DEALING WITH OPEN SOURCES TO COLLECT INFORMATION   MAS010

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Open Sources constitute a very important and powerful Intelligence tool named as Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) which is a term used to refer to the data collected from publicly available sources to be used in an intelligence context.

In the intelligence community, the term "open" refers to overt, publicly available sources (as opposed to covert or clandestine sources). It is not related to open-source software or public intelligence.

OSINT under one name or another has been around for hundreds of years. With the advent of instant communications and rapid information transfer, a great deal of actionable and predictive intelligence can now be obtained from public, unclassified sources.

COURSE GOAL

To enhance the participants' knowledge, skills, and ability necessary to understand the collection and analysis of information that is gathered from public, or open, sources.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By the end of this course, participant will have covered:

- Be familiar with the collection and analysis of information that is gathered from public, or open, sources.
- Be familiar with using OSINT in national security, law enforcement, and business intelligence functions.
- Be familiar with the six different categories of information flow of OSINT sources.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

Officers & Analysts in the Field of:

- National security.
- Law enforcement.
- Business intelligence functions.

COURSE DURATION

5 Working Days

1. Collection and analysis of information that is gathered from public, or open, sources.

2. Using OSINT in national security, law enforcement, and business intelligence functions.

3. Adding value to analysts who use non-sensitive intelligence in answering classified, unclassified, or proprietary intelligence requirements across the previous intelligence disciplines.

4. The six different categories of information flow of OSINT sources:

   - Media from across and between countries.
     - Print newspapers.
     - Magazines.
     - Radio and television.
   - Internet.
     - Online publications.
     - Blogs.
     - Discussion groups.
     - Citizen media (i.e. – cell phone videos, and user created content).
     - Social media websites (i.e. – Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.).
   - Public Government Data.
     - Public government reports.
     - Budgets.
     - Hearings.
     - Telephone directories.
     - Press conferences, websites, and speeches.
   - Professional and Academic Publications.
     - Journals.
     - Conferences.
     - Symposium.
     - Academic papers, dissertations and theses.
   - Commercial Data, commercial imagery, financial and industrial assessments, and databases.
   - Gray Literature, technical reports, preprints, patents, working papers, business documents, unpublished works, dissertations, and newsletters.

5. Distinguishing OSI NT from research in that it applies the process of intelligence to create tailored knowledge supportive of a specific decision by a specific individual or group.