БЕЗБЕДНОСНИ ДИЈАЛОЗИ / SECURITY DIALOGUES

ISSN 1857-7172
eISSN 1857-8055
Година 10, Број 1-2, 2019/Vol. 10, No. 1-2, 2019

ISSN 1857-7172
eISSN 1857-8055
OPEN ACCESS
http:// sd.fzf.ukim.edu.mk

Издавач/Publisher

Филозофски факултет – Скопје/Faculty of Philosophy – Skopje
Институт за безбедност, одбрана и мир/Institute of security, defence and peace
Уредувачки одбор/Editorial board: тел. (+389) 2 3066 232, email sd@fzf.ukim.edu.mk

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Компјутерска обработка: МАР-САЖ

Печати: МАР-САЖ Тираж: 100

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355.40:323.28 - 327.84:323.28 Review scientific article

# THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

**Nenad Taneski**, PhD
Ministry of Defence, Military Academy "General Mihailo Aposotolski"- Skopje,
Head of Department of Military Science
E-mail: nenoreal@yahoo.com

**Dejan Bogatinov**, MSc
Ministry of Defence, Commander in the Army
E-mail: bogatinov_dejan@hotmail.com

**Abstract**: Terrorism as a form of endangering security in the state that can be considered as a psychological act designed to influence the public, its purpose is to cause fear, which implies that this fear is directed at someone else, and not just to the victim.

The various forms of terrorism that are known today make the very definition of the term terrorism more difficult. It therefore approaches a more general definition, such as that it constitutes a criminal violation of any national or international legal code

Terrorism is a common practice in the ranks of rebels, but they do not have to be qualified as terrorists if they respect the rules of war and if they do not intervene in those forms of violence that identify themselves as terrorist acts. War is subject to the rules of international military law, while terrorists do not recognize rules (no person, place, object are not immune to the terrorist act).

Their unpredictability and apparent coincidence makes it difficult for the government to protect potential victims. Although there is a public legal discipline and determination, it very rarely hinders terrorists in carrying out their sacred tasks that are always justified by "higher laws".

Intelligence has an obligation to collect information, process them, analyze them, make an appropriate assessment of the occurrence, and deliver them to those who need to make a decision or take action to prevent the action of a particular threat. No other institution is so important in anti-terrorism, i.e. in the fight against terrorism, as much as the intelligence services.

The most difficult area in the fight against terrorism is the collection of the information about identity, goals, plans and, most importantly, what are the weak points of the terrorists.

The fear of terror that prevails today mainly stems from the fear of future attacks that will end as much or as many victims of the attacks on September 11 or similar attacks that have taken place over the past 20 years. Whether and how these attacks will be carried out may depend on political events that have not yet happened. However as in other areas of human activity, the prediction of the worst if it resonates in the fear of the people is much more likely than predicting the best.

Even 90% of success of intelligence can bring another major setback. Terrorists will attack successfully no matter how effective the intelligence system is.

However, this must not shake the intelligence services to fulfill their tasks, as they are the key to dealing with terrorism, and even only a more salvaged human life will justify their existence.

**Key words:** terrorism, intelligence, intelligence system, national security.

## INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a form whose nature can't be accurately defined, characterized, but the essence of its existence is present throughout history, and it seems that it begins to take on a bigger swing. Terrorism is merely proof of the human thirst for power, position, way of expressing anger, rage through violence, and mistreatment of innocent people. So the objective reality gives us the right to penetrate deeper into human beings and being to actually see that it is a blow to the human race, a blow to ourselves. So terrorism acts with a monotonous correspondence man against man. From here, it can penetrate even deeper into the subjective expression of man. This subjective approach to the sentiments presented through violence forms the niche of those who accept terrorism. It is about subjects whose intellect, individuality is at such a low level of consciousness and thinking that leads to the reduction of the moral act and the sense of ethics, moral code and value. So man by doing such unforgiving feats loses valorization towards the society itself, and it points to an irrefutable fact that there is still a thirst for revenge, violence, dominance. So to eradicate this phenomenon it is necessary to consider the aspects of the human psyche. So we come to a crucial problem whose solution is probably the time. As a factor that affects the behavior of certain individuals and groups is inequality. This issue leads people to express their power through aggressive actions, murders, threats, intimidations. So in this plan there is also a decrease in cultural values and spiritual aspirations. In fact, terrorism entails distancing from the norms of living and causing a negative effect on society. The very effect of terrorism is causing adverse effects and grieving the tight principles of power, the law and the public. So terrorism is able to use every link and harm the government, as well as the sovereignty and integrity of the state. Terrorism does not choose religion, a nation, an individual, but only requires a cause and cause for action. Human ideology seeks to eliminate this mass phenomenon by choosing non-violent means, because otherwise it will become the same as the opponents.

Defining intelligence is particularly problematic given the wide range of areas of interest covered by intelligence activity.

Intelligence must fulfill tasks if it wants at least to be in step in dealing with modern terrorism, such as: gathering information, searching through received raw data, compiling information and data, drawing the right conclusions and conveying them to management.

Fulfilling these tasks, intelligence fulfills its basic function, which is to obtain quality, timely and reliable information in order to prevent terrorist attacks.

## THE EVOLUTION OF TERRORISM

The data on the existence of terrorism begin sometime in the eleventh century when it is important to emphasize the terrorist insanity of the assassins in Persia and Assyria that spread great fear and terror through the Islamic Empire. In the period of the American Revolution, terrorism does not stop. His cruelty was primarily directed against the British and their colonial sympathizers. The use of organized terrorist groups during the US Civil War has been expanded and often overwhelmingly endorsed allowing certain groups of former soldiers and bandits on both sides to use certain tactics of terror.

Colonial slavery in a number of countries in the world in the first half of the twentieth century will trigger a large number of terrorist groups, motivated to break the chains of centuries-old colonialism. The wave of the new anticolonial revolution, which culminated in a number of anti-colonial wars, sparked new forms of intense terrorist activity. Modern terrorism appears in the second half of the 20th century, more precisely in the period from 1950 to 1970, when violence became a popular way and strategy for achieving certain planned goals and effects. The effects of these activities were aimed at raising political and social awareness, that is, the possibility of coming to a political expression of certain social groups in the society. The last decade of the 20th century is one of the most significant periods of the evolution of terrorism. So, today terrorism is a frequently used tactic of radical fundamentalist groups dedicated to the goal of destroying their political and religious opponents.

The various forms of terrorism that are known today make the very definition of the term terrorism more difficult. It therefore approaches a more general definition, such as that it constitutes a criminal violation of any national or international legal code.

The US government defines terrorism as a thoughtful, politically motivated violence committed against a non-military target by subnational organizations or secret agents, which violence is intended to influence the public (usually on the rule of law). Terrorism is a common practice in the ranks of the rebels, but they do not have to be qualified as terrorists if they respect the rules of war and if they do not intervene in those forms of violence that identify themselves as terrorist acts. War is subject to the rules of international military law, while terrorists do not recognize rules (no person, place, object are not immune to the terrorist act). Their unpredictability and apparent coincidence makes it difficult for the government to protect potential victims. Although there is a public legal discipline and determination, it very rarely hinders terrorists in carrying out their sacred tasks that are always justified by "higher laws".

## BASIC REASONS AND TERMS OF TERRORISM

The question as to why and why terrorism arises is very difficult to offer a clear answer because terrorism is a complex and layered phenomenon whose causes are increasing day by day, and similarly to its dreadful consequences. On their appearance great influence have:

- **objective circumstances** - injustice and imperfection in the economic base and political upgrading of society (the failure of its institutions, insufficient education, poverty, the

isolation of individuals and social groups, bribery, corruption, revanchism, ethnic strife, the existence of a system of formal democracy, the trust in the political system, the legitimacy of state power, etc.).
- **Subjective circumstances** - which means "taking things into their own hands", that is, "taking justice in their own hands" because according to their estimates such a state can only be changed with violence, that violence is the only and last remedy, the fastest and most effective possible variant of action and realization of the set goals.

The most important factors contributing to the creation of terrorist violence to a large extent are the following:

- **Political** - non-popular, repressive and corrupt government;
- **Social** - not a middle class and total discrimination;
- **Economic** - unbearable poverty, ie total impoverishment of the population and high unemployment;
- **Ideological** -political philosophies with strongly expressed opposition;
- **Geopolitical** - the presence of a large number of residents from other countries, or the rampant border conflicts or civil and other types of conflicts in the immediate environment;
- **Religious** - religious conflicts or religious violence
- **External**-external support of the activities of influences dissidents or extreme enemy political emigration.

Every terrorist act is solidly planned and rationally determined in order to achieve something specific, unusual but quite effective. Usually his intention is to achieve one or more of the presented goals:

- obtaining a worldwide general and national recognition of their goal;
- provoke an overreaction by the government and create an atmosphere of affection for the terrorists;
- to attack and embarrass government security forces, diminishing their effectiveness;
- alienation for the purpose of obtaining money, weapons and equipment;
- destruction of tactical and symbolic goals;
- deter foreign investments and assistance programs;
- to exercise influence on the decisions of the government, the legislation or during the elections;
- Revenge
- change the outcome of the guerrilla war.

Significantly for the terrorist actions is that their effectiveness is not contained only in the terrorist act, but also in the level of reaction of the public or the government. In general, there are five main groups that are a significant target of terrorist attacks. These are: the government, the police or the military, the business, the public and the media. The reasons for this are different.

The government is often the target of such attacks due to various requests by terrorists or because of an attempt to force a change in the country's internal or foreign policy. Security forces - the police and the military are targeted for terrorist attacks for retaliation for their successful operations, due to an excessive reaction by the police or the military to show government oppression, due to the strength of the police or the military, showing the population that the security forces cannot control the situation and protect people.

## INTELLIGENCE AS A RESPONSEE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS

The modern way of behavior and response to modern intelligence in the process of preventive action, early warning and response to the contemporary security challenges and threats that arise as a result of the emergence of global change and the consequences on the local and regional level are the more pronounced challenges and threats and mass manifestations of extreme nationalism, racial and religious intolerance, international terrorism, organized crime, and others. The fact of the massive use of urban terrorism and heavy crime, which significantly threatened security in the larger settlements, led to religious division and distrust, disloyalty and violation of democratic processes and violation of national security.

In the past, there have been many attempts to isolate intelligence as a branch of security, but also as a phenomenon and tool in the hands of contemporary democracies to provide an appropriate response to security challenges and threats.

Intelligence theories give the concepts of defining and identifying carriers of forms of endangering internal and external security, but at the time in which we live, intelligence has become a big business, which forms a legal status with extremely important personnel, which is the reason for rejecting the past century of hiding behind the cloak and the myth of secrecy, accepting its effects.

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 depends directly on the level of information needed to determine.

Modern intelligence requires the modernization of intelligence capabilities and opportunities in modernizing models, setup, functioning, and 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, endangerment and preventive action against the occurrence of asymmetric hazards and the like.

The famous Chinese theorist Sun Tzu Wu as early as 500 BC. he 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 terrorist threats 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 for their secret mixtures), 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 as 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 terrorist attacks constitute a product obtained through the collection, assessment, analysis, unification and interpretation of all available information pertaining to threats of terrorist attacks as a serious security threat to organizations in and outside the country, as well as the zone for carrying out operations that are potentially significant for planning attacks from terrorist organizations.

There are six basic categories of intelligence that at the same time are characteristic (with their specificities) and for successfully combating the threats from terrorist attacks:

- 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, edemic 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.

**Specific forms of action of modern intelligence**

It is necessary that the terrorist attacks are 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 terrorism depends also on: the ability for continuous action and sound knowledge of terrorist groups and individuals, their plans, their political, economic and psychological motivation and habits for leadership, membership, logistical and financial opportunities, their links to countries that sponsor terrorism, and to the structures of international organized crime that often appear in the role of foreign sponsors.

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. 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.

Also, the importance of intelligence and the successful conduct of the fight against terrorism is paramount. Intelligence is the key to conducting successful anti-terrorist operations, that is, good intelligence is the best weapon in the fight against terrorism. Especially in the fight against international terrorism. The ability of the state to detect, analyze and act against a terrorist threat depends largely on the effectiveness of the intelligence apparatus.

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.

Intelligence in the sphere of counterterrorism is a special discipline with its own special issue, specificity with much greater risks. Unlike strategic and military, intelligence in this sphere is much more difficult because terrorist organizations are essentially secret structures, they are hardly observed while technical sources have almost no meaning for fighting this kind of secret activity.

These difficulties primarily arise from the fact that terrorist groups are usually small, unique, disciplined, with a high level of conspiracy, a high degree of security awareness, culture and meaning.

Their plans are only known to a few by the top management of the top pyramid of the terrorist structure, while the possibility of someone outside to be familiar with their content is completely eliminated.

Their "defense mechanism", closure and organizational setup represent a significant obstacle to gathering reliable information and in their distribution to policy analysts and policy makers.

The risk for agents and field officers is very high, and for that purpose intelligence information must be safely stored. The "leak" of intelligence reduces their value, jeopardizes sources of information, distances the services of friendly countries, prevents their co-operation and threatens the ability of their own intelligence services to collect other necessary information.

In such situations, we will be forced to work with poor, incomplete, often arbitrary, peripheral information, beyond the focus of the plan or carrying out any attack. Often, the sources of information will be unknown or unverified, thus continually causing us to be surprised and suffer defeats, which are most often paid for by the blood of innocent citizens.

## CONCLUSION

Terrorism is a very complex, multidimensional political phenomenon whose object of action is so chosen to trigger strong psychological reactions among a wider circle of people in order to change the behavior that is important for achieving certain goals.

Terrorists believe that the "bad" situation in society can only change with violence. Terrorism is a threat to security in a state, starting with property, material goods and even human life.

So terrorism threatens to destroy man, the constant economic, political and technological development of society. Terrorism in the future will include an increasing level of violence. Universal and easier access to all types of weapons and explosives greatly increase the capabilities and capabilities of the terrorists. Today, terrorists have a huge arsenal of murderous weapons, including chemical and biological weapons. This complex development of terrorism should present a serious warning to modern states that inevitably need to be prepared for all the challenges that will produce this evil.

Threats are constantly changing, but one who is always the first to discover the intentions of those who want to endanger the state and the citizens are the intelligence services.

With the intelligence process it is necessary to increase the importance of successfully managing the threats from terrorist attacks and obstructing their activities, as well as their dissemination and elimination. Simply put, intelligence never sleeps.

The main purpose of intelligence is preventive action in preventing the conduct of terrorist attacks. Its closest goal is the discovery of the individual terrorist scenario, the identity of terrorist individuals and terrorist groups. The best option is to timely detect and disrupt their conspiracies and bring them to justice.

The role of intelligence will remain an activity in the future of invaluable importance for successful management of the fight against terrorism.

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