

МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА

**РЕФОРМИ НА БЕЗБЕДНОСНИОТ СИСТЕМ КАКО
ПРЕДУСЛОВ ЗА ЕВРО - АТЛАНТСКИ
ИНТЕГРАЦИИ**



INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**SECURITY SYSTEM REFORMS AS PRECONDITION
FOR EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATIONS**

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TYPES AND EXTENT OF DATA SIGNIFICANT TO MONITORING AND ASSESSING SECURITY THREATS TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND FACILITIES

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Abstract

Basic and special types of data necessary for monitoring and assessing security threats to certain persons and facilities are defined based on the analysis of historical data, legislature, manuals, security plans and other documents that regulate working of security services in the Republic of Serbia and foreign countries (the USA, the Russian Federation, Germany, Slovakia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), as well as UNDSS and OSCE, on the deduction of planned measures for security of certain persons and facilities, and on the PESTLE analysis. These types of data are related to: a) sources of threats, b) targets of threats, c) ways of threats, d) time and place of endangering of security. Collection, processing, and analysis of security data about sources of threats, ways of threats and time and place of endangering of security should provide an overview of the security situation in relation to the environment and the protection unit which undertakes security measures, and connects data to possible endangering of security of certain persons and facilities. Thus, a causal link is established and it can be seen in the activity of the heads of protection units (defined by their decisions and security plans) in order to prevent endangering of security. In the conclusion, security threat assessment for certain persons and facilities depends on the types and extent of data collected, and they are linked to consequences that could occur if appropriate measures are not taken.

Key words: data, monitoring, assessment, security, *certain persons and facilities*

1. INTRODUCTION

Data are raw, unprocessed facts and numbers about events.²²⁴ Datum is a character or a set of characters that describes attributes of the object about which the information is formed. It is a statement about true reality, information model. One can say

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²²⁴ See: Stoner, G. and others. *Menagement*, Želnid, Belgrade, 2002, p. 558.

that data represent information overview which can be interpreted formally, and it is suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing.²²⁵

According to Obrad Stevanovic: "Security datum is a fact related to certain security condition, phenomenon, or event, to security actors, characteristics, and consequences, as well as police organization (organization in general - author's note), its work and results of that work. Data can describe security condition which could endanger or create security. Data could have higher or lower level of significance and more or less point out to the risks of endangering of security and probability of creation of security."²²⁶

Security data, collected, processed and analyzed during the monitoring and assessing of the security situation, can generally be classified into data related to environment, function and structure in systematic sense. Given the fact that certain persons constantly, temporarily or occasionally stay or work in certain facilities, in most cases security data about them are not separated. The data about a person are assessed according to the premises in which they are staying. Special types of data are data about routes of certain persons, from their house to the working place and other facilities.

The Head of the protection unit has the task of constant monitoring of the general situation in the country and the region, i.e. political, economic, socio-demographic, technological, and legal situation. Important political decisions made by a certain person, or decisions of national authorities which affect certain person directly or indirectly, can more or less affect security measures of that person.²²⁷ The economic and social situation is monitored for analysis of the security condition in the state, primarily for their influence to public peace and order, and criminal activities of individuals and groups. Technological opportunities influence the possibilities of usage of new ways of endangering security of certain persons and facilities. On the other hand, the usage of sophisticated technology allows improvement of the security protection system. Legal regulation affects all spheres of society and therefore monitoring is necessary because changes can significantly affect the social events that may affect endangering the security of certain persons and facilities.

According to Sasa Mijalkovic: "The phenomena of endangering security, in principle, consist of several elements, and is characterized by: a source of endangerment, actors of endangerment, forms of endangerment, object of endangerment, with reference values which are attacked, the consequences and effects of consequences on the source and the actor of endangering of security"²²⁸

Basic and special types of data necessary for monitoring and assessing security threats to certain persons and facilities are defined based on the analysis of historical data, legislature, manuals, security plans and other documents that regulate working of security services in the Republic of Serbia (military²²⁹ and police²³⁰) and foreign countries (the

²²⁵ Kostic, B., *Management and corespondention*, Institute for schoolbooks and teaching material, Belgrade, 1994, p. 53.

²²⁶ Stevanovic, O., *Police management*, Police Academy, 2003, p. 151.

²²⁷ Proclaiming a certain person persona non grata affects the limit of their movement, transit through certain countries, participation in international conferences under special conditions and more. This results in a necessary use of alternative means of transport, places of accommodation, the route of movement which calls for increased involvement of security officers and increased costs.

²²⁸ Mijalkovic, S., *National security*, Police Academy, Belgrade, 2009, p. 113.

²²⁹ *Protection of persons*, School Center of Security of YNA, School of military police, January 1958.; *Protection of persons in different conditions*, School Center of Security of YNA, 1965.; *Security service*, School Center of Security of YNA, School of military police, 1970.; *Protection of*

USA, the Russian Federation, Germany, Slovakia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), as well as UNDSS and OBSE, on the deduction of planned measures for the security of certain persons and facilities, and on the PESTLE analysis. These types of data are related to:

- sources of threats,
- targets of threats,
- ways of threats,
- time and place of endangering of security.

In a special sense, each of the above data content is decomposed into individual that affect them or contain them.

2. SOURCES OF ENDANGERING OF SECURITY

The source of endangering security is a subject that, by doing or omitting to do some action, conducts endangering phenomenon²³¹.

Data regarding the sources of endangering of security is related to: a) the activity of foreign intelligence and military intelligence services, b) terrorist, nationalist, ideological, racial, religious, and other extreme organizations, c) criminal organizations, persons and groups who are sentenced for crimes that are prosecuted ex officio, d) persons from the close surroundings of a certain person who are registered as kidnappers and blackmailers, e) former members of the national and military leadership who represent the interests of foreign countries and armed forces, f) persons who abandoned the political party of certain person, or persons aspiring to top positions in the party, g) close family members of a certain person who claim inheritance, h) persons who are in daily direct contact with a certain person (cooks, waiters, butlers, servants and others), i) the doctor and the dentist of a certain person, j) journalists and cameramen at press conferences, k) participants in traffic, l) persons associated with certain person's vices (gamblers, prostitutes, alcoholics, drug addicts), m) mentally ill persons, n) adventurers, m), complainers whose motive for endangering the security of certain persons and facilities is some personal reason, political, ideological, religious and other beliefs and others.

According to relevant laws, regulations available, guidelines, plans, and other documents providing domestic and foreign security services, there is no article that provides for the collection of security data about their own security services dealing with security protection of certain persons and facilities. However, given that the work and results of operation of these units can very much affect the security of certain persons and facilities, it is necessary to constantly monitor the condition and possibilities of protection units. Data collection on the aims of the protection unit, on its activities and tasks, methods

residential building, SSNO, Security Directorate, 1971.; *Protection of persons in movement in settlements* and *Planning and organization of protection of persons in movement by car outside— on the open road*, SSNO, Security Directorate, 1971.; *Military Police Security Service*, SSNO, Security Directorate, 1973, p. 25.; *Rule service of Yugoslavia Military*, GŠ VJ, NIU „Vojska“, 1996, *Rule service of Serbia Military*, Media centre „Odbrana“, Belgrade, 2012.

²³⁰ Radjenovic, R., *Security of persons and facilities*, MDD System, Belgrade, 2003, p. 75 and *Security and security protection of certain persons and facilities*, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia – Institute of Security, Belgrade, 1995.

²³¹ See: Mijalkovic, S., *National security*, Police Academy, Belgrade, 2009, p. 115.

and forms of work, ensures evaluation of functional elements of the protection unit. At the same time, according to certain contemporary authors of security management, it is essential to continuously collect the data and analyze the security officers, their knowledge, experience and moral values.²³²

3. TARGETS OF SECURITY THREATS

Data relating to the *targets of security threats* apply to certain categories of persons, i.e. most important state officials whose security is endangered. The largest number of endangering the security of certain persons in the last sixty years was made over the presidents and prime ministers of the countries, followed by endangering kings, ministers and other senior government officials. There is an insignificant number of endangerments of security of high-ranking military officials and judicial office holders, which can be interpreted as a better work of competent security services of the military and the Ministry of Justice, which are assigned with their protection, but on the other hand, this interpretation is not justified, given the generally lower significance of these figures in political and economic terms.²³³

4. METHODS OF ENDANGERING SECURITY

The forms, i.e. methods of endangering security are a manifestation of the destructive phenomena which by characteristics and specificities are different from other similar phenomena.²³⁴ In order to properly track and assess the security situation and identify ways of possible threats to the security of certain persons and facilities, data are collected on possible: a) assassinations, kidnappings, threats, blackmail, b) diversions and sabotages, v) the possible use of firearms (from close range and from a distance), cold weapons and various objects, g) planting explosives, d) flammable and explosive substances, f) radioactive, chemical and other hazardous substances, e) means of transport used by certain persons, f) possible poisoning of water, drink, food, z) transmitting infectious diseases, i) floods, fires, earthquakes, j) espionage and others.

5. TIME AND PLACE OF ENDANGERING SECURITY

Data concerning the *place of endangering* include: a) information about the certain person's workplace (residential building) and place of residence, b) information about the facilities that a certain person occasionally visits or temporarily uses, in) information on the route of the movement of the person. During the collection and analysis of data regarding the certain person's workplace, that is usually a residential building and place of living, following is monitored and evaluated: a) location (city, town or suburb), b)

²³² According to the results of the scientific research which analyzed 112 endangering the security of certain persons in the period from 1950 to 2009, it was found that in 15 cases the actors of endangering were national security service officials responsible for security protection of such persons, which in 46% cases resulted in the death of the protected persons (more in: Krstic, S., *Security threat assessment of certain persons*, Millennium Group, Belgrade, 2012.).

²³³ Fein, A.R.. and Vossekuil, B., *Protective Intelligence and Threat Assessment Investigation*, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, 1998, page 5.

²³⁴ See: Mijalkovic, S., *National security*, Police Academy, Belgrade, 2009, p. 116.

environment (dominant structures, parks, rivers, lakes, seas), c) the position in relation to the settlements, communications, natural obstacles and the state border, d) possible disclosure of information about the facility and impact on the protection of the facility, e) the existence of physical and technical security, f) passes through the building, entrance in the basement and the basement rooms, doors, and door frames (security keys, whether the doors are made of solid wood or metal, and frames securely attached to the building structure), locks (quality locks and metal shield of their cylinder, the chain on the door, etc.). Information about the place and facilities that a certain person occasionally visits are related to: a) information about facilities (institutions, companies, exhibitions, etc.), b) environment of those places (buildings, stands, parks, ceilings, terraces, flat roofs, exits, platforms and the lodges) and c) data about locations of parades, celebrations, meetings, etc.

Data on the route of the movement of certain person include all relevant facts concerning: a) the movement of a certain person on foot, by car, by plane, train or boat, b) moving in a populated area or outside of it, c) data on railways and roads, bridges, tunnels, culverts, viaducts, railway stations, warehouses, switch, bend, embankments, cuts, d) data on the waterway: coast, bridges, persons employed in port and terminal captaincy, e) the order and the way of transport (how far on foot, how far by vehicle), f) the place and duration of rest, the persons whom certain person will meet, g) uncertain and dangerous places (the place that was flooded and the city that were under earthquake or after the explosion), h) buildings on the route of movement (the existence of large and tall buildings with a large number of apartments, entrances and balconies, buildings under construction, connected blocks), i) data on the locations where large groups of people are gathered - tram, trolleybus and bus stations, hotels and restaurants, sports and other facilities, shopping centers, museums and exhibitions, public buildings, parks and walkways and similar places, narrow streets, intersections, sharp curves, the vehicles parked along the street, containers, flower pots, etc., j) bottlenecks that prevent the rapid movement of vehicles under escort in some places, k) facilities on the route of movement - underpasses, overpasses, cuts, bridges, various natural objects (subways, city sewage, water supply, telephone networks and power lines and signaling systems) and construction works, l) electrical wiring, installation of overhead electric city transport and power lines, electrical networks for lighting, underground high-voltage lines, m) the regulation of traffic signal light, n) the types of roads - wide streets and boulevards, unidirectional or bidirectional traffic, and o) the various shafts and openings.²³⁵

²³⁵ Data collected by the national security services about sources and places of endangering security are almost identical with the foreign. More on foreign way of collecting data in Field Manual FM-34, Intelligence Analysis, Washington, DC, 15 March 1990; Braunig, M.J., The New Executive Protection Bible, ESI Education Development Corporation, 225 Teal Court, Aspen, Colorado, 2000; Schneider, G., Close Protection Operation in South Africa, University of South Africa, march 2005, p. 57 - 60; Guidance on personality and predprinimatel, VIC, Moscow, 1996; Gantzer, L., Polizeiliche Massnahmen bei Staatsbesuchen Erfahrun den beim besuch des französischen Staatspräsidenten, Die Polizei, Köln, 6/93, p. 165 - 172.; Dorevski, Z., Security, Practicum, Skopje, 2004, p. 158 - 164; Puseljic, M., Organization and functioning of the police, The Croatian police, Zagreb, 2008, p. 267 - 271; Ilogistical Administrative Aspects Relating to Ministerial Meetings Council, OSCE, Vienna, 2015, p. 2 - 15; UNDSS, Format of Security Risk Assessment, New York, 2015.

Data on the *time of endangering* is related to: a) security, social, economic and political conditions, b) climatic and meteorological conditions, and c) the time of day and year.

6. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, the collection, processing, and analysis of security data about sources, methods, and the time and place of endangering security should provide a picture of the security situation or phenomenon in relation to the environment and protection unit which undertakes security protection measures and to bring them to specific connection with possible threats to the security of certain persons and facilities. That way, a causal link is established and it is reflected in the corresponding action, i.e. measures, actions and procedures that managers of security protection of certain persons and facilities define by their decisions and security plans in order to avoid endangering security. According to that, the conclusion is that the type and extent of collected data affect the security threat assessment of certain persons and facilities, which is causally related to the consequences that may occur if appropriate measures are not taken to protect security.

According to Obrad Stevanovic, the essential characteristics of the collected data on security events and incidents are the following: a) the type, number and frequency, b) place and time of manifestation, c) actors and means of endangering, c) facilities that are endangered and consequences, and e) the causes and factors which are favorable to them.²³⁶

However, due to the unavailability of data that are categorized by secrecy label "strictly confidential", it was not possible to get an insight into these documents and information concerning the characteristics of the collected data used for this study. Unfortunately, the only sources of these data are rare excerpts from reports published in the media, which are made after realized endangering of the security of a certain person or facility.

As an example, by using the method of deduction we can analyze the report on the assassination of Zoran Djindjic, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia, which took place on 12.03.2003 at 12:35 hours. According to the court verdict, the actor of endangering was Zvezdan Jovanovic, a member of the Ministry of Interior. The endangering was realized with the assistance of the Special Operations Unit of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, the Security Information Agency and members of the criminal group called "Zemunski klan". The target was the Prime Minister of Serbia, the method of execution was the assassination with firearms, the place of endangering was a protected location of the Government of Serbia, that is also the working place of the Prime Minister, and the time of endangering was daylight, with good visibility and no rainfall.

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