



# *Overview of Intelligence Agencies*

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The following is a brief summary of intelligence agencies in Russia and the United States.

### Russia

#### GRU (equivalent to the DIA)<sup>1</sup>

GRU or Glavnoye Razvedyvatel'noye Upravleniye is the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation is the foreign military intelligence main directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The GRU is Russia's largest foreign intelligence agency. In 1997, it deployed six times as many agents in foreign countries as the SVR, the successor of the KGB's foreign operations directorate. It also commanded 25,000 Spetsnaz troops in 1997.

#### KGB (former equivalent to DIA)<sup>2</sup>

The KGB was the main security agency for the Soviet Union from 1954 until its collapse in 1991. It was the chief government agency acting as internal security, intelligence, and secret police. The KGB was a military service and was governed by army laws and regulations, similar to the Soviet Army or MVD Internal Troops. Its main functions were foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, operative-investigatory activities, guarding the State Border of the USSR, guarding the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, organization and ensuring of government communications as well as combating nationalism, dissent, and anti-Soviet activities. After the dissolution of the USSR, the KGB was split into the FSB (Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation) and the espionage agency SVR (Foreign Intelligence Service).

#### SVR (equivalent to the CIA)<sup>3</sup>

The Foreign Intelligence Service or SVR is Russia's primary external intelligence agency. The SVR is the successor of the First Chief Directorate (PGU) of the KGB since December 1991. Unlike the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB), the SVR is responsible for intelligence and espionage activities outside the Russian Federation. It works in cooperation with the Russian GRU which reportedly deployed six times as many spies in foreign countries as the SVR in 1997. The SVR is also authorized to negotiate anti-terrorist cooperation and intelligence-sharing arrangements with foreign intelligence agencies, and provides analysis and dissemination of intelligence to the Russian president. From the end of the 1980s, KGB and later SVR began to create "a second echelon" of "auxiliary agents including illegals and special agents. Legal immigrants include scientists and other professionals while "illegal" agents live under deep cover abroad.

#### FSB (equivalent to the FBI)<sup>4</sup>

The Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB) is the principal security agency of the Russian Federation and the main successor agency to the USSR's Committee of State Security (KGB). Its main responsibilities are within the country and include counter-intelligence, internal and border security, counter-terrorism, and surveillance as well as investigating some other types of grave crimes. Under the federal law, the FSB is a military service just like the Armed Forces but its commissioned

officers do not normally wear military uniform. The FSB is mainly responsible for internal security of the Russian state, counterespionage, and the fight against organized crime, terrorism, and drug smuggling.

In 2003, the Statute on Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation and Structure of Federal Security Service Agencies allowed the FSB to absorb a number of other agencies. Most notably, the FSB took over the five month-old Special Communications and Information Service, the successor to FAPSI. FAPSI, the Federal Agency of Government Communications and Information was Russia's equivalent of the American National Security Agency. The FSB then became responsible for electronic surveillance and intelligence-gathering. This expansion was controversial because FAPSI ran the computer system that processes and reports the results of elections.<sup>5</sup>

The 2003 statute further restructured the FSB into the following nine services:

- Counterintelligence Service
- Service for Protection of the Constitutional System and the Fight against Terrorism
- Directorate of Military Counterintelligence
- Economic Security Service
- Analysis, Forecasting, and Strategic Planning Service
- Organizational and Personnel Service
- Border Service
- Control Service
- Science and Technical Service

#### United States<sup>6</sup>

Of the numerous intelligence agencies operated by the U.S., the following represent those most involved with foreign states and terrorism threats.

#### Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)<sup>7</sup>

The CIA, the civilian foreign intelligence service of the United States federal government, is tasked with gathering, processing, and analyzing national security information from around the world, primarily through the use of human intelligence (HUMINT). Unlike the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is a domestic security service, the CIA has no law enforcement function and is mainly focused on overseas intelligence gathering.

#### Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)<sup>8</sup>

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is an external intelligence service of the United States federal government specializing in defense and military intelligence.

### National Security Agency (NSA)<sup>9</sup>

The National Security Agency (NSA) is a national-level intelligence agency of the United States Department of Defense, under the authority of the Director of National Intelligence. The NSA is responsible for global monitoring, collection, and processing of information and data for foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes, specializing in a discipline known as signals intelligence (SIGINT). The NSA is also tasked with the protection of U.S. communications networks and information systems.

### National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)<sup>10</sup>

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) is both a combat support agency, under the United States Department of Defense, and an intelligence agency of the United States Intelligence Community, with the primary mission of collecting, analyzing, and distributing geospatial intelligence in support of national security.

### National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)<sup>11</sup>

The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) is a member of the United States Intelligence Community and an agency of the United States Department of Defense. NRO is considered, along with the CIA, NSA, DIA, and NGA, to be one of the "big five" U.S. intelligence agencies. NRO designs, builds, and operates the reconnaissance satellites of the United States government, and provides satellite intelligence to several government agencies, particularly signals intelligence NSA, imagery intelligence to the NGA, and measurement and signature intelligence to the DIA.

### Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (OICI)<sup>12</sup>

The Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (OICI) is an office of the United States Department of Energy that focuses on gathering intelligence for the department. It provides information and technical analysis to the Secretary of Energy, senior federal policy makers, as well as other intelligence agencies. The Office of Intelligence utilizes all of the Department of Energy's resources to gather and analyze intelligence, including the national laboratories. Its expertise is in nuclear weapons, nuclear proliferation, nuclear energy, radioactive waste and energy security. Its most important function to the Intelligence Community is its assessments of foreign nuclear weapons programs. However, it also provides scientific expertise, analysis, and technology.

### Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)<sup>13</sup>

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States, and its principal federal law enforcement agency. Operating under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Justice, the FBI is also a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community and reports to both the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence. A leading U.S. counter-terrorism, counterintelligence, and criminal investigative organization, the FBI has jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal crimes. Although many of the FBI's functions are unique, its

activities in support of national security are comparable to those of the British MI5 and the Russian FSB. Unlike the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the FBI is primarily a domestic agency.

#### Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI)<sup>14</sup>

The Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI) is a division of the Drug Enforcement Administration that facilitates intelligence coordination and information sharing with other members of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC). ONSI also aims to enhance the efforts of the U.S. to reduce the supply of illegal drugs, protect U.S. national security and fight global terrorism.

#### Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)

#### Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)<sup>15</sup>

The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) is an agency of the United States Department of the Treasury. TFI works to reduce the use of the financial system for illicit activities by terrorists (groups and state-sponsored), money launderers, drug cartels, and other national security threats.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main\\_Intelligence\\_Directorate\\_\(Russia\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Intelligence_Directorate_(Russia))

<sup>2</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KGB>

<sup>3</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign\\_Intelligence\\_Service\\_\(Russia\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_Intelligence_Service_(Russia))

<sup>4</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal\\_Security\\_Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Security_Service)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/russia/fsb.htm>

<sup>6</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_intelligence\\_agencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_intelligence_agencies)

<sup>7</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Intelligence\\_Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Intelligence_Agency)

<sup>8</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense\\_Intelligence\\_Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Intelligence_Agency)

<sup>9</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Security\\_Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Agency)

<sup>10</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Geospatial-Intelligence\\_Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Geospatial-Intelligence_Agency)

<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Reconnaissance\\_Office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Reconnaissance_Office)

<sup>12</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office\\_of\\_Intelligence\\_and\\_Counterintelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_of_Intelligence_and_Counterintelligence)

<sup>13</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal\\_Bureau\\_of\\_Investigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation)

<sup>14</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office\\_of\\_National\\_Security\\_Intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_of_National_Security_Intelligence)

<sup>15</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office\\_of\\_Terrorism\\_and\\_Financial\\_Intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_of_Terrorism_and_Financial_Intelligence)