

Theoretical concepts about "Intelligence" - practices and standards in democratic societies

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Abstract

My thesis consists of theoretical analysis on the need for recognition of academic concepts to shape and design research field intelligence community activity, careful analysis of the terms and concepts that are strongly linked to intelligence work methodology, theoretical aspects description given practice best to regulate this specific area in our academic studies, has made the study to take proper shape with bold shades of comparative empirical analysis.

My study aims to summarize, to analyze existing approaches and break the "taboo theories," floats mysteriously present new knowledge, summed up in this multidisciplinary field study, now theories only considering the nature of scientific thought for recognition theoretical concepts and legal regulation best practice intelligence services in democratic societies.

Treatment of this complex matter such as "intelligent services submission principle" of democracy is very difficult. Is between the concept of democracy is to be open and transparent, and intelligent service logic in the concept is to be closed and secret. Generally in "strategic studies and Peace" security for the creation of "security system" argued by the authors Buzan and Herring. Concept Intelligent based on the theory: "The essence of intelligence is the adequate response to a stimulus." Is the essence of this analysis?

Keywords: Security, Intelligence, counterintelligence, Intelligence, Control, Information, Democracy, etc.

1. Introduction

When we think about intelligence activities Intelligence, usually before our opinion presented us some mysterious groups or types of people, organizations that intimidate and this has often

created understand about no real definition that must be removed to a more remote distance of them.

As a rule this kind of outside activity out there has a good reputation in it self, and such thinking means generally negative opinion. But many "*theoretical definitions*" think differently, there are reasonably positive about the world of intelligence.

Elaboration for our purposes, "security analysis" and intelligence, we will use several approaches and eminent authors to reach out to our target concept.

A definition by the authors Born and Caparini (2007, p.5): "*Intelligence, then, is the collection and analysis of information, presented to policy-makers in a form that will help them in their decision-making process and their choice of policy options. Intelligence can be directed externally towards foreign entities such as other states and non-state actors. It can also be directed against perceived domestic threats to the security of the state and society, which is traditionally known as security or security intelligence*"¹

1.2 Theoretical perspectives about Intelligence Services

According to modern authors Buzan and Herring (1998, p.11): "*We agreed that it would be aimed at ascholars and studends of not only strategic study, but also of peace studies, reflecting the narrowing of differenses between the two fields in the passed decade*"².

Necessarily for the functioning of the state and society should be achieved "Creating Security System ", reflecting the mechanisms that implement security aspects, interior and the exterior.

In the modern world there are still indications that the functions, roles and missions of intelligence organizations are not in full compliance with international basic features and can not be categorized as such. In fact intelligence researchers, such as Loch K. Johnson argues the contrary on this point, saying that common basic features found in all the concepts of national intelligence.

According to Johnson (2003), cited in Hippner (2009, p.5), there are three basic activities of these governmental entities - *collection and analysis, covert action, and counterintelligence*.³

¹ Born, H. and Caparini, M. (2007) *Democratic Control of Intelligence Services: Containing Rogue Elephant*. Englang, Ashgate Publishing Limited.

² Buzan, B. and Herring, E. (1998) *The Arms Dynamic in World Politics*., [Online] London; Lynne Rienner Publishers Inc. Available at: http://books.google.com/books/about/The_Arms_Dynamic_in_World_Politics.html?id=i0V_BBkBuyAC [Accessed 05.01.2013].

³ Hippner, Ch. (2009) *A Study into the Size of the World's intelligence Industry*". Master Thesis, Faculty of Mercyhurst College. Available from: http://issuu.com/not_sure/docs/intelligence-spending [Accessed 25.02.2013]

He also argues that these three activities are found universally in all "national intelligence systems", regardless of the security environment surrounding country.

This position seems principles summarized in the works of Marina Caparini, theoreticians on security sector reform, which states that "the government, intelligence defined ingredients from four main activities: *The mystery of the action in the collection, analysis, estimates and counterintelligence*. "Within government, intelligence has come to be thought of as comprising four main activities: collection, analysis and estimates, counterintelligence and covert action. Counterintelligence (see below) concerns information or activities aimed at neutralising the activities of hostile intelligence services and are necessary to protect the state's secrets from falling into the hands of other states. ⁴ According to a number of authors, "intelligence" is a state which has the basic task of information about the secrets of the opponent". ⁵

Conceptual approach of most modern authors is the trend of focusing on intelligence issues as the concept of supervision, democratic control, and the importance of post 9/11, is Johnson's claim in terms of quantity. His claim is not only quantitative, but free from cultural trends. The next section follows with comparative reviews existing studies of intelligence, which are mostly qualitative in nature.⁶

Intelligence defining studies there are several existing comparative studies described in various systems of intelligent service. By author Christian Hippner there three basic concepts; First describes intelligence in the context of the Cold War, in the second part describes the intelligence through the lens Civil-Military Relations (MCU) as a model, and the third part describes the secret from non-Western perspective. These common aspects exist in the three concepts, namely all the authors intend to use a case study format to compare intelligence systems.

To argue over these three concepts is an example, written in 1985, teoricent and author **Walter Laqueur** in his work entitled "**A world of secrets. The Uses and Limits of intelligence**" compares intelligence systems "companies started West and the" closed societies "of the Soviet Union during the Cold War. He compares these entities to identify the differences between the Western world

⁴ Born, H. and Caparini, M. (2007) *Democratic Control of Intelligence Services: Containing Rogue Elephant*. Page 5, Englang, Ashgate Publishing Limited.

⁵ Abazoviq, M.(2006) *National Security*, FSK/ S -05/06, Pdf, Prishtine, AAB College, Page 70, Available from: <http://www.slideshare.net/fetah2007/sigurianacionale-111219031658phpapp01> [Accessed 06.03.2013]

⁶ Hippner, Ch. (2009) *A Study into the Size of the World's intelligence Industry*". Master Thesis, Faculty of Mercyhurst College. Page 7. Available from: http://issuu.com/not_sure/docs/intelligence-spending [Accessed 25.02.2013]

and the Soviet bloc. Walter says that open societies tend to focus on the relationship between producers and consumers of intelligence in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Israel.⁷

According to the authors, **Steven Boraz and Thomas Bruneau**, contemporary concept consists of a favorite oversight mechanisms used by governmental bodies is a summary of the budget and a democratic civil control, which is possible given the legal supervision of the authority in the executive, legislative, or judicial branches.⁸

Desiring to conclude with a few definitions to handle the budgetary aspects and dimensions of the role of intelligent services in democratic societies are mentioning the words of author **Michael Warner**, which says; "both inside and outside scholars have sought to compare and contrast intelligence disciplines and organizations across multiple national experiences and time periods. Unfortunately, this is not yet possible to do in a systematic manner"⁹ "a word by Warner no comprehensive studies analyzed for total costs the world and intelligence organizations are different.

1.3 Knowledge about the concept and practice on intelligent services

In the following we will try referring the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)¹⁰ to deliver scientific knowledge and to reach to learn more about approaches and practices of the intelligence services in this regard will try to clarify some fundamental aspects: Initially, the "intelligence", this term is selected in the Albanian language, as opposed to the term "secret services" to remain faithful to its primary meaning in English being aware of the ambiguity of his slip.¹¹ Intelligence refers to the level of awareness and understanding that there is a state for its strategic environment, based on the collection and analysis of intelligence data or public¹².

In essence, the purpose of intelligence is to produce analysis on relevant areas related to national security; yield early warnings about potential crises; I serve national and international crisis management by helping to clarify the goals and current enemies potential ones; Inform the purpose of national

⁷ Ibid, page 8

⁸ Ibid, page 10

⁹ Ibid, page 4

¹⁰ The acronym to Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Available from www.dcaf.ch [Accessed 05.03.2013].

¹¹ Collins, A. (2009) *Contemporary Security Studies*, Chapter 14, Page, 312, Tirana, UET Pres.

¹² DCAF - Security Sector Reform Working Group (2006) *DCAF Backgrounder Intelligent Services*, page 2 [Online] Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, Switzerland, Available from: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=17437> [Accessed 08.03.2013].

defense planning and military operations; Defend secrets as resources as well as their activities and other government agencies; and may act covertly to influence the outcome of events in favor of national interest¹³

Intelligence activities generally consist of the fullest possible access to information and data collection and analysis. It involves the use of open sources, as well as clandestine sources, such as spies, agents and defectors.¹⁴

Analysis, or analytic is scanning and verification of data and their conversion in products, specifically in detailed reports which were intelligent help state decision-makers by providing them reliable and true information which aimed at clarifying the situation and complex issues in the background intelligence services security, intelligence and (CI) "counterintelligence".¹⁵ Some countries also practice covert actions. This has more to do direct impact on foreign policy, military or economic conditions without having this effect to be dependent on the state. Covert action is a limited military option which is undertaken to achieve those objectives which can not be achieved through diplomacy and other methods. In most democracies, which have different intelligence agencies, covert actions done only by foreign intelligence agencies.

Providing intelligent data; intelligence achieved through the five stages of the process: planning, data collection, processing, analysis and production, and distribution.¹⁶

Planning is concerned with the management of all efforts to produce intelligence, including appropriate: intelligent specific request from the executive, the legislature, or by the agency itself; Definition of relevant data necessary; Prioritize issues; and identification of state and non-state actors authorizing the surveillance.¹⁷

¹³ Ibid, page 1

¹⁴ Ibid, page 1

¹⁵ Counterintelligence (CI). Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities.

"Terms & Definitions of Interest for Dod Counterintelligence Professionals", Office of Counterintelligence (DXC)

Defense Ci & Humint Center Defense Intelligence Agency. Page 31. Available from: <http://www.fas.org/irp/eprint/ci-glossary.pdf>. [Accessed: 05.03.2013].

¹⁶ DCAF Security Sector Reform Working Group (2006) *DCAF Background Intelligent Services, English*, page 2 [Online] Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, Switzerland, Available from: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=17437> [Accessed 08 03..2013].

¹⁷ Ibid, page 2

Collection is the gathering of information using methods such as: Open Sources intelligence - gathering information that are openly accessible, such as those made by the media or academic writing;¹⁸ (HUMINT)¹⁹ Human or humane intelligence information gathered by agents infiltrated recruitment, diplomats; or Received reports from counterintelligence operations, interrogations, conversations with foreign personnel, etc.;²⁰

(TECHINT)²¹ **Technical intelligence** consists of data and information collected through capture; monitoring and localization of radio, microwave, radar and other electromagnetic emissions; communications intelligence, electronic intelligence; intelligence telemetries; intelligence received from foreign instruments signals; intelligence decoder; measurement and signature intelligence; descriptive intelligence; photographic intelligence and use computer networks.²²

Processing is the conversion of collected information into a form suitable for analysis by tools such as decoding and translation.

Analysis and production is to transform information into finished products intelligently. In order for these products to be useful, the analysis should be relevant, timely and accurate. They should explain how the conclusions, where possible should clarify the sources used. Primary factors that support the

¹⁸ Ibid, page 2

¹⁹ HUMINT - (Human Intelligence); gathered information from intelligence officials, usually located in foreign nations. Also, categories include: tactical questioning; screening, interrogation; debriefing; liaison; human source contact operations (SCOs), documents exploitation (DOCEX); and captured enemy equipment (CEE) operations.

"Terms & Definitions of Interest for Dod Counterintelligence Professionals", Office of Counterintelligence (DXC) Defense Ci & Humint Center Defense Intelligence Agency. Page 85. Available from: <http://www.fas.org/irp/eprint/ci-glossary.pdf> [Accessed 05.03.2013].

²⁰ DCAF Security Sector Reform Working Group (2006) *DCAF Backgrounder Intelligent Services*, page 2 [Online] Publishers Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, Switzerland, Available from: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=17437> [Accessed 08 03..2013].

²¹ TECHINT - (Technical Intelligence): Intelligence derived from the collection, processing, analysis, and exploitation of data and information pertaining to foreign equipment and materiel for the purposes of preventing technological surprise, assessing foreign scientific and technical capabilities, and developing countermeasures designed to neutralize an adversary's technological advantages. "Terms & Definitions of Interest for Dod Counterintelligence Professionals", Office of Counterintelligence (DXC) Defense Ci & Humint Center Defense Intelligence Agency. Page 168. Available from: <http://www.fas.org/irp/eprint/ci-glossary.pdf> [Accessed: 05.03.2013].

²² DCAF Security Sector Reform Working Group (2006) *DCAF Backgrounder Intelligent Services, English* (page 2 [Online] Publishers Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, Switzerland, Available from: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=17437> [Accessed 08 03..2013].

analysis should be explained as that should be called alternative outcomes in the event of changes in these factors. Effective intelligence also makes clear what is still unknown.

Dissemination is the distribution of the finished intelligence product to vetted or otherwise authorised decision- and policymakers.²³

1.4 Types and methods of intelligence

According to the research, it has been used several types of intelligence that exist today, referring DCAF will encounter some of them:

1.4.1 Intelligent Internal Service

Internal or domestic intelligence services, which are often called service security, which collect and analyze data relevant to the internal security of the state and maintaining public order and security. Intelligence services whose mandate is focused on specific issues or areas.

1.4.2 Foreign Intelligence Service

Foreign services or foreign intelligence, which collects, analyze and produce intelligence that are relevant external security of the state and report potential threats from abroad.

1.4.3 Crime intelligence service

Criminal Intelligence Services which produce intelligence on organized crime, corruption and criminal activities in order to give their help in establishing the rule of law.

1.4.4 Military intelligence service

Defense or military intelligence services that develop intelligent products relevant to defense planning and support of military operations.²⁴

There are also specialized national centers that focus on specific issues such as the *National Counter Terrorism Center* (NCTC) of the United States; even specific issues - such as coordinating unit which bring together some intelligence actors or other branches government. Examples of this type include "CT-INFOBOX" of the Netherlands, which coordinates anti-terrorist intelligence,

²³ Ibid, page 3

²⁴ DCAF Security Sector Reform Working Group (2006) *DCAF Backgrounder Intelligent Services, English* page 3 [Online] Publishers Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, Switzerland, Available from: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=17437> [Accessed 08 03..2013].

national police, immigration service and other agencies; and U.S. Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (INF) Treasury Department.²⁵

As for the elements and different methods of data collection, especially those using technological means, they can serve as a starting point for creating more specialized intelligence agencies. Such entities include images, signals and intelligence services agencies decoding global and regional level. Comparing global and regional level appears to us as services: NSA in the U.S., then FAPSI in Russia and GCHQ in the UK is probably the largest agencies in terms of staff and budget. For smaller states, having only one intelligence agency to 'join' is a way to save resources and avoid duplication of efforts. CNI in Spain, AIDV in Holland, MIT in Turkey and OSA in Bosnia and Herzegovina are examples of attempts to overcome the traditional division between the operations that take place within the territory of a country and foreign.²⁶

1.5 Practice basic functioning principles Intelligence Services

The main relevant for work of services Information to conditions Contemporary is: ²⁷

- *Comprehensiveness to work;*
- *Continuity and intensity of work;*
- *Leadership and responsibility of centralized of work Information and against information;*
- *Relative autonomy at work*
- *Privacy in information work;*
- *Operational and working time shot;*
- *Offensive and infiltration at work*
- *Specialization in work;*
- *Creativity and Originality*

The following will examine some practices when establishing or reforming an intelligence organization, however, suggested that it would be ideal to adhere to best practices.

1.6 Legislation required for the functioning of the intelligence services

Intelligence services are legitimate only when their extraordinary powers derived by appropriate legislation. Laws that govern the intelligence services should clarify in a clear and specific mandate including: *Space geographical responsibility; research subjects; limits and powers imposed restrictions on activities; relationship between working within the intelligence services and coordination them; tools that make them responsive services, including executive control mechanisms,*

²⁵ Ibid, page 3

²⁶ Ibid, page 3

²⁷ Maslesa R *Theories and Security Systems*, page 97, Pdf, Prishtine, AAB College.

*legislative oversight and judicial review; and legal means to deal with complaints in cases where a violation of the agency.*²⁸

The goals and objectives of the intelligence services, both external and internal, differ as different risks associated with them.

It is important that the management, control and accountability arrangements to reflect these changes. The legal framework should require that intelligence services adhere to standards and democratic norms.²⁹

1.7 Democratic standards that should govern the intelligence services

A large part of the work is the secret intelligence service; intelligence sources, methods, tools, or successes could seriously jeopardize their effectiveness. This means that they may not be as transparent as other governmental entities and those special mechanisms are needed to oversee them. (For additional information on this issue and other issues in the field of Intelligence, look at the summary of DCAF Parliamentary Oversight of intelligence)³⁰

1.7.1 Democratic control of intelligence services begins with a clearly defined legal framework which stipulates that the intelligence community should respect the observance of the rule of law and fundamental human rights of citizens. This law should establish the basis for all inspections of intelligence, including internal control mechanisms (such as inspectors general or Ombudspersons), clear executive control through appropriate officials or ministries, a strong foundation for judicial review and appropriate mechanisms parliamentary oversight.³¹

1.7.2 Intelligence services should also be subject to all laws related to personal information and communication private things. If circumstances require that you become a secret monitoring of communications, then the law should enable the creation of a legal mechanism with responsible personnel who are authorized to review such actions. For the purpose of proper operation of intelligence services, they need intelligent tasks by the executive, supported by an effective management system that provides responsive direction.

²⁸ DCAF Security Sector Reform Working Group (2006) *DCAF Backgrounder Intelligent Services, English* page 4 [Online] Publishers Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, Switzerland, Available from: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=17437> [Accessed 08 03..2013].

²⁹ Ibid, page 4

³⁰ Ibid, page 5

³¹ Ibid, page 5

Sometimes becomes a division between the intelligence behavior in a country where they were required to obey the laws of that country, and unregulated nature of their behavior abroad. In today's international environment, accountability for actions abroad must be empowered. For example, in the case of covert actions, national legislation should seek to have a clear chain of command between the actions of the agents on the ground and the highest levels in the executive branch. This is essential if required to ensure the accountability of elected officials.³²

1.7.3 Intelligence services need to be professional and non-partisan; intelligence services need to be able to serve the nation effectively, notwithstanding changes of government and policy.³³

³² Ibid, page 5

³³ DCAF Security Sector Reform Working Group (2006) *DCAF Backgrounder Intelligent Services*, page 5 [Online] Publishers Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, Switzerland, Available from:<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=17437> [Accessed 08 03..2013].

1.7.4 See some extent intelligence services by type:³⁴

Table 1 some types of intelligence services in several European countries ³⁵

State	United	Foreign	Inside	Criminal	Military	Signals
Austria			x	x	x	x
Belgian			x		x	x
Bulgarian		x	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic		x	x		x	x
Denmark			x		x	
Estonia			x			
France		x	x	x	x	x
Germany		x	x		x	x
Greek			x			
Hungarian		x	x		x	x
Ireland					x	
Italia			x		x	
Luxemburg			x		x	
Netherlands	x				x	
Norway			x		x	
Poland		x	x		x	
Portugal			x		x	
Romanian		x	x	x	x	
Serbian	x					
Slovak	x				x	
Slovenian		x			x	
Spain	x				x	
Swedish			x		x	x
Swiss		x	x		x	x
Ukraine	x				x	
UK		x	x	x	x	x
Finland			x		x	

³⁴ Ibid, page 6

³⁵ Ibid. An 'X' indicates one or more separate agency devoted to these jurisdictions, goals or methods. Lack of control sign (X) does not mean that these countries do not function in this area, but it rather means that they do not have a separate agency that deals with that subject. DDIS Denmark, for example, is primarily an intelligence service but it also follows the movements of extremist groups abroad, which in other countries is a function of the external intelligence service. Source: individual countries and agencies websites.

Table No. 2 Some types of intelligence services in several countries ³⁶

Place	Country Information Service	Foreign Information Service	Criminal Intelligence Service	Military Intelligence Service
Austria	Directorate General for Public Security	x	Criminal Intelligence Service (BK)	Military Intelligency Servise (HNA)
Canada	Canadian Security Intelligence Service (ECIC)	Communications Security Office (OCE)	Royal Police Canadian Hors (RCMP)	General Director of the Division Informative (J2DGInt)
Czech Republic		Office for Foreign Relations and Information (UZSI)	x	Military Defense Intelligence Agency
France	Directorate of Territorial Security (DST)	The Directorate General for Foreign Sigur	Central Directorate of Judicial Police (DCPJ)	Directorate of Military Intelligence (DRM)
Greece	National Intelligence Service (EYP)	x	x	x
Slovenia	x	Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency (SOVA)	x	Security and Intelligence Service (VOMD)
United Kingdom		Secret Intelligence Service (SIS)	Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA)	Defence Intelligence Agency (DIS)
United States of America	Department Internal Security (DHA)	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	A Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA)

Intelligence collection discipline

Each different method of information collection refers to a certain discipline of intelligence. These disciplines are divided, usually into two general types - human intelligences collection (or 'HUMINT' in the jargon of intelligence) and intelligence that technical ('techint') for more details see the following table:

³⁶ Mellon J. (2006) Understanding Information Services. Page 11, Forum of Civil Initiative. Available from: http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads/pubdocs/Understanding_Intelligence_Services_ALB.pdf Accessed [01.03.2013].

Table No. 3 Discipline Intelligence Collection³⁷

HUMINT	- Human Intelligence; gathered information from intelligence officials, usually located in foreign nations.
TECHINT	- Technical Intelligence; originally referred to inform about weapons systems, but now used for Intelligence in the collection of information in perception of a variety of signal range electronically through the use of sophisticated technical tools.
SIGINT	- Intelligence signals; All game information connive collected through various electronic appliances, including the following under disciplinant
IMININT	-Ing image-Intelligence; photographic or digital images coverage systems (satellite) or ground-based (aircraft or aircraft without command).
PHOTINT	- <i>Photographic intelligence</i> ; an earlier term for the imines. The widely used to describe photo in film and digital ones received from the satellites.
COMINT	- Communications intelligence; interception of communications between two or more parties.
TELING	- Intelligence telemetry; interception of data transmitted during testing various types of weapons systems.
ELINT	- Electronic intelligence; intreceptimi electronic remittances issued by weapons and system tracking.
MASINT	- measures and signatures intelligence; a new form of SIGINT, which uses more sophisticated handsets that can differentiate material used in different types of modern weapons.
RADINT	- Information derived from the use ii released radio signals from orbiting satellites, aircraft or terrestrial based resources.
OSINT	- <i>Open source intelligence</i> ; collecting intelligence information from a wide variety of publicly available sources (such as; media, government information, academic publications, etc.). Adapted by Lowenthal (2003), Chapter 5.

1.8 Conclusions

Concept theoretical, respectively practices elaborated above, we see that are treated some element quite important about theoretical aspects, roles, practices and mission intelligence services in democratic societies, which have changed substantially in the past, based on therrejdhhat that changed the world, or in the best democratic practices in the contemporary world.

Today in the new millennium these services entirely new dimensions, most advanced, most prefect and consistent "*strategic security*" of the State, in

³⁷ Collins, A. (2009) *Contemporary Security Studies*, (Tirana, UET Pres) Chapter 14, Page. 314

relation to the overall development, national security, regional and global.

Decades ago, "*the idea of human*" development had secret thoughts about the scope of services were virtually turned into an unknown and frightening topic for humanity, or the world between East and West. Difficult once unthinkable in some "*public access*" to their scope of work.

In our era, many scholars and authors in the field of security and intelligence services, have managed to put "*theoretical concepts*" clear legal framework, on which are bound to act today in democratic States intelligence services.

Based on everything that was said above draw solid conclusions scientific intelligence work is fully legally regulated, with a stable hierarchy, but it is still challenging to achieve early prevention phenomenon seriously affecting national security.

Finally we can say that exists reconciliation of the authors of the existence of a legal stability, the theoretical existence generally "*security aspects*" must focus, as seen even less democratic states to make laws on "*intelligence*" in order to "*closed societies*" to live freely and without fear of insecurity that can come just from" sects services "without legally defined, or who abuse the legal authority for criminal purposes. States and human society there is always the necessity for laws based on "*theoretical*" stable, strategic analysis, scientifically proven to best reform of democratic societies.

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