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Pregledni rad/Review paper

INTELLIGENCE AS A RESPONSE TO CONTEMPORARY THREATS FROM NON STATE ACTOR

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Abstract: Threats from non-state actors are becoming more and more common in the 21st century, and will continue to increase in the future. Thus, we have to realize that only by successful intelligence we can prevent these attacks. Moreover, in the future, intelligence will develop and remain vital to dealing with threats from non-state actors. The significance of the intelligence security system for the state is invaluable.
Intelligence must fulfill tasks if it wants to keep pace with dealing with threats from non-state actors, with methods such as gathering information, searching through the received raw data, compiling information and data, drawing the right conclusions and transferring them. By fulfilling the above mentioned tasks, intelligence realizes it’s basic function, which is to obtain quality, timely and reliable information in order to successfully eliminate threats from non-state actors of the 21s century. The implementation of intelligence processes is of particular importance because it provides an answer to the questions posed by political and military authorities at all levels.

Key words: intelligence, non-state actors, conflicts, special operations, security

1 NON STATE ACTORS

We are witnesses that from the beginning of the 21st century violent non-state actors take over the long-awaited primacy of the state as a dominant, and for some time the only security actor. The number of interstate conflicts is getting smaller, and increasingly as violent non-state actors in the conflicts.
The power of non-state actors is inversely proportional to the power of the state. The weaker the state, the greater the impact and the number of violent non-state actors, and the other way around. Due to the inability of poor countries to confront the most appropriate way, they become a kind of host, in which violent non-state actors can be strengthened to the extent that they are relatively easily overstepping national boundaries and become a regional and even international problem.
Non-state actors are organizations that use illegal violence (the use of force that is not approved by the state) to achieve their goals. In the 21st century, threats from non-state actors are already the biggest challenge facing the states. In most parts of the world, threats from non-state actors not only destabilize the business sector, they control corrupt politicians, but also undertake certain activities in order to weaken the security of states. In most African countries, as well as Central Asia and Afghanistan, military leaders are crucial in the political system and the country's economy. In Iraq, terrorists, rebels, militias and criminal organizations perform various operations and constantly hinder the political system in order to effectively and successfully destabilize the state. When weakened states are no longer able to establish loyalty

to their people, individuals and groups usually take measures to put alternative pathways to obedience and control over the population.[1]

After the end of World War II, and especially after the Cold War, the rise in the number of internal-state armed conflicts over the traditional conflicts between sovereign states is obvious. The purpose of new wars is to refer to identity politics, unlike the geopolitical or ideological goals of previous wars. Ethnic and religious extremism is built on the foundations of identity differences, political turmoil, which in turn represents an increase in organized crime from a transnational character, an expansion of environmental risks and threats, and over time, both economic and social contradictions represent one of the biggest security threats. Today these threats are often invisible to the state, which later turn into armed conflicts. States as major actors in conflicts are replaced by non-state actors. Although there is no single and universally accepted definition of non-state actors, they can in the broadest sense be defined as an individual or organization that has a certain political influence, while officially not connected with the state or with any subject from it and those are:

- Militia
- Terrorism
- Organised criminal
- Rebellion
- Guerrilla forces

Today it is quite clear that violent non-state actors are developing in states with weak authorities and state organs, or simply because of the non-functioning of the state. In these countries, over time, gradually, violent non-state actors increasingly take on the functions that belong to the state, further undermining its management and control of a particular territory, population and resources.

Due to the excessive use of force by the state, due to poor economic policies, poor quality education, poor health, legal and any other protection, over time the state loses its legitimacy. This possibility is exploited by non-state actors and by their actions, they take certain functions of the state and thus assume some of the legitimacy of state institutions.

Assessing them on the basis of unique criteria, violent non-state actors become mutually comparable, making it easier for security experts to predict their development and their impact. Several key elements have been identified on the basis of which they can assess their power and ability to influence the security environment: motivation and goal; power of action; the way they receive funds and access to resources; organizational structure; violence; the relationship between violent non-state actors and the state and functions that violate non-state actors for members of the local community.[2]

[1] Williams, Phil. "Violent non-state actors and national and international security." International Relations and Security Network 25 (2008).

[2] Williams, Phil. (2008). "Violent non-state actors and national and international security." International Relations and Security Network 25.

2 THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF CONTEMPORARY INTELLIGENCE

Modern intelligence is a logical product from a large number of necessary operative-tactical and analytical-research measures, actions and methods in the path of receiving final (usable) intelligence information. Intelligence in opposing the challenges and threats is a tool for preventive action and obstruction of the realization of the asymmetrical logic of the set goals. The need for intelligence has become an important segment and pillar in the demands of information by state authorities, and the degree of efficient execution of the missions set directly depends on the level of information needed to determine.[1]

A number of theorists are behind the definition of intelligence as a "product of collection, assessment, analysis, integration and interpretation (needs adjustment) of all useful information in order to evaluate one or more aspects in the areas of action that are necessary or potentially important for planning ".

Modern intelligence requires the modernization of intelligence capabilities and opportunities in modernizing models, setup, functioning, efficiency of expected and necessary results.

Of particular importance in the sphere of intelligence is the use of standard operational procedures, which in international practice is a relatively new term, with massive use after the start of the period of asymmetric threats and global terrorism at the beginning of the 21st century, as well as with the admission of new members in NATO. Standardization in NATO member states is carried out by the "NATO Standardization Organization", whose role is to increase interoperability and contribute to the capacity of allies' forces to jointly train, practice and act in an efficient way, cooperation with partner countries. In fact, "standards" represent the totality of accepted norms and rules that regulate the organization of work, from the simplest to the most complicated activities. They simply offer a formula (model, idea) for access to a particular area, such as the war.

The term "modern intelligence" is most often associated with the activities of state institutions, but in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, private mega-companies, banking institutions, international representative offices and business groups are increasingly using it, and in some regions of the world where political security is unstable and paramilitary formations, rebel groups, criminal gangs, and so on.

The modernity of intelligence as a system is a primary necessity and a desire to provide the necessary level of information, knowledge, monitoring of certain events, phenomena and trends, opposing threats, risks, threats and preventive action against the emergence of asymmetric hazards and the like.

It is necessary for the attack by non-state actors to be prevented in the planning phase, that is, it is imperative that it does not happen at all.

The only ones who are able to "look to the future", that is collecting information to come to the knowledge of which will prevent the execution of terrorist activities are precisely the intelligence services.

Whether and how many intelligence services will be effective in carrying out their preventive function in the fight against non-state actors depends also on: the ability for continuous action and sound knowledge of the terrorist groups and individuals, their plans, their political, economic and psychological motivation and leadership habits, membership, logistical and

[1] Jeffrey T.Richelson (1989) „the U.S. Intelligence community", pg.1

financial opportunities, their links to countries that sponsor terrorism, and to the structures of international organized crime that often appear in the role of their sponsors.[1] Gathering information, processing and evaluating it is the essence of intelligence that is the logic of the existence and operation of the intelligence services in the world.[2] In this context, professional intelligence experts define strategic intelligence as a knowledge of the world around us-introduction and in presidential decisions and actions.

From this aspect, a product of intelligence is information-collected and interpreted in order to obtain a sharp picture of the political, economic and military position in the world, in the region, and most importantly in the immediate environment. What makes intelligence different from other types of information, are the threads of secret material woven through it, the threads are invisible to ordinary "mortals". According to the ancient Chinese thinker Sun Tzu, it is the "divine pulling of the strings", necessary for wise governance, for winning the wars and for the successful running and survival of the state. Intelligence services are now engaged in "predicting the future" of a special interest in national security, which means life or death for the state.[3]

Daily collection of information about the identity, goals, plans and weak points of terrorists and terrorist organizations is the most difficult area in the field of intelligence. However, no other method of anti-terrorism policy is more important than the prevention, obstruction, and reaction of terrorist attacks.

3 STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS TO COMBAT NON-STATE ACTORS.

Strategic intelligence operations are primarily concentrated on the global political, economic, military or social threat from the action of a particular threat by non-state actors. With expert analysis of this information, we can come up with relevant knowledge of the involvement of certain governments in supporting non-state actors, the activities of state sponsors of them and their intelligence services, and the active support of certain agencies and other structures that act outside the immediate zone of action.

Today, big states could not play their role on an international scale without having built high-quality intelligence capabilities to predict, assess and monitor threats aimed at undermining their political and economic security.

The second main task of the intelligence agencies in the new world chaos is to monitor, evaluate and attempt to prevent threats from the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in areas with increased tension-conflict zones and conflict zones. It is necessary to prevent attempts to trigger and activate the most dangerous types of attacks such as nuclear, chemical and biological attacks that are increasingly knocking at the gates of the new "world order".[4]

Strategic intelligence is crucial for the creation and establishment of a national policy to combat non-state actors, as well as designing various structures to be used in interventional conditions.

[1] Mitko Kotovcevski (2004) "The Fight against Terrorism", Macedonian Civilization, Skopje.
[2] Hudson A.R, (1993) Who become terrorist and why. Guilford: The lyons press,
[3] Mitko Kotovcevski, (2011) "Managing Terrorist Threats".
[4] Mitko Kotovcevski, (2011) "Managing Terrorist Threats".

Strategic intelligence covers a substantial part of the research that is necessary to divide the components, allowing discussion. Members of the intelligence community are responsible for one or more of the listed components:

- biographical intelligence
- economic intelligence
- scientific and technical intelligence
- Intelligence on transport and telecommunications
- military geography
- Intelligence of the armed forces
- Political Intelligence
- sociological intelligence[1]

Of the above-mentioned components, the intelligence of the armed forces performs the bulk of the work as a result of the extensive and demanding demands of the military planners. Consequently, the Defense Ministry's intelligence agencies focus on providing support for the analysis of military capabilities or for the intelligence of the armed forces. Other government agencies in the United States that need the products of the intelligence community have different, sometimes unique, intelligence needs. The National Security Council and the State Department employ intelligence more to support policy planning than to carry out operations, and therefore focus on political and economic intelligence. Scientific and technical intelligence has a touch with all other components of strategic intelligence. The names of some of the components (economic, geographical, political and sociological) appear to belong to the exclusive of science. Academic disciplines really reflect these divisions because World War II intelligence was hastily built through the employment of university professors. The remaining components flashed from the special needs of military commanders and government decision-makers.[2]

Tactical intelligence to combat non-state actors in nothing is lagging behind in terms of its importance to strategic intelligence.
The only difference is that they primarily focus on specific current segments and to smaller time categories. These include intelligence from the following categories: determination of the specific goals and intentions of the terrorist organization, their active engagement in confrontation with the legal order of the state for the full realization of their proclaimed goals;
Determination of the data on the combat actions, the size of the group and the identity of its members, the locations of their base, the number and identity of their associates, weapons, ammunition, explosives and the means at their disposal, the tactics of their action, their capability and motivation, and the like ;
Determining the logistical infrastructure of the group-location-the location of all types of "shelters" (their bases and support), the direct sources of financial support, the role of certain

[1] Mitko Kotovcevski, (2013) "Basics of Intelligence", p. 57, Skopje.
[2] James F. Danigan (1983) "How to fight", New York, NY: Quill

foreign institutions, diplomatic representations, military missions and intelligence services in their logistics, vehicles and other necessary equipment used by the group, liaisons, computer systems, and more.

If strategic data is essential for obtaining a "war against non-state actors", tactical intelligence is crucial for the outcome of the battle with these organizations.

In the light of military intelligence, tactical intelligence focuses on combat intelligence used by commanders, planners and other personnel to plan and carry out armed combat, armed contacts and special missions. Accurate and timely combat intelligence allows the tactical units to be in constant advantage over the enemy. Tactical intelligence gathering is under transit control and is normally conducted to "produce" intelligence for the needs of the command post.[1]

Globally, tactical intelligence focuses on evaluating the results of certain struggles and battles, that is, the segment that military commanders call "awareness of the situation". Tactical Intelligence is more intended for short-term than for long-term use. In foreign policy in terms of "tactical support" during diplomatic negotiations.[2]

4 THE ROLE OF THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NON-STATE ACTORS

The famous Chinese theorist Sun Tzu as early as 500 BC wrote that intelligence can compensate the advantage of the enemy in "people, money and materials". Intelligence is a key requirement for meeting other requirements for success, such as surprise, and to achieve this, intelligence must be first-rate. In order to successfully combat any kind of terrorist campaign, a key precondition is the development of an original, high-quality intelligence activity.

There are many rare examples when security services can catch terrorists at the crime scene (a special story is with suicide bombers). Then the anti-terrorist mosaic will have to be carefully assembled with the help of careful collection, analysis of comprehensive and precise intelligence to create valid assumptions for the successful locating of terrorists and their bases. The best variant is the timely detection and prevention of their conspiracies and their bringing to justice.

The primary goal of each intelligence service is the preventive action to prevent the development of non-state actors higher than the initial phase.

The success of the preventive function depends on the ability to act continuously and to have a solid knowledge of the terrorist forces and individuals, the exact nature of their plans and goals, their political, economic and psychological motivation and inclinations, leadership / leadership, membership, logistical and financial opportunities their secret mixes), their links with other domestic and international terrorist organizations, links with countries that sponsor terrorism, and the structures of international organized crime that often appear in the role of their sponsors. Intelligence responsibilities within national frameworks should be precisely defined in order to avoid rivalry with other security services, as well as separation with other regional police forces. Intelligence data in the field of threats from non-state actors represent a product obtained through the collection, assessment, analysis, unification and interpretation of all available

[1] Ibid: pg. 160

[2] Mitko Kotovcevski, (2013) "Basics of Intelligence", p. 57, Skopje.

information pertaining to threats from non-state actors as a serious security threat to organizations in and outside the country, as well as for the zone for carrying out operations that are potentially important for planning attacks from non-state actors. Intelligence data, which must be "directly or positively important", is the basis for further planning of the fight against threats from non-state actors.

There are six basic categories of intelligence that are at the same time characteristic (with their specificities) and for successfully fighting the threats from non-state actors:

- Political data - relating to the character of the country's domestic international policy. On the basis of their knowledge, more potent targets of attack can be determined.
- Power, combat facilities, combat tactics, weapons systems, explosives, the possibility of producing weapons of mass destruction, etc.
- Scientific and technical data - primarily relate to the level of scientific and technological achievement in both the civilian and the military sectors. These data are even more important if they are related to countries that actively or passively reduce the non-state actors. The focus is again on the achievements of their development in the field of research and production of weapons of mass destruction and their proliferation on the black market. The possibility of equipment, capacities and potential opportunities is explored in particular.
- Sociological data - refer primarily to the sociological analysis of certain "critical" subgroups in the society that belong to the representatives of terrorist organizations, ie to potential impoverished subgroups (according to ethnic, religious and other belongings) which can represent a solid base from which could recruit future terrorists and have active support from the group they belong to.
- Economic data - that refer to all essential economic parameters that determine the economic development, the standard and all other elements needed to create a clear picture of the economic basis and economic conditions and relationships in a particular society. By analyzing certain financial flows, especially the overall economic transactions in the function of sponsoring and financing terrorist organizations. The channels, sources and models for their funding are numerous and analogous to the many methods for detecting and tracking the financing of terrorism and analyzing the structure and functioning of certain international groups.
- Data for the environment - referring to all important military geographic, orographic, climate, weather parameters, vegetation, hydrography, epidemic diseases, water conditions and the possibility of survival of the terrain, the effects of gravity, the ions of natural radioactive radiation in certain areas and the like. The specificities of these elements will be particularly necessary for the zones of the more severe crisis hotspots. Knowing the characteristics of the terrain of a potential conflict between the state forces and the terrorists will largely determine the chances of success of this involved party that will be more skillful in using the strengths of these factors of crucial importance for winning in the future clash.

5 CONCLUSION

The events around the world re-opened the issue of the place and role of the intelligence and security services and their scope of work.

In that context, the intelligence capabilities were adapted to the newly emerging situation. There was a need for redefining intelligence in the fight against contemporary threats from non-state actors.

There are no funds, regardless of whether it is money or some other kind of material assets that are worth more than even one person's life. Every life that is saved thanks to the successful operation of the intelligence services is a huge incentive for them not to regret their own money and material resources in accomplishing the crucial task of finding out about planning an eventual terrorist act.

In the successful accomplishment of this function, it is necessary to have a huge quantum of valid information on non-state actors that pose a serious threat to national security. With the intelligence process it is necessary to increase the importance of successfully managing the threats from non-state actors and obstructing their activities, as well as their dissemination and elimination.

The role of intelligence in the future will remain an activity of invaluable importance for the successful conduct of the fight against threats from non-state actors.

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