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A guide to vetting

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In order to access classified information, some level of security vetting is required... and there are several different systems.

- There are several types of force vetting, but only one is of interest for us: Non-Police Personnel Vetting (NPPV).
  - Conducted by a police force for those who require access to their assets, whether that be premises, systems, or information.
  - i.e. it is FORCE SPECIFIC and thus rarely transferable.

- Often processed via a police force, but conducted by a national body (after or alongside force vetting).
  - Is a nationally recognised clearance, but expires if you stop working with the sponsoring company.
  - i.e. it is ROLE SPECIFIC: As long as you have an active ROLE with the company, you are covered.
  - (We may conduct the vetting as well if you’re going to work on other projects.)
From classification to clearance

Non-Police Personnel Vetting is, remarkably, for non-police officers who work with the police and require access to police assets. Whilst they will be broadly the same, if you have NPPV2 (for example) from one police force, it may not be recognised by another.
From classification to clearance

National vetting takes longer, but is accepted across all UK forces. Note: Although BPSS is not an official clearance, it is completed as part of all NSV so anyone who has (or has had) NSV is defacto cleared to BPSS.
Classifications and authorisation levels

Historic Classifications
- TOP SECRET IL6
- SECRET IL5
- CONFIDENTIAL IL4
- RESTRICTED IL3
- PROTECT (1/2) IL1/2
- UNCLASSIFIED IL0

Current Classifications
- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE
- OFFICIAL
- NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Force vetting
- NPPV3
- NPPV2 (full)
- NPPV2 (abr)
- NPPV1

National vetting
- DV
- SC
- CTC

BPSS is not a formal level of clearance, but a basis for all higher levels of NV