

Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) Practice Training Course

7 – 11 March 2027
Geneva

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) Practice Training Course

Ref: 1758_232147 **Date:** 7 – 11 March 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6200 Euro

Overview

Intelligence-Led Policing ILP Practice Training Course is a one-week course for intelligence analysts, investigators, operational commanders, information managers, and public-safety partners who leave with an ILP Decision and Tasking File. Participants apply the intelligence cycle, criminal intelligence analysis, intelligence requirements, operational intelligence briefing, and threat and harm assessment to prioritize proportionate action while recording provenance, confidence, alternatives, and authorization. Agile Leaders Training Center develops intelligence-led policing decision practice.

Who Should Attend

- Intelligence functions responsible for collecting, evaluating, collating, analyzing, and disseminating information
- Investigation functions responsible for converting intelligence gaps into lawful collection activity
- Operational command functions responsible for setting priorities, allocating resources, and authorizing action
- Crime analysis functions responsible for link, pattern, problem, and threat assessments
- Information management functions responsible for provenance, handling, access, retention, and review controls
- Partnership functions responsible for lawful information sharing and coordinated public-safety responses

The course assumes participants use information to support policing decisions and leaves out covert-source tradecraft, jurisdiction-specific legal advice, and automated predictions of individual behavior.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments that collect, analyze, govern, or act on intelligence across policing and public-safety settings.

- Police intelligence and criminal investigation
- Operational command and control
- Crime analysis and strategic assessment
- Information governance and records management
- Emergency management and critical infrastructure protection
- Community safety and multi-agency coordination

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply an intelligence cycle to a defined policing priority
- Evaluate source reliability, information validity, relevance, and handling needs
- Analyze links, patterns, hypotheses, threats, risks, and harms
- Build crime and problem profiles with stated gaps and confidence
- Prioritize proportionate options through tasking and coordination
- Use briefings, decision logs, feedback, and review measures

Course Agenda

Day 1: ILP Direction and Decision Context

- ILP Management and Decision-Support Model
- Information, Intelligence, Evidence, and Unverified Report Classification
- Strategic Priority and Intelligence Requirement Map
- Authorization, Necessity, and Proportionality Decision Test
- Intelligence Gap and Collection Priority Register

Day 2: Lawful Collection and Intelligence Cycle

- Collection Plan and Source Provenance Record
- Source Reliability and Information Validity Grading Matrix
- Data Quality, Relevance, and Handling Checklist
- Collation, Retrieval, and Dissemination Control Flow
- Intelligence Cycle Feedback and Review Loop

Day 3: Criminal Intelligence Analysis

- Competing Hypotheses and Alternative Explanation Table
- Association, Link, and Network Analysis Chart
- Temporal, Geographic, and Behavioral Pattern Matrix
- Crime Profile and Problem Profile Structure
- Analytic Judgment, Confidence, and Caveat Statement

Day 4: Threat, Tasking, and Operational Briefing

- Threat, Risk, Vulnerability, and Harm Assessment Grid
- Strategic and Operational Intelligence Product Selector
- Tasking and Coordination Meeting Pack
- Resource Priority and Response Option Matrix
- Operational Intelligence Briefing and Decision Log

Day 5: ILP Decision Practice

- Exercise: Grade Sources and Validate Information
- Exercise: Test Competing Hypotheses and Information Gaps
- Exercise: Build a Crime and Problem Profile
- Exercise: Brief Proportionate Tasking Options
- Capstone Exercise: ILP Decision and Tasking File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect intelligence-led policing methods with traceable operational decisions.

- Suggested activity: separate information, intelligence, evidence, and unverified reporting before assigning provenance, reliability, validity, relevance, and handling controls.
- Suggested activity: test competing hypotheses against a link chart and pattern matrix, then state gaps, assumptions, alternatives, confidence, and caveats.
- Suggested activity: compare threat, harm, proportionality, and resource implications before selecting tasking options.
- Suggested activity: deliver an operational intelligence briefing and record authorization, dissent, action, feedback, and review measures.

FAQs

Who suits intelligence-led policing training, and what does it assume?

Intelligence-led policing training suits professionals who collect, analyze, govern, brief, or act on policing information. It assumes they contribute to prioritization or operational decisions and excludes covert-source tradecraft and jurisdiction-specific legal advice.

How does intelligence-led policing training differ from a criminal investigation course?

Intelligence-led policing training focuses on priorities, requirements, analytical products, tasking, resource decisions, and feedback. Criminal investigation training usually focuses on case strategy, evidential development, interviewing, and procedural steps for a specific offense.

What turns information into intelligence in intelligence-led policing?

Information becomes intelligence when it is lawfully obtained, evaluated, placed in context, analyzed against a requirement, qualified for confidence and limitations, and communicated in a form that supports a decision.

How should intelligence-led policing address uncertainty and bias?

Intelligence-led policing should record provenance, test alternatives, seek disconfirming information, distinguish observations from judgments, state confidence and caveats, check disproportionate effects, and require authorization and review rather than presenting forecasts as certainty.

What should an operational intelligence briefing contain?

An operational intelligence briefing should state the requirement, verified facts, analytical judgments, gaps, confidence, risks, lawful options, proportionality considerations, handling limits, recommended tasking, authorization route, and review measures.

Conclusion

Participants take an ILP Decision and Tasking File back to work. It combines requirements, collection records, quality grading, profiles, hypothesis tests, threat and harm assessments, briefing notes, authorizations, and feedback measures. The file changes fragmented information into a traceable basis for prioritizing, tasking, coordinating, reviewing, and revising proportionate policing action.