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INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT FOR COUNTERACTION BY THE SECURITY SERVICES OF UKRAINE TO SMUGGLING OF CULTURAL VALUES AND WEAPONS

Abstract. ***Purpose.*** The purpose of the article is to identify the specific features of information and analytical support for counteraction by the Security Service of Ukraine to smuggling of cultural values and weapons. ***Results.*** The article emphasises that the main element of search organisation is information and analytical support, which, with regard to the procedure for moving cultural property and weapons, has a double meaning: on the one hand, as an element of organisation of activities, it is considered as an assessment of the criminogenic, operational situation in the field of economic activity, organised crime, establishment of facts of smuggling, including cultural property and weapons, and also as an assessment, selection, planning of tactical countermeasures by the Security Service of Ukraine. Information support as a complex of information and search activities is carried out by the authorised units of the Security Service of Ukraine with the purpose of effective use of all possible information resources in the process of countering smuggling of cultural property and weapons. Analytical work as a component of such activities consists of a set of intellectual operations with all available data collected in the course of operational search, as well as with data obtained in the course of using information resources. ***Conclusions.*** Considering the level of crime under martial law, the main area of counteraction by the Security Service of Ukraine to smuggling of cultural property and weapons is operative-search activities with the gradual introduction of an analytics-driven security model, including regulatory support; information resources and systems for their content; criminal analysis; and the creation of analytical programmes for operative and search purposes based on artificial intelligence; active search activities on the Internet, information resources; automation of the processes of analysing photo and video materials, intelligence based on open information and search sources, as well as processing large amounts of data (analytics, filtering, structuring, systematisation, accumulation of information) using specialised software; integration with information resources of various law enforcement agencies; targeted training for employees in the system of training (specialisation) and advanced training; standardisation of forms of analytical products.

Key words: counteraction, Security Service of Ukraine, smuggling, cultural values, weapons, information, analytics, information and analytical support.

1. Introduction

With the development of scientific and technological progress, existing and new information technologies based on the introduction of computer equipment, communications and telecommunication systems are constantly being improved, as well as the development of information technologies that facilitate the informatisation of social processes, including criminal ones, their gradual transition to cyberspace, which leads to the generation of large amounts of information in electronic format. Moreover, information has long been an integral and necessary element of law enforcement, the quality, reliability and timeliness of which determine many management decisions. Moreover, the criminal world is undergoing a qualitative transformation: in their illegal activities, criminal organisations make extensive use of the latest advances in science and technology, computer systems and modern information technologies.

Thus, the main element of the organisation of crime counteraction is information and analytical support, and the introduction of modern information and analytical systems opens up

new opportunities for processing and analysing unstructured data generated in the course of law enforcement activities, including those of the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU).

Certain issues of information and analytical support for combating crime have been considered by L.I. Arkusha, V.M. Beschastnyi, V.I. Dykyi, I.P. Katerynchuk, O.Ye. Korystin, N.V. Myshchyshyn, O.M. Muzychuk, V. H. Sevruk, O.I. Haraberiush, V.I. Shkolnikov and others. The work of these and other scholars forms the theoretical basis of the article, but in the current context of armed conflict and increasing smuggling, further study of the problems of information and analytical support for counteraction by the SSU to smuggling of cultural values and weapons is required.

2. Specific features of information and analytical support for combating crime

In order to make the right decision, it is important to have the most complete and reliable information possible, enabling to choose the most optimal option available. L.I. Arkusha rightly emphasises that the awareness of a person or body authorised by law is crucial for making a decision in any field of activity. The researcher argues that awareness in the activities of law enforcement institutions plays an important role, since it is from the identification of information relevant to the detection of criminal offences and the search for various categories of persons that countermeasures are developed and taken (Arkusha, 2003).

The XIII United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice emphasised the need to explore the possibilities of using new information and communication technologies in the development of strategies and programmes aimed at improving work in the field of crime prevention. However, the strategic task of using information technology in crime forecasting was not explicitly set (Kubetska, Paleshko, Sanakoiev, Neklesa, 2019). It is also underlined that international cooperation in the field of information technologies for combating crime should be expanded as the main area for improving crime prevention and ensuring the criminal justice system in line with information efficiency (Doha Declaration on the inclusion of crime prevention and criminal justice issues in the broader UN agenda in order to address social and economic problems and promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, as well as public participation, 2015).

It should be emphasised that the information space, resources, infrastructure and technologies are of key importance for raising the level and pace of socio-economic, scientific, technical and cultural development. They have a signif-

icant impact on the effectiveness of managerial decision-making, in particular in the fight against organised crime and corruption (Myshchyshyn, 2016). Information and analytical support is one of the key areas of law enforcement activities. It provides the police with the necessary information for preventive work, detection and documentation of crimes. This support includes a multifunctional system of data processing, analysis and systematisation. Information support is usually considered in close connection with analytical support, as information without proper processing and systematic analysis cannot be used effectively on its own (Muzychuk, 2010).

Information support for combating crime is defined as the introduction of specialised tools that facilitate the effective identification, research and documentation of information sources in accordance with legal requirements in order to generate evidence of the circumstances of criminal offences, methods of their establishment and use in criminal proceedings. At the pre-trial stages, information support includes ongoing analysis of investigative practice, identification of shortcomings and current problems, their scientific study and appropriate legislative, methodological and other solutions (Beschastnyi, 2016).

For its part, analytics is an integral set of principles of methodological, organisational and technological support for individual and collective mental processes enabling efficient processing of information in order to identify its essential and semantic core, improve the quality of existing and acquire new knowledge, and prepare an information basis for making optimal managerial decisions (Korystin, Shvets, Butko, Denysenko, 2024). Analytical work is the direct use of available information in the performance of tasks by law enforcement bodies; it is an important component of the process, which includes a number of intellectual operations with all available data collected during the search. The main purpose of analytical work coincides with the goals of the SSU, and its tasks, in addition to those directly aimed at achieving the goals of the investigative and criminal process, also include forecasting, planning and control. In contrast to the entities specially authorised to provide information support, analytical functions are assigned to each SSU operational unit and each employee. It includes a wide range of actions (measures) and their complexes.

The content of the analytical support of the OSA includes the following elements:

– Accumulate information received by operational units in the course of performing their functions;

– Organise access of these units to other information resources;

– Use all available information resources to perform the tasks of the OID and criminal proceedings, including the creation of databases and databanks, information retrieval systems, their integration, ensuring the functioning and access to them by the operational units.

Such work is a direct application of the available information to perform operational tasks by the SSU. According to V.I. Shkolnikov, nowadays there are many analytical technologies as a set of typical methods of searching, processing and analysing operative-search activities information in information systems using specialised and other software and hardware tools to counteract illegal actions of individuals and criminal groups in order to perform tasks of crime prevention and search for criminals, as well as to perform related tasks of crime prevention and forecasting the operational situation in a certain territory (Shkolnikov, 2017). The development of analytical technologies has resulted in the emergence of innovative forms of organising operational work and the creation of specialised analytical units.

The analysis of the above definitions suggests that information and analytical support in the field of combating crime is a set of tools, methods and measures used to obtain timely, valuable and important information. This affects the accuracy and efficiency in the decision-making process aimed at eliminating, reducing or neutralising the factors that contribute to crime and criminal offences.

3. Specific features of counteraction by the Security Service of Ukraine to smuggling of cultural values and weapons

The SSU's crime counteraction activities are operative and searching in nature. Therefore, it should be noted that the main task of the OSA is to search for and record data on the criminal activities of individuals and groups (Law of Ukraine On operative-search activities,1992).

The core of information relations in the field of the OSA is operational-search information, which includes information about persons and facts of operational interest, all their elements and interrelationships between them; information about the OSA system itself, its constituent elements, characteristics, operative-search actions and their results; information about the conditions of the operational situation in which operative-search activities are conducted, as well as the state of the operational apparatus itself. The concentration and movement of such information in a direction consistent with the OSA's crime-fighting objectives creates information flows. The latter character-

ise the cognitive activity of operational units with a focus on searching, studying, evaluating and using heterogeneous information.

The effectiveness of the SSU's counteraction to smuggling of cultural values and weapons depends on obtaining information (factual data) on the movement of such items across the customs border of Ukraine outside customs control or concealed from customs control; methods of committing the offence and the availability of operationally relevant information about individuals and organised groups. These activities are based on information support and analytical work of the SSU operational units.

According to I.P. Katerynchuk, modern information and analytical systems containing data on organised groups and criminal organisations, their leaders, corruption ties, combat structures, as well as internal and international communications, have been developed in many law enforcement agencies based on different criteria, with no regard for international standards. These systems are not coordinated with each other and do not provide a holistic view of the location of criminal groups, their size, armament, technical support, connections with state and local authorities, contacts with financial and industrial groups, etc. Different investigative and operational units create and use isolated and incompatible databases (Katerynchuk, 2013). According to M.O. Semenyshyn, this situation forces operational staff to turn to information and analytical systems supported by various departments and even law enforcement bodies in the course of their duties to combat crime. In Ukraine, state agencies independently create and organise their information bases. The SSU and other law enforcement bodies that are authorised by law to conduct OSA are in dire need of a state integrated database that could unite disparate sectoral and departmental information and search systems (Semenyshyn, 2020).

Therefore, it should be noted that the main element of search organisation is information and analytical support, which, with regard to the procedure for moving cultural property and weapons, has a double meaning: on the one hand, as an element of organisation of activities, it is considered as an assessment of the criminogenic, operational situation in the field of economic activity, organised crime, establishment of facts of smuggling, including cultural property and weapons, and also as an assessment, selection, planning of tactical countermeasures by the SSU. The organisational aspects of combating the smuggling of cultural values and weapons in Ukraine today include the use of modern technical means and devices, such as photo and video recording equipment, installa-

tion of security systems, etc. Moreover, information and analytical systems for collecting and processing data to predict the situation with smuggling in certain territories, as well as the forms and types of criminal offences related to this phenomenon, in order to develop and select forms and means of counteraction, play a significant role.

According to the survey, only 42% of SSU employees noted the effectiveness of information and analytical support for law enforcement agencies in combating smuggling of cultural values and weapons in Ukraine. The respondents highlighted the deterrents to high-quality information and analytical support of the SSU in such counteraction as the lack of proper legal grounds and uncertainty of the organisational regulation mechanism, which requires a systematic update of both the criminal procedure legislation and the Law of Ukraine 'On operative-search activities', with the development of a targeted departmental legal regulation that would give the SSU operational units the rights and obligations to store, accumulate and process information obtained in the course of OSA and the performance of investigator and prosecutor's orders to conduct COSA using modern, proven information and analytical technologies (supported by 92% of SSU employees surveyed); providing operational units with the opportunity to consolidate in digital format arrays of the above data with information that does not constitute a state secret (88%); facilitating the exchange of necessary information between operational units of different law enforcement agencies by converting requests into digital format and reducing the time for responses (requests) (90%); introducing legal and technical means to counteract the illegal use of this information (68%). In addition, 91% of respondents point to the need to improve this activity due to the constant development of information technology. In addition, 93% emphasise the need for legal regulation of information and analytical support for operational units at the departmental, interagency, legislative and international levels.

Under the current realities, we agree that it is necessary to immediately update and improve information and analytical support both in combating smuggling of cultural values and weapons, and in the fight against organised groups and criminal organisations.

First, combating smuggling requires primarily a radical improvement of the system of coordination of all enforcement agencies, including the SSU, the National Police of Ukraine, and customs authorities (Dykyi, 2022). Second, in 2010, the European Union developed a multi-year policy cycle to respond to criminal offences (Draft Council Conclusions on the creation and implementation of the EU policy cycle for organised and serious international crime, 1999). In order to systematically and methodically address the most important criminal threats by creating 'threat assessment' (SOCTA - Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment), which consists of the following main blocks: focus, means, analysis and prioritisation, and results, including a mapping of arguments for each risk to help prepare strategic and operational action plans (Assessment of the threats of serious crimes and organised crime of third countries, 2017).

Considering this progressive model of threat assessment, at the stage of gathering primary information, the SSU's search activities in relation to smuggling of cultural values and weapons include:

(I) Assessment of the operational situation, enabling to assess the level of crime, identify its dynamics and development trends, check the effectiveness of organisational and tactical measures taken by the SSU bodies to influence its state, determine the efficiency of using operational search resources, as well as obtain diverse information necessary for further analysis and forecasting of the development of the operative-search situation in a particular region for a certain period and in certain directions.

(II) Verification of primary information, relying on the results of primary information processing, enabling to plan search activities and operations of both tactical and strategic nature.

(III) Collection of information about a person who has come to the attention of the SSU, enabling the SSU to obtain, process and analyse available data on persons involved in smuggling or who have information that may help to uncover such illegal actions, identify persons preparing or committing criminal offences and those who are wanted.

(IV) Collection of information on facts and circumstances of interest, enabling to establish certain primary data on smuggling, as well as to provide appropriate assessments based on their comparison and analysis, and to determine the further use of this information for solving the problems of fighting organised crime and corruption.

(V) Provision for the use of information contained in the information and search systems of law enforcement agencies enabling the SSU to use data obtained as a result of research, analysis of statistical and accounting information on individuals, seized cultural values or weapons, events and facts of organised activity, information on the results of certain search operations based on search actions, etc.

The 'foundation' of information and analytical support for law enforcement is criminal analysis. The purpose of criminal analysis is to identify implicit and hidden links between facts, events and individuals, followed by the formulation of versions and hypotheses to solve the crime (Uzlov, 2018). The purpose of criminal analysis may also be to prevent criminal offences within the framework of combating crime, as well as to predict crime in a certain operational service area in order to have a preventive impact on the operational situation. Obviously, the purpose of criminal analysis cannot be realised without the use of analytical technologies, which can be used to obtain qualitatively new information based on the results of the primary data passing through the analytical cycle in order to prevent, detect and predict crime.

The main types of criminal analysis, considering the nature and source of information, analytical technologies used and the results of such analysis, regularity and frequency of analysis, as well as the target audience and purpose of the analysis, are: analytical criminal intelligence; tactical criminal analysis; strategic criminal analysis; administrative (managerial) criminal analysis (LeBlanc, Elder, Bruce, Santos, Cook, Rodriguez, Steiner, 2014).

Currently, powerful information arrays in various areas of activities have been created and integrated, thereby enabling effective law enforcement. Various models are used in criminal analysis training. One of these models aimed at achieving the goal of counteraction is the so-called '5W+H' (Who, What, When, Where, Why and How) (Rossy, Ribaux, 2014).

Criminal analysis consists of six main stages, united in a cyclic circle: planning and determination of directions (goals); information gathering; information processing; information analysis; information dissemination; re-evaluation of information (The National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan, 2003). Such analysis is based on: information from thematic (periodic) analyses at the operational and tactical levels; identification of threats and risks and collection of information on them from existing databases, information from operational-search departments, SSU departments, law enforcement agencies, media, etc. (Albul, Korystin, 2015); identification of objects that have a specific risk profile and threat profile (the area of the offence and its specific details) and the algorithm of actions in the management bodies, as well as their implementation directly in operational service activities (Myshko, 2016). The basis of this activity is the identification and accurate determination of the relationships between information relating to criminal events, persons associated with them and data originating from various sources, as well as their use by law enforcement bodies and courts.

Therefore, it should be noted that considering the level of crime under martial law, the main area of counteraction by the SSU to smuggling of cultural property and weapons is OSA with the gradual introduction of an analytics-driven security model, including regulatory support; information resources and systems for their content; criminal analysis; the creation of analytical programmes for operative and search purposes based on artificial intelligence; active search activities on the Internet, information resources; automation of the processes of analysing photo and video materials, intelligence based on open information and search sources (One Login, OSINT, Python, etc.), as well as processing large amounts of data: analytics (FACE Recognition, VideoAnalytics, etc.), filtering, structuring, systematisation, accumulation of information using specialised software (PALANTIN, goCASE, goTRACE); integration with information resources of various law enforcement agencies; targeted training for employees of the SSU in the system of training (specialisation) and advanced training; standardisation of forms of analytical products.

4. Conclusions

The main element of search organisation is information and analytical support, which, with regard to the procedure for moving cultural property and weapons, has a double meaning: on the one hand, as an element of organisation of activities, it is considered as an assessment of the criminogenic, operational situation in the field of economic activity, organised crime, establishment of facts of smuggling, including cultural property and weapons, and also as an assessment, selection, planning of tactical countermeasures by the SSU.

Information support as a complex of information and search activities is carried out by the authorised units of the Security Service of Ukraine with the purpose of effective use of all possible information resources in the process of countering smuggling of cultural property and weapons. Analytical work as a component of such activities consists of a set of intellectual operations with all available data collected in the course of operational search, as well as with data obtained in the course of using information resources.

The effectiveness of the SSU's counteraction to smuggling of cultural values and weapons depends on obtaining information (factual data) on the movement of such items across the customs border of Ukraine outside customs control or concealed from customs control; methods of committing the offence and the availability of operationally relevant information about

individuals and organised groups. These activities are based on information support and analytical work of the SSU operational units.

The deterrents to high-quality information and analytical support of the SSU in counteraction smuggling of cultural values and weapons should be highlighted as follows: the lack of proper legal grounds and uncertainty of the organisational regulation mechanism, which requires a systematic update of both the criminal procedure legislation and the Law of Ukraine 'On operative-search activities', with the development of a targeted departmental legal regulation that would give the SSU operational units the rights and obligations to store, accumulate and process information obtained in the course of OSA and the performance of investigator and prosecutor's orders to conduct COSA using modern, proven information and analytical technologies (supported by 92% of SSU employees surveyed); providing operational units with the opportunity to consolidate in digital format arrays of the above data with information that does not constitute a state secret (88%); facilitating the exchange of necessary information between operational units of different law enforcement agencies by converting requests into digital format and reducing the time for responses (requests) (90%); introducing legal and technical means to counteract the illegal use of this information (68%).

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ІНФОРМАЦІЙНО-АНАЛІТИЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПРОТИДІЇ ОРГАНАМИ СЛУЖБИ БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ КОНТРАБАНДІ КУЛЬТУРНИХ ЦІННОСТЕЙ ТА ЗБРОЇ

Анотація. ***Метою*** статті є визначення особливостей інформаційно-аналітичного протидії органами Служби безпеки України контрабанді культурних цінностей та зброї. ***Результати.*** У статті наголошено, що основним елементом організації пошукової діяльності є інформаційно-аналітичне забезпечення, яке стосовно порядку переміщення культурних цінностей та зброї має подвійне значення: з одного боку, як елемент організації діяльності розглядається у вигляді оцінки криміногенної, оперативної обстановки у сфері господарської діяльності, організованої злочинності, встановлення фактів контрабанди, у тому числі й культурних цінностей та зброї, а також як оцінка, вибір, планування органами Служби безпеки України тактичних заходів протидії. Інформаційне забезпечення як комплекс інформаційно-пошукових заходів здійснюється уповноваженими підрозділами Служби безпеки України з метою ефективного використання усіх можливих інформаційних ресурсів у процесі протидії контрабанді культурних цінностей та зброї. Аналітична робота як складова такої діяльності полягає в комплексі інтелектуальних операцій з усіма наявними даними, зібраними в процесі оперативного пошуку, а також з даними, одержаними в процесі використання інформаційних ресурсів. ***Висновки.*** З урахуванням стану злочинності в умовах воєнного стану, головним напрямом протидії органами Служби безпеки України контрабанді культурних цінностей та зброї є оперативно-розшукова діяльність з поетапним запровадженням моделі безпекової діяльності, керованої аналітикою, що включає нормативно-правове забезпечення; інформаційні ресурси та системи їх наповнення; кримінальний аналіз; створення аналітичних програм оперативно-розшукового призначення на базі штучного інтелекту; проведення активних пошукових заходів в мережі Інтернет, інформаційних ресурсах; автоматизацію процесів аналізу фото та відео матеріалів, розвідки на основі відкритих інформаційно-пошукових джерел, а також опрацювання великих масивів даних (аналітика, фільтрація, структурування, систематизація, накопичення отриманої інформації) за допомогою спеціалізованого програмного забезпечення; інтеграція з інформаційними ресурсами різних правоохоронних відомств; цільові тренінги для працівників у системі підготовки (спеціалізації) та підвищення кваліфікації; стандартизацію форм аналітичних продуктів.

Ключові слова: протидія, Служба безпеки України, контрабанда, культурні цінності, зброя, інформація, аналітика, інформаційно-аналітичне забезпечення.