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## INTELLIGENCE SERVICES, AN INTEGRAL PART OF STATES IN TRANSITION

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**Abstract:** *This article contains several reflections on the intelligence service as a system in itself, but also as an inseparable part of the state and a factor of its statehood. In the processing of this work, domestic experiences were treated, as well as opportunities in neighboring countries and beyond. Treating “service” as a part of the political system and especially studying it in a scientific sense is relatively recent. In the past (France - Fouchet; Soviet Union - Beria et al. ed.) the “service” was not only mystified, but often slandered, and not infrequently there was political reckoning with the heads of certain intelligence services. The basis for such a scientific and qualified approach to the “services” and analyzing their work, but also leaving it for “public inspection”, as far as possible, was made possible by the current resources of the political organization of each state in particular, as well as the legal and social regulations within each States. After the collapse of the “Warsaw Pact” in Yugoslavia, more precisely in the states created by its dissolution, the name of the service SDB, RDB - no longer made sense, that is, it carried with it a series of hidden digressions and even dangers. In order to prevent this from happening and to explain primitive and malicious remarks, the services were given professional and neutral names and one could always say: “We are a service of the state.” Here is the information for you as external users, so do what you want with them!” Towards the end of the twentieth century, as a result of radical geo-strategic changes, which implied many transformations of security systems throughout the planet Earth, there was also a “repackaging” of the meaning of the term security. Essentially, important changes related to the security sector are happening in several directions - on the global level, in the countries of the region/surroundings and in the areas of our former state.*

**Keywords:** *Intelligence, security, state, political system.*

## INTRODUCTION

In scientific circles, the statistical fact is accepted that in 60 years, between 1900 and 1960, the pool of scientific knowledge doubled. In the next 30 years, from 1960 to 1990, it doubled again. In the next ten years, from 1990 to 2000, that fund of world knowledge was doubled again. At the current moment, it is considered that, in an incredible 7-8 years, the total scientific fund of knowledge will be fully and doubled. In this sense, there is a theoretical as well as a practical jump in the sphere of intelligence services. Advances in technological sciences have resulted in an unsuspected polygon of action in terms of the application of technical-technological measures in the work of “services”, but also in the scientific approach when performing various operations of importance for the security of a country. Also, there is no effective system (political, economic, etc.) without a suitable intelligence service, its system of informing end users, but also without a suitable protection of its (state) institutions, which is in the domain of counterintelligence parts, within the “service”, of each countries. The fact is that corporations are the most common form of organizing large business systems on the international level. The essence of corporate business and their power is contained in the fact that such highly capacitated systems, i.e. the capital owners in them, do not engage in business arrangements which, after a quality check and assessment of the situation in the country (political system and economic and financial opportunities), “do not guarantee” expected earnings. This is the correlative nature of intelligence services and corporations, and in this sense, if negative evaluations of any part are related to entering the “business”, without any emotion, planned jobs that are judged to be unprofitable are abandoned. In order for the entire intelligence apparatus of a country to fully function and bring benefits to the country in political, economic, financial, etc. sense, and was also “useful” to corporations with a share of the state in the ownership part, it is necessary and necessary to build and implement an adequate system of control of that intelligence sector. Numerous examples of the practice of democratic supervision and control of these systems are evident, although there is no universal system applicable to all state communities. This and such control is, most often, carried out in practice through parliamentary supervision externally - from the side and internal control, i.e. from within. Of course, that internal control is primary and it is an unavoidable factor of the work and existence of every intelligence service.

### 1. GENERAL ACCESS TO THE „SERVICE“

It is known from sociology and other related sciences that, with the appearance of the original community, social, economic, and even political relations also appear. Thus, a community is formed which, in order to function, even if it is in a primitive way, must be integrated into some system. With the formatting of such relations, the concept of security [Đorđević, 1986] and such a community is necessarily imposed. Namely, in order for it, as a collective, to exist and survive, from the individual itself to the group or the whole

community, later the tribe, ..., the state and the international community, the safety factor is unavoidable. At the global level, the general perception of life, especially correlative with the current security moment, has given birth to the attitude that people feel “threatened”, insecure and vulnerable. new security threats. We will list some of those threats:

- The growth of nuclear potential (9, and some sources say 11, maybe more, the country currently has nuclear weapons),
- International disputes (wars) - between the end of the Second World War and the present day, about 220 smaller or larger war conflicts took place, which is official data,
- Economic and financial instability at the world level,
- Permanent problems in local economies,
- Overpopulation in urban areas (mega-policies - some authors use the phrase “smart cities” and announce the appearance of this phenomenon in the near future),
- Tendency of unemployment rate growth,
- Terrorism,
- Growth in the rate of serious crime,
- Cybercrime,
- Growing corruption, as well as many other deviant behaviors.

In order for the state to function successfully, its security system must be built, comprehensive and efficient, because only a safe person is a free person, and only a free person can function successfully. [Gacinović, R., 2012. a]

In answering many open questions in the sphere of security, within the entire socio-political community of a country, and beyond, a multidisciplinary scientific approach and engagement of all available scientific resources is needed, because it is a complex process and problem of today, taking into account the growing crisis (local, regional and global) and the emergence and multiplication of new global threats. From the aspect of the matter contained in the topic of the work, it was of great importance to analyze and define concepts such as security, intelligence community, modern understanding of security affairs, differences between national, state security and intelligence services, etc. America has the NSA (National Security Agency - National Security Agency formed in 1952 by decree of President Harry Truman himself, based in the federal state of Maryland), which is a classic government secret, intelligence service with about 30,000 employees. Such services, with the attribute “national”, have the priority task of protecting the integrity and sovereignty, as well as national interests in the state itself and in the world, as well as a number of other jobs in the domain of intelligence work that are designed and planned in this sense.

The system rested on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nation states. For the states, these principles represented the basis for the protection of their independence and sovereignty. Especially for small and less powerful states that see these principles as the strongest defense against stronger, predatory states and that expect the international community to follow those norms. [Estulin, D., 2008. a]

National security must in no case be the “creative business” of some “contractors”, because it can be counterproductive in the sense of favoring the national, and modern

states are still multi-ethnic creations and national security should evolve into state security, and in modern democratic states, these institutions grow into intelligence agencies, which independently, of course, with the foreseen work control, perform intelligence, counterintelligence and other tasks in the domain of security. Quite often, a change in the national sign or some personal changes, even if they are positive from the point of view of professionalism, cannot help much, because the whole is different (for whatever reason), and the whole represents the essence, that is, the system, so if you do not strive for radical changes, that would mean solidarity with state collapse and eventual authorization of the failure of the given political elite and establishment. The example of Slovakia (made a lustration after the separation of the Czech Republic and Slovakia). A certain high-ranking politician from Slovakia once said that their intelligence service has not yet recovered from the consequences of lustration and the removal of professionals from the former service. Such a security orientation most often leads to the dysfunction of the security system, of course, this does not happen “overnight”, it lasts. The security services will stagnate, “do their own thing”, crime of all kinds will thrive, tycoons will get rich, corruption will spread, foreign services will act as a state community and even if the occupation and attack of a foreign power is avoided, the given state is threatened with unrest, revolutionary tendencies, possibly a civil war sponsored by various power centers and ultimately, all this is difficult to control and it is especially difficult to see an end to the agony of a given state. There are numerous examples in practice (Arab “spring”, events in Niger, etc.).

John Kennedy’s adviser, Walter Rostov, went even further in defining national security and national interests and in his book “The United States In The World Arena” he writes: “That it is the legitimate national interest of America that all states, including the United States, be deprived the right to use military force to achieve their interests. Given that this right is the foundation of national sovereignty, it is in America’s interest to see nation-states as we know them disappear historically. [Estulin, D., 2008. b]

### **1.1. State Security**

Usually, after the establishment of a state and the securing and acquisition of its international law, authorities in that state form authorities at all levels and departments with clear and legally defined responsibilities, job descriptions, etc. One of the important postulates of statehood, in addition to the departments of defense, finance, foreign and internal affairs, are the security services, i.e. intelligence agencies.

The special and most important form of political community is the state. The state is one of the most important social creations, and all political creations are creations that use force. The state, according to Weber, is that human community and that social and political creation that claims for itself, and with success, the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force. The state is a political organization and a political institution: A political organization with the character of an institution should be called a state if its

administrative apparatus successfully claims the monopoly of legitimate physical coercion to maintain order [Pavlović, V., 2009]

More precisely, in every country, especially at the current moment, “intelligence/security communities” have sprung up. The intelligence community of a relatively young or emerging state evolves from the national security service in such a way that, after the end of, for example, the danger of war, it is necessary to overcome, that is, to adapt the state to normal, civil and democratic conditions, with the imperative of international cooperation, stable regional and world relations, establishing a diplomatic-consular network, etc. With that, parts of the intelligence service are transformed into civilian forms, without uniforms and ranks. So, not only a formal, but also a real transformation is at work, and of course, they are no longer called national but state security services, that is. Agencies. Of course, intelligence work is always and everywhere “characteristic”, but, while the national security services still had the primary task of defending national interests, the state intelligence services (Agencies) have a wider range of work and involvement, of course also the so-called foreign work, that is, intelligence observation of differentiated, possible opponents, or proven enemies of a given state. In this sense, it was evident the existence of systemic problems, which appeared in the nineties of the last century, with the beginning of war events on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Namely, new political parties were formed, mostly with pronounced national platforms, which was followed by the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the well-known war events. In that political-war color, the former State Security Service (SSD) was disbanded and, according to the former republics, separate, new services were created. This “new” should be conditionally accepted, because no deeper, comprehensive change, let alone lustration, has taken place in any of the former republics. In general, the new state intelligence services of the mentioned republics, which became independent or were in a state of war, or a state of immediate threat of war, in the simplest terms, occupied existing facilities territorially and geographically located within the borders of the given republics, took over the existing documentation, changed the name of the institution, to some extent changed parts of the “Regulations on the performance of state security affairs” of the former state (omitting fragments related to issues of ideological determination and statehood), mostly rewriting it and starting work. So, according to the decisions of the republican leadership at the time, decrees were passed on the creation of the security service/intelligence service (SOVA in Slovenia, SZUP in Croatia, AID in Bosnia, SNB in Republika Srpska, etc.), into which mostly former employees of the SDB were co-opted. who even met the necessary conditions for work (that they did not continue to declare themselves communists, that they met the age standards, etc.) and some new workers were accepted, in terms of filling systematized positions in the given service. This filling of positions was often indiscriminate and the admission of new staff was greatly influenced by leading politicians in the ruling party, as well as directors positioned in local or republican power centers. Well, at that time there were certain problems in the sense that there were “old” officers, although not all of them, who had some (questionable) amount of knowledge in the field of security affairs, and were

previously frustrated due to chronic stagnation in hierarchy and advancement, as well as obedience to which they were often forced, they took up a non-collegial “guard” towards “new” and younger employees, roughly, as towards service associates, while covering up their exemplary indolence, and all the fact that they perceived these younger ones as future competition. It was, in fact, their “existential reflex”! Namely, many of those “old” officials, as security illiterates and trained intelligence officers, who were previously assigned to marginal reports, in that new time came (usually due to party affiliation) in a position to staff and be familiar with serious intelligence activities.. In that direction, driven solely by the thought of how to protect themselves and to cover their own intelligence and security incompetence and incompetence, they appointed even greater ignoramuses to other key positions, even persons who had no sense for the job or were not interested in working. , only a very small number of high-ranking people, in the Administration and in the field in the Sectors, are even able to “move” financially (high monthly salaries, use of an official vehicle “24 hours” - mostly for private purposes, paid bills for mobile phones (per three devices per capita), the right to sign for national teams, visiting foreign countries (usually during the winter months at ski centers and during summer vacations in coastal cities) while the rest worked hard and “24 hours” for a salary. So, inversely proportional , some arrogant idlers were promoted to bosses as henchmen, and artisans and hard workers were demoted and often bullied. Their work was minimized and devalued. This resulted in extremely poor interpersonal relations, lack of collegiality and, as expected, reflected in the overall business. These are, of course, counter examples, a bad paradigm, but also a realistic picture of a time. Therefore, many who wandered into the “service” (a jargon synonym for the institution RDB-i-op.a.) continued to work according to the principle of “counterfeit money mints” and, thinking that they were intelligence officers of a large format, often produced various inappropriate situations , and sometimes they made extremely bad moves, after which the service, as a whole, inherited negative connotations and even condemnation from society and the community.

The best illustration of such a situation is expressed by the tumultuous political reality characterized by: a) sharp collisions and conflicts due to divergent views of the leading political parties regarding the key issues of the construction and physiognomy of the future state union and b) general political division within the Bosniak and Croat elements, but also within the Serbian political of the corps, regarding their representation and participation in government, demands for the redistribution of that power and the preservation of existing privileges and benefits. [Debeljak, N., Zekić, V., 2016]

Likewise, especially related to the period of fusion and integration of entity security services, in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, a number of extraordinary and bizarre phenomena were recorded, in the sense that various foreign military-security and police organizations (IFOR, SFOR, EMM) came to these areas , IPTF, ...) with the task of establishing lasting peace and stability, as well as “helping” domestic security structures in that direction. It was often out of place, and sometimes humiliating, to listen to worthless lectures by immature and immature foreign representatives, who are from e.g. Nepal

and South Africa, ridiculously dressed in bright colors and wearing slippers instead of police uniforms and shoes, “taught and educated” capable operatives with many years of experience in intelligence work or managerial workers with proven leadership and organizational skills. Thus, for example, a certain member of the police from Mali, who was serving in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a police mission, had a monthly salary of about eleven thousand convertible marks (about 7,000 US dollars), so after several years spent in Bosnia and Herzegovina, returning to Africa, bought a herd of sheep and goats and formed a farm. This example clearly indicates the quality and often lack/interest of certain foreign representatives in the mission in these areas. We must say that the state security services were, for the most part, characteristic institutions within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and socialist and communist countries around the world, with strong party dignity, i.e., they represented a strong lever of power in the system of governing and dealing with regime opponents and state enemies (internal and external). With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disappearance of the “Warsaw Pact” from the political scene (April 1, 1991), this security service, both in the member states of the Eastern camp and in some countries with a socialist system (Yugoslavia and the states created by the dissolution of that country), were overcome as anachronistic and transformed into, usually, government agencies with a director and his management as the management staff, and had nothing to do with the Ministry of Security or the police. Of course, the intelligence agencies have partially or completely retained important security powers, which they can apply in a controlled manner as needed. So, after the end of the war in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement and a little later the separation between Serbia and Montenegro, at the state level, and the institutionalization of separate states, partly under the influence of “maturing” in terms of security, and partly due to correlation with the Euro- Atlantic integrations, there was a transformation of the former security services and the formation of new, more developed and modern intelligence agencies (BIA in Serbia, OBA/OA in Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc.).

## **1.2. Intelligence services**

As part of the security system, that is, the security community, all countries, even the smallest or less stable ones, have their own intelligence service. In numerous literature, when studying and delegating the definition of the intelligence service, it was previously written that it is an organization of a clan character, that it uses characteristic methods in its work, that it is conceived as an organization that is responsible for, among other things, protecting the security of the given state.

A major role in the development of the church's intelligence service in the first half of the 16th century was played by the order of Jesuits - the Society of Jesus. The members of the order were, as a rule, carefully selected people, taught to blindly listen to their superiors without saying a word (as the founder of the order, Ignatius Loyola, says, every Jesuit should resemble a corpse in the hands of his leader). In addition, the Jesuit knew all the

methods of acting on the masses and all the tricks that allowed the use and justification of all means of struggle. [Cernjak, B. E., 1969. a]

The development of political, economic, military, cultural, social, environmental, etc. relations, he also followed the development of intelligence activities in social life. History could less and less satisfy the needs for a deeper understanding of intelligence activity, which arose in international relations and increasingly influenced the life of society in general. The inclusion of intelligence activity in social flows necessarily required a more effective study than the historical one, because social development postulated a more immediate knowledge of the phenomena that are present in the contemporary terrain so that its application would be more effective in the service of the task that international life placed before its participants. [Pajević, M., 2013. a]

The intelligence service is a socio-historical and class-based specialized organization that, within its scope of work, carries out secret intelligence, counter-intelligence and subversive content according to the vital interests of the adversary, using specific methods and means, with the aim of achieving certain political interests and protecting internal and external security. [Savić, A., 1994]

Bourne and Mesevage, define an intelligence service as a government organization that collects, analyzes and disseminates information regarding threats to national security. Such a definition covers a whole range of organizations, including military intelligence services, police intelligence services, and civilian intelligence services, both domestic - those working in the home country, and foreign - those working abroad. [Pajević, M., 2013. b]

Each government needed to get to know well not only its neighbors, but also the situation of the entire system of European states. Moreover, the intelligence service was obliged to penetrate further and further. Of course, the intelligence service as a whole served politics, achieved through diplomatic or military measures or, in parallel, both. [Cernjak, B. E., 1969. 26]

We must emphasize here that work in the intelligence service, that is, intelligence work does not imply banal confidential behavior, informant, etc. Of course, in the case of “living” sources, the information is obtained through embedded persons in the “camp” of the adversary, i.e., in the environment of the target of intelligence observation, which, if necessary, are “embedded in objects” or used in another way. Intelligence work is extremely complex and postulates the frequent 24-hour involvement of operatives in working with sources, the operations center, management and headquarters. More precisely, for each contact with the source, regardless of whether it is about the start of operational cooperation or continuous work based on previously set operational measures, it is necessary to create a work plan with the source for the given contact, with which the line manager needs to be introduced. and sometimes ask for and get verification for going to contact. In a broader sense, intelligence operations refer to:

- Acquisition of input data,
- Data filtering,
- Data selection,

- Data differentiation,
- Determination of basic facts,
- Taking the starting position,
- Suggesting operational measures,
- Delegation of authority to perform according to measures,
- Determination and formation of work teams,
- Analytical data processing (AOP),
- Informing end users:
  - a) Internal (vertical and horizontal) i
  - b) External (government, competent ministries, etc.).

In all of the above, communication is important, especially in relation to:

- Source - operational worker,
- Operational worker - competent line manager,
- Line of work – competent administration,
- Management - agency management,
- Agency - state institutions.

In the organizational sense, each intelligence service is part of the security community of a country, which consists, in addition to the state intelligence service, of military security and intelligence services, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the given country, and intelligence services in diplomatic and consular missions which, according to the line of work, are connected to Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is organized according to several principles, and it is usual that it is divided according to the territorial principle (headquarters, center, sub-center, detachment, field intelligence) and according to the functional principle (administration) which refers to the scope of work (administration for counterintelligence activities, administration for intelligence activity, administration for the fight against terrorism, administration for the fight against organized crime, administration for carrying out security checks, administration for secret monitoring, administration for finances with a special fund, administration for psychological-propaganda and offensive actions against enemy services, etc. ). Intelligence services, in all countries of the world, at their headquarters, have the so-called deaf room. This room is also called, “lifeline”, “dead room”, “dead room”; “budžak” - in the jargon of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where there was a larger population of the Islamic religion, etc., and it is intended for a very small and select number of the most trusted “visitors”, in which the biggest state secrets from strategic national, military, economic, etc. are discussed. interest. Such selected “visitors” are bound by a strong oath to keep all acquired information, observations and events of all kinds in such a special room, and as a rule, they remain intelligence agents for the rest of their lives, they are called “service people”. (In the USA they are called “old boys” - op.a.). Their engagement and opinion even after their intelligence career is of great importance, and they are very often advisors in state structures, gray eminences, people of influence. Their descendants are usually intelligence officers, regardless of their official profession. A large number of intelligence officers go

into statutory retirement without ever having set foot in this room, and they didn't even know it existed, because it was well and imaginatively hidden, and it was insulated in the most modern way and resistant to all known influences at that moment. from outside, even in the strongest countries, and on atomic weapons and energy.

## **2. SOCIAL SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICES**

This term/syntagma is relatively recent and has not been excessively exploited by the author for the simple reason that its meaning is contained in a number of other terms and phenomena. In a broader sense, societal security means the state of a society or state community burdened by various security pressures. The intelligence community of a given country must be involved, at full capacity, in meeting all security challenges. For the sake of fullness of expression and complete understanding of the term societal security and for the sake of the breadth of that term, which can be the subject of the work of intelligence services, as well as various implications and applications in practice, we cite Professor Gaćinović's explanation and definition on that topic.

Social or social security is the ability of society to persist in its essential character under changed conditions and possible or real threats. The concept of societal security is very modern in the theory of international relations, especially when it comes to identity. This concept is focused on national and ethnic collectivities, religious and cultural aspects of international relations. [Gacinović, R., 2012. b]

## **3. REASONS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE**

As a form and method of protection and defense of the state, i.e. the government of a given state, against perfidious and even underground actions and attempts to threaten the security of the country, there is a need for a stable and strong intelligence service, which, as is evident in practice, is evolving into a broader intelligence, state community, that is, it becomes an integral security system of a state. The reasons for the existence and operation of the intelligence service are the continuous, procedural and timely notification of holders of state power and competent government officials (end users) about the perceived existence of attacks, threats of attacks or open intelligence operations against the home country, which may negatively affect the overall security of the given country and on its political stability. Also, the information obtained by the intelligence service is of great importance, as a landmark and indicator, for conducting both internal and external policy.

In situations and under specific circumstances, when negative selection is at work, that is, when mediocrity and incompetence are promoted, which grows into a security subculture that metastasizes and generates a lack of creativity in work, immaturity in approach, and even the inability to cope with security challenges, it is justified followed by the idea, which was largely realized, about the creation and revival of private security agencies, and why not entire security systems, which would service, in some cases, the given government

and state. The growing problems caused by crisis situations, the enormous enrichment of a smaller number of citizens, as well as the disappearance of the “middle class” and the visible impoverishment of the population, war events and various hotspots of this kind in several destinations on the planet, implied both uncontrolled and brutal violence, which induced a permanent insecurity among the wider population. In all the mentioned situations, the intelligence services must be present, somewhere on the ground of those events and have insight, at least laterally, into the work and engagement of these private agencies.

Professor Smilja Avramov points out the danger of global, that is, total terrorism in correlation with the Latin saying: *Bellum omnium contra omnes* [Avramov, S., 1998]

Globalism, in its essence, contains an effort in the direction of connecting “without borders”, and it has especially taken root in the economy of many countries, in the technological sense and, of course, in intelligence-security and even military-intelligence strategies, also in broader frameworks..

The intelligence activity of foreign entities that continuously work towards political, economic and security factors in BiH, among other things, through subversive-propaganda activities aimed at destabilizing institutions in the entities and causing tensions in society, represent a threat to the security of BiH. [Mrđa, D., 2021. a]

Human security requires that we seriously address the culture of violence in everyday life that has become a major source of insecurity for people around the world today. The culture of violence, evident in everyday life, especially against women and children, as well as on television screens, has infected both developed and developing countries, rich and poor alike. In order to reverse that trend and plant the seeds of a culture of nonviolence, a local and international effort is necessary. [Estulin, 2008]

In this sense, we list only some of the crucial reasons for the existence of a system-formatted intelligence service, as part of the security system of a country:

- Preventive action in all directions,
- Ensuring general security in the country,
- Recognizing intelligence attacks on the state and eliminating negative influences in that sense,
- Fight against terrorism, organized crime and business espionage,
- Security of persons and facilities and their counter-intelligence protection,
- Preventing the leakage of all types of information,
- Prevention of information theft and software hacking (application of optimal and modern physical, technical and info protection),
- Education jobs,
- Retention of position and preservation of sovereignty within the international community.

#### **4. CONTROL OF INTELLIGENCE SERVICES**

In relation to the region and the states created after the breakup of the Yugoslav community, it is important to apostrophize an important question that arises and realistically

postulates an answer to it, and it concerns the question: “Who controls the current intelligence community?” Who controls the former intelligence officers and their previously numerous associates, who have not been taken over in the new structures? Who controls the numerous private security organizations registered in this space? Namely, it is evident that a large number of people own firearms, even “long barrels”. Therefore, it is not officially known who “controls” them, although unofficially it is operated with the information that, in addition to the official state structures, they are certain powerful individuals from the shadows, it is even implied, in some circles, that they have a share in the control of the mentioned private security agencies representatives of large foreign corporations, some members of the diplomatic corps, members of the non-governmental sector, etc. Also, for the purpose of thinking in terms of security parameters important for the stability, dignity and/or eventual defense of a country, we state that the officer cadre, “speaks for itself.” Bearing in mind the evident and continuous weakening of state functions in the countries created on the ruins of the Yugoslav state union, in all segments, during the events of war and defeat, globalism and Euro-Atlantic integration, in many important institutions, a system of negative selection, supported by partocratic and nepotistic tendencies, without adequate security checks, recruited personnel who were objectively unable and could not “respond” to the jobs and tasks that institutions and society as a whole expected from them, so the few, “grown-up” and capable often said that they were “immature” and incapable, would not be co-opted or accepted if the given institution or agency was privately owned by an ordinary manager, director, etc. In this sense, it is obvious that control (surveillance) as an important segment in the work and existence of the intelligence community, at the level of each country, is useful and necessary.

Monitoring can be done at several different points in time. It can happen at the very beginning of the operation, when it is proposed, but not yet undertaken (*ex ante*). Furthermore, it can happen while the operation is in progress, or it can happen after the operation has been concluded (*ex post*). Prior surveillance: The most common intelligence operations. Prior surveillance activities include: creating a comprehensive legal framework for intelligence services, and giving consent for particularly sensitive intelligence operations. In order for the legal framework to be effective, the mandates and powers of the services, as well as the supervisory bodies, must be clearly prescribed. Ongoing surveillance: Ongoing surveillance may include investigations, on-site inspections, periodic hearings, and regular reporting on the activities of the intelligence services and the supervisory bodies themselves. Subsequent supervision: The most common forms of *ex post* supervision are thematic audits, case audits, expenditure audits, annual audits. In a situation where an alleged offense is exposed, *ex post* supervision may take the form of an *ad hoc* investigation. [Mrđa, D., 2021. b]

In the national security system, courts and prosecutor’s offices represent a very important element of the system that valorizes the results of the work of other parts of the system, such as the police and intelligence and security services. Courts and prosecutors have a key role in the fight against all forms of crime, because they give the last word

in each specific case. In the area of intelligence and security affairs, the judiciary has an extremely important controlling role in the protection of human rights against the illegal work of the security services. [Dragišić, Z., 2007]

## CONSLUSION

The intelligence service is always the service of a state, nation, class or party. Therefore, the “service” is an organized structure of professionals, who, by the ordering party as the end users of those service services, are authorized to work on collecting the secrets of the adversary (the enemy or the one who is expected to be the enemy under the given circumstances) with the aim of: acquiring information about the opponent, in the direction of making correct political decisions and taking a political course in relation to rivals, preventing certain aspirations or even attacks on one’s own country, gaining an advantage in a race, as well as causing losses and defeating the opponent. Therefore, the intelligence service, as an organizational unit of the intelligence community of a given country, which is again integrated into the expectedly unique security system, came to life as a need of every state community in order to preserve its statehood, to protect those national, class or party interests. to say that it is a *conditio sine qua non* of socio-political organization and political stability of every serious state.

The concept of intelligence services and security in general, as well as individual segments and integral parts of that concept, have evolved over time and evidently experienced some important, fundamental changes. So, the aforementioned scientific transformation of the concept of security actually followed, as an expected implication in connection with factual changes in the world and the formatting of new security challenges, i.e., after a series of new events (the fall of the Berlin Wall, the attack on the shopping center on 11/09/2001, the Arab Spring , special operations in Ukraine, etc.), which represented a security milestone both in practical and scientific approach to the theory and practice of security.

In the current time of great political upheavals, upheavals, etc., significant changes have taken place and continue to take place. They are most often of a political and economic nature (stock market crash, various bankruptcies, high inflation, etc.), but there are evident and obvious “realignments” in the sphere of intelligence services, their restructuring “on the fly”, as well as radical changes and political turns in the entire security community. As an axiom, the premise is correct that the state is no longer the institution that has a monopoly on dealing with security affairs. So, in addition to the state, which is still an unavoidable factor under the jurisdiction of various security structures, corporations, large companies, and even political parties, and powerful individuals appear as competent for that segment. Undeniably, processes in the “era” of globalization, in all segments of society, have led to radical changes in the operation of intelligence services, especially in countries in transition, and put them in a situation where they must, ad hoc, change earlier, perhaps anachronistic issues, which treat their intelligence communities and systems.

(Case of Slovakia - ref.a.). Therefore, every responsible state community, which upholds the dignity of its power structure and exercises that power responsibly, has institutions for control and supervision of the executive power. It is especially important to permanently and continuously monitor the implementation, the exercise of power and the use of powers prescribed by law and procedures, which, in their job description, the executive bodies of every democratically organized state have, and therefore the intelligence services and employees of those state institutions.

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