



INFORMATION-ANALYTICAL ACTIVITY IN THE POLICE STRUCTURES OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

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Abstract

The information activity is an activity of providing information about individual information facts or combining and providing users with all the information available at a given moment from all sources for a given process or phenomenon. The analytical activity upgrades the information activity and on the basis of the basic information the risks and threats contained in it are deduced and analyzed and the possible adverse consequences of them. At the strategic level, it includes an analysis of the security environment, the dynamics of the processes, the behavior of the carriers and objects of threat and specific measures to neutralize or limit within acceptable limits the consequences. The present study examines the theoretical formulation of information - analytical activity in the police. Its purpose is to smooth out the theoretical formulation of the problem, as well as to show the way in which the activity is carried out in the services. It is one of the most important activities carried out for the detection of crimes.

Keywords: Analysis, Police, Data, Knowledge, Police Intelligence

INTRODUCTION

The professional challenges of modern policing are many and varied. The society expects to achieve a high level of security despite the dynamic and unpredictable environment, but against the background of fundamental changes in generally accepted values and attitudes. The standard is strict adherence to the current legal framework. The extreme technological development characteristic of the last years additionally catalyzes the processes influencing in this connection.



As foresighted as it was, surprisingly rapidly, changes invaded the activities of law enforcement and law enforcement organizations, regardless of their size, characteristics, level of professionalism and specific place in the security system. Information, information environment, information process, information security, databases, informatics, information society, cybercrime, hacking, Darkweb and others have become terms of everyday use that largely qualify modern reality.

Antonio Negri and Newt Gingrich characterize the information society as one in which people perform intangible labor. Again, he and Michael Hardt see intangible labor as "that enhances intangible products such as knowledge, information, communication, attitude, or emotional response" or services, cultural products, knowledge. There are two types of intellectual work: one produces ideas, symbols, codes, texts, images, and so on, and another, called affective work, produces and manipulates effects such as well-being, contentment, excitement, passion, sadness, joy, and so on.

Since 1994, when Martin Bangemann (former member of the European Commission) raised the idea of a global information society in the European public sphere in the sense of a "revolution of human intelligence - a new way to live and work together", through the decisions of the most More than two decades have passed since the adoption of the EU's Digital Europe program and the Council of Europe's strategy for Internet governance, but no one can deny that we live in a completely changed world. a world full of vast opportunities and risks. This is an integrated world that places higher demands, both in human relations and in the professional sphere, based on the acquisition of knowledge as a long-term goal. A society in which information and communication technologies are widely used is called an information society.

The Electronic Dictionary of the Information Society, published on the website of the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (MTITC), states that the information society is a global society in which information in all its aspects plays a crucial role in economic, political and cultural affairs, supported by the widespread use of communication devices and especially the Internet '.

Information, together with all activities and processes related to it (acquisition / collection, processing, storage, analysis, dissemination), have always been particularly important for human society and have always been part of government. Today, this field has been raised to extraordinary heights in terms of the development of specialized structures, training of experts, creation of new technical means, systems and methodologies, as well as the depth and diversity of views on its nature and purpose.

The information-analytical activity (IAD), which is carried out in the socially-managed internal security systems in the public sector, is among the main ones and to a large extent is

decisive for the effective management of the operational and security units at all levels. This type of activity should be understood as a type of specialized information technology, which is used in the preparation of management decisions. It is built, maintained, developed and expressed in: preparation of options for management decisions based on analysis, derivation of trends and prospects, forecasting and more. IAD has become an essential and inseparable part of both management and any operational and other technological activities. It is a necessary condition for their effective implementation. The IAD carried out in the services for public order and security has as its object mainly the operational and criminological situation on the territory, served by a given unit and the fight against crime. The Ministry of the Interior, and in particular its police structures, permanently play two roles. On the one hand, an entity seeking, acquiring and using information (consumer of information), and on the other hand, one that provides information to other users in a certain order and for certain purposes (information source).

Pursuant to § 1 of the Additional Provisions of the Classified Information Protection Act (CIPA), within the meaning of this law "Security Services" are the State Intelligence Agency (DAR), the National Security Service (NSO), the State Agency for National Security (SANS), General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime (DGCOG) and Internal Security Directorate (ICE) of the Ministry of Interior, Military Information Service (IRS) of the Ministry of Defense and the State Agency for Technical Operations. "Public order services" are the General Directorate of the National Police (GDNP), the General Directorate of the Border Police (GDGP), the General Directorate of Fire Safety and Protection of the Population (GDPBZN), the regional directorates of the Ministry of Interior and the Military Police Service. "(OHR-MoD) to the Minister of Defense.

The same law stipulates that "The interests of the Republic of Bulgaria related to national security are the guarantee of sovereignty and territorial integrity and the protection of the constitutionally established order in the Republic of Bulgaria, including:

- a) detection, prevention and counteraction of encroachments on the independence and territorial integrity of the country;
- b) b) detection, prevention and counteraction of secret encroachments, which harm or endanger the political, economic and defense interests of the country;
- c) c) receiving information about foreign countries or of foreign origin, necessary for decision-making by the highest bodies of state power and government;
- d) d) detection, prevention and counteraction of secret encroachments aimed at forcible change of the constitutional order established in the country, which guarantees the exercise of human and civil rights, democratic representation on the basis of a multiparty system and the activity of the institutions established by the Constitution;

- e) (e) detecting, preventing and combating terrorist acts, trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs, and trafficking in products and technologies under international control, money laundering and other specific risks and threats. "

The importance of IAD in the structures of the Ministry of Interior is indisputable. This function is inseparable from the nature and purpose of modern structures for maintaining public order, combating all forms of crime and ensuring internal security. Informed decision-making is the "essence" of a high level of professional performance in the security sector. This is further emphasized when commitments are made at the managerial level.(Bayraktarov M., AMIA "Information-analytical function in the police system", "Textbook on the theory of information-analytical activity in the police system";)

DATA AND INFORMATION

Good management of social processes is necessary for the normal functioning of society. From the point of view of the public order and security services (SORS), the subject of IAD are: the operational situation on the territory; the results generated by daily activities of the executive and management staff, related to combating crime, maintaining public order, road safety, staff discipline, etc. The implementation of the information-analytical function contributes to increasing the clarity in the activities of the police organization in the social environment, reducing the relatively high uncertainty of the dynamic modern security environment with all its components and dimensions (M. Bayraktarov).

Often in the practice of human relationships, the same data presented as messages can be perceived as different information. The reason for such an effect can be seen the specific occasion, our current state and others. In this case, the correct reception and interpretation of the information largely depends on the transmitter of the message, the recipient of the message and the specific circumstances in which the message was transmitted. This is a very interesting and delicate moment in human relationships, which can largely determine the success or failure of an endeavor.

The Ministry of Interior prepares and develops information and analytical documents and products intended for:

1. the Minister of Interior, the Deputy Ministers and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Interior;
2. the structures of the Ministry of Interior;
3. external users.

Information and analytical documents and products for external users comply with their functions and tasks, with their defined access to information and with the requirements for its receipt (Article 23 of the Law on the Ministry of Interior).

From the point of view of the applicability and importance of its products, IAD makes an irreplaceable contribution in the following conditionally differentiated directions:

- statistics (police statistics, criminological statistics, etc.) - serves the needs of reporting, as well as for the needs of analysis;
- analysis in all its forms and purposes;
- observability of the processes for the purpose of their direction and control - supports the control function of the management;
- forecasting;
- assists in the planning of activities.

Data are unstructured facts about an object that are stored (available) without being used. In case of need, this data is used (processed) for some purpose (to reduce the uncertainty of the thing). The converted / processed data is converted into information. Data is often perceived as the lowest level of abstraction from which information and knowledge originate. Represent information obtained through measurement, observation, analysis and other cognitive processes, which are presented in a form suitable for storage. The data is the result of the process of structuring information.

A special category in this regard is the so-called "metadata" - data for other data ("information for information"). The prefix "meta" originates from the Greek language and means "after / beyond". It is used to describe something that is above what follows this prefix (eg the metaphysical is beyond the physical). Metadata consists of a set of different attributes and elements. From the point of view of practical application, metadata can be understood as structured information that describes, explains, points out and thus facilitates the finding, use and management of information resources (FTS, "Why data is important", blog.fts-eu.com).

Although the concept of "information" has become general science, so far there is no single and unconditional definition of it. It embodies the idea of the degree of awareness of certain events, facts, processes and relationships between them (Abdeev). It is manifested in the functioning of highly organized biological and social systems, able to independently maintain their integrity and develop. The term "information" makes sense in the process of transmission from source to receiver in the form of messages.

Informatio (Latin) - explanation / exposition / awareness related to the objective property of material objects and phenomena (processes) to generate a variety of states that can be transmitted to other objects through interactions and be sealed in their structure. Information is a

coded message of nature. In a narrower technical sense, information is arranged by a series of data symbols. The term "information" is closely related to concepts such as communication, management system, meaning, education, perception, knowledge.

Information is processed for some purpose, reducing the degree of uncertainty. Reducing uncertainty links information to establishing some certainty. In this sense, information is considered as negative entropy (entropy = chaos). It can be presented in different forms - orally, on stone, papyrus, paper, cassette, floppy disk, disk, etc. Any presentation of information about an object or process on a physical medium is called a message. The information is the result of a reflection of objective reality. Information is always related to a certain material object and cannot exist outside it, while the opposite is possible - to exist a material object, but there is no information about this existence in the subject.

The understanding of information in the police takes into account the diversity of multifaceted practice at the executive and management levels (operational and managerial). In this regard, a basic understanding has been established that information in the police activity refers to specific data (and information) that police officers collect / acquire on a legal basis, store, process, analyze and use in the performance of their official duties. Bayraktarov ("Information-analytical function in the police system").

The information activity in the Ministry of Interior is general and specialized. The general information activity is related to the provision of information to all structures in the Ministry of Interior, to state bodies, to local self-government bodies, to legal entities and individuals. The specialized information activity is carried out by structures and employees of the Ministry of Interior, which have expert and analytical functions, and is based on the results of the implementation of the main activities of the Ministry of Interior (Article 22 of the Ministry of Interior).

Information activities and processes take place in a certain environment. The information environment is a collection of individuals, organizations and systems that collect, process, distribute or act on the basis of information. It consists of three interrelated dimensions:

a / the physical dimension consists of management and control systems as well as supporting infrastructures. This is the dimension where physical platforms and the communication networks that connect them are located.

b / the information dimension is the one in which the information is collected, processed, stored, disseminated, visualized and protected. Actions in this dimension affect the content and flow of information.

c / the cognitive dimension embraces the mind of the decision maker and the target audience. This is the dimension in which people think, perceive, visualize and make decisions. It refers to

the processing of information, perception, judgment and decision-making by individuals or groups. These elements are influenced by many factors, including personal and cultural beliefs, norms, vulnerabilities, motivation, emotions, experiences, morals, education, mental health, identities and ideologies. Determining the cognitive factors influencing an environment is crucial to how best to feel the audience and create the effects it seeks.

Informatics is a science of information regardless of its specific content, which systematizes and develops methods and tools related to basic information activities and their automation. The branch of informatics that is related to the use of computers for information processing should be called computer informatics.

Information has properties that determine its significance / value and its potential to reduce uncertainty in specific situations. Some of the most important properties of information are:

- Authenticity - accurate and true representation of the prototype;
- Significance / pragmatism - importance for the described object / degree of usefulness of the information;
- Completeness - inclusion of all essential characteristics of the site to which it refers;
- Content - lack of irrelevant information;
- Timeliness - timeliness of receipt;
- Availability - an opportunity to receive from all interested potential users;
- Attributiveness - includes essential properties / attributes, without which the information cannot exist;
- Reusability - the ability to maintain its value after a single or multiple use;
- Ability to dissipate from different sources;
- Cumulative - to accumulate and add up, and as a result to cause a cumulative effect.

But what can information do for us? What functions can it perform?

- Communicative function - communication is a process of information exchange in which the source and user of information are active subjects and certain relationships arise between them. Through the information, in this process the participants influence each other.
- Cognitive function - is directly related to the accumulation of knowledge and identification of new objects of knowledge.
- Signaling function - due to the nature of "external" and "internal" for the system pulses, the information is a warning of changes that may change the state of the system, its stability, its parameters and make it difficult to achieve goals. (Bayraktarov M., AMIA "Information-analytical function in the police system", "Textbook on the theory of information-analytical activity in the police system";)

DATA PROCESSING

Data processing is a term from computer science, which studies the collection and manipulation of data records in order to produce meaningful information from them. Although the term was launched and began to be used in the 1950s, it has been understood for millennia. It may include various actions with the data:

- Validation - confirmation that the available data are correct and high quality;
- Sorting - organizing data records into some;
- Classification - division of data into different categories by different characteristics / criteria;
- Summarizing data - reducing the details in the data to the most important in them;
- Aggregation - combining data from many different sources;
- Analysis;
- Reporting. (Dyachki Sl., 2001 "Albatross", "Information and analytical activities of the special security services")

TYPES OF INFORMATION

The choice of the way of its presentation (coding) is related to the type of information. The information itself is not material (there is no material form - you cannot touch it), but as a property of matter it exists on material carriers in the form of codes. The information can be classified according to different criteria.

□ According to the object of research:

- Primary - information about different objects, based on observation;
- Secondary - information about the information itself. Instead of remembering information, remember where and how to find it with little effort and resources.

□ Depending on the method of receipt:

- Reflected - information that people perceive through their senses, process it in their minds, using their own mental capabilities. It is subjective and cannot be directly accessible to others;
- Materialized - information presented on material (physical) media. It can be used by any individual. It is a subject of computer science.

□ Depending on the material form of the medium, there are two main types of information:

- Analog (continuous data flow) - changes continuously over time and accepts continuous values (continuum of values);
- Discrete (digital). Discrete information changes at certain points in time and accepts discrete values (many values).

□ By type of perception:

- Visual - perceived through the organs of vision;

- Hearing - perceived through the hearing organs;
- Tactile - perceived by tactile receptors (touch);
- Olfactory - perceived by olfactory receptors;
- Taste - perceived with taste receptors.
- According to the presentation format:
 - Text - transmitted in the form of written symbols intended to convey the language;
 - Numbers - in the form of numbers and signs for mathematical operations;
 - Graphic - in the form of images, objects, graphics;
 - Audio - oral or recorded, intended to transmit language.
- According to its purpose:
 - Mass - contains trivial information and operates with a set of concepts understandable to most of society. Information from the social environment is used successfully in the development of social applications in various fields;
 - Special - contains a specific set of concepts and conveys information that may not be understandable to most of society, but is necessary and understandable within a narrow social group, where the information is used;
 - Public information - any information related to public life in the Republic of Bulgaria and enabling citizens to form their own opinion on the activities of subjects required by law (Article 2 of the Access to Information Act). The information is public regardless of the type of its material carrier;
 - Personal - a set of information of a personal nature.
- According to the requirements for access to information:
 - Explicit - publicly available unclassified information;
 - Classified information - for official use, confidential, secret or top secret;
 - Sensitive but unclassified information ("explicit" in nature) - usually from the official information group.

KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge is a set of facts from a field that a person has mastered (or science in general; knowledge). Knowledge is a human experience that has gone through a process of reflection and conceptualization. In the individual, knowledge can be found in the form of competence. Information that has not become meaningful competence is either information (not used in practice) or experience (used unknowingly in practice). Knowledge is:

- Proven result of knowledge of reality;
- Accumulated human truths, facts, principles and other objects of knowledge;

- A set of information that forms a complete description corresponding to a certain level of awareness of a problem.

The essence of knowledge is:

- to know how (know-how) - use of tried and tested procedures to perform anything;
- Know-who - finding people with relevant experience or resources;
- Know-what - ability to distinguish and choose key models and current actions;
- know-why - forecasting the future;
- Know-when - choosing the most appropriate moment.

Knowledge gained through the accumulation of factual experience is productive only when it is used in the performance of work or integrated into the process of performance of work. (Dyachki Sl., 2001 "Albatross", "Information and analytical activities of the special security services")

INFORMATION PROCESS

Three stages of information processing can be indicated:

- a / receiving multiple information units - signals without distinction between them and disclosing the connections;
- b / comprehension of the content of the signals, selection, organization according to a certain attribute and generalization;
- c / revealing the connections between the content of the received information units.

The information as we know it today is both electronic and physical information. Every organizational structure must be able to manage this information during the information life cycle, regardless of its source or form of transmission (data, paper documents, electronic documents, audio, video, etc.) through multiple channels. The information management process is the collection and management of information from one or more sources and the dissemination of this information to one or more audiences. It deals with the infrastructure used to collect, manage, store, store and provide information; the guiding principles that allow information to be available to the right people at the right time; the belief that all information, both digital and physical, is an asset that requires proper management; and the organizational and social context in which the information exists.

One of the more interesting aspects of information management is the placement of data in the context of organizational development. In this context, organizations are open systems that exist in the environment and interact with it. Smart organizations are distinguished by their ability to know the environment and adapt to it - they are learning organizations, professionals in

creating, acquiring, organizing and using knowledge to develop desired behaviors, improve their competitive position, or achieve goals.

The information process passes along the relation: source - channel - user. The movement of information flows from a source object to another user object through a communication channel / transmission medium / carrier. This process presupposes the presence of each of these elements and the absence of any of them hinders the realization of the process.

Information activities are at the heart of the development of human society. Modern society is unthinkable without collecting, storing, processing and disseminating information. Apart from the usual activities (perception, understanding, communication, etc.), information activities are also realized through gestures (regulator), behavior (offering flowers), motor activity (ritual dance) and others. People collect and use information so that they can make appropriate decisions when interacting with the reality around them. Making a good decision can save us time, money and keep us in trouble. (Tuzharov Hr., 2007, "Knowledge", <http://tuj.asenevtsi.com/Informatica2/I021.htm>)

The information process is a set of information activities. Information activities are at the heart of the development of human society. A process that encompasses a complex / set of listed information activities is essentially an information process. There are four main types of information activities:

1. Collection (acquisition) of information - search for sources of information, its selection according to certain criteria and primary registration;
2. Storage of information - for its transfer in time it is necessary to shape, select, arrange and structure in order to easily access it;
3. Processing (processing) of information - through analysis and synthesis new information is extracted;
4. Dissemination of information - bringing the information in an appropriate form and providing it to interested recipients.

During the processing, new information is obtained by applying certain operations on the information. The storage of information aims to preserve it over time, using different media. During the dissemination, the information is transmitted and / or reproduced. When performing at least two of the information activities, we can already talk about an information process (eg collection and processing).

The purpose of the information process is visible from its defined nature - data processing / processing to information in terms of needs. The result is a reduction in uncertainty as a result of the already available and available information obtained after the information

process. Management in its deep essence is an information impact and interaction, which includes:

- receiving information from the management body (input information);
- processing of the information (systematization of the information according to certain criteria; compilation of variants; programming of the taken decision);
- transmission of information (implementation program);
- feedback.

The application of communication and information technologies in support of work processes, including technology-enhanced communication networks, computer-assisted collaboration, decision support systems, interactive systems and analysis systems in an organization, can be extremely valuable in the process of organizational learning, which is perceived as a cycle of activities (environmental monitoring, awareness of change, interpretation of the significance of change and development of appropriate organizational strategies and responses), and not as a single event. (Dyachki SI., 2001 "Albatross", "Information and analytical activities of the special security services")

As it became clear, the information process is a set of consecutive actions / activities (operations) performed with the data to obtain the necessary realization of the set goal-information. Such processes always take place in a system. The information processes carried out according to a certain information technology and in an organizational environment are the basis for carrying out information activities by humans. During the collection, a selection is made from a variety of data in order to extract the necessary / of interest. This is an active activity related to searching for information.

The information-analytical process is a sequence of actions or procedures leading to the most accurate and correct conclusion that can be made from the available information. Information is collected, evaluated and arranged (systematized and stored). The analytical part of the process begins with the derivation of the relevant data and their presentation in a form that facilitates the understanding of their meaning. This step, the data description, helps to identify the missing information and the guidelines for its collection (the arrow from the data description to the data collection). It also provides the basis for the application of inductive reasoning in order to build one or more hypotheses about key aspects of criminal activity.

TYPES OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The information activity in the Ministry of Interior is based on information, reflected or subject to reflection in the information carriers, prepared by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior. The information activity is also based on information prepared and provided by other state

bodies, organizations, legal entities and citizens, as well as by the specialized services of foreign countries with which the Republic of Bulgaria has signed cooperation agreements (Article 20 of the LMI). According to the relevant criteria, the types of sources of information are:

1. Documentary;
2. Primary;
3. Secondary - as a result of the processing of the primary documents;
4. Factual - which contain a fact, event or set of them, fixed on a medium;
5. Sensors (primary transducers);
6. Open ("explicit") sources;
7. Unspoken sources.

The information can be obtained from:

o operational, unspoken sources (agency, voluntary applicants / DZ /, special technical means, operational monitoring).

The development and implementation of new video surveillance systems provide many new opportunities to use data from sources that are not exactly operational type, but at the same time are not publicly available. Such are, for example, the cameras of the Road Infrastructure Agency (RIA).

- implemented procedural and similar actions (protocols of inspections, interrogations, explanations of witnesses, complaints, signals, etc.);

o from databases related to the activities of organizations in the field of security and from such (databases for criminal acts and registrations, AIS "Operational Analysis", AIS "Investigation", SIS, etc.), providing administrative services assigned by law of citizens (issuance of identity documents, registration of motor vehicles, permit to possess a weapon, border control, AND, etc.)

- open sources - publicly available information, studies, technical and economic reports, "white papers", conference documents, dissertations and papers, articles, newsletters, etc. This is usually information obtained from publicly available sources;

- exchange of information with partner services and organizations.

□ "Operational information"

- a type of social information of legitimate interest to public order and security services in relation to their functions is powers. Most often it is acquired through unspoken means by specialized bodies and is protected by classifying it as a state secret at the appropriate level, according to the CIPA.

The term "operational" has acquired a special meaning over the years and is now used with a traditional understanding of certain positions, activities, tasks, resources and information. For

example, the positions of "intelligence" in the public order services (especially the police) are traditionally called "operational positions", and the employees holding such positions themselves are called "operational" (or operational assistant). The information collected by them in the performance of their official "operational tasks" in combating crime is called "operational information". Nowadays, the "operational employees" of SANS are agents or special agents. The employees of the Ministry of the Interior in "operational positions" in "Countering crime", "Countering economic crime", "Fight against organized crime" are scouts. (Trojanov T., 2011, "Police statistics of crimes with a discriminatory element")

EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION AND ITS SOURCES

Once the information has been gathered, the evaluation process must begin - a stage in traditional human rights work that is unfortunately sometimes underestimated. A complete and correct assessment requires assessing the reliability of the source and the validity of the information we will be dealing with. This stage is crucial for the efficiency of the analytical process and allows the analyst greater confidence in formulating conclusions. A standardized evaluation system has been developed using the so-called 4x4 system, which is already a common practice in the EU human rights agencies and in the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Bulgaria in an almost uniform way (the differences are negligible).

Such a system is also used in the exchange of information (classified and unclassified) between Member States and the EU Law Enforcement Cooperation Agency (Europol), third countries, Europol partners and structures of the Agency itself. At the moment, its use in the Ministry of Interior has been introduced through the Ministry of Health № 81213-722 / 12.06.2019 and establishes the following codes for assessing the reliability of the source and the accuracy of the information:

Codes for assessing the reliability of the source of information:

A When there is no doubt about the reliability, reliability and competence of the source or if the information is provided by a source that has proven to be reliable in all cases.

In When the information is provided by a source that in most cases has proven to be reliable.

C When the information is provided by a source that in most cases has proven to be unreliable.

X When the reliability of the source cannot be assessed.

Codes for assessing the accuracy of information:

1 Information whose accuracy is beyond doubt.

2 Information known personally to the source but not personally known to the employee transmitting it.

3 Information that is not personally known to the source, but is confirmed by other information already recorded.

4 Information which is not personally known to the source and which cannot be confirmed.

The final evaluation of the information is a combination of evaluation of the reliability of the source and the accuracy of the information and in the specific 4x4 system combinations are formed, some of which look like this:

- "A / 1" - the information is provided by a source who has proven to be reliable in all cases in the past and the information is not in doubt;

- "A / 2" - the information is provided by a source who in the past has proven to be reliable in all cases, and the information itself is known personally to the source, but is not personally known to the official who transmits it;

- "B / 3" - a source from which the information received in most cases proved to be reliable, and in this case the information is not personally known to the source, but is confirmed by other information already registered;

- "C / 4" - a source from which the information received in most cases proved to be unreliable, and in this case the information is not personally known to the source and cannot be confirmed;

etc. possible combinations:

| A | B | C | X |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A/1 | B/1 | C/1 | X/1 |
| A/2 | B/2 | C/2 | X/2 |
| A/3 | B/3 | C/3 | X/3 |
| A/4 | B/4 | C/4 | X/4 |

There are also codes relevant to the conditions under which the information provided may be used and / or disseminated in the exchange of information (classified and unclassified) between Member States and the EU Law Enforcement Cooperation Agency (Europol), third countries, partners of Europol and structures of the Agency itself:

H-0 This information may only be used for the purposes of preventing and combating crime under Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the EU Law Enforcement Cooperation Agency (Europol)) and other applicable legislation. (Dyachki Sl., 2001)

H-1 Do not disclose in court proceedings without the permission of the source.

H-2 Do not distribute without permission of the source.

H-3 Other restrictions and comments (explicitly stated in free text).

ANALYSIS

On the one hand, the analysis is a basic logical method of knowledge both on a practical and scientific level, through which the individual elements of the structure and content of various objects, facts and phenomena are consistently separated and differentiated.

Secondly, the analysis is a certain type of human activity / a certain process related to the disclosure of the content of reality, ie. establishing its essence. The persons engaged in such activity are called analysts or analysts, and the organizational structures performing such activity - information-analytical or simply analytical units. In the activity of the information-analytical units in the security services and the police services, the application of the analysis as a method presupposes the use of three complex logical operations - selectivity / purposeful selection in the analysis process; isolation of the individual parts and sides of the studied sites; study of the individual parts or aspects of the object, fact or event studied.

Thirdly, the name "analysis" also refers to a type of document that meets certain requirements.

The object of the analysis as the activity in the structures in the field of security and public order are the different types of primary empirical operational information and secondary operational-managerial information - current, thematic and / or summarized.

Considering the history, the "roots" of analysis as a process as a profession is useful and important. Increasing our understanding of the origins of the analysis helps us to understand where we are at the moment and how / why we have reached the relevant position. This also increases our knowledge that analysis is an ever-changing, evolving practice that, if it is to retain its relevance and usefulness in practical terms, constantly needs a fresh and flexible approach, new ideas, new skills, new techniques. (Penev J., 2011 AMIA, "Tactical criminal analysis for detecting an organized criminal group")

Throughout history, there have been many examples of military, religious, and community leaders who actively outsource information to individuals and then base their decisions on the information gained. Probably the earliest recognized text on the topic of gathering information and intelligence-based actions is *The Art of War*, *The Art of Strategy*. This work was written in the 5th century BC. by Sun Tzu, a Chinese mercenary general who was known for his ability to command military campaigns, whose success was largely based on effective information gathering and analysis-based decision-making. From these first steps, throughout history to the present day, the search for, finding and using individuals, sources of information for primarily military purposes is a common trend. Moreover, a process emerged from this process, which in essence involved direct contact between the sources of information and the decision-maker.

In order to provide the user with the opportunity for timely interpretation of information and decision-making, there is a need for some kind of "intermediate stage" between information sources and users - a stage where the bulk of information could be obtained, recorded, evaluated and researched to interpret and derive meaning before the result of this process is communicated to the user. This is the origin of the analyzer function, and the process remains essentially the same today: source, analyzer, user. Analysts and their analysis must ensure the decision-making process. Analysts may have convincing views on how to proceed, and it is reasonable to express these views, provided that this is not done in order to distort the analysis itself, which should always be objective. Good analysis allows the recipient to clearly see how the relevant conclusions were reached. Given the potential results resulting from decisions based on such an analysis, it is imperative that the process be transparent. (Trojanov T., 2011, "Police statistics of crimes with a discriminatory element")

The analysis consists of two main phases: data integration and data interpretation. Data integration is the first stage of the analytical process, which combines different types of information from different sources to identify weaknesses in order to draw conclusions about human rights actions. Careful integration highlights information gaps and weaknesses in the investigation, thus ensuring in the early stages of the analysis work that the analyst will continue to collect data. This stage of the process in the early part of the investigation also allows the analyst to begin to build hypotheses based on limited knowledge.

The next step in the analytical process is interpretation, which often means going beyond the facts, asking the questions "what (will happen) if". The success of this phase depends on the accuracy and completeness of the previous steps in order to minimize the risk that the analyst assumes in making a competent assessment based on the available information. Interpreting data is giving meaning to data, going beyond the available information.

The analysis in human rights activities is rarely performed because of the analysis itself. When we talk about the analysis of criminal activity - the so-called "criminal analysis", we mean - an independent type of activity, a process that takes place under certain procedures. Criminal analysis is the acquisition of new knowledge (knowledge) about the hidden aspects of the object under study, extracted on the basis of information from operational and open sources. It is the process of breaking down information into its constituent parts, extracting and structuring the meaning or significance of that information, followed by putting together an explanation of that meaning that can be understood and put into practice by others when considering possibilities and taking of decisions.

In practice, four types of conclusions are identified:

- Hypothesis - a temporary explanation; a theory that requires additional information for confirmation or rejection;
- Conclusion - an explanation that is well supported; a hypothesis that has been confirmed and can be acted upon;
- Anticipation - a conclusion about something that will / may happen in the future;
- Judgment - a conclusion made in relation to the whole on the basis of a sample, usually of a quantitative nature (for example: amount of money, time required, size of the operation, etc.).

TYPES OF ANALYSIS

Analysis as a technology is the transformation of initial information into a new quality product. Analytical work in public order and security services is research activity to study, assess and reveal the causal relationship, establish laws, patterns and trends in the state of studied objects, events, processes (eg the operational environment) and / or their individual elements, and on this basis anticipate their development. The term "analysis" comes from the ancient Greek language (ἀνάλυσις) and means: division, decomposition, dismemberment. It is understood as the division of the subject of study into its constituent elements, properties, features and relationships with other subjects. (Tuzharov Hr., 2007, "Knowledge", <http://tuj.asenevtsi.com/Informatica2/1021.htm>)

□ The strategic analysis is based on general (depersonalized, summarized and quantitative) data and its purpose is to orient the police, law enforcement policies, which implies achieving results in the medium or long term / period. This analysis is a specific form of research that addresses each issue in the necessary depth and detail to describe the threat, risks and opportunities in a way that helps define the programs and policies of the organizational unit. Processes in the security environment are studied, trends are revealed and regularities are established. In particular, the strategic analysis summarizes the results of the tactical / operational analysis.

□ Operational analysis is based on specific data and seeks to detect crimes and acts, determines the direction of detection and investigation of crimes and draws conclusions. Within the framework of the tactical / operational analysis, events are studied, the connections between them are revealed, specific actions are created that create uncertainty. (Tarkalanov Y., 2012, AMIA "Strategic Intelligence Analysis";)

1. The purpose of the operational analysis in the Ministry of Interior is to prepare hypotheses (who, what, where, when, how, why) related to current, future criminal or committed acts and to describe the type and importance of the organizations involved; provide the lead investigator

with clear operational and strategic information so that priority can be given to the actions to be taken, providing adequate and sufficient material and human resources; providing objective information about the decision-making process, as well as for giving adequate recommendations.

2. Intelligence analysis - transformation of primary intelligence information into a qualitatively different information product. This type of analysis is usually based on incomplete, ambiguous and often contradictory information due to the specifics of intelligence. The lack of information puts intelligence analysis in front of the so-called "secondary uncertainty", if we assume that the primary is related to the gradual process of knowledge of reality;

3. Situation analysis - most often used in the field of marketing as a tool to detect "something" that does not work properly within a project or process related to the activity / production.

A very good and increasingly widely used in various fields analysis of the group of situational is SWOT-analysis (Strengths; Weaknesses; Opportunities; Threats). It is a technique related to the development of a matrix. The goal is to combine the strengths and weaknesses of the organization and external opportunities and threats. Allows to assess the situation. It is applied to all management decisions, incl. strategically. It is important in assessing the activities of the organization, determining the current strategic position and choosing a strategy. It determines the competitive advantages and key vulnerabilities of the organization.



Figure 1 SWOT Analyse

The aim of the SWOT analysis is to maximize the left side of the matrix (strengths and external opportunities) and minimize the right side (weaknesses and threats) by choosing a strategy.

4. Political - analysis in the field of politics, political issues, information of political value or for political purposes;

5. Systems analysis, which has the following subtypes:

- Elementary system analysis - answers the question of what components make up the system;
- Structural system analysis - reveals the internal organization of the system and the ways of interaction of its constituent components;
- Functional system analysis - shows what functions the system performs and its constituent components;
- Communication system analysis - reveals the connections of a given system with other systems located vertically or horizontally in the hierarchy of systems;
- Integrative system analysis - shows the mechanisms and factors for preservation, improvement and development of the system;
- Historical system analysis - answering the question of how and in what way the system arose, what stages in its development it has passed.

6. Statistical;

7. Factor analysis (iconic indicator depends on many and various factors). Under factor analysis we understand the methodology for complex and systematic research and measurement of the influence of factors on the size and change of the resulting generalizing economic indicators. (Jerry H. Ratcliffe, PhD Integrated Intelligence and Crime analysis;)

OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS AS AN ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF STRUCTURAL UNIT

The information activity in the Ministry of Interior is general and specialized (Article 19 of the Ministry of Interior). The general information activity is related to the provision of information to all structures in the Ministry of Interior, to state bodies, to local self-government bodies, to legal entities and individuals. The specialized information activity is carried out by structures and employees of the Ministry of Interior, which have expert and analytical functions, and is based on the results of the implementation of the main activities of the Ministry of Interior. Exactly these units of the Ministry of the Interior, built in the structures of the Ministry of the Interior performing Operational Search Activities (OID), are the units "Operational Analysis". They employ employees of the Ministry of Interior who have expert and analytical functions and directly carry out operational analysis activities (including criminal analysis).

As mentioned above, the purpose of operational analysis as a type of analytical activity in the Ministry of Interior is to prepare hypotheses related to current, future criminal or committed acts and to describe the type and importance of the organizations involved; provide the lead investigator with clear operational and strategic information so that priority can be given to the actions to be taken, providing adequate and sufficient material and human resources; providing objective information about the decision-making process, as well as for giving

adequate recommendations. It is based on concrete data and seeks to detect crimes and acts, determines the direction of detection and investigation of crimes and draws conclusions.

In the analytical stage, the information is classified in terms of its operational value, narrowing in volume by separating the unnecessary. Here it is assessed on the merits, in contrast to the initial assessment on the 4x4 system. An important part of the analytical stage is the identification of information gaps.

The analytical process is the creation of intelligence for direct human rights purposes, both for short-term operational purposes and for strategic reasons in the long run. This process goes through:

1. Sorting and screening of all available information;
2. Evaluation of new data in the light of old data;
3. Preparation of additional schemes and graphs;
4. Construction of preliminary connection diagrams;
5. Collection of further information;
6. Re-evaluation and review of the conclusions;
7. Formulation of preliminary conclusions;
8. Preparation of a focused collection plan;
9. Formulation of final conclusions and conclusions;
10. Assembling the final report.

The analysis is a cyclical process that can be performed for all types of human rights purposes. Different types of crime and operations require different scenarios, but in order to be able to carry out an effective analysis, the type of information used should not be predetermined by artificial means, but by the availability of information and legal restrictions on the state. The analysis and its overall plausibility depend on the level and accuracy of the information provided in combination with the analyst's skills. The analysis highlights information gaps, strengths and weaknesses and identifies the way forward. Includes:

1. Data integration;
2. Interpretation;
3. Hypothesis building;
4. Conclusion: conclusion, prediction, assessment;
5. Distribution.

CONTENT ANALYSIS

The analysis of documents (from English = content = content, essence) allows the subject of IAD to reveal and formulate the patterns of new criminal facts in the process of

dynamic change of the operational situation, to consider many aspects of life of operationally interesting people, to recognize the norms and values inherent in their social environment at a certain stage of its development. The subject of analysis works with statistical documents and he himself prepares such, such as a monthly statistical analysis of crime in the service area. Statistical documents contain data and judgments in numerical form, usually systematized and summarized in tables, graphs, charts, etc. Statistics are mandatory prerequisites for management (including planning) in public order and internal security organizations. The main sources of statistical documentation can be the police statistical reporting of the territorial and national police services, a bulletin of the Ministry of Justice, statistical surveys of the National Statistical Institute, the Institute of Legal Sciences at BAS, Scientific Institute of Forensics and the Academy of Interior.

The analysis of the content of documents, also called content analysis, is a set of applied systematic procedures for objective determination of the content in a text corpus, e.g. interviews or comments. Techniques are used, for example, to interpret what is reported in the media or information gathered by users of a product. The analysis of the press and the review of messages in the electronic media have long been used as a basis for content analysis.

The essence of content analysis is to find such features and characteristics of the document that reflect the essential aspects of its content. This method is applied: when a high degree of accuracy is required in detecting criminogenic tendencies; in the presence of extensive and unsystematized material; where textual material presenting criminogenic trends cannot be covered without summary assessments.

INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

It is defined as the process of transforming raw / raw (primary) information into final intelligence products designed to make decisions and take certain actions. Two characteristic aspects are revealed:

- the focus of intelligence activities on supporting decision-making and taking certain actions in the field of security;
- Primary intelligence (obtained directly from sources) goes through certain procedures that transform it and elevate it to a new quality.

Information funds and units for collecting, processing, systematizing, storing, analyzing, preparing and providing information are being set up in the Ministry of Interior (Article 24 of the Ministry of Interior).

The intelligence cycle includes the following stages:

- First stage - identification of intelligence needs. It includes outlining more general problem areas and specific information needs on which intelligence should be gathered. This stage is realized at the highest state level.
- Second stage - collection of information - acquisition of primary data (agency, technical intelligence, from open sources, exchange of information).
- Third stage - information processing. Giving primary intelligence information in a form suitable for use in the preparation of final intelligence products.
- Fourth stage - analysis and preparation of intelligence products. It is a process of transformation of primary information, including aggregation of information from all sources, obtained in different periods and analysis of the problem.(Dimov P. "Automated systems for information processing and management")

INTELLIGENCE - BASED POLICE ACTIVITY

(Intelligence-Led Policing = ILP)

When it comes to data law enforcement, two established approaches have been identified: intelligence-based policing and "predictive policing". Although these approaches are not mutually exclusive, there is a difference between them. The "predictive police" use computers to analyze large volumes of data on crimes in the geographical area, in an attempt to predict where and when a crime will occur in the near future. Although it is not enough to identify who will commit the crime, hot spots are identified, which helps law enforcement to make estimates of the approximate time range (time of day) and area of the city, where the police can expect another crime. Armed with such information, police forces can be deployed / deployed more strategically to prevent (prevent) or stop a crime, or many more.

On the other hand, intelligence-led police try to identify potential victims and potential repeat offenders, then work in partnership with the community to give offenders the opportunity to change their behavior before they are arrested for a more serious crime. According to the US Department of Justice, intelligence-led policing is "a collaborative law enforcement approach that combines problem-solving policing, information sharing, and policing with increased intelligence operations."

Intelligence-led policing (intelligence) is a model of proactive activity management / proactive strategy (as opposed to a reactive approach in which events are followed = event / fact is realized - then reaction follows) built around risk assessment and management . Police intelligence officers (in fact, as it is known, the operatives in the Bulgarian police services are in the position of "intelligence officer") are used as guides for operations, not for operations leading

intelligence. Intelligence in the implementation of the intelligence-led policing strategy is often seen as gathering information, but the process does not begin or end here. Intelligence (including police intelligence) is generally understood as information that is collected and analyzed.

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Jerry Ratcliffe (Professor of Criminal Justice at Temple University, Philadelphia) claims that there are ten benefits / advantages to using intelligence-led policing:

1. Supporting and informed command structure;
2. Intelligence-led behavior is at the heart of the organization's approach;
3. Integrated intelligence (in this case police) and criminal analysis;
4. Focus on serious and serious / established offenders;
5. Availability of training for analysts and executives;
6. Opportunities for conducting strategic and tactical meetings;
7. Research on many of the routine investigations is carried out;
8. The data is sufficiently complete, reliable and accessible to maintain quality products that influence decision-making;
9. There are structures for management of intelligence products;
10. Appropriate use of prevention, suppression of criminal activity and enforcement in relation to completed crime.

Professor Ratcliffe also claims that all these benefits help prevent crime by creating a police force that is more efficient with its resources. There is also a growing recognition within policing that organizations and bodies external to their structure can contribute to the long-term reduction of crime. These organizations (such as local councils, housing authorities, NGOs, health and education services) are considered to have significant potential to influence a wider range of causal factors. As organizations share information with each other, a larger

"intelligence network" is being created, which gives hope that when used effectively, they will contribute to a significant reduction in crime.

DATA BASE

Database = "Organized set of data that can be easily accessed, managed, indexed, searched and updated" ("Information Society Electronic Dictionary", published on the MTITC website). Databases are a major component of modern information systems and can be considered as repositories, where all information about the activities of the organization is stored. Communications ensure the transmission of data on a local or global network. In the middle of a local network, the data is shared for the users, but with preserved opportunities for single-user work with them. These data, which have been announced for public use, are organized in separate databases. The latter can be created by different groups of users at different times or in the process of designing the information system, the database can be distributed so as to allow different aspects relevant to the work of different groups.

Due to the need to provide accurate data for each user of the information system without interfering with others, special methods of access have been created, namely - competitive and non-competitive. When data is processed by two or more users at the same time, competitive data sharing is used. If the data is shared but not processed at the same time by different users, the sharing is non-competitive.

Information systems in the environment of global networks use private and public databases. Private ones consist of company data and external data directly used in the processing process (market indicators, standards, regulations, etc.). Public databases are maintained for free, online access to the Internet. Their number and volume are constantly increasing, and their content is regularly updated. Extraction of information from public databases can be done by directly linking to a specific address - URL (Universal Resource Location) or by using so-called "search engines". Special programs called spiders search the WEB for new information pages. They "communicate" the words found and the corresponding addresses on search engine pages. The most powerful of the "spiders" can detect and classify up to 5 million pages per hour. The huge amount of data requires extremely accurate and reliable work, because if you make a mistake, the consequences are unpredictable.

A "database" defines a variety of related data and the way it is organized. Access to this data is usually provided through a "Database Management System" (DBMS), consisting of an integrated set of computer software that allows users to interact with one or more databases and provides access to all data contained in the database (although there may be restrictions on access to specific data). DBMS provides various functions that allow the entry, storage and

retrieval of huge amounts of information and provides ways to manage exactly how this information is organized.

Information funds are being built and used in the Ministry of Interior. They are automated and non-automated. In the sense of the Internal Rules for control over the activities performed by the users of Automated Information Funds in the Ministry of Interior, "Automated Information Fund (AIF) is any set of database and system and / or applied software providing automated data processing". The same Internal Rules set out the procedure for access to and control of the AIF.

"Automated Information System" (AIS) should be understood as a set of hardware, software, databases, communications, human resources, procedures that ensure the functioning of the organization in order to achieve predetermined goals and designed to collect and store data related with the activities of the organization. Computer information systems are the basis of automated control systems, which are implemented on the basis of modern high-tech hardware and software equipment. AIS in the Ministry of Interior is designed and developed by the Communication and Information Systems Directorate (DISC). The same central structure for the Ministry of Interior adapts the software of the developed AIS to the changes in the normative base and expands their functional possibilities; organizes the interaction and realizes the technical compatibility with communication and automated information systems of other state bodies and states; provides specialized communications for state bodies (Article 87 of the PUD of the Ministry of Interior).

From a managerial point of view, it is clear that an "information system" is a tool that covers all forms of collecting, storing, retrieving, processing and disseminating information. It is a set of interconnected components that provide information services and support the decision-making process, coordination and control within the organization. The difference between the concepts of "information system" and "information technology" is significant. The term "information technology" covers the various tools (hardware, software, data management) that are necessary for the functioning of a system. Therefore, the information systems in the organization can be classified according to two main features: functional area and levels of managerial decision-making.

In addition to information funds, the Ministry of Interior also sets up units for collecting, processing, systematizing, storing, analyzing, preparing and providing information (Article 24 of the LMI), which are usually called "Operational Analysis" units. The information funds are built at the respective structures of the Ministry of Interior according to their functional competence. The construction, operation, control and closure of such funds shall take place under conditions and in accordance with the procedure determined by the Minister of Interior.

The General Directorates in the Ministry of Interior; the directorates included in the structure of the main directorates, the regional directorates of the Ministry of Interior; directorates that are not part of general directorates; the Inspectorate Directorate and the Academy of the Ministry of the Interior, through their heads, declare the construction and development of automated information funds in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of the Interior; manage and organize the use of the automated and non-automated information funds according to their functional competence of (art. art. 16, 18, 20, 22 of the PUD of the Ministry of Interior).

The Communication and Information Systems Directorate (SCIS) is the structure of the Ministry of the Interior that ensures the functioning and development of the communication and information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and other state bodies.

CONCLUSION

Information - analytical activity can be studied as a specific type of system - an element in the structure of a higher organization for internal security. It is part of public activities and expresses a specific type of public thinking. The IAD system should be understood mainly as the generation of structured operational information, expressed in the functioning of elements - processes: collection of primary operational data, their processing, evaluation, followed by further development of primary operational data and their actual analysis. Further processes are secondary development and dissemination of structured operational information, as well as its implementation in action, ie synthesis of conclusions and recommendations designed for management decisions by strategic and operational managers in specific internal security organizations. Thus, the information - analytical activity serves the ultimate goal of socially managed security systems - improving the effectiveness of the main security units, carrying out practical activities and coordination and interaction in the prevention and fight against all forms of criminal and economic crime, detection of terrorist acts, preventing criminal groups and taking action against organized crime. The information exchange between the Ministry of Interior, the State Agency for National Security and other security organizations in the internal security systems, as well as the internal system exchange between the organizations of different classes and levels acquires special significance.

The single whole formed by the set of the above elements - information - analytical activity processes, is not a mechanical sum of them. It has qualitative features that do not have the individual elements. This whole is a collection of separate parts, representing separate things. Thus, information - analytical activity, considered from the position of generating structured operational information - a product obtained as a result of processing, analysis and

evaluation of primary data collected in operational practice, can be presented as a set of interconnected, interdependent and interacting elements - generation processes of structured operational information. The set of elements - processes of information - analytical activity is an expression of the relationship between them. It exists in the listed processes.

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