


Sélection mensuelle d'articles et de documents sur le renseignement & la sécurité internationale
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FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

CYBERMENACES

TERRORISME

PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC
D'ARMES

CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

CONFLITS ARMÉS

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ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT

 **Analytic Culture in the US Intelligence Community, an ethnographic study**
Dr. Rob Johnston, Center for the Study of Intelligence, CIA, mars 2005

 **Intelligence Legislation Model: Argentina**
The Argentinean National Intelligence Law, 2001 and the Regulation of the National Intelligence Act, 2002
This booklet contains the National Intelligence Law of Argentina as well as Presidential Decree 950 of 2002 which was required by the law and contains supplementary regulations. Argentina's National Intelligence system includes three agencies. The Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE), a civilian body, is the lead agency in the intelligence system. The Intelligence Secretariat is responsible for collecting and producing intelligence and counter-intelligence on foreign and domestic threats to the state. The National Directorate for Criminal Intelligence is a civilian body which is responsible for the collection and production of criminal intelligence. Finally, the National Directorate for Strategic Military Intelligence is responsible for collecting military intelligence; the intelligence unit of each branch of the armed forces fall under the purview of this agency.

 **Compilation de bonnes pratiques pour le contrôle des services de renseignement**
Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans la lutte antiterroriste
Les 35 bonnes pratiques identifiées dans cette compilation sont rassemblées dans quatre sous-domaines, à savoir les fondements juridiques (pratiques 1 à 5), le contrôle et la responsabilisation (pratiques 6 à 10 et 14 à 18), le respect du droit humanitaire substantiel (pratiques 11 à 13, et 19- 20) et les questions liées aux fonctions spécifiques des services de renseignement (pratiques 21 à 35).

 **Cultural Topography: A New Research Tool for Intelligence Analysis**
Jeannie L. Johnson and Matthew T. Berrett, CIA, Studies in Intelligence Vol. 55, No. 2, juin 2011
The more I observed the policy-intelligence dynamic, the more I perceived a need for an analytic construct designed exclusively to illustrate clearly and persuasively the inertia of culture. Cultural influences are typically touched on within US Intelligence Community (IC) analyses as peripheral factors, described with passing references, and often in general and superficial terms. Although the IC is full of world-class expertise on foreign peoples, places, and organizations, this industry rarely isolates and illustrates culture as a factor deserving its own sophisticated and thorough treatment.

 **Intelligence Issues for Congress – Richard A. Best Jr., September 2011 - CRS**
International terrorism, a major threat facing the United States in the 21st century, presents a difficult analytical challenge, vividly demonstrated by the attempted bombing of a commercial aircraft approaching Detroit on December 25, 2009. Counterterrorism requires the close coordination of intelligence and law enforcement agencies, but there remain many institutional and procedural issues that complicate cooperation between the two sets of agencies. Particular challenges relate to the protection of civil liberties that surround collecting information about U.S. persons.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

Alert and Ready: An Organizational Design Assessment of Marine Corps Intelligence – RAND

As the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) has grown in strength, it has needed to add intelligence capabilities. Since the end of the Cold War and, especially, since September 11, 2001, USMC intelligence has had to tailor its organization to meet the evolving demands of the operational environment. This has resulted in a number of ad hoc arrangements, practices, and organizations. A broad review of the organizational design of the USMC intelligence enterprise examined how to align it efficiently and effectively with current and future missions and functions. Specifically, the review, which included interviews with a range of USMC personnel and civilians, considered the organization of (and possible improvements to) the Intelligence Department, the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, the intelligence organizations within the Marine Expeditionary Forces (specifically, the intelligence and radio battalions), and intelligence structures in the combat elements. A comparison of 48 organizational and functional issues with a series of USMC intelligence and functional issues resulted in a series of recommendations to help improve the «fit» of USMC intelligence organizations with their environmental context. In some cases, the service would benefit not from changing its intelligence structure but by realigning it; in other areas, restructuring would lend greater efficiency and effectiveness to the USMC intelligence enterprise.

Studying Hostile, Deceptive, and Dangerous Surroundings Report of a Workshop on Social Research Methods for Non- Permissive Environments – David Last, Jordan Axani, Melissa Jennings, DRDC

Most social research is conducted in permissive environments, which are safe (though not necessarily comfortable), straightforward, and not time-critical. Research to enhance human and national security must often answer questions in or about non-permissive environments. These may be hostile (people are trying to kill each other, if not the researcher), dangerous (with many non-intentional physical risks like landmines or crime), deceptive (at least some people are trying to obscure the truth or mislead researchers, perhaps with hostile intent), manipulative (some people will try to use the research process for malign purposes), and time-critical because of the aims of the sponsor.

This workshop brought together military and civilian social scientists and public servants with diverse backgrounds, some of whom have worked in non-permissive environments, with police, financial and economic analysts, pollsters, and intelligence experts to help triangulate methods to understand complex social processes in non-permissive environments. Research tools can be applied to understand social phenomena from both within and outside non-permissive environments.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

..... PRIVATISATION DU RENSEIGNEMENT & DE LA SÉCURITÉ

Making Intelligence Contracting Smarter: Reexamining Government Roles and Oversight –September 20, 2011 Hearing on “Intelligence Community Contractors:Are We Striking the Right Balance?”

Joshua Foust, Fellow, American Security Project

Testimony prepared for the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

..... FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

SAS War Diary, 1941-1945

Created in 1946 and kept secret ever since, *The Diary* is one of the most astonishing manuscripts to come out of the Second World War. It is the personal and private history of the Regiment from the inside, by the SAS for the SAS, in their own words. It contains an unparalleled collection of documents, reports, photographs and maps and tells for the first time the full story of the SAS during World War 2.

..... GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

From Infowar to knowledge warfare: preparing for the paradigm shift – Philippe Baumard, 1996

We will investigate, in the footsteps of Hedberg, Jönsson, Starbuck, Steele, Wilensky, and many others, design principles that worked, and no longer worked. Founding our comments on observations of real-world experiences, we end with recommendations as to prepare nations, organizations and people for the forthcoming paradigm shift: from InfoWar to Knowledge Warfare (K-Warfare).

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

..... CYBERMENACES

Cyber Events Since 2006 – By James Andrew Lewis

Last modified on September 29, 2011

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

Cyber Intelligence - setting the landscape for an emerging discipline – INSA

This paper is the first in a series developed by the Intelligence and National Security Alliance's (INSA) Cyber Council. It is intended to broaden the vision of senior decision makers in government and industry. Our goal with this paper is to set the landscape for cyber intelligence by discussing why it is necessary and providing thoughts on how to approach the development of this function in the cyber domain. While there is a great deal of focus on current cyber security issues, there is little focus on defining and exploring the cyber threat environment at a higher level. Its unique dynamics and impact on our economy and national security are understudied. In this paper, we will focus primarily on defensive cyber activities. There is a rapidly increasing need to fully leverage cyber intelligence assets and capabilities on a national and global scale to address this ubiquitous, diverse, and evolving group of adversaries. There is also a need to clearly define an emerging cyber intelligence discipline that can be quickly and transparently shared with appropriate private and foreign partners.

Rethinking Cybersecurity - A Comprehensive Approach – By James Andrew Lewis, James Andrew Lewis

James A. Lewis gave a speech on September 12, 2011, at the Sasakawa Peace Foundation in Tokyo titled «Rethinking Cybersecurity - A Comprehensive Approach.»

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

..... TERRORISME

Countering Religion or Terrorism:

Selective Enforcement of Material Support Laws Against Muslim Charities – Sahar Aziz

Counter-terrorism efforts have disproportionately targeted Muslim charities in the years following 9/11 as law enforcement began to investigate charities and question donors. The policies have “effectively criminalized otherwise legitimate charitable giving, peace-building efforts, and human rights advocacy. Consequently, the vitality and development of civil society within these communities has been significantly inhibited. The research suggests that the frozen assets of major Islamic charities including the criminal prosecution of their officers board members and fundraisers, alarmed Muslim donors. Aziz concludes that the policies enacted as a result of 9/11 are a failure to understand and live up to the core values of the US at its most fundamental level.

Pursuant to Prevent: British Community Counterterrorism Strategy; Past, Present, and Future

H.A. Hellyer – 7/7/2011, IPSU

ISPU Fellow H.A. Hellyer covers the latest review of the UK's ‘Prevent’ counterterrorism strategy, established in 2006 to prevent indigenous Muslims from embracing violent extremism, essentially through community engagement. Up until the publication of this review, it seemed plausible that the British state would engage range of Muslim groups in to counter violent radicalization, including non-violent Islamist groups. However, the review suggests that there is an over-arching ideology shared by both non-violent Islamists and violent ones, and only those Muslims who were far removed from Islamism and met a certain standard of integration could be engaged with by the government. Hellyer suggests a version of the Prevent policy that addresses its flaws and ensures that it remains flexible enough to take note of changing on-the-ground realities. He further adds that the government should not stop engagement with non-violent Muslim lobby groups that may fall into the range of what constitutes extremism, especially for the purposes of counter-terrorism.

Nigeria : accroissement et internationalisation des actions terroristes du groupe Boko Haram

Éric Denécé, CF2R

Avec près de 155 millions d'habitants, le Nigéria est, de très loin, le premier pays d'Afrique par sa population[1]. C'est aussi la deuxième puissance économique du continent, après l'Afrique du Sud. Situé aux confins de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et de l'Afrique centrale, frontalier du Bénin, du Niger, du Tchad, du Cameroun, cet Etat occupe donc une place démographique, économique et géopolitique de premier plan en Afrique. Ainsi, tous les événements qui s'y produisent ont des conséquences pour la sécurité régionale.

Depuis l'été 2011, une préoccupante dégradation de la situation sécuritaire s'observe au Nigéria, essentiellement dans le nord du pays. Elle est liée à la montée en puissance de l'islamisme radical et à sa manifestation violente, le terrorisme djihadiste, fait du groupe salafiste Boko Haram, dont on observe l'accroissement significatif des actions violentes.

Homeland Security: Challenges for the Food and Agriculture Sector in Responding to Potential Terrorist Attacks and Natural Disasters – GAO-11-946T September 13, 2011

This testimony examines issues related to food and agriculture emergencies. Agriculture is critical to public health and the nation's economy. It annually produces \$300 billion worth of food and other farm products and is estimated to be responsible for 1 out of every 12 U.S. jobs. As a result, any natural or deliberate disruption of the agriculture or food production systems—including natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and food contamination--can present a serious threat to the national economy and human health and can halt or slow trade. The food and agriculture systems are also vulnerable to terrorist attacks, such as the intentional introduction of a foreign animal or plant disease or the intentional contamination of food products.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

Homeland Security in Real-Time: The Power of the Public and Mobile Technology
Heighington, Andrew – Homeland Security Affairs 7, Article 13 (June 2011)

In the world of homeland security, mobile phones are too often viewed as detonation devices rather than vital communication mechanisms to prevent terrorist attacks from occurring. It takes collective intelligence from federal, state, and local entities, as well as the public, to prevent terrorist attacks. Mobile technology empowers collective intelligence in ways that were never before possible. This essay argues that the nation's crisis communication strategy must be broader and more innovative than commercial broadcast alerts, mobile text messages, and social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. Federal, state, and local officials, in concert with the public, should adopt a strategy that leverages mobile technology and harnesses the power of mobile applications that allow communication between the government and individuals.

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review: Enhanced Stakeholder Consultation and Use of Risk Information Could Strengthen Future Reviews – GAO-11-873 September 15, 2011

The United States continues to face a range of evolving threats, such as the 2010 attempted attack on the nation's air cargo system, that underscore why homeland security planning efforts are crucial to the security of the nation. The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 required the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide a comprehensive examination of the U.S. homeland security strategy every 4 years. In response, DHS issued its first Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) report in February 2010 and a Bottom-Up Review (BUR) report in July 2010, to identify initiatives to implement the QHSR. As requested, this report addresses the extent to which DHS (1) consulted with stakeholders in developing the QHSR, (2) conducted a national risk assessment, and (3) developed priorities, plans, monitoring mechanisms, and performance measures for implementing the QHSR and BUR initiatives. GAO analyzed relevant statutes and DHS documents on the QHSR and BUR processes and, in response to a request for comments on the processes, received comments from 63 of the 85 federal and nonfederal stakeholders it contacted. Their responses are not generalizable, but provided perspectives on the processes.

États-Unis : la neutralisation d'Al-Awlaki ou de l'emploi trop visible des services secrets
Alain Rodier – CF2R

Anwar al-Awlaki, un ancien imam américain d'origine yéménite -surnommé par Washington le «Ben Laden de l'Internet» - a été tué le 30 septembre 2011, à 150 kilomètres à l'est de Sanaa, la capitale du Yémen. Il a été éliminé par un missile Hellfire tiré depuis un drone Predator, mis en œuvre par la CIA ; l'agence américaine avait en effet reçu l'ordre, en 2010, de le « neutraliser ».

Il s'agit là d'une première, car aucun citoyen américain[1] n'a jamais fait l'objet d'une telle mesure, même au temps de la Guerre froide. Al-Awlaki a été désigné officiellement comme « élément terroriste » par l'ordre 13224 publié par le département d'Etat américain. Toutefois, la polémique enfle aux Etats-Unis sur le non respect de la Constitution dans cette affaire. Cette controverse aurait pu être évitée si aucune publicité n'avait été faite autour de cette opération.

Le réseau Haqqani : acteur régional, ambitions mondiales – Aymeric Janier

Protecteur d'Al-Qaïda, ce mouvement taliban autonome est considéré comme l'un des plus actifs en Afghanistan et dans les zones tribales pakistanaises. Mais son projet va plus loin : promouvoir le djihad à l'échelle mondiale. Avec, en ligne de mire, un ennemi : les États-Unis.

The Legality of U.S. Drone Attacks in Pakistan – Sikander Shah, IPSU

ISPU Legal Fellow Sikander Shah delves into the current debate surrounding the legality of U.S. drone attacks as self-defense as well as the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Examining the effectiveness of drones, Shah stipulates that consistent use of force actually augments the gravity of the threat of terrorism. Recommendations to stakeholders are also put forth, including ending the United State's use of aggressive military tactics and instead fostering nation-building through political dialogue.

Mexico's «Narco-Refugees»: The Looming Challenge for U.S. National Security – Strategic Studies Institute

Since 2006, when Mexican President Felipe Calderon declared war on the drug cartels, there has been a rise in the number of Mexican nationals seeking political asylum in the United States to escape the ongoing drug cartel violence in their home country. Political asylum cases in general are claimed by those who are targeted for their political beliefs or ethnicity in countries that are repressive or are failing. Mexico is neither. Nonetheless, if the health of the Mexican state declines because criminal violence continues, increases, or spreads, U.S. communities will feel an even greater burden on their systems of public safety and public health from «narco-refugees.» Given the ever increasing cruelty of the cartels, the question is whether and how the U.S. Government should begin to prepare for what could be a new wave of migrants coming from Mexico. Allowing Mexicans to claim asylum could potentially open a flood gate of migrants to the United States during a time when there is a very contentious national debate over U.S. immigration laws pertaining to illegal immigrants. On the other hand, to deny the claims of asylum seekers and return them to Mexico where they might very well be killed, strikes at the heart of American values of justice and humanitarianism. This monograph focuses on the asylum claims of Mexicans who unwillingly leave Mexico rather than those who willingly enter the United States legally or illegally. To successfully navigate through this complex issue will require a greater level of understanding and vigilance at all levels of the U.S. Government.

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PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC D'ARMES

“Véhicules civils militarisables” and the EU arms embargo on Sudan

Ken Matthysen, Peter Danssaert, Brian Johnson-Thomas, Benoît Muracciole – IPIS

In this case study we will focus on the use of European manufactured trucks in the Darfur region, and more specifically what the defence industry calls “véhicules civils militarisables” - commercial vehicles that can be militarized. All armed actors in the conflict require vehicles to transport combatants through the vast Darfur deserts. Japanese Toyota (Landcruisers) pick-up trucks are the most common vehicles that are spotted in the region. Usually they are mounted with machineguns, and as such compose an important assault instrument. Furthermore, a wide array of military trucks or civilian trucks modified for military purposes are being used in Darfur, e.g. anti-aircraft guns are mounted on a variety of trucks to function as support and/or attack vehicles. Some of these trucks are European models, assembled by a local company: GIAD Automotive Industry Company.

BARDA Strategic Plan 2011-2016 – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

The Plan describes our strategic goals and vision to accomplish BARDA’s mission over the next five years and beyond to develop and provide medical countermeasures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear threats, pandemic influenza, and emerging infectious diseases. The implementation measures to achieve these strategic goals include support of product advanced development, stockpile acquisition, manufacturing surge capacity infrastructure building, and product innovation. These medical countermeasures include vaccines, biological and small molecule therapeutics, antiviral drugs and antibiotics, diagnostics, respiratory devices, and other medical supplies.

Nuclear Nonproliferation: U.S. Agencies Have Limited Ability to Account for, Monitor, and Evaluate the Security of U.S. Nuclear Material Overseas – GAO-11-920 September 8, 2011

The United States has exported special nuclear material, including enriched uranium, and source material such as natural uranium under nuclear cooperation agreements. The United States has 27 nuclear cooperation agreements for peaceful civilian cooperation. Under the U.S. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA), as amended, partners are required to guarantee the physical protection of U.S. nuclear material. GAO was asked to (1) assess U.S. agency efforts to account for U.S. nuclear material overseas, (2) assess the Department of Energy’s (DOE) and U.S. agencies’ efforts to evaluate the security of U.S. material overseas, and (3) describe DOE’s activities to secure or remove potentially vulnerable U.S. nuclear material at partner facilities. GAO analyzed agency records and interviewed DOE, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Department of State (State), and partner country officials. This report summarizes GAO’s classified report issued in June 2011.

Homeland Insecurity: Thinking About CBRN Terrorism

Mauroni, Albert J. – Homeland Security Affairs VI, no. 3 (September 2010)

This essay examines the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism and specifically what the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has done to address this threat. The author suggests that DHS has erred by using DOD planning scenarios and DOD concepts for CBRN defense that are not easily applied to homeland security. The DOD response to support state and local emergency responders is not appropriate for today’s conditions. The author identifies a methodology for reviewing DHS policies and suggests that there are more moderate, sustainable strategies to address the threat of CBRN terrorism.

How Reliable Is Intelligence on Iran’s Nuclear Program? – Barbara Slavin, 2011 Atlantic Council

Collecting intelligence about Iran’s nuclear program has never been easy, and has been hurt by Iran’s spotty cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in recent years. Iran also has a long history of telling less than the whole story about its nuclear work. It is not too late however for Iran to climb down the nuclear ladder, answer the IAEA’s questions and start again with a clean slate. The uncertainties surrounding intelligence about Iran’s nuclear program are a reason for caution, not defeatism or despair.

Arms Control and Nonproliferation: A Catalog of Treaties and Agreements

Amy F. Woolf, Mary Beth Nikitin, Paul K. Kerr – CRS, September 2011

Arms control and nonproliferation efforts are two of the tools that have occasionally been used to implement U.S. national security strategy. Although some believe these tools do little to restrain the behavior of U.S. adversaries, while doing too much to restrain U.S. military forces and operations, many other analysts see them as an effective means to promote transparency, ease military planning, limit forces, and protect against uncertainty and surprise. Arms control and nonproliferation efforts have produced formal treaties and agreements, informal arrangements, and cooperative threat reduction and monitoring mechanisms.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

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CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

Balance 2010 contra el crimen organizado y Estrategia española 2011 a 2014

La Policía Nacional y la Guardia Civil han detenido a 6.369 personas y han desarticulado 554 grupos relacionados con el crimen organizado en España.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

Sub-standard Ships and Human Costs of Piracy: The case of Captain Prem Kumar

By Sam Bateman, RSIS

The human costs of piracy off the Horn of Africa are mounting with an escalating level of violence and shipowners unwilling to pay higher ransoms while operating sub-standard ships. As the plight of Captain Prem Kumar demonstrates, innocent seafarers suffer most.

National and international dimensions of criminal violence in Latin America – Benedicte Bull , April 2011

Criminal violence has taken on epidemic proportions in several Latin American countries. While the violence has complex causes and expressions, a major reason behind the current surge in levels is the strengthening of transnational criminal organisations (TCOs), most of which are based on illicit drug trafficking. TCOs have fuelled a deepening of multi-faceted state crises, which in some cases may be characterised as the “criminalisation of the state”. The seminar on which this report is based focused on the causes of this wave of violence and policy responses at different levels.

What makes countries vulnerable to transnational organised crime? – Ivan Briscoe, September 2011

Countries emerging from conflict or other major crises face numerous difficult challenges on the road to state-building. One of the most harmful is the rise of violent crime, which threatens weak state institutions and the rule of law. In a number of cases, this concern is accentuated by the presence of transnational organised crime. Instead of starting on a path of economic and institutional development, these nations are transformed into way stations on the route of illicit products – drugs, clandestine migrants, or commodities such as timber or diamonds – heading to rich consumer markets.

State Fragility, Organised Crime and Peacebuilding: Towards a More Strategic Approach

James Cockayne – Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre

Fragile states, with their ready pools of unemployed labour, populations inured to violence and weakened state capacity, offer sites of competitive advantage for militant organisations, criminal networks and political leaders alike. Collaboration among them may benefit all three – financing militancy, protecting crime and securing political control. Criminal networks threaten not only to fuel conflict, but also to undermine post-war gains – by criminalising politics and instrumentalising continuing disorder, thereby creating pervasive fragility in the international system.

Somali Pirates Have Rights too, Judicial Consequences and Human Rights Concerns

Deborah Osiro - ISS Paper 224

The international community’s counter-piracy operation off the coast of Somalia has had limited success, despite a proliferation of initiatives and resources. Although the large military presence has increased the number of piracy suspects that are being brought to trial, it has not reduced the number of pirates taking to the high seas. Rather, the increased militarisation and the strategies designed to bypass human rights obligations vis-à-vis the Somali pirates has undermined the credibility of the counter-piracy initiatives. The regional piracy prosecutions in Kenya, in particular, have raised various human rights issues, such as the failure to observe due process and the lack of appropriate jurisdiction. This paper highlights the fact that the strategy of enforcing legal accountability for pirates at sea but not for those on shore breeds a disregard for the human rights of a very vulnerable group of people, and results in an increase in piratical activities.

Transnational Criminal Threats in El Salvador: New Trends and Lessons From Colombia

Western Hemisphere Security Analysis Center of Florida International University, Miami, Florida

Since El Salvador’s civil war formally ended in 1992 the small Central American nation has undergone profound social changes and significant reforms. However, few changes have been as important or as devastating as the nation’s emergence as a central hub in the transnational criminal “pipeline” or series of recombinant, overlapping chains of routes and actors that illicit organizations use to traffic in drugs, money, weapons, human being, endangered animals and other products.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

CONFLITS ARMÉS

The US wanted a puppet, but made an enemy instead – Shaukat Qadir

The United States seems to have a tremendous ability to make enemies of friends, allies, and possible friends and allies. Jalaluddin Haqqani, the leader of the Haqqani network, and his son, Sirajuddin, the group’s operational head, offer two examples.

Measuring Success: Are We Winning? 10 Years in Afghanistan

By Joshua Foust, The American Security Project (ASP)

“Measuring Success: Are We Winning?” identifies a concrete set of measurements for tracking the progress in the war in Afghanistan 10 years into U.S. involvement in the region. Some of the findings in the report reveal that the opposing parties involved—the Taliban and its allies, and the U.S., NATO, and its allies—are fighting different wars with different outcomes. While it may be difficult to say when, exactly, we can know that our goals have been met, we can develop a series of metrics that should indicate whether we are progressing toward those goals or not. The following paper describes those metrics, and tries to determine whether we are measuring the most relevant data to gauge success in Afghanistan. Lastly, we ask the question: what are we actually measuring? And do the data we have allow us to accurately gauge the success of our efforts?

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

Failing Oversight: Iraq's Unchecked Government – International Crisis Group

This report examines the steady erosion of the credibility of Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's government resulting from the failure to safeguard institutions against corruption and abuse. This, along with the related problems of service delivery, constitutes a serious threat to the legitimacy of state institutions and is giving strong ammunition to Maliki's critics.

US-Pakistan Row: Implications for Afghanistan end goals – By Bibhu Prasad Routray, RSIS

The ongoing war of words between the United States and Pakistan is a clash of diverse end goals of these countries in Afghanistan. It also represents a contest between a declining superpower and a country that believes it simply cannot lose.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

..... RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

Talib or Taliban?

Anthony Bubalo , Dr Sarah Phillips , Samina Yasmeen – The Lowy Institute for International Policy

In 'Talib or Taliban? Indonesian students in Pakistan and Yemen', the Lowy Institute, in collaboration with the Centre for International Security Studies at Sydney University and the Centre for Muslim States and Societies at the University of Western Australia, looks at whether Indonesian students studying at Islamic institutions in Pakistan and Yemen pose a risk in terms of future patterns of extremism in Indonesia.

Pakistan Faces Testing Time – By Sajjad Ashraf, RSIS

Political crises and clashes involving old and new migrant communities in Karachi raise the threat of dismemberment of Sindh. Politicians face a testing time to save their parties or Pakistan.

The Unspoken Power: Civil-Military Relations and the Prospects for Reform

Steven A. Cook - The Brookings Institution - September 2004

Civil-military relations represent an important, but all too often missing, dimension of policy approaches to political liberalization in the Middle East and the wider Islamic world. Understanding the organic linkage between military officers and political systems can provide insight into the prospects for political reform, as well as better direct US policy and strategy.

This study is divided into three broad sections. The first provides a general overview of the role of Middle Eastern military establishments in political development. Section II provides an in-depth examination of how the Egyptian, Syrian, and Pakistani militaries have shaped their respective political systems and, in turn, how the officers in these countries might affect political reform. The final section offers a number of policy prescriptions specific to the Egyptian, Syrian, and Pakistani cases as well as recommendations for the wider Islamic world.

(1) Militaries, Military Regimes, and Military-Dominated States (2) The Military, Reform, and the Question Of Succession: The Case of Egypt (3) Generals, Coups, And Democracy: The Case of Pakistan (4) The Father, The Son, And The Military: The Case of Syria

Protectors of Putin's Vertical Russian Power Ministries Before the 2011-2012 Elections

2011 Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA)

Contrary to the traditional behavior during the election period, the Russian government is risking irritating the security ministries and agencies by conducting extremely painful reforms in the Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior. The genuine reason for these reforms is the complete exhaustion of Prime Minister Putin's model of organizing the security forces. Yet, the next president will need their complete loyalty because of the real possibility of public unrest in the next few years.

Unrest in Syria and U.S. Sanctions Against the Asad Regime

Jeremy M. Sharp, Christopher M. Blanchard – CRS, September 2011

This report analyzes the current unrest in Syria and the U.S. response to the Syrian government's crackdown against demonstrators. It also provides background information on U.S. sanctions against the Asad regime and its supporters.

Palestinian Initiatives for 2011 at the United Nations

Jim Zanotti, Marjorie Ann Browne – CRS, September 23 2011

It is difficult to predict the potential future implications of U.N. action on Palestinian statehood. Some observers speculate that tightened Israeli security with respect to the West Bank and Gaza and popular unrest or civil disobedience among Palestinians could ensue, depending on various scenarios. Although Abbas maintains that he seeks an eventual return to U.S.-backed Israel-PLO negotiations on a more equal basis, an upgrade of the Palestinians' status at the U.N. also could facilitate subsequent efforts to apply greater pressure on Israel, especially if the PLO gains greater ability to present grievances in international courts—such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or International Criminal Court (ICC). Whether U.N. action or its aftermath would make Israel more or less willing to offer concessions in a negotiating process remains unclear, especially in light of ongoing regional political change and the volatility and possible deterioration of Israel's political and military relationships with Egypt and Turkey.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

A Fragmented Europe in a Frail Congo

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is home to risky contradictions: despite being very «rich» in natural resources, it remains consistently «poor» in solid and legitimate state structures. Europe conducts numerous efforts to strengthen Congolese social and economic infrastructures, offering security and governance support alongside more traditional development projects. But its actions suffer from situational ignorance, fragmentation and policy frailty. A coherent and strategic (international) approach is urgently needed to provide valuable impetus to the most pressing Congolese needs.

South Sudan: Origins and Implications of Emerging (in)security Dynamics

Andrews Atta-Asamoah, Roba D Sharamo and Philip M Mwanzia – July 2011

Four main categories of insecurity can be crystallised from the history of and current situation in South Sudan: (1) insecurity emerging from age-old cultural practices such as cattle rustling and child abduction; (2) inter-ethnic tensions originating from age-old animosities and tensions; (3) insecurity emanating from strains in North-South relations; and (4) politically motivated tensions originating from political competition, alliances and inter-personality clashes.

The Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt – Hurdles on the Way to Power – CSS, ETH Zurich

The Muslim Brotherhood is believed by many to be poised to become a major player in post-Mubarak Egypt. However, since the revolution, the group has had to face significant challenges. Internally, it has seen several prominent members leave its ranks. Externally, it has been dealing with the competition coming from the Salafist movement.

The Impact of Climate Change to 2030 – Commissioned Research and Conference Reports

Following the publication in 2008 of the National Intelligence Assessment on the National Security Implications of Global Climate Change to 2030 the National Intelligence Council (NIC) embarked on a research effort to explore in greater detail the national security implications of climate change in six countries/regions of the world: India, China, Russia, North Africa, Mexico and the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Island States.

Changes in the Arctic: Background and Issues for Congress

Ronald O'Rourke, Coordinator – CRS, August 8, 2011

The Arctic has increasingly become a subject of discussion among political leaders of the nations in the region. Although there is significant international cooperation on Arctic issues, the Arctic is also increasingly being viewed by some observers as a potential emerging security issue. In varying degrees, the Arctic coastal states have indicated a willingness to establish and maintain a military presence in the high north. U.S. military forces, particularly the Navy and Coast Guard, have begun to pay more attention to the region.

Antarctica: assessing and protecting Australia's national interests – Aug 2011

In this Policy Brief from the Lowy Institute's inaugural National Security Fellow, Ellie Fogarty identifies long-term threats to Australia's dormant claim to 42 per cent of Antarctica. These include growing interest in the continent's resource potential from such major powers as China and Russia. The paper recommends policy changes and capability investments to protect Australia's interests.

Arctic Planning Scenarios – Scenario #2 – Safety and Security Scenario

David Mugridge, Peter Avis, Lansdowne Technologies Inc., Peter Race? CAE Professional Services (Canada) Inc Defence R&D Canada July 2011

With the change in Northern climate over the past decade, current policy and media discussions have focused on the future of the Arctic. DRDC CORA has taken on a number of thrusts, including the development of a Capability Inventory Tool (CIT) to identify and characterize legislation and policy on the Arctic, with a view to developing scenarios for future planning. This report presents one of two scenarios, focused on a public safety and security-centric response scenario. The scenario makes use of the CIT to present an overview of the current situation, presents a projection out to 2020 to set context for a security environment in which illegal trafficking via northern routes poses a significant challenge to security in the Arctic. It is designed to stimulate several functions and mandates involved in Canadian emergency response and management, focusing on eliciting a Whole of Government (WoG) response. While all efforts have been taken to present a plausible scenario, it is not based on any intelligence assessments and is not intended to be considered a likely future. Rather, it presents a context for testing a range of capabilities required for Canada to be able to meet its strategy and policy objectives.


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