

## INTRODUCTION

- Protective Intelligence (PI) can be defined as the use of contextualized information that promotes the physical protection of an asset.
- PI is essentially where direct physical protection is introduced to other realms such as remote information collection, surveillance detection, and Open Source Intelligence (OSINT).
- The United States Secret Service (USSS) has popularized the use of PI in the agency's protective mission. Protective Intelligence is also used by the Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) through the Office of Protective Intelligence Investigations (PII).
- The use of PI has spilled over into the private sector as well. There, it can be used to protect company secrets and trades.

## HOW IT'S USED

- Used to predict and deter potentially dangerous situations to an asset.
  - Threat assessments (Analyzing valid threats with the 5 threat factors: existence, history, intention, capability, and targeting). It should be noted that a threat assessment is not a one-time exercise. As threats evolve and present themselves, security practitioners will need to conduct another threat assessment.
  - Risk Analysis (Determining the likelihood that a hazard will occur along with the associated consequences).
  - The Advance (Process of physically and virtually surveilling an area of interest) The advance is a fundamental part of ensuring safety and security to an asset. It allows security practitioners to reduce exposure to the principle and create a detailed plan regarding the asset's every move.
- Allows security personnel to develop more efficient and robust strategies and plans for a better response to threats, incidents, and hazards.

Fig. 1: U.S Secret Service Presidential Protective Detail (PPD)



## ADVANTAGES

- Security personnel are able to greatly reduce the amount of unforeseen circumstances.
- Protective intelligence also significantly mitigates the chance for human error.
- Allows the principle to move throughout the day effectively and efficiently with minimal adverse events.

## DISADVANTAGES

- Possibility for unreliable, irrelevant, or contradictory information.
- Depending on the nature of the security team, certain information may not be available.
- May slightly inconvenience the protectee (taking time from their day to participate in threat assessments).

3 x 3 Risk Matrix

L I K E L I H O O D	Likely	Medium Risk	High Risk	Extreme Risk
	Unlikely	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
	Highly Unlikely	Insignificant Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk
		Slightly Harmful	Harmful	Extremely Harmful
	CONSEQUENCES			

## FINAL THOUGHTS

- The use of PI drastically changes the potential outcome of any situation that may take place because of knowledge acquired by security personnel.
- Overall, the safety and security of any asset is drastically increased from using PI.
- In the years to come, Protective Intelligence will evolve and bring about new strategies in how people secure their assets.