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# Security Horizons

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## THE EURO - ATLANTIC VALUES IN THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

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# THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SERVICES

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***Abstract***

The security (Intelligence and Counterintelligence) services are one of the key elements for dealing with the 21st century challenges. The principle itself is directed mostly in preventive action i.e. early discovery, identifying and stopping the security threats.

Intelligence is a process of collecting, processing, analyzing and distribution of intelligence data. The Intelligence i.e. the Intelligence services own the capacity for collecting information which is important for the safety and the constitutional order of the country. Counterintelligence is inverse process of the Intelligence i.e. detecting of unfriendly intelligence capacities.

After the end of the Cold War, the security threats and challenges in the world changed, so according to that many countries changed their entire security system. Intelligence services are also susceptible to transformation.

With the emergence of terrorism as a security threat no. 1 in the 21st century, the biggest parts of the Intelligences' activities are directed to discovering and preventing the terrorist activities and to dissolving and destroying the terrorist organizations.

The way the terrorist groups operate is similar worldwide. They are well organized, have strong propaganda machinery, hierarchy and a high degree of secrecy within the organization. They act on vital and sensitive goals in society, mostly on civilians, in order to sow fear and demonstrate power versus the regular security forces. The terrorism is not only a number 1 threat to national security, but also to international security.

The need for cooperation of intelligence and counterintelligence services between the member states of NATO and the EU is extremely important for the

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mutual exchange of intelligence information concerning the terrorist organizations and their actions. One terrorist organization does not operate locally but has cells in many countries around the world. That's why the cooperation of the Intelligence services is so important in the process of uncovering future plans for detecting future terrorist attacks and stopping them as well as jointly dismantling terrorist organizations. The process of exchange of experiences, lessons learned and the organization of joint training and training the members of the intelligence services enables greater efficiency in the fight against terrorism.

***Key words:*** *Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Intelligence Services, terrorism, terrorist organizations, security threats.*

## INTRODUCTION

The availability of accurate and timely information is one of the key factors for success in all spheres of social life. The security as a key factor for people's normal functioning and living, and it also requires timely possession of information.

Security (Intelligence and Counterintelligence) services are actually capacities for the national security capable of collecting and distributing intelligence. Depending on their purposes and priorities, security services are divided into civilian and military.

Intelligence and Counterintelligence services are opposite one another, that is, their purposes and activities are the opposite, and this is most easily understood by defining the terms themselves, Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Intelligence is a process in collecting relevant and timely information, their analysis, processing and forwarding to the superior side. Counterintelligence represents a process of taking measures and activities aimed at detecting and preventing intelligence activities by intelligence services of other countries or organizations, or by certain persons who perform espionage. By defining the terms Intelligence and Counterintelligence, it is also easy to derive the definition of Intelligence and Counterintelligence services.

Intelligence services or agencies are organized and regulated institutions of state government, composed of specially selected persons and staffed with specific technical means and equipment to collect and disseminate intelligence information crucial to preserving and enhancing national security.

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Counterintelligence services or agencies are also organized and regulated institutions of state government, composed of specially selected persons and staffed with specific technical means and equipment, but their capabilities and purposes are the timely detection and preventing of hostile intelligence activities that may violate national security, coming from other countries, organizations or persons.

## SECURITY AND SECURITY SERVICES (INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)

As explained in the introduction, Intelligence and Counterintelligence services are part of the nation-state system.

According to the needs or security policy, each state defines and determines the principle of the formation and functioning of the intelligence and counterintelligence services. To make it easier to understand the meaning of the existence and functioning of the intelligence and counterintelligence services, it is very important to understand the connection between security and intelligence / counterintelligence.

Security is a complex phenomenon, which throughout history has often been simply and narrowly defined. In international relations, security is defined differently, and very often this term is used in the literature without defining it.[1] Walter Liman believes that the nation is safe if it is not in danger of sacrificing its core values if it wants to avoid war and is capable of preserving them by winning such a war. Vojin Dimitrijevic, on the other hand, defines security in international relations as the absence of danger to the fundamental values of the state such as: survival, territorial integrity, political independence, quality of life and national interests.

Security is a series of measures and activities undertaken by the state through the authorities of the state (Military, Police, Security, Intelligence and Counterintelligence Services) aimed at preserving territorial integrity and sovereignty, the smooth living and functioning of citizens, the guarantee of human rights and freedoms and guarantees for the protection of state interests.

The place of the intelligence and counterintelligence services is precisely in the security system of a state. They are formed, structured and

[1] Mojanoski, Gjurovic, Pavlovic, 2018, Introduction to security, page 6

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transformed by the very needs and tasks that they are assigned. The needs and tasks of the security services in turn arise from the security opportunities at the given time, that is, from the security threats and challenges.

## DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SERVICES THROUGHOUT HISTORY

The best analysis of such an emergence of security systems restructuring, and through them of the intelligence and counterintelligence services, is the Cold War, i.e. the structure of the security systems before and after the Cold War.

Namely, after the Second World War, two blocs of Russia-led Eastern (USSR) and US-led Western (NATO) were formed. The period is characterized by a constant tension of external aggression and in this respect security systems have been structured to combat external aggressors.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the collapse of the USSR, the threats of external aggression and classical warfare cease to exist. This indicates the emergence of new security threats, challenges, and threats that affect the shift to national security strategies and thereby restructure security systems in states. The emergence of terrorism as the No. 1 threat to humanity will contribute to a complete restructuring of security systems.

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Security - intelligence services have been transformed in line with national security strategies, economic and social development, security opportunities and participation in collective security systems.[2]

The emergence of the 4th generation of warfare, presents state leaders with new security challenges. The 4th generation of warfare is nothing new but an overlap with classical guerrilla warfare. On a strategic level, guerrilla warfare is a battle of ideas. In other words, it is aimed at changing the awareness of decision makers. At the operational level, different messages are used for different audiences that focus on violating the political will of the opponent. On a tactical level, materials available in everyday life are also used, which means that it is not just about the use of military means.[3]

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[2] Dojcinovski and Odzakov, 2010, Intelligence operations and asymmetrical threats, page 45
[3] Hadzi Janev, Modern doctrine for irregular war

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Particular emphasis was put on the transformation of the security services into the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 in the United States, for which Al Qaeda has claimed responsibility.

After these events, the inevitable fact was that the security system of the most powerful military and economic power in the world was thrown to its knees and many questions were raised about the justification of the large amount of financial and human resources invested in national security. To ransom their people, the US authorities have clearly emphasized the fight against terrorism, marking terrorism as the number one threat.

The term terrorism means any unlawful activity committed by an individual or a group by committing violence or sending threats of violence through attacks on state institutions or the civilian population, sowing fear in order to exercise any political rights.[4]

## THE PLACE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SERVICES IN THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

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Already in the distant past there were thoughts about the arrangement of states. Power attracted everyone but it was dangerous if it was concentrated in one person's hands. So, even in the old feudal regimes, some divisions of power appeared to guarantee the rights and freedoms of ordinary citizens.

In the modern legal states, the first model of administrative (executive) power emerges, whereby the state gives legitimacy to state authorities (executive bodies) for the implementation of decisions. [5]

In modern democratic societies state power is divided into: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The legislature represents the Assembly as the main body of law making. The executive branch represents the government with all line ministries in charge of enforcing the constitution and the laws of the state adopted by the legislature. The judiciary consists of the courts, which, as independent and autonomous entities, decide on the respect and violation of the constitution and laws.

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[4] Law R., Terrorism: A history, Cambridge, 2009, page 180
[5] Milenkovic, Public administration, page 43.

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Intelligence refers to the state's awareness and understanding of its own strategic environment acquired through the collection and analysis of secret and available information. In addition, intelligence can also mean:

- organizations that produce such knowledge;
- activities performed by those organizations;
- the organizational processes that direct these activities; and
- the product resulting from these activities.

The intelligence and counterintelligence services as specific and unique institutions due to their specific scope of work are part of the executive branch. They are accompanied by a great deal of mysticism and secrecy, and are often the target of speculation. Because of the principle of operation and the methods used they are interpreted as quite controversial structures. Very often they are exploited by the executive branch to strengthen and maintain their political power. As security structures they have the personal and technical capacities to carry out their tasks. The most common term for intelligence and counterintelligence agencies and agencies is "secret services". It is precisely this term that is given to them because of the classification (secrecy) of the very structure of the agencies and the operations they perform.

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Intelligence Services:

- provide analysis in areas related to national security;
- give early warning of impending crises;
- serve national and international crisis management by help reveal the intentions of existing or potential opponents;
- inform about national defense planning and military operations;
- protect secrets, both of their own sources and activities, and those of others state agencies; and
- may act covertly to influence the outcome of events in favor of national interests.

Activities of the intelligence services:

Gathering is collecting information. It includes equally use of both available and secret sources such as spies, agents and deserters. Analysis is the recording and collection of data and their transforming into intelligence products that help politicians with that they provide relevant and reliable information intended for them give meaning to complex situations and issues.

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Counterintelligence is aimed at preventing foreign services from intelligence or other foreign-controlled groups to carry out espionage, subversion and sabotage against the state. It consists of defensive measures like such as investigations, inspections and surveillance, and offensive measures such as enforcement of operations to penetrate, deceive, smash and manipulate these organizations. Some countries also practice covert action. That represents direct influence on foreign political, military or economic situations without this influence to be attributed to the state. Covert action is an option in which there is no military action to achieve goals that cannot be achieved through diplomacy and other political means.

Such action includes, but is not limited to:

- propaganda;
- support for foreign political or military factions;
- assistance to foreign governments; and
- cessation of illegal activities on foreign soil.

In most democracies with more intelligence agencies, they carry out covert action only external intelligence agencies.

Processing is the conversion of collected information into a form that is more suitable for analysis by means of means such as decipherment and translation.

Analysis and production is the conversion of information into finished intelligence products. In order for these products to be useful, the analysis it must be appropriate, timely and accurate. They need to explain how it came about such conclusions and, where possible, what sources were used. It should be explain the primary factors underpinning the analysis as well alternative results if these factors change. The effective intelligence also makes clear what remains unknown.

Dissemination is the distribution of the final intelligence product to verified or otherwise authorized decision makers and creators of politics.

It is precisely this term classified that gives room for abuse, compromise and controversy for intelligence and counterintelligence services. Since most of the tasks that are performed are from a security point of view and imperative to the success of operations, secrecy is almost all operations are classified with varying degrees of confidentiality. This classification protects them and makes them inaccessible to the general public. The classification itself is made according to certain criteria. The

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secrecy of the activities carried out by the intelligence and counter-intelligence services is aimed at safeguarding national security. It is this very principle of secrecy that has been abused (abused) many times by the executive branch for the fulfillment of some personal / political / financial needs. It is precisely because of this that intelligence and counterintelligence bodies are set up to oversee the transparency of their work.

Making gradation from the past to the present day in democratic societies, it can be concluded that the process of integrating greater transparency into the work of the security services can be integrated.

Several intelligence-related issues, notably the use of special investigative measures and the exchange of information between the security services, have complicated the relationship between the three branches of government - the executive, the legislative and the judicial - as well as within the executive itself. In addition to this clash, the bodies responsible for democratic control over the security intelligence services (such as parliamentary committees) have generally shown a lack of political will to hold the services accountable for their work.

Although the security services, which have their roots in the distant past, were mainly based on the tradition of espionage and counter-espionage, their place in the social system today is strictly defined and adapted to the existing legal order. The place of the intelligence and counterintelligence services today is determined by laws and regulations. In order to get closer to the citizens, their actions are justified by legal means and they are promoted as a preventive factor of action for protection of the state government system. The intelligence and counterintelligence services, depending on their goals and tasks, are usually part of, or have close relations with, the Ministry of Interior or the Ministry of Defense.

There are many types of agencies in countries with more intelligence services. Intelligence services whose mandate relates to a specific geographical area of surgery include:

- Foreign or foreign intelligence services that collect, analyze and produce confidential information relating to the external state security and warn of imminent external threats;
- Internal or domestic intelligence services, often referred to as services for collecting and analyzing data relating to the internal security of the state and the maintenance of public order and reliability.

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Intelligence services whose mandate addresses specific issues or domains include:

- Military or defense intelligence services that produce confidential information relating to defense planning and military support operations;
- Criminal intelligence services that produce confidential information for organized crime, corruption and criminal activities to assist in law enforcement;
- Specialized national centers focused on specific issues, such as the US National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC);
- Coordination units on specific issues that bring together several intelligence actors and / or other branches of government. Examples of this are: the Dutch CT-InfoBox, which coordinates the anti-terrorist efforts of the intelligence service, the National Police (INF), the Immigration Service and other agencies; and the Office of Terrorism and Financial Confidentiality US information within the Treasury Department. Different collection methods, especially those used technologically funds may also give rise to more specialized agencies for intelligence. Such entities include image intelligence agencies, signals and cryptology. The US NSA, Russia's FAPSI and Britain's GCHQ are probably the largest such agencies in terms of staff and budget. In smaller countries, there is only one 'merged' intelligence agency a way to conserve resources and avoid duplication of effort. The Spanish CNI, Dutch AIDV, Turkish MIT and Bosnia and Herzegovina OSA are examples for attempts to bridge the traditional gap between operations nationally soil and abroad. In large countries with multiple intelligence services, the mandates of agencies for intelligence sometimes overlap. This unnecessary overlap can results in a useful competition between agencies if allowed to be discovered differences of opinion and raise doubts about unnecessary assumptions. However, it can also prove useless, from which we need to protect ourselves through closer cooperation between agencies.

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## THE ROLE OF THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

The role of the intelligence and counterintelligence services in national security is of paramount importance. Intelligence and counterintelligence activities have always been present. In the narrow sense of the word, intelligence refers to the organized activity of the intelligence services to reveal the secrets of the adversary in order to realize the vital interests of one's own state, the protection of vital organs and institutions.[6]

Intelligence activities are measures and procedures taken by intelligence services to collect intelligence that is important for the preservation of national security, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Intelligence services focus their activities on the goals and tasks entrusted to them, while the goals stem from national security threats and threats. Unlike intelligence services, counterintelligence services represent organized structures of state whose task is to combat and prevent intelligence activities from another state, organization, or individual. Although intelligence and counterintelligence services, by definition, are opposed to each other within a state, they are interconnected because the key segment that links them is information. It is for these reasons that constant and full cooperation is needed. Their work is almost identical, and the distinction is that intelligence is being extracted from Russian states, not intended to harm them but to protect national security. When it comes to counterintelligence, it can be said that it is the same, it can be said to be the same but still the opposite of the intelligence process.

Challenges of modern intelligence in the fight against contemporary terrorism Modern terrorism is a very different and much more difficult area than everyone else other areas of threat that intelligence needs to address. Thomas Quiggin identifies a few weak points that contribute to intelligence failures in the fight against the modern terrorism, and if not removed there will be no prospect in the foreseeable future time not only will we defeat terrorism but we will always be one step behind him. One of them is the weak cooperation-coordination between the services and agencies jeopardize intelligence efficiency.

[6] Jovanovski, Development of security services in NRM (1945-2010) page 19

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The terrorist attacks of September 11.2001 showed the significance of intelligence as "life or death" for vital national values no not just the United States, but any country in any part of the world. The flaws that were made and who contributed to that critical attack, were not located in the lack of information but in the weak mutual cooperation between agencies and services and the exchange of intelligence data and information. The emergence of weak cooperation of services and non-sharing of information, Thomas Quiggin calls it the "silo effect". He, this phenomenon records researching events that occurred in the years back in USA, and concludes that the weak cooperation between the services and Retention of critical information is the cause of most events part of intelligence failures. Newman and Clark consider the fight counterterrorism requires the constant exchange of all available information, and that all managers should look for ways to improve the formalities procedures and procedures for communication and cooperation.9 The report of the commission for September 11, submitted by the US Congress in 2004, specifically locates the problem of failure to timely prevent the intentions of terrorists. Although both the CIA and the FBI, a few months ago the attack had sufficient reliable information, however inability to coordinate and act on the information they provide Despite poor co-ordination as one of the challenges of intelligence also play an important role in the following challenges that deserve attention as: lack of balance in resources, militarization of intelligence, secrecy is a problem for the modern intelligence and lack of training and development.

Counterintelligence consists of activities that protect the vital information of their state from foreign intelligence services with the same intent and tendency as the intelligence to protect and preserve the security of the state from activities that could in any way violate it.

The Intelligence Service is a specialized organization and a relatively autonomous institution of the State apparatus that is authorized by secret means and other means and methods to seize information about other states and possible internal threats to its own state and other tasks that contribute to the success of its own country by secret and other activities.

Confidential information is obtained through a five-step process: planning, collection, processing, analysis and production, and dissemination.

Planning is managing the whole effort to make them confidential information, including:

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- request for specific confidential information from the executive, the legislature;
- authority or by the agency itself;
- determining the needs for appropriate data;
- prioritization of issues; and
- identification of state and non-state actors that approve oversight.
- Collection is the collection of information using methods such as what are:
- available confidential information - collection of information that is free available, such as those given in the media and academic journals;
- Confidential information from people - information gathered from agents, associates, diplomats; or from reports of counterintelligence operations, hearings, conversations with foreign staff, etc; and
- Technically confidential information - data and information collected through eavesdropping, monitoring and locating radio, microwave, radar and other means for electromagnetic emission; communication confidential information; electronically confidential information; telemetrically confidential information; confidential information from foreign instrumentation signals; cryptologicall confidential information; confidential information from measurements and signatures; confidential image information; confidential information from photographs and computer network exploitation.

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Counter-Intelligence Service is a specialized organization of the state, which, by a variety of specific methods and means, conducts counterintelligence and anti-subversive activities against hostile intelligence services, with the aim of detecting, preventing and suppressing their actions, protecting internal as well as external security, the state and its institutions, its own interests and the misinformation of the actual and potential enemy, that is, the Foreign Service.

## TASK AND DISCIPLINES OF MODERN INTELLIGENCE

**Tasks of modern intelligence:**

Nevertheless, intelligence must accomplish its tasks if it is to do so at least to be one step ahead in dealing with modern terrorism, which are:

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- collecting information
- searching through the obtained raw data
- compiling information and data
- drawing correct conclusions and transferring them to the management.

Fulfilling the above tasks intelligence fulfills its basic function, and that is to obtain quality, timely and reliable information.

**Disciplines of intelligence gathering**

There are several sources of information that can be valuable contribution to achieving the goal of intelligence activity and all need to pay enough attention to them because each of them has its advantages and disadvantages in the work of the intelligence service. Basically, there are several intelligence disciplines.

- Human Intelligence (HUMINT), it is the oldest and the most proven way of collecting data and intelligence and is particularly successful in the fight against terrorism. The methodology i.e. the way the necessary data is obtained can be through open, covert and secret data collection.
- Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) is a term for intelligence carried out by intercepting and exploiting signals (connections). Can be realized from various remote locations on land, with use of aircraft or satellites.
- Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) is performed with the help of visual photographs, infrared sensors, lasers, electro-optical devices and radar sensors (for which photographs are taken with satellite assistance).
- "Intelligence through measurement and marking (locating) (Measurement and Signatures Intelligence-MASINT), is intelligence that locates, identifies or describes specific characteristics of the objectives. To get this information is used in a number of disciplines including nuclear, optical, radiofrequency, acoustics, seismic and other natural sciences.
- Open Source Intelligence (OSINT), that is derived from sources available to the public, in particular through newspapers, media and the internet.

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## CONCLUSION

The role of the intelligence and counterintelligence services in national security is high. The part of prevention and timely response cannot function without the intelligence and counterintelligence services, i.e. without the information it receives from them. The security services fall under the executive branch. Because of the specificity of the work they do and the possibility of compromise and abuse they are subject to a mechanism of control by the legislature and the judiciary, through special committees and courts.

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