is the act of gathering secret information about an actual or potential enemy. Is the product of a process which starts from the collection of information, its evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation in order to arrive at a theory or conclusion.

❖ **Personalities involved in intelligence works:**

1. Frederick the Great – Father of organized military espionage.
2. Alexander the Great – a renowned Greek conqueror had his share of advance information when rumors had his share of advance information when rumors of discontent circulated from among the ranks of his men.
3. Hannibal – known as the greatest Roman enemy, who ruled and conquered Rome for 15 years by obtaining common street knowledge by posing as a beggar to gather first hand information on the pulse of the people. He was recognized as one of the finest commander in history
4. Delilah – a biblical personality who was able to gain information by using her beauty and charm.
5. Schulmeister – the Napoleon's eye. He is a master of deceit who used black mail to obtain vital information pertaining to the personality and identity of the enemies of Napoleon during the 18th century.
6. Steiber – known as the Prussia's king of Sleuthhounds, as minister of police he started the use of propaganda and censorship as well as utilizing statistical intelligence accounting.
7. Redl – he was the infamous person who was responsible for a staggering estimate of the death of half million people during his 13th years career.
8. William Donovan – known as Wild Bill Donovan, he headed the office of strategic service responsible to establishing a centralized military intelligence for the United States whose valuable contribution was vital to American Victory in the 2nd World War.
9. Sun Tzu – He wrote the art of war. It is vital to the state. It is a matter of life and death, a road to either safety or ruin.

❖ INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION:

1. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) – established in United State, its function is to ascertain all aspects concerning national security and coordinated efforts of various agencies that are in the nature of intelligence gathering.
2. Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (KGB) – it was the umbrella organization of Soviet Union's Premier security, the secret police and intelligence agency of Russia until 1995.
3. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) – there are 12 members; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Georgia.
4. British Secret Service (M-I-6) – a parallel ally and intelligence organization of the western powers. Established by the committee of Imperial Defense in October 1909.
5. Mossad – Formerly known as the Central Institute for Coordination and the Central Institute for Intelligence and Security. The Israeli intelligence agency which are renowned by many as the best due to the fact that Israel despite of having countless enemies in the middle east was able to survive and flourish.

❖ NATURE OF POLICE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS:

1. Overt Operations. It is an operation done even with the knowledge of the subject. It means that there are no precautionary actions to hide the investigation against the subject.
2. Covert Operations. Is an operation than without the knowledge of the subject.

The following are the different types of covert operations.

- a. Surveillance
- b. Casing
- c. Undercover operation. (Assume different identity)
- d. Deep penetration. Undercover operation in which techniques are applied continuously and not over a limited period of time.
- e. Use of photographic equipment.
- f. Surreptitious entry.
- g. Use of bugging equipment. Listening conversation without knowledge of the subject.
- h. Use of satellites

- i. Use of radar or sonar. Radars are used to monitor flying object and sonar's are used to monitor underwater movement.
- j. Use of informers or informants
- k. Crypt analysis. A method of intelligence operation wherein coded messages are analyzed by experts.
- l. Censorship. A method of intelligence operation which is done by opening secretly letters or correspondence.
- m. Document exploitation. This is a mode of intelligence operation wherein documents gathered or taken from the subject or target organization are collated, analyzed, interpreted and evaluated for immediate or future use.

❖ **SURVEILLANCE** - Is the designated or secret observation of places, persons and vehicles for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the identities or activities of the subject.

1. Purpose or Objectives of Surveillance:

- a. To detect criminal activities,
- b. To obtain evidence for use in building up a case or to be used in a court of law,
- c. To locate a subject or his associates,
- d. To gather detailed information about the suspects' activities,
- e. To locate subjects residence, hunts, office or business,
- f. To protect witness,
- g. To check the reliability of informants or informers, and
- h. Among others

2. Requisites for a Desirable Surveillance.

- a. Must be of average size, built, or ordinary appearance which does not attract attention,
- b. Must not have noticeable peculiarities that can easily be remembered.
- c. Must not wear attractive clothing or jewelers,
- d. Must be a good actor or talker,
- e. Must be alert and full of energy,
- f. Must be versatile, resourceful and quick-witted,
- g. Must be intelligence, perseverance, patience and endurance.

3. Preparations for Surveillance Operations

- a. Subject (name, alias, descriptions)
- b. Geographic location (place, inhabitants, languages, dialect)
- c. Vehicle used (description, make, model, color)
- d. Associates (identities, hangouts and involvement in illegal activities)

❖ **CATEGORIES OF SURVEILLANCE**

- 1. **Loose Surveillance** - also known as discreet surveillance. Observation of the subject or object is not continuous. It may be called off when the subject becomes suspicious.
- 2. **Close Surveillance** - Continuous observation of the subject is maintained at all times, even if he appears to become suspicious.
- 3. **Combination of Loose and Close Surveillance** -Circumstances which usually depend on a specific act of the subject may necessitate a change from a loose surveillance to a close surveillance without prior notice.

❖ **METHODS OF SURVEILLANCE**

- 1. **Moving Surveillance** - a moving surveillance is conducted when the person, object or activity being watched moves from one place to another. In this situation, the surveillant actually follows the subject of interest.
- 2. **Fixed Surveillance** - is conducted when the person, object or activity being watched is not expected to move from one area. The surveillant may, however, move from one vantage point to another on the immediate area.

Factors to be considered in preparation of Fixed Surveillance

- 1. Determine the base of operations
- 2. Make a thorough caution reconnaissance of the area
- 3. Obtain the necessary equipment
- 4. Assign specific duties to each surveillant
- 5. Prepare an alternate Courses Of Action (COA)

❖ **GENERAL SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES**

- **Identification of Subject** - A positive identification of the subject should be obtained prior to starting the surveillance.
- **Dress of Surveillant** - The surveillant's attire should be in harmony with the area or neighborhood in which the surveillance is to be conducted.

➤ **Precautions**

- Do not make an abrupt, unnatural move.
- Do not use theatrical disguise.
- Never stare directly at the subject.
- Never look directly at the subject's eye.
- Do not attempt to appear too innocent.
- When in dangerous neighborhood, walk near the curb to reduce the possibility of attack from doorways and alleys.
- Exercise extreme caution in dark alleys.
- Never speak to or appear to recognize another surveillant unless absolutely necessary to accomplish the mission.
- Inexperienced surveillants must conquer the tendency to believe themselves made when the subject glances in their direction several times.

❖ **TECHNIQUES OF SURVEILLANCE:**

1. **Foot Surveillance** - employs the use of a single, or more than one surveillant where the surveillant and the subject travel on foot and the surveillant has to shadow him or tail for the rest of the operation.
2. **Vehicle Surveillance** - may involve the use of one or more automobiles, or other conveyances normal to the area.

Foot Surveillance

One-Man Surveillance - One investigator is used to conduct the surveillance. It is best employed in a fixed surveillance. It should be avoided in moving surveillance because it provides the least amount of flexibility in the surveillance.

Two-man or "AB" Surveillance

In this technique, the surveillant behind the subject is always known as the "A" surveillant. "A" follows the subject and "B" either follows on the same side of the street or from across the street.

Three-man or "ABC" Surveillance

It employs three surveillants, and is intended to keep two sides of the subject covered. "A" follows the subject. The normal position for "B" is behind "A". "C" normally operates across the street.

Leapfrog Surveillance

Two or more surveillant are used to conduct this technique. This is a variation of the "AB" and "ABC" methods. It is simple to execute and greatly reduces the chances of the subject recognizing the surveillance.

Progressive Surveillance

This is used when extreme caution is necessary. It can be presupposed by the surveillants that the subject will resort to every method to elude possible surveillance. It is a slow technique and limited to subjects who follow habitual daily routines.

Vehicle Surveillance

Planning

The subject will move primarily by automobile, therefore necessitating the surveillant to follow by automobile. Hence, the following factors should be taken consideration:

- ◆ A dependable mode of transportation
- ◆ License plates on car (as belonging to an official)
- ◆ A two-way radio communication system
- ◆ Consideration for carrying emergency supplies

❖ **THREE TECHNIQUES OF VEHICLE SURVEILLANCE:**

1. **One Vehicle Technique** - one vehicle follows the subject alone to observe his movements and to stay far enough to avoid ready detection.
2. **Two Vehicle Technique** - one vehicle follows the subject at a varying distance and another on a parallel street. The two vehicles can exchange place from time to time.
3. **Four Vehicle Techniques** - provides greater flexibility than the two-vehicle technique. The "eye ball" keeps track of the subject while another vehicle follows the "eye ball".

Precautions

- ◆ Vehicles should not be operated in a conspicuous manner.

- ◆ When on a rural road and the subject suddenly turns into a side road, do not follow; proceed the side road and consciously observe the location of the subject.
- ◆ If the subject suddenly halts after being followed at a high rate of speed for some distance, proceed past him and give a pre-arranged signal for the other members of the surveillance team.
- ◆ If the subject suddenly abandons his vehicle and boards a bus or street car, the assistant should board the carrier at the next stop.

❖ **Detection of Surveillance**

- ◆ Alternating fast and slow driving
- ◆ Committing obvious traffic violations
- ◆ Frequent parking
- ◆ Driving into dead-end streets
- ◆ Stopping suddenly around curves and corners
- ◆ Pulling into driveways
- ◆ Speeding up a hill, then slowing down on the reserve side

❖ **TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE:**

Military intelligence – refers to the use of processed information in formulating military plans, programs and policies. This would include strategic and combat intelligence

- a. Strategic gives attention to the capability, vulnerability and possible course of action of the enemy.
- b. Combat highlights knowledge pertaining to weather, enemy and terrain.

1. **Police intelligence** – refers to the output or end product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation of all available facts which concerns the activities of criminal elements and its activities significant to police planning and operation. This would include
 - a. Line or tactical – refers to processed information which is immediate in nature. It is essential to the accomplishment of police objectives
 - b. Counter intelligence – it deals primary with the building of the organization against internal enemies. It is essential to the formulation, preparation and execution of police plans, policies and programs
 - c. Strategic Intelligence – refers to a long term or future use of processed information. It is the knowledge essentials to internal security, crime suppression and prevention and public safety.
2. **Strategic Intelligence** – refers to the process of gathering information designed to disturb and disrupt the enemy's state of finances and destroy the stability and foundations of its organization.
3. **Combat intelligence** – refers to that intelligence utilized in designing plans and conducting tactical and administrative operation.
4. **Counter intelligence** – are measure undertaken to deny the enemy of any information consisting of passive and active intelligence measures.
 - a. Passive counter intelligence - Secrecy discipline, movement control, camouflage and proper handling of information is practices.
 - b. Active counter intelligence – covers reconnaissance, patrolling, sabotage, espionage, interior guard duty and fortification of vital facilities.

❖ **IMPORTANCE OF POLICE INTELLIGENCE:**

1. It is vital to enable a nation to formulate its policies, strategic plans and conduct its diplomacy
2. It is required for the nation to forestall the activities of its internal and external enemies
3. It is necessary to detect and prosecute the criminals and subversive elements.
4. It is vital in providing ample security for the people and the state
5. Check on the effectiveness of the operations of PNP forces and security condition of their funds and equipment.

❖ **INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONAL SET – UP:**

1. Information Procurement Division. It is further divided into the Intelligence Proper, Secret Intelligence and Intelligence Operation units.
 - a) Intelligence Proper
 - Research and analysis
 - Monitoring of foreign broadcast
 - Study of both local and foreign printed materials
 - Liaison with other agencies collecting information
 - Interrogation and debriefing
 - a) Secret Intelligence
 - Acquisition of confidential information
 - Undercover work and surveillance
 - Espionage
 - b) Intelligence Operation

- Sabotage
 - Counter intelligence operations
 - Dissemination of propaganda
 - Security of VIP's
2. Evaluation and Distribution Division. It takes care of the publication of intelligence reports, determination of reliability and accuracy of procured information and transcript of investigation and its evaluation.
 3. Administration Division. It is composed of the Management service, training and indoctrination units and communications maintenance.

❖ INTELLIGENCE CYCLE:

It is cycle because the process which keeps on going every time there is an intelligence requirement. It consists of four phases, namely;

1. **Planning or collection effort.** The principle in planning or the collection effort is based on the collecting agency's capability. This is to ensure that the coordinated search for information sought may be obtained to govern the future conduct of the unit.

2. **Collection of Information** – is the procurement of information of which most of the vital factor is access of either the agents or informants to the desired facts without arousing the attention of the subject or those given the task to protect them.

Police Routine Activities which are good source of information:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| ➤ Patrol | Community relations programs |
| ➤ Informants | Checkpoints |
| ➤ Criminal investigation | Surveillance operations |

Methods of Collection of Information:

- a) Covert method – is a clandestine means of obtaining information, these include the following activities:
 - Infiltration – gradual penetration into enemy domain and territory
 - Surveillance – using satellite, photo, audio electronic gadgets and advance communications systems.
 - Elicitation – it is made through interview, interrogation and instrumentation.
- b) Overt method – is an open obtaining of information through government records, census and statistics, residential, commercial business listings, and other available materials.

3. **Processing of Information-** is the process, through which information is managed, can increased our knowledge of a particular problem and situation, and results in preventive and informed public policy.

It is a step by which the intelligence is transformed from raw facts or materials to intelligence data.

It involves three processes

- a) **Collation** would entail the recording or organization of raw materials so that they may be readily compared to other items. There are four means which an intelligence officer may collate information, these include the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| -Intelligence journal | -Intelligence worksheets |
| -Enemy situation map | -Intelligence file |

- b) **Evaluation** refers to the examination of raw materials in order to determine its reliability, credibility and relevance to police operations. These include the following considerations;

- Is the source reliable
- Is needed for immediate or future purpose
- Is it confirmed and collaborated by the source
- In case of variance, what information is most likely correct?

- c) **Interpretation** is the determination of the significance of the intelligence data in relation to the other data at hand in order to draw conclusion. These includes

- Analysis is done by shifting and sorting of all available intelligence materials
- Integration is the combination of all analyzed data to form a logical picture or theory.
- Deduction is the formulation of conclusion from theories as a result of integration.

4. **Dissemination and use of Intelligence** – The intelligence duly processed must be presented to the commander to enable him to formulate decisions and plans and is distributed to all higher, adjacent and lower offices in the time for it to be of value. The following are methods of dissemination:

- Personal contact
- Special message
- Conferences/Staff meetings
- Situational maps
- Intelligence documents

Criteria for Dissemination of Intelligence:

- **Timeliness** – must be disseminated accordance with its urgency
- **Propriety** – must be disseminated in accordance with right user
- **Security** – security measures must be used for classified matters.

❖ **EVALUATION**

1. **Evaluation of Source of Information:**

Reliability	Accuracy
A – Highly Reliable	1 – Confirmed Information
B – Usually Reliable	2 – Probably True
C – Fairly Reliable	3 – Possibly True
D – Not Usually Reliable	4 – Doubtfully True
E – Unreliable	5 – Improbable
F – Cannot be judged	6 – Cannot be judged

2. **Evaluation of Accuracy of the Item**

Reliability	Accuracy
1	Confirmed by other source
2	Probably True
3	Possibly True
4	Doubtfully True
5	Improbable
6	Truth Cannot be judged

3. **Evaluation as to the Source of Information**

Reliability	Accuracy
T	Direct observation by the other Unit Commander
U	Penetration or Resident Agent
V	AFP/ PNP Troops Involved in Encounter Operation
X	Government or Civilian Employee
Y	Member of the Populace
Z	Documentary

❖ **MODUS OPERANDI OF INTELLIGENCE OPERATION:**

- a) Objectives of Police Undercover work:
- Obtain and gather evidence
 - Procurement of information
 - Checking the identity of informant
 - Conduct of fixed surveillance activities on persons
 - Checking the loyalty of members of the organization
 - Identification of organized criminal activities
- b) Qualifications of Undercover agent
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| -Mental alertness | -Good discretion and judgment |
| -Self-confidence | -Patience |
| -Resourcefulness | -Among others |
- c) Modus operandi of undercover agents
- A person used in under cover intelligence operation must as a general rule, drop his real identity
 - Casual talk with target or subject should be taken one step at a time
 - The agent must insinuate self into the confidence and good graces of the subject
 - The agent must be able to hear all conversation if possible without arousing attention to himself.
 - Careful observation of activities and movement of the target is carefully undertaken.
- d) Preparation for mission
- 1) Study of the subject
 - A complete background check pertaining to the subject must be undertaken. (personal status)
 - Character of the subject
 - Social affiliation
 - Vices and hobbies
 - 2) Familiarization with location, terrain and area.
 - Study of maps
 - Study of structures and public utilities
 - Study of the community
 - 3) Creation of background story
 - A preliminary investigation of target should be conducted
 - Choose a suitable cover/background to fit the role.
 - Have fictitious credentials at your possession
 - Appearance and aptitude must fit the part selected, all minute details should be taken into considerations
- e) Do's and don'ts for undercover agents:
- 1) Do's
 - Divorce yourself from your real identity
 - Leave all credentials which may identify you or trace your home, nature of work or headquarters.
 - Have mails and telegrams sent to you under your assumed name.

- Have cash on delivery purchases delivered to you.
- Billings should be named with assumed identity.
- Clandestine methods of contact with

❖ **CASING:**

- is the visual observation of a place, building or installation in order to find its suitability for operational activities, like safe house, dead drops, personal meeting place for agents, establishment for communication network, and training ground for agents.

1. Types of Casing:

- a. Exterior Casing- is the observation of the whole vicinity, building, or installation to determine its location, method of approach, entry and exit points.
- b. Interior Casing- is a close observation of a house building, installation or the target subject, wherein the observer must find a way to enter the place devoid of suspicion.

❖ **PROCEDURE OF INVESTIGATION OF MISSING PERSONS:**

- a. Notification. A full description which the places emphasis on other law enforcing agencies. Circulars with a complete description and photograph should be distributed for placement in public places. General alarm maybe transmitted and inquiries must be made in hospitals and morgues.
- b. Background Investigation. The investigator should interview relatives and friends in order to establish motive. Information concerning the following must be taken:

1. Domestic background	5. Medical history
2. Personal habits	6. Educational background
3. Business history	7. Family history
4. Social or business associates	

❖ **THE ORDER OF BATTLE INTELLIGENCE:**

- Is defined as the manner in which armed forces are organized, disposed, maneuvered, and supplied. Its application is not limited to the armed forces of the government but also applies to the enemy. For the law enforcement, this is commonly used to describe the enemy, particularly criminal elements that are well organized. It consist the following the information:

- a. **Composition**. This includes the identification or organization of units. Unit identification is the complete designation of a specific unit and it consist of a number, branch of service designator, and specific echelon such as, national, regional, provincial, city or municipal.
- b. **Disposition**. Refers to the location of enemy units and the manner they are tactically deployed. This includes the recent, current, and proposed or probable movement of enemy units. Location refers to a geographical area or position identified with enemy units. Disposition is subdivided into...
 - **Deployment**. Is the relative position of units with respect to one another or to the terrain.
 - **Movement**. Is the physical relocation of a unit from one geographical point to another.
- c. **Strength**. This is the total number of personnel, type units, and supporting weapons.
- d. **Tactics**. This is the indicators of both tactical doctrine and tactics used by the enemy. Tactical doctrine is the enemy's accepted principle of organization and conduct of operation, while tactics describes the manner in which the enemy conducts an operation in accordance with its tactical doctrine. Tactical doctrine is general in nature while tactics is specific.
- e. **Training**. This is related to its combat efficiency. Accurate knowledge of the enemy's training is an excellent indicator of its combat efficiency and capabilities.
- f. **Logistics**. Is closely related to combat efficiency and the ultimate determination of capabilities. This includes information about the enemy firearms, ammunition and logistic supply, logistic installation, vehicles and other equipments or facilities.
- g. **Combat efficiency**. It describes the fighting quality and effectiveness of an enemy unit as a whole. The following are some factors of determining combat efficiency:
 1. Strength of personnel
 2. Number and conditions of weapons and ammunition
 3. Quality of training
 4. Efficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers
 5. The length of time the unit had been committed to combat
 6. Traditions and past performance
 7. Personality traits of the unit commander
 8. Geographical unit in which they are exposed
 9. Unit technical and logistic support
 10. Adequacy of training at all level of command
- h. **Miscellaneous data**. Consist of various types of information to support the development of other factors. It includes
 - a. Data of enemy personalities
 - b. Units history
 - c. Weapons and equipment
 - d. Uniform and insignia
 - e. Unit postal and vehicle code
 - f. Personnel administrator
 - g. Paramilitary forces

❖ SECURITY OPERATION:

- In police parlance security is equivalent to counter intelligence. It relates to all security measures. Both offensive and defensive designed to ensure the safeguarding of information (document and information security, personnel security, material and installations security against espionage, sabotage and subversive activities of foreign powers, dissident local groups or individuals that considered treats to national interest.

Objectives of Security Operation

- To secure all government installations
- Prevent national or security treats
- To deny access to classified information
- To help in preventing infiltration of subversive criminal elements in joining the government or check the loyalty of those already serving the government.

Effective Security Operation Measures

- Active. Is to blocks the enemy to gain information. These measures include the detection, prevention and neutralization of the enemy's plans or activities.
- Passive. It seeks to conceal information from the enemy.

Types of Counter Intelligence Measures

- Denial Measures
 - Secrecy discipline
 - Document security
 - Camouflaged (method of hiding people or things by disguising them or covering them so as to look like the surroundings) and concealment (keeping or hiding things from its vew).
 - Police Censorship
 - Counter Reconnaissance
- Detection measures
 - Personnel security investigation
 - Passwords and countersigns
 - Reconnaissance is a survey or close examination of an area for obtaining useful information regarding enemy troops.
- Deceptions.
 - Ruse (to dodge and get out of the way or a trick)
 - Dodge (to avoid detection by suddenly moving aside)

Limitations of Counter Intelligence Operations

- Constitutional law and other legal provisions
- Rules and regulations of the PNP
- Standard Operating procedures, policies and guidelines.

❖ TERMINOLOGY:

- **Bagman** - is one who collects illicit or illegal money.
- **Bigot list** - is a registry of names of all persons with authorized access to sensitive information.
- **Bird** - is the slang term for an informer
- **Burn out agent** – being recognized or known
- **Casing** – is a reconnaissance or surveillance of building or places to determine its suitability for intelligence use. (Personal is the best way)
- **Eye Ball** - the channel which has direct observation of the subject by trailing the subject and relaying immediately information to other members of the surveillance team.
- **Cipher** - is code or secret message which takes the form of an innocent text.
- **Close tail** - is one in which extreme pre-cautions are taken against losing the subject.
- **Contact** - any person with whom the subject speaks, to whom he gives articles, or from whom he receives articles.
- **Covert** –(opposite)
- **Convoy** - an associate of the subject who follows the subject in an attempt to detect surveillance.
- **Crypt** - is something hide or conceal
- **Cryptography** – is the art and science of making, devising and protecting codes and ciphers.
- **Decoy vehicle** - is an identical vehicle with that of the principal may be located, it usually tails or fronts the principal's vehicle.
- **Finger man** – person who point the subject
- **Loose surveillance** – preference to drop the tail rather than risk detection or exposure
- **Overt** – the subject know that he is being followed
- **Source of information** - is the application of various sources of information in connection with the criminal investigation.
- **Stakeout** – a process wherein a part of the surveillant group clandestinely positions him in advantageous and fixed position to clearly monitor and observe the subject and his activities. fixed surveillance
- **Subject of Surveillance** - the person, place or object being watched
- **Surveillance** - is the designated or secret observation of places, persons and vehicles for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the identities or activities of the subject.
- **Surveillant** - is the person who maintains the surveillance or perform observations. The subject is the person or place watched.
- **Tailing or Shadowing** (secret) - is the act of following a person
- **Tracing** - is the application of all procedures for the search of persons.
- **Undercover** - work or roping is it is sometimes called, is a form of investigation in which the investigator assumes a different and unofficial identity in order to obtain information.