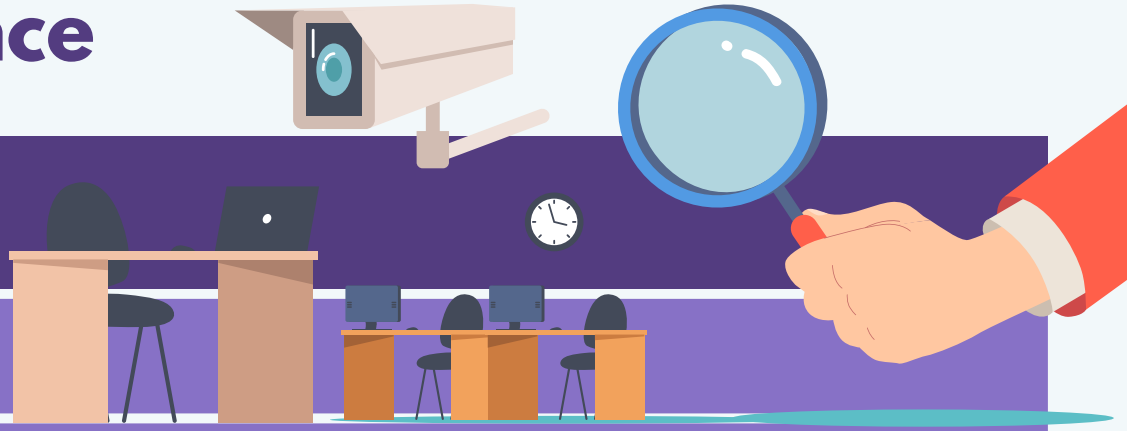
Hand-out Surveillance



Surveillance

Prevention

Objective: reduce the reasons that might cause or facilitate the surveillance of your activities.

- Determine why people might be interested inkeeping you under physical surveillance.
- Determine who might be interested in keeping you under surveillance.
- Protect your information.
- Monitor security incidents.
- Change routines.
- Increase protection at your office.

During activities

Objective: Identify whether you are under surveillance and take adequate measures.

Identify whether you are under surveillance

- Take a baseline:it is important to gain an understanding of what 'normal' conditions look like in your environment.
- Monitor security incidents.
- Share security incidentswith your fellow artists or partners.
- Conduct counter-surveillance activities.

React to surveillance

- If you are being followed or watched,avoid confrontation. If you decide to confront the people who are watching you, consider the risks first.
- Change your plans immediately (i.e.don't go to your meeting), and do something unimportant.
- Lose the surveillance covertly. This should be used if you absolutely must keep your plansand you feelit is safe to do so. Make it look accidental.
- Lose the surveillance covertly only if absolutely vital and it is not possible to do so covertly.
- 5 rules of counter-surveillance: 1. Identify the trigger (the trigger alerts the surveillance team when the target is on the move; and is the easiest member of theteam to identiy); 2. Stay out of the10 to 2 O'Clock positions of visions; 3. 3 times, as the numberof sightings of a surveillance team member you are aiming to achieve before you can confirm that you are under surveillance; 4. 3 sides of a square, as the minimum number of turns you take to filter and reduce the possibility of seeing the same person by coincidence; 5. Breaking the box, the process of breaking out of the surveillance a team will try to keep you in.
- Don't look over your shoulder!Try to create situations to observeall around you naturally.
- Create a force-past, a situation in which someone following you would have to go past you or expose their position (at street crossings, bus stops, corners, entering a building and leaving immediately).
- Act as if you were lost, looking for your way, getting on a bus, getting down at the first stop and take a different bus, etc...

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