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**SPIUNAZHI EKONOMIK INTERLINGUA DHE MBROJTJA NË
VENDET E TRANZICIONIT**

**ЕКОНОМСКА ИНТЕРЛИНГУА ШПИОНАЖА И
ОДБРАНАТА ВО ЗЕМЈИТЕ ВО ТРАНЗИЦИЈА**

**INTERLINGUA ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE AND DEFENSE IN
THE COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION**

Abstract

One of the key issues that countries in transition could reach the competition with great players is only for economic espionage, thanks to the best educational institutions of the intelligence service experience, should fit the capacity of the first state with the capacity her, to adopt a clear strategy for long-term development, and determine the priority objectives of the internal and foreign policy. Economic espionage primary operation is carried out through official state bodies, through ambassadors or consuls, and intelligence elements. That the state should clearly identify their goals and work towards their full implementation, to increasingly fierce market competition can develop their choice for the sake of competition with stronger players in the global market. Blindly accept conditions that determine international institutions, for the sake of alleged reforms could cost the country more expensive than rely on their own power, and after several years of crisis to achieve healthy growth. In this way, the transition countries in preventing the start of competition have claimed the modern colony's

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economy and clean more competitive market. Risk for countries in transition fully stem professionals us young, educated, high-quality and thus the economy loses twice: first as spending on education of high quality professionals, whereupon these professional does not contribute to the economy of their country, but someone else gets the most important source of human, without any investment. Also privatization should be addressed to the leading enterprises of the country, such as telecommunications, energy or transport.

Key words: *intelligence, espionage, risk, transition, crisis.*

Interlingua economic espionage and countries in transition defense

Economic diplomacy is specific and delicate mix of diplomacy in the classic sense, economics, science and management, methods and technical negotiations with foreign partners, public relations and meeting information economic interest for the economy of their country, or company highlighted the global market '1 war more classics replaces fight so-called economic, in which the enemies of the bitterest of yesterday become allies, which will stop at nothing to get the information and gain an edge over the competition. While this applies mainly to businesses, the practice has always been that the host state uses the capabilities of intelligence for the sake of getting information or other benefits for their companies. The conclusion of the cold war, has imposed its participants need superiority exclusively military simple military espionage purposes. Nowadays, the domination of power on a global scale gaining more results the superiority not only military but also economic and technological development over the opponent. What was once a weapon today is information, which is necessary to become the fourth factor of production, in addition, working capital and technology. This is the information most important to gain advantage over competitors, and therefore the most developed countries in the world are increasingly using their capacity to intelligence in order to receive carefully preserved for industry and production, or financial information that state or local companies to ensure a win-edge over the competition and position themselves better in the global market. Of course, that special attention should be paid to countries in transition, as they are in a unique position. In connection with gaps smaller or larger technology compared with developed countries, among them did not come so many cases of economic espionage, but we can talk about

fighting the real economy to these countries from technologically advanced countries and economically, for the sake of achieving economic, political or military purposes. The methods in this particular way of waging war against a country are sometimes more harmful than conventional methods of war military, although there are examples of positive measures on the occasion demands, the situation for a country in transition has, making enable faster economic growth and development, or to achieve a specific purpose, that is acceptable or desirable for foreign forces.

Economic activity of the intelligence

Economic intelligence can be defined as a set of coordinated actions processing, research, distribution, and use of information useful for economic players. These different actions have a legal bond with all the guarantees necessary protection for the preservation of the companies in the best conditions of deadlines, quality and price. Useful information were needed for different levels of decision-making in a company or collective, to elaborate and established coherently, the strategies and tactics necessary to achieve the goals set by the company to improve its position in the environment competitive. These actions are regulated under the auspices of the company in a continuous cycle, the generator of a shared vision of the objectives to be rich.

With term spying mean any enterprise unfair act or action taken in order to take advantage of information leading to the possession of the person or organization in relation to the opposing party. Economic espionage is a special type of espionage, which deals with the provision of information in favor of that state, and private organizations, which differs from traditional forms of espionage. We need to distinguish between economic espionage and intelligence economic, because there is a tendency to equalize two terms, means intelligence economical to obtain information illegally economy by an individual, gathering information from official sources, annual reports, publications, etc. Economic espionage represents illegal obtaining of information, which typically is in conflict with the law. This is not a modern invention. Since the beginning of production that is not primarily intended for personal use, but for barter or sale, trying to get information about competitive products or production technology for the sake of achieving competitive advantages. Espionage roots reach far into the past, mentioned in the Bible, when Moses sent 12 spies to explore the land of Canaan, the

promised land of the Jews. Of course, the first task of Spies was primarily military nature or war, which lay the foundations for expanding activities in the future. Goals and interests of assertiveness Evident is also another thing that countries are military allies, opposed by bitter economic war. The best example is the United States and France, the leading war, sparing nothing in the economic intelligence, realize its favor without borders (no favors). All countries encourage their intelligence companies to use their best. It is also essential that all the limitations of intelligence with the acts of a state synergistically, which means absolutely must cooperate and help each other by providing information and mutual consultations, because it arrives several times greater effect than in if operating each service separately, or even to be competitive. Tasks of economic intelligence activities there are many definitions that explain what the main tasks of economic intelligence are. Thus, for example, Professor Philip Sorbonne Paris Claire sets out four economic functions of information today:

1. Mastering (protection and promotion) of scientific and technological knowledge
2. Detection of threats and opportunities in domestic and foreign
3. Compliance with the capacity to determine the individual and collective strategies
4. Impact on the formulation of strategies based on action.

Another expert in this field, Mikael Zartarian, believes that economic information are three: The main tasks: 1. The holding company's scientific, technological and competitive and protect the legacy of his own. 2. Detection of threats and opportunities with which it can cope with a company. 3. Design a strategy to impact on utility companies. International economic cooperation All forms financial, business, scientific, technical, economic or engineering information, including patterns, summary, equipment programming, formulas, design, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes, vulnerable and inviolable, no matter how prepared or preserved, in physical or electronic form, graphic, photographic or written, They are confidential. This is the definition of trade secrets provided by an act of economic espionage in 1996. In a broader sense, the secret is any declaration of a place (company, a government authority, social organization, party organization, syndicate, veterans associations, etc .-, various institutions such as institutes, universities, social services, etc.), which is essential for the institution, which provided knowledge by

unauthorized persons can cause significant damage to the institution and the institution and the country as a whole. Thus, the information is classified as a country are not only military, political, and economic data, but also social, cultural, educational, tourism, sports, and others that can serve another country to help achieve the goals special to the detriment of the country, which have such data. There is no doubt that the national security of the state is not dependent only on the military, but also economic power. One of the main changes in the world is the global market countries have started to lose, example in this regard are transnational companies, which have become the main factors of global integrated system. Given that these companies have different goals require large amounts of quality information for their needs, they start developing their intelligence capabilities, which are issued subject to state institutions. This leads to a shift of power from states to transnational corporations. Based on what has been stated, the discovery of business can be defined as activities very delicate, planned and executed with professionalism obtaining confidential information and use them for entrepreneurship and business of their companies, organization or country, or to protect its interests.

In order to closely get acquainted with the ways of access to confidential information, it is necessary to determine what information are often targeted economic intelligence operations. They are divided into five groups: - financial, organizational, Marketing, Technical, Scientific The types of information that are usually the main objectives are: access card code information, links to information on the projects market prices and forecasts, financial information, Computer- source codes, prototypes, materials testing information about customers, Engineering - plans and drawings, chemical formula, Research, Biomedical Software (computer programs).Espionage, information is subject of course taking and checking any information that can jet handy. In order to obtain information, they are ways, legal and illegal. Each of them has several methods to access information.

Legal ways to access information:

This is generally known that over 95% of the information required in economic espionage may be derived from proceeds legally. There are several ways to obtain the required information, without using illegal means or methods:

- The Internet is the easiest method and used widely to find information about economic entities. According to some surveys, between 1990 - 1995 there was a surge of economic intelligence activities over 300%, and the same as the main culprit has been the provision of information through the Internet. The most common way to receive information via e-mail through different questions. The noticeable thing is the recognition of employees which is very low when it comes to internet security. Access to social networks Facebook, Myspace, Twitter, or different chat-rooms is a big risk for any company, because employees tend to casual conversation, in which case show any hidden issue. The popularity of the internet as a tool for obtaining confidential information contributes to anonymity, which is much easier to meet through the internet than in some other situations. The possibility of broadband Internet access in public areas such as broadband internet library or coffee offers great opportunities for economic intelligence. Staff, search-is a common way of obtaining information. So-called commonly used, phantom' 'interview. Firm to hire a third party company employee interviewed alleged B for employers, in order to pull data from employees. It has no intention to employ the respondents; this method is highly unethical and in some situations can be regarded as espionage activities. - Acquisition of joint ventures, companies are a legal way leading to essential information. If an employee from the company a long time to work together with employees of the company B, it is expected that it will take into account to satisfy your partner, it allows security protocols and allows them access to information and technology. Also, another safe solution for the coming into possession of the necessary technology is a purchase or acquisition of land, but it is a very expensive solution.

- Conferences, exhibitions, seminars and fairs are a good place for direct contact to extract important information. Governments or companies have engaged expert known to get information. Direct visits have long been a good source of information for technological or manufacturing companies. Visitors have been trained on how to get valuable information in order to enter restricted areas, make illegal or questions shots outside the pale.

-Excavations For garbage-trash is another excellent source of information, such as documents cast, notes or similar. This is completely legal because the waiver is not considered someone's property. Of course, if the garbage can be found in a fenced area without the

permission of entry, then it is a crime. From this source you can often get very valuable information, illegal ways to access information.

Data obtained illegally are often the most valuable, as they are more important than those involved in lawful manner. They are most often obtained:

- Organized crime has become a very common way to get information from companies. The globalization of business has enabled several new forms of trans-national crime. So criminals, without hesitation pressure extorting business people, to join the larger companies, to strengthen the position of power, which is often higher than the local authorities, and this constitutes a major threat to business and industry.

- Independent contractors include independent persons or poorly connected to economic espionage. In fact, they are the private detective who is hired by companies to obtain information from companies that are considered potentially useful for tenants and for themselves. These people, by their greed for money, do not hesitate to serious violations of the law in order to obtain the required goods. No matter who is the person who gets the information, there are several ways in which companies or the governments obtain information:

- Employees (Internal), with access to a huge problem represent a risk to the company. According to some surveys, about 75% of economic espionage has become the insider, people coming from companies or have access to sensitive data. Of course, there are a number of people unintentionally reveal secrets that should not be. To know a certain amount of information over a drink after work, when attention is given to people who are given to tell you more than it should not. It is used by professionals trained to guide, in a confused victim indirectly and cunning, so expressing things that otherwise would not take. This is called social engineering, even though in itself is not a crime, it might be a stupidity to further crimes.

- Infiltration of employees is a good way for espionage, which have no difficulty in obtaining documents from within counterfeit espionage - fake, this approach is the success rate increased dramatically espionage.

- Recruitment of staff is one of the most effective ways for espionage. They are recruited and by corruption, or by other means, it may require specific types of information that he faced. Information should focus on executive directors or researchers, but will be much more to achieve a low recruitment of personnel such as secretaries, computer

technician, or maintenance personnel. There are two advantages: low-level employees are less suspicious, and often have greater access to information, and their prices can be much lower, and cooperation is much higher than for example a general manager. This method of espionage is easy enough that a number of employees are stealing your information for resale, while others are unhappy relationship with them and appropriate for this kind of cooperation.

Invasion of the other computer is a very common way to get information. Because computers are increasingly being used for the processing and storage of data, a growing number, "interference in the corporation's systems for unlawful acquisition of information. While a number of so-called hackers have made the sport is not clean, or hatred towards the globalization of multinational companies who steal information for professional, for sale on the black market. Competitive companies and intelligence services of such professionals are employed to provide information on other people's systems. It is estimated that around 90% of companies had at least one victim of interference with an information system, while direct losses only in 2002 totaled over 170 million dollars for the theft of information.

- Burglaries and thefts are more traditional ways of collecting intelligence data. Although in most cases stealing physical documents for which they are alienated, it could be that a picture just stolen or make copies of the documents required, so that the victim did not know it was stolen and normally He continues to work on the project, enabling the development of competition and more information. This method is commonly associated with other modes of economic announcement.

- Electronic surveillance is increasingly being used as the most advanced technology, as it is possible from a single voice among thousands in a stadium to catch the victim's mobile phone. While this device was previously exclusive national intelligence, it is possible that the device is purchased just before the highest quality for eavesdropping and surveillance. As you can see there is a wide range of tools and techniques for obtaining information. Some are legitimate, some not, but given the weight of competition today, we should not fool ourselves that any company that needs the information will not resort to any method to get to them, be it legal or not. Traditional contest is converted into real wars, and that the end justifies any means, and every company should think primarily about their safety.

Protection from espionage

Protection of confidential data from theft or espionage is critically important for organizations that need maintaining its competitiveness and lead the market. It is estimated that about 70% of the typical small enterprises and medium are the intellectual resource of knowledge, technology, employee know-how, but how many employees actually know and understand what is secrecy business? Any company that thinks, a step forward ", form a special team to deal with the integration of the three pillars of the traditional security management, physical security, IT security and risk management. Of course, companies should not be the victim of economic espionage; they must take three mandatory measures: Identification of trade secrets is an important first step in the protection of economic espionage. Because it was a trade secret can be protected, first he must be documented and recognized. Only when the assessment of its market value, it is possible to take steps to establish a protection program, which is not always easy. A large part of the problem is that most employees are not able to recognize what may be a trade secret, part sensitive, as such, do not know technology updates are very frequent theft of trade secrets . So the task is to protect, develop and apply techniques and procedures that enable employees to recognize confidential business information and actively participate in their management and conservation. Management of risk, or taking reasonable measures to prevent espionage of trade secrets of the many companies that can be found in personal computers of employees with electronic messages or various internal document, the team responsible for safety must understand what is a trade secret, how to use, how to enter, how to enter and leave the company. Of course, in order to achieve this, the team should have unlimited access to the secrets of the system, which means that there must be people of high confidence. Training of staff on how without conscience to keep a secret. Keeping trade secrets is vital to the economic stability of society. Without a clear plan and a quality to maintain trade secrets is dangerous to employees who leave the company, one's conscience or without conscience bring with them a very valuable trade secrets. Further demonstration of accountability is difficult, and the consequences for a company can sometimes be catastrophic, and usually very expensive. Therefore, it is much easier and more effective to present employees too bee clearly shows the importance and value of its consequences for the identification of the matter secret. After being properly informed, employees

will pay a greater attention to secrecy. Of course, we should not neglect other components, such as physical security of enterprise data and protection of IT, because the risks are much more abstract to employees since most of them do not understand the functioning of the information, and one of the professionals of the highest quality can do more damage than a group of thieves who physically attack a company. Of course, the security team is responsible for creating a primary protection full program, but it is the responsibility of all employees to implement these programs, to ensure successful implementation of them without exception. So at work developing a comprehensive security culture, where everyone is familiar with, which is held by a trade secret and what it is their responsibility about. Of course, the program is designed and implemented once does not guarantee security, but it must be adapted continuously employed to teach and train safety culture.

Schools economic espionage

So far we have talked about the general principles of economic espionage and protection of espionage. However, all major economies have developed their distinctive system of economic espionage, or even a special school for discoveries in the economy, so called economic espionage as schools. See individual approaches in this area by some major countries.

United States The only superpower, militarily and economically, in the 20th century America takes the initiative in the field of economic espionage. Of course, major US firm's technological inventions are still a real threat of espionage, which happens every day. The major problem in this is the transparency of the US, which allows intelligence elements that about 90% of the required information obtained from legal sources, without using illegal methods. The objectives are both civil and military technology, and spy on everyone, regardless of enemies and allies. The presence of American espionage is such company to ensure that every year in the United States to lose between 100 and over \$ 250 billion in competitive espionage activities. The so-called, 'war' against (cold war) of the Soviet Union and the activities of US intelligence are primarily focused on military capabilities and technologies, with time, having been transferred slowly in the sphere of economic espionage. It was a twist of no interruption that is the victory of Bill Clinton in the presidential election of 1992; he formed Council National Economic, whose role was softening of competition in trade and the US economy.

Attention is paid to the development of new markets and the collection of economic data becoming one of the most important tasks of intelligence. Encourage companies received intelligence sharing between them in order to improve overall competitiveness, as the CIA which station broadcasting espionage economic conferences daily which contained data obtained for economic espionage. One thing that the US government is pursuing was aggressive lobbying foreign governments on behalf of US companies in order to find gainful employment. When fail all other means, in the end, also uses military power. The problem that exists in the US economy is the culture, the forces of individualism so often changing personal goals and national, making it difficult to achieve unique. The work of economic espionage, including the whole system of intelligence: agencies CIA, NSA, military, military satellites spy and surveillance systems, as is Echelon. Through these US government means more sophisticated every day collects and analyzes billions of information distinct and core that provided companies can benefit from them.

Japan: Japan is in many ways a characteristic of economic espionage. The main reasons for this should be looked at in some detail. Japan is a country completely different from Western countries. Distance from other countries, the distinctive language and culture are just some of them. In Japan there is always a higher patriotism, and Japanese elite realized that the only way for the recovery of Japan's economic recovery. Japanese management has a unique approach to corporate governance, where every employee feels like part of the family and is absolutely loyal to a common idea in the world-conquering markets. In Japan, many small factor of economic development are: MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry), JETRO (Japan external trade organization) and large companies, unions, and intelligence. Two main characteristics of the Japanese economic espionage are: intensive use of information in an offensive policy of industrial development, and access to competitive knowledge management more secrets partially clear labeling of strategic secrets is protected at all costs from other countries.

France: France is the world's first schools established for the training of economic intelligence, calling for war, school for protection of the economy. The French have hundreds of agents engaged in industrial espionage government, which called the general external security. They are the only country in the war of economic intelligence; there is

no problem to offend the US, who does not respond to it. Based economic espionage is to protect French economic growth. Companies are given greater autonomy, being encouraged to exchange experiences and information for common progress and strong foundation of shared information network. They represent the main opponent of US intelligence in Europe. The main service is the DGSE (General Directorate of External Security).

Israel: The main institution of economic espionage is Lakshmi (Office for specific tasks), which is equivalent to the task of espionage. Although allies of the United States, do not hesitate to observe operations against them. The greatest success is the theft of enriched uranium from the US, which enabled them to produce their own nuclear weapons, which is the main guarantor of the survival of Israel among Arab states hostile. In particular, they steal military technology.

China: It represents the growing economic strength and intelligence. With a network of more than 70,000 people involved in intelligence work in most (Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of China). The last ten years, especially the US spy, in the sphere of high technologies like computer and cosmic. A special case is the introduction of an agent in Los Alamos, USA - laboratory for the development of nuclear weapons, which is supposed to be impossible. A major problem is piracy Chinese famous brand, which violates the rights of intellectual property, forcibly pushing the Chinese to respect international law, they have the World Trade Organization in China (World Trade Organization), but it does not solve the problem, which is mainly due to greater intelligence everywhere, which is able to get information about each product for which the Chinese are interested in the economy.

PROTECTION OF COUNTRIES (in transition)

In contrast to the economically developed countries, in developing countries, particularly in countries in transition, such as ours, economic espionage, on the one hand, between businesses and entrepreneurs is very little known, while others hated, because yet It encourages many negative connotations associated with the work of state / government of the intelligence and security services classical, in the past, even today. Countries in transition are more or less technologically backward compared with developed countries which require a special approach for their espionage. Any form of espionage is carried out in

order to gain advantages over competitors, while in developing countries and countries in transition have the role of pressure to achieve the objectives of state or their companies. We can say that in a globalized world market, there are real economic rules of war, where the rules are the major world powers and their transnational corporations, to Swallows small and underdeveloped countries. Usually there is military intervention, which is justified self-defense interests, which are added reasons for the type of protecting democracy, to prevent humanitarian disasters and so on. Many times it is proven an effective use of civil wars to achieve its goals, because they are much cheaper than conventional war and no casualties among their own people, but were killed by members of the so-called, paramilitaries. This kind of war the US was used as part of his conception of war at a lower cost. Conflicts used low intensity; such was the recent wars in the Balkans, party financing, which will be after the victory to ensure achievement of the objectives of the financiers. In order to reduce the costs of war, they are divided into several participants who were not officially at war, but a fine based on the one hand to their interests. Secondly, the sanctions are a very efficient method of economic war. Sanctions may be different based on the content: religious, political, sports, economic, military, etc. The most important are economic sanctions, military and political. Sanctions can be imposed by individual countries or international institutions, such as the sanctions against Yugoslavia, imposed by the UN Security Council in 1991. All sanctions are undertaken for the purpose of isolating and weakening the country to prominence or ruled, in order to weaken the economy and prevent the functioning of the political system and social activities. This way directly undermines the ability of state for war, while other parties indirectly or directly help so that it could affect the outcome of the war, because they support the side of the war, which has a liking power big. Of course, sanctions can be used even against countries that have not wrong, all for the sake of achieving global goals. Needless to say, in these circumstances the suffering civilian population. The reasons for the introduction of sanctions, with the exception of the war, could be the introduction outs in customs regulations or other regulations stipulated by institutions international and unilateral mechanisms of barriers to world trade. They may be imposed by a country, groups of countries or interest groups that have an impact on members of the Security Council of the UN, so that the Organization of the United Nations to become an instrument in the

hands of world powers. Although the sanctions constitute a mainly punitive measure, which aims to weaken economically affected country, there are examples of tourist sanctions and so-called positive when a country will not repay or satisfy itself that positively impact economic cooperation.

NEGATIVE sanctions

Retail, capital, embargo, boycott, Increase in tariffs.

Fees discriminatory / negative / withdrawal of the status of most favored nation, black lists, quotas for import and export push to prevent buying, threats to freeze assets, control the import and export, the seizure as a source of property, Inventories / negative / postponement of debt Org. International, etc. under threat above.

POSITIVE sanctions

Trade, capital imports / affordable provide status of the most favored and affordable for the nation in the reduction of customs tariffs, purchase of direct subsidies to import and export, extension of the license for import and export, promises on aid, guarantees for investment, import or export promotion in particular, capital, inventories / affordable / excessive promises.

There are many different reasons for imposing sanctions against certain countries. Such was the introduction of laws and racial apartheid regime (South Africa), an alliance with a great power that has been declared a threat to national interests or unacceptability of the model internal (Cuba), aggression against a neighboring country (Iraq) refusal of a president elected (Haiti), suspected of possessing nuclear weapons, or chemical (Iraq, North Korea, Iran), secession opposing violent part of its territory or alleged violations of rights human (SFRY and FRY). These are just some of the reasons that can be used as a pretext for sanctions against the country. It is also present in the instrumentalization of various international institutions, global character or local level, which amounts to the abuse of humanitarian organizations, which are used for the transfer of weapons and ammunition to one side, or to create doubts or image humanitarian catastrophe, which would justify military intervention in sovereign states. Besides the economic war given the state level in recent years, more and more another factor emerged imposes economic war against countries in transition, such as are transnational companies. They realize its global power through the

control in three main markets: the market for goods and services, financial markets and market information, which is slowly starting to be more important in the market. Also, an important part of exports in countries in transition, as well as a large number of jobs depend on only one of these companies. It is therefore important that countries that have as much information about these companies that do business with them, and in any negotiations can take a correct position. Lack of information has made the problem of India, which has overestimated their bargaining position with Coca-Cola and IBM, who went to the markets of India, India's economy has suffered its own, causing enormous damage. Therefore, countries in transition need to maximize the use of their positions negotiating the contracts to be concluded for mutual benefit: The Company takes market and state of affairs, the ability to train staff and quality and the addition of additional investment in projects various environmental protection, etc. The big problem for all countries in transition economies is a process of globalization of the world economy, because it serves the creation of the modern state economic policies. This is true especially for small countries or developing ones, since they are forced to adapt to the developed countries, the scope and pace of production, economic globalization today for an economic result of globalization of the economy, especially in markets financial. International financial institutions are economic world order, such as the IMF (International Monetary Fund), World Bank (World Bank), and WTO (World Trade Organization). All their decisions are made by vote, and the number of votes each member is determined by quotas in the IMF or the number of shares in BB. Since most have more votes, the largest numbers are the United States, which is easy to know which are the goals, depending on the policies of these institutions. The World Bank has defined support long-term financial support for developing countries, and provides loans for development, while the IMF is an institution whose role is to assist short-term for countries to overcome problems of balance of payments and the stability of exchange currency. IMF as a condition for granting loans still requires states to create a deficit in the country, to limit public spending and increase fiscal discipline. This always leads to a decline in production and living standards. Paradoxical thing is that every country in transition accepts the advice of the IMF, completing reforms with far greater problems as it started in (Argentina), while countries that do not want to use the so-called. Shock therapy,, ", proposed by the IMF failed to resolve their

problems and to increase the production and development. The biggest risk for the IMF is that states, mostly in transition, accepting the terms of the loan, they fall into debt bondage, where it is impossible to pay off debts to creditors abroad, because many times the amount of debt exceeds the value of exports of the country. The IMF was established in order to help the underdeveloped countries and in transition, but later fell under the influence of members of the powerful, rather than concern for the development of countries in transition, the main thing is to protect the interests of creditors, despite the credit of the state. All countries have to set the same program of recovery and reform, which has not produced results anywhere, but the rule pushed into exile in the country with economic problems or debt. Anyone who wants a loan from the IMF to accept the reform package that impedes the transition countries to use measures to protect domestic markets and production, leading to the destruction of economic competition from transnational companies. The state cannot serve-clear its debts, and then the IMF financial assistance is conditional on the privatization of enterprises, which are purchased by large corporations, loss of business enterprises results in simple secret purchase. For the remaining companies are offering better conditions of work and wages. This leads to an even greater decline in the quality of production, it loses competitiveness, companies are closed and this leads to increased unemployment. Practice has shown that the transition countries that have refused IMF reforms have finally been the best. One example is Slovenia, which initially refused to be helped restore and now is after the transition. Poland in 1994 ended with the reforms required by the IMF and Russia in 1998, and both have achieved economic growth then; it has been at odds with reports of IMF experts.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that economic intelligence activity is a major challenge for countries in transition, in some cases, and high risk. It is therefore necessary to determine the best strategic objectives in this area, for their achievement to reach full consensus of all stakeholders relevant as government bodies, intelligence and state economic factors. One of the key issues that countries in transition could reach the competition with the big players is only with economic espionage, thanks to institutions to better educational services of experienced intelligence should fit the capacity of the state to see capacity her to

adopt a clear strategy for long-term development, and to determine the priority objectives of domestic politics and foreign policy. The primary function of economic espionage carries through official state bodies, through ambassadors or consuls, and intelligence elements. That the state must clearly identify their goals and work towards their full implementation, competition increasingly fierce market that might develop their choice for the sake of competition with the strongest players in the global market. Blindly accept terms that define international institutions, for the sake of alleged reforms could cost the country more expensive than rely on their own power, and after several years of crisis to achieve healthy economic growth. It should be noted that international institutions have long lost the role they initially thought, for providing aid to developing countries and countries in transition. Today they are the strongest economies of the world service, including transnational corporations, which are designed to help smaller countries and weak market conditions that impose only in favor of strong economies and developed. In this way, countries in transition in preventing the start of the competition, claiming the colony should modern and clean economy more competitive market. One possible solution would be to help international financial is mainly used for strengthening and reforming the institutions of the countries in transition, which will this heavy burden of economic reform can express themselves without allowing excessive interference by foreign institutions. Here also we need to transition countries, mainly to invest in education. It is to mention that the information becomes an important source of economic growth in the future will only increase, because they are, knowledge in human resources are the most important factors in developed economies. Risk in transition countries stem completely a young professionals, educated, of higher quality and thus the country's economy loses twice: first as expenses in the education of professionals of high quality, whereupon these professional not contribute to the economy of their country, but someone else gets the most important source of human, without any investment. Privatization should also be addressed in the country's leading enterprises, such as telecommunications, energy or transport. Granting of protected communication channels for managing a foreign company means to allow spying on them without effort, which has no state can afford. Therefore to have a balance between what should be accepted for the sake of the state, and it is only interest visible a world power or a company, which, with good staff diplomatic and economic

carries out negotiations, which can be solved, they refused to accept partial or no risk of causing damage to the interests of the state.

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