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ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT

 **The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) – Responsibilities and Potential Congressional Concerns**
January 15, 2010 – The attempted attack on a US-bound airliner on December 25, 2009 and the earlier shootings at Fort Hood Army Base in November 2009 have led to increased concerns about the effectiveness of the laws, regulations, and organizational relationships created in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks to prevent future terrorist attacks. Within the sprawling U.S. Intelligence Community, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) was specifically established to bring together all available information on terrorism, analyze the information, and provide warning of potential attacks on the U.S. Questions exist about the roles and missions of NCTC and whether it is fulfilling its statutory responsibilities. Potentially, there are also concerns about the relationship between NCTC and the Counterterrorism Center of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which, prior to the establishment of NCTC, was responsible for performing much of NCTC's current mission.


 **Amendments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Set to Expire February 28, 2010**
December 23, 2009

 **Annual Threat Assessment 2010 – Norwegian Police Security (PST)**
In its annual Threat Assessment 2010, the Norwegian Police Security (PST) anticipates that political decision-making processes related to the High North will be particularly susceptible to foreign intelligence activities. PST says that foreign states' intelligence activity in Norway and against Norwegian interests will remain at a high level in 2010. Especially the advanced technological environments in the Norwegian petroleum and energy sphere will be vulnerable targets, says the Security Police.

 **Annual Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community**

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PRIVATISATION DU RENSEIGNEMENT & DE LA SÉCURITÉ

 **Contractors as Military Professionals?** – Gary Schaub, Jr., and Volker Franke
PARAMETERS – US Army War College Quarterly – Winter 2009-10, Vol. XXXIX, No. 4
Nations have employed civilian contractors to fulfill combat and combat support functions throughout history. But alarming to many observers is the rapid rise of a largely un- (or under-) controlled industry: from less than 15 percent of contractors among the Department of Defense's workforce during World War II to more than 60 percent currently in Afghanistan.³ Security contractors often work side-by-side with soldiers and sometimes take on roles traditionally performed by the military. Is the use of contractors compatible with the strong and pervasive professional military ethos? What are the motivations, values, and attitudes of individuals who sign on with private security firms? Do they share norms, behavioral codes, and a professional identity? How do contractors view their professional status and relationship with traditional military forces? How do military members view contractors?

 **Contingency Contracting: Further Improvements Needed in Agency Tracking of Contractor Personnel and Contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan**
GAO-10-187, November 2, 2009

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-  **Contingency Contracting: DOD, State, and USAID Continue to Face Challenges in Tracking Contractor Personnel and Contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan**
GAO-10-1, October 1, 2009

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FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

New training centers inside Pakistan

The U.S. military is planning to set up new training centers inside Pakistan where American special operations trainers would work with Pakistani forces close to the Afghan border battle zone, a senior defense official said.

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GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

Psychological Operations: The Need to Understand the Psychological Plane of Warfare

2009 *Canadian Military Journal (CMJ)* – Ryan Clow

This publication discusses the historical development and application of psychology to military operations and warfare. The author argues that effective psychological operations (Psy Ops) involve an appreciation of three factors: an understanding of key principles of Psy Ops; an understanding of target audiences; and an understanding of how to measure effectiveness. The publication concludes that by adapting tactics, techniques and procedures, the overall impact of physical actions can be supported and amplified by force-multiplying factors such as psychological operations.

Behavioural Conflict – From General to Strategic Corporal: Complexity, Adaptation and Influence

Andrew Mackay and Steve Tatham 2009, *Research & Assessment Branch (R&AB)*, Swindon, United Kingdom

This paper presents the results of two years of work and consideration of the problems confronting the British military in contemporary and future conflict. It takes the deployment of 52 Brigade to Helmand Province, Afghanistan, as its principal case study and examines the thought processes that lay behind the commander's decisions to mount an influence-led deployment, one that specifically sought to reduce hard kinetic engagement and place the consent of the population at the center of the operational design. The authors argue that success in battle will demand as much understanding of social psychology, culture and economics as it does military art and science.

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CYBERMENACES

2009 Data Breach Investigations Supplemental Report - Verizon

Verizon Business released the 2009 Data Breach Investigations Supplemental Report today. As you may know, the supplemental report addresses requests, issues, and questions that arise from our readers regarding the annual Data Breach Investigations Report (April, 2009). This year's model is a catalogue of attacks that occurred most frequently in the data set used for the 2009 DBIR. It is, in large part, a divergence from previous reports in that it provides a more in-depth and wider view of a data breach, and is not solely statistics driven.

Symantec Report: Rogue Security Software

New ways to conduct Internet fraud continue to be unleashed on the unsuspecting public. One of the growing trends is the use of misleading software programs. The Symantec Report on Rogue Security Software is an in-depth analysis of rogue security software programs and how they affect users. The report includes an overview of these programs, how they work, their risk implications, various distribution methods and innovative attack vectors.

Sophos Security Threat Report – Jan-2010

Sur Facebook et Twitter, tous vos amis ne vous veulent pas forcément du bien. Selon un rapport de la société de sécurité Sophos (pdf), les réseaux sociaux sont devenus un nouveau terrain de jeu pour les attaques malveillantes, atteignant un niveau jugé «inquiétant» en 2009. «Les internautes passent plus de temps sur les réseaux sociaux, communiquant des informations personnelles sensibles et précieuses, et les pirates ont trouvé le filon», a souligné lundi le consultant de Sophos Graham Cluley, en appelant les réseaux eux-mêmes et leurs utilisateurs à «prendre plus de mesures pour se protéger du crime organisé sur internet».

Cisco 2009 Annual Security Report

The updated report includes information about 2009 global threats and trends, as well as security recommendations for 2010. Managing and securing today's distributed and agile network is increasingly challenging, with cloud computing and sharing of data threatening security norms. Online criminals are continuing to exploit users trust in consumer applications and devices, increasing the risk to organizations and employees.

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Cyber Security release – British-North American Committee

December 2007: BNAC issues Cyber Security guide for CEOs and Directors The BNAC has published a guide for CEOs and Directors to help them counter the cyber security threat that is costing business upwards of \$200 billion/£100 billion each year.

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..... TERRORISME

La Turquie visée par Al-Qaïda – Alain Rodier – Note d'Actualité n° 205, février 2010 – CF2R

Immigration: Terrorist Grounds for Exclusion and Removal of Aliens

January 12, 2010

Essential Services Under Attack – Critical Infrastructure Protection

This week the ISN takes a closer look at the fluid, expanding threat to those assets which are essential to the proper functioning of society and economy. Governments are finding that answers to the question of how best to protect this 'critical infrastructure,' ranging from telecommunications to transportation systems, remain elusive.

Al Qaeda and Affiliates: Historical Perspective, Global Presence, and Implications for U.S. Policy

Congressional Research Service Reports – February 5, 2010

Le Moyen-Orient à l'heure nucléaire (colloque du Sénat) – Où en est Al Qaïda ?

Alain Chouet

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Jean-Pierre Filiu

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François Heisbourg

Al-Qaida tag used to strike terror

MUMBAI: Extortionists are apparently bored of using names of dreaded underworld gangs to scare. Nearly half a dozen five-star hotels in the city have received similar emails which ask them to cough up huge sums of money, failing which the establishments will be blown up. And the sender claims to be an al-Qaida operative.

Homeland Security: Better Use of Terrorist Watchlist Information and Improvements in Deployment of Passenger Screening Checkpoint Technologies Could Further Strengthen Security

General Aviation: A Reminder of Vulnerability

On Feb. 18, 2010, Joseph Andrew Stack flew his single-engine airplane into a seven-story office building in northwest Austin, Texas. The building housed an office of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), along with several other tenants. According to a statement he posted to the Internet before taking off on his suicide flight, Stack intentionally targeted the IRS due to a long history of problems he had had with the agency. In the statement, Stack said he hoped that his action would cause "American zombies to wake up and revolt" against the government. Stack also expressed his hope that his message of violence would be one the government could not ignore.

Stack's use of violence to attempt to foster an uprising against the government and to alter government policy means that his attack against the IRS building was an act of domestic terrorism.

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report

The Department of Homeland Security delivered the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Report to Congress on February 1, 2010 (PDF, 108 pages - 989 KB). The QHSR outlines the strategic framework to guide the activities of participants in homeland security toward a common end.

The QHSR is the beginning of a multi-step process. It offers a vision for a secure homeland, specifies key mission priorities, outlines goals for each of those mission areas, and lays the necessary groundwork for the subsequent steps. The next step, which is currently underway, is a bottom-up review of the Department which will align the programmatic activities and organizational structure of the Department with the strategic framework set out in the QHSR. The third and final step of this process will culminate in the Department's fiscal year 2012 budget submission.

Terrorism Risks And "Timeless Problems"

Richard K. Betts, Adjunct Senior Fellow for National Security Studies, Council on Foreign Relations, interviewed by Bernard Gwertzman, Consulting Editor. Council on Foreign Relations. January 8, 2010.

While recent intelligence failures have stirred concern and controversy, they are «timeless problems,» says CFR Adjunct Senior Fellow Richard K. Betts,... «The price of reducing one risk is sometimes to raise another risk or raise the cost to a level that doesn't seem worthwhile.»

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Terrorism's New Avatars - Part I

Bruce Riedel. *Yale Global Online* – January 7, 2010.

Fighting Al Qaeda in Yemen is an important battle of a broader war. The fact that Yemen is now at the forefront of the US counter-terrorism effort does not, however, mean the fight is going to be easy.

Terrorism's New Avatars - Part II

Gabriel Weimann. *Yale Global Online* – January 12, 2010.

Al Qaeda recruits terrorists on-line, turning the democratic space on its head. One of the little-noticed facts that connects many recent acts of terrorism -- from Nidal Malik Hassan, the Fort Hood Shooter, to Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the Christmas day bomber, is the growing use of the Internet by terrorists not only to spread their propaganda but also to recruit and raise funds.

Peeling the Waziristan Onion: Central Asians in Armed Islamist Movements in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Central Asia-Caucasus Institute Silk Road Studies Program - Peter Sinnott

The specter of a force of close to five thousand Uzbek Islamic militants throughout the Tribal Areas of North and South Waziristan was presented to a Pakistan senate committee in September 2009 by Senator Muhammad Ibrahim Khan. The history and motivation of the Central Asian forces that have been in Waziristan since their retreat from Taliban-ruled Afghanistan and the fighting at Tora Bora in December 2001 warrants scrutiny. This force to a large degree represents not only the transformation of those who left Uzbekistan and other Muslim regions of the Soviet Union initially for religious reasons into armed militants, but also the transformation of a small number of them into suicide bombers and terrorists clearly aligned with the ideology and goals of Al-Qaida.

Punjabi Taliban and the Sectarian Groups in Pakistan – Pakistan Security and Research Unit – PSRU Brief # 55.

Until recently, the Taliban consisted of two main linked entities: the Afghanistan and the Pakistan Taliban. They share the same ideology but differ in goals. The extent of their interconnectedness and collaboration has been under debate but the existence of ties between the two – facilitated by the Pashtun belt and its culture as well as the history of the region – have never been denied or disputed. In late spring 2009 the Taliban family gained a new addition when the ‘Punjabi Taliban’ entered the media lexicon. Suddenly the media exploded with stories of the new Taliban grouping, at the same time grappling with its meaning. Some media reports and analysts have been vague about what the term exactly refers to. For some it is an extension of Taliban in the Punjab province, especially its southern parts, and for some it is “a blanket term for members of banned sectarian and jihadi groups like Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan and Jaish-e-Mohammad” which originate and operate from Punjab. The precise meaning of the term remains elusive, resulting in conflicting and confusing reporting, not least on the recent bombings and armed attacks in Pakistan.

Fighting Kufr and the American Raj: Hizb-ut-Tahrir in Pakistan – PSRU Brief # 56.

The aim of this paper is to briefly examine the ideology and beliefs held by Hizb-ut-Tahrir (HT), particularly its teaching on Khilafah, its attitude towards the west, especially America, and its criticism of the Pakistan government and army. Having considered HT's activities, and the activities of British HT members in Pakistan, the article concludes that HT poses a threat to Pakistan national security.

The Jihadi Terrain in Pakistan: An Introduction to the Sunni Jihadi Groups in Pakistan and Kashmir

Research Report 1. – This report explores the origins, ideological underpinnings, and known details of the various Sunni jihadi groups operating within Pakistan. Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, these groups have overlapped, allied, and transformed for various tactical and doctrinal reasons. This paper maps these alliances and cleavages in hopes of furthering the understanding of the current jihadi milieu in Pakistan. While it is widely known that al Qaeda has been linked to various jihadi leaders, many reports presume a monolithic Pakistani jihad. However, the distinctions between these groups are necessary to capture the full picture.

Revisiting Female Suicide in Muslim Tajikistan: Religious, Cultural, and Public Health Perspectives

Central Asia-Caucasus Institute Silk Road Studies Program – Alisher Latypov

This article explores religious, cultural, and public health dimensions of female suicide in post-Soviet Muslim Tajikistan by contextualizing the findings from interviews with Tajik women and staff of the Dushanbe-based Burn Center, Toxicology Center, Emergency Department and Surgery Center within broader historical material, archival sources, religious texts, cultural studies, and scholarly research of suicide and self-immolation

When the Bear Confronts the Crescent: Russia and the Jihadist Issue

Central Asia-Caucasus Institute Silk Road Studies Program – Didier Chaudet

Central Eurasia has been an important battlefield for jihadists (i.e. violent Islamists) during the last thirty years. The Russian approach to this challenge is of great importance for the stability of the whole area. Indeed, Russia is historically as much a “Muslim” state as a Great Power with a strong influence on its Muslim-populated neighbors. Political and diplomatic choices made in Moscow have a direct impact on the evolution of the fight against violent political Islam in Central Eurasia. It seems that within its borders as well as in the whole area, the Kremlin does not fully comprehend the jihadist issues it confronts.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Securities Sector – GAFI – 26-Oct-2009

The securities sector is one of the core industries through which persons and entities can access the financial system, providing opportunities for criminals to misuse the financial system. This FATF study describes (i) how criminals might be able to use securities firms to launder money and finance terrorism and (ii) how illicit funds can be generated through fraudulent activities.

Mutual Evaluation Report of Aruba, Kingdom of the Netherlands – 30-Oct-2009

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) have jointly conducted an assessment of the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) standards in Aruba. The full report is now available for download. The Executive Summary was published on 19 October.

Notes on the Chinese Government's Handling of the Urumqi Riot in Xinjiang

Yuhui Li - Central Asia-Caucasus Institute Silk Road Studies Program

China is facing the daunting task of finding appropriate measures to deal with the aftermath of the bloodiest ethnic violence in decades in Xinjiang on July 5, 2009. The riot took place in Urumqi, the region's capital city, and caused the deaths of nearly 200 people and injury to at least 1,700.

Anthrax Vaccine As A Component Of The Strategic National Stockpile: A Dilemma For Homeland Security

Lieutenant Colonel Tom Rempfer

The thesis details the history of the anthrax vaccine incorporated into the Strategic National Stockpile after the anthrax letter attacks of 2001. Prior to that time, the vaccine suffered from unapproved manufacturing changes, GAO documented potency increases, controversies over Gulf War Illness, quality control problems, threatened FDA notices of license revocation, Department of Defense (DoD) plans to replace the vaccine and recommendations by the George W. Bush administration to minimize its use in August 2001.

US vs Islamic Militants, Invisible Balance of Power: Dangerous Shift in International Relations

Sajjad Shaukat – Ferozsons

A number of western think tanks have started indicating the failure of force being used by US-led states in coping with non-state actors, popularly called 'Islamic militants'. Even economic experts consider the ongoing prolonged war against terrorism as the root cause of the global financial crisis. But I have been greatly surprised after going through a book titled, *US vs Islamic Militants, Invisible Balance of Power: Dangerous Shift in International Relations* in which Sajjad Shaukat had already pointed out these future assessments.

The author, while introducing a new theory called the 'Invisible Balance of Power', reveals that despite their weak position, Islamic militants have counterbalanced the power of the US and its allies who have been facing a stiff resistance across various volatile regions in the world. Just like ex-president Bush who had named it a different war, the author also logically proves in the book that there exists a different balance of power between the states and the non-state actors.

Mauritania's Imprisoned Islamists Debate Jihad With Religious Scholars On Public Television

Publication: *Terrorism Monitor* Volume: 8 Issue: 5 – February 4, 2010

Buoyed by the successful transition of power after recent elections and the reconciliation of the government and opposition, Mauritania is now taking the unprecedented step of broadcasting a televised debate on the meaning and merits of jihad from inside a Nouakchott prison. On one side was a panel of officials and scholars, on the other was a divided group of some of Mauritania's most dangerous convicts, including the leader of al-Qaeda in Mauritania, Khadim Ould Saman (*al-Jazeera*, January 19).

Counter-Terrorism White Paper: Securing Australia – Protecting our Community

The Counter-Terrorism White Paper, *Securing Australia – Protecting our Community*, sets out Australia's counter-terrorism objectives and the means by which the Government will pursue them. It explains the nature of the terrorist threat to Australia within Australia's broader national security context; sets out the Australian Government's strategy for countering terrorism; and details the policy settings by which the Government will implement its counter-terrorism strategy. The White Paper reflects a number of improvements to Australia's approach to counter-terrorism and brings together for the first time, in a comprehensive manner, Australia's response to terrorism both domestically and internationally.

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..... PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC D'ARMES

Al Qaeda Weapons of Mass Destruction Threat: Hype or Reality?

A Timeline of Terrorists' Efforts to Acquire WMD – Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs – January 2010
Rolf Mowatt-Larssen, Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs



Several terrorist groups have actively sought weapons of mass destruction (WMD) of one kind or another. In particular, the Japanese cult group Aum Shinrikyo, al Qaeda and its associates -- notably the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Jemaah Islamiya and Lashkar al Tayyib -- figure most prominently among the groups that have manifested some degree of intent, experimentation, and programmatic efforts to acquire nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. To date, however, al Qaeda is the only group known to be pursuing a long-term, persistent and systematic approach to developing weapons to be used in mass casualty attacks.

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-  **The Nuclear Threshold States – Challenges and Opportunities Posed by Brazil and Japan**
 Maria Rost Rublee – Volume 17, Number 1, March 2010 – Monterey Institute of International Studies
«Nuclear threshold states» – those that have chosen nuclear restraint despite having significant nuclear capabilities – seem like the perfect partners for the reinvigorated drive toward global nuclear disarmament. Having chosen nuclear restraint, threshold states may embrace disarmament as a way to guarantee the viability of their choice (which may be impossible in a proliferating world). However, threshold states also offer significant challenges to the movement for nuclear weapons elimination, in particular in relation to acquisition of enrichment and reprocessing facilities. This article analyzes both the challenges and opportunities posed by threshold states by examining the cases of Brazil and Japan.
-  **When Does a State Become a «Nuclear Weapon State»? An Exercise in Measurement Validation**
 Jacques E C Hymans – Volume 17, Number 1, March 2010 – Monterey Institute of International Studies
When does a state become a «nuclear weapon state»? How we choose to answer this question has significant implications for proliferation assessment, analysis, and policy. Traditionally, the standard demarcation line has been a state's first nuclear test, but in recent years analysts have increasingly focused instead on the accumulation of a significant quantity (SQ) of fissile material. The article argues that although the test/no-test indicator clearly has problems, its replacement by the SQ/no-SQ indicator would be highly counterproductive. The article instead proposes supplementing the traditional test/no-test indicator with a theory-driven approach that focuses on the incentives and disincentives to test.
-  **FAS Missile Watch – February 2010 – A publication of the FAS Arms Sales Monitoring Project – Vol. 3, Issue 1**
 Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Ireland, Myanmar, North Korea, Peru, Spain, United States, Venezuela
-  **The Iran Nuclear Issue: The View from Beijing – Crisis Group – Asia Briefing N°100 – 17 février 2010**
This briefing examines the factors influencing China's policy towards Iran, the framework within which Beijing will ultimately make its decisions and the likely implications for international efforts to address the nuclear issue, particularly within the UN.
-  **An Israeli Preventive Attack On Iran's Nuclear Sites: Implications For The U.S.**
 James Phillips. The Heritage Foundation. January 15, 2010. 10 pages.
Iran's nuclear weapons ambitions are ominous in light of its hostile foreign policy and longstanding support for terrorism. But Iran's repeated threats to annihilate the state of Israel while it develops the world's most dangerous weapons have created an even more explosive situation. If diplomatic efforts to defuse the situation fail, Israel may see no other choice than to launch a preventive strike against Iran's nuclear facilities. Heritage Foundation Middle East expert James Phillips maps out the likely results of an Israeli attack, outlines Iran's probable reaction, and explains why it is now crucial that the Obama Administration take action to mitigate and defend against Iran's response to an Israeli strike.
-  **North Korea's Nuclear Weapons: Technical Issues**
 Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. December 16, 2009. 27 pages.
This report summarizes what is known from open sources about the North Korean nuclear weapons program - including weapons-usable fissile material and warhead estimates - and assesses current developments in achieving denuclearization.
-  **SIPRI Yearbook 2009**
 Armaments, Disarmament and International Security
-  **Arms Sales: Congressional Review Process – Richard F. Grimmitt. CRS – January 8, 2010**
This report reviews the process and procedures that currently apply to congressional consideration of foreign arms sales proposed by the President. This includes consideration of proposals to sell major defense equipment, defense articles and services, or the re-transfer to third party nations of such military items.

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CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

-  **Afghan Opium Survey 2009**
 In its Afghan Opium Survey 2009 (summary findings) released in Kabul on 2 September 2009, UNODC reports that «the bottom is starting to fall out of the Afghan opium market». Opium poppy cultivation is down by 22 per cent, opium production is down by 10 per cent and prices are at a 10-year low. The number of poppy-free provinces has increased from 18 to 20, and more drugs are being seized thanks to more robust counter-narcotics operations by Afghan and NATO forces. «At a time of pessimism about the situation in Afghanistan, these results are a welcome piece of good news and demonstrate that progress is possible», said UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa.
-  **CNMI Immigration and Border Control Databases – February 16, 2010**

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Connecting the Dots – Demos – Jake Chapman, Charlie Edwards, Simon Hampson
Society has an insatiable appetite for simplicity and for solutions. More often than not this creates problems rather than solves them because policymakers become caught up in the narrative of miracle cures for complex problems.

Tough policy issues like the drugs trade, climate change and gang crime cannot be solved by a silver bullet, and yet the rhetoric of contemporary policymakers and politicians suggests they can. If we accept the world is complex, uncertain and unpredictable then we have to adapt our current approach to policy making.

Connecting the Dots offers an approach premised on learning and adaptation, which demands that politicians and policymakers be prepared to embrace uncertainty and complexity. This pamphlet aims to lay the foundations for a new deliberative framework; one that is suited to dealing with complex issues that are unbounded in time, scope and resources. It examines some of today's most intractable policy issues - illicit drugs in Mexico, London gang crime and climate change - and makes the links that will help policymakers approach such problems in a way that will achieve realistic and lasting change.

Smuggled guns used in cartel hits

«The cartels are looking to supply their private armies, and they are coming up with more elaborate, larger schemes,» said Dewey Webb, the special agent in charge of Houston's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives field office.

Drug Trafficking, Violence, and Instability in Mexico, Colombia, and the Caribbean: Implications for U.S. National Security - Strategic Studies Institute, Colloquium Brief

Key Insights from the conference included: (1) The relationships between powerful criminal groups and states are complex and create transnational issues of corruption and the production, transportation, marketing, and consumption of illegal products and services that have national security implications for most states in the Western Hemisphere. (2) The Colombian government has successfully responded to challenges from the FARC and several criminal groups, but the challengers have responded with adaptations that ensure their survival. The persistence of these security challenges continue to cause concern over the intersection of drugs and terror. (3) Mexico has experienced an increase in organized criminal violence in several of its states; much of the violence is associated with drug trafficking and associated illegal activity. Counterintuitively, some areas sustain high levels of illegal activity without high levels of violence if the state retains sufficient enforcement capacity or cooperates with organized crime. (4) U.S. drug policy has had enormous effect on the Mexican drug trade. However, the solution to organized crime and related violence will ultimately rely on Mexican federal, state, and community ability to understand the issues and more effectively combat corruption and gangs, while providing more effective governance and economic opportunities for its citizens. (5) The small Caribbean nations are experiencing increases in drug trafficking and related violence, but are even less equipped than their larger neighbors to combat these problems; lack of U.S. support has created a vacuum that is being filled by Cuba and Venezuela. (6)

Organized Crime in Central Asia: A Threat Assessment – Saltanat Berdikieva

The threat of organized crime in Central Asia emerged most clearly in Kyrgyzstan in the wake of the 2005 power change. Despite its surfacing from the shadow, organized crime in Kyrgyzstan has existed before 2005, while much of its context and many of its elements are replicated in the criminal underworld of its neighboring countries, albeit to differing degrees. A confluence of negative factors, such as autocracy, "institutionalized" crime, widespread corruption, deteriorating quality of life, inadequate law enforcement capabilities, and a lack of the rule of law, has created fertile grounds for the growth of organized crime in Central Asia.

The Impact of Organized Crime on Democratic Governance: Focus on Latin America and the Caribbean

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung // Dialogue on Globalization

Transnational organized crime is a growing problem worldwide, and a growing threat to the stability of most Latin American and Caribbean States (LAC). In traditional concepts of security, LAC are considered to be one of the most peaceful regions in the world, since interstate war has not been a serious concern for the last decades. Nevertheless, new forms of violence, like inner state conflicts and organized crime are under-mining the capacity of states in LAC to govern and fulfill the basic principles of modern state-hood: the control of territory, the security of its citizens, a well functioning judicial system and the monopoly on the legitimate use of force. Few of these basic indicators for democratic governance are true for several LAC countries. The so-called «Narcos» or other non-state actors already undercut institutions of the political system and therefore have a negative impact on democratic governance.

Paramilitaries' Heirs – The New Face of Violence in Colombia – February 3, 2010

Le rapport de 122 pages documente les exactions graves et répandues commises par les groupes qui ont succédé à la coalition paramilitaire connue sous le nom de Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (Autodéfenses unies de Colombie, AUC). Ces groupes se rendent régulièrement coupables de massacres, de meurtres, de déplacements forcés, de viols ainsi que d'actes extorsion, créant une atmosphère lourde de menaces dans les communautés qu'ils contrôlent.

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RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

Argentina requires permits for ships heading to Falklands

Les Pasdaran ont-ils pris le pouvoir en Iran ? – Alain Rodier – Note d'Actualité n° 204, février 2010 – CF2R

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◆ **La doctrine asymétrique des forces iraniennes – Alain Rodier – Note d'Actualité n° 206, février 2010 – CF2R**

📖 **India – The Next Decade And Beyond – Security and what might happen by 2025 – Vikram Sood**

As we enter the second decade of the 21st century, the abiding image of an India that is a chaotic soft state without a strategic culture persists but also that, somehow, miraculously and in its confused sort of way seeking to rise as a regional power. For decades, the leadership's postures have mostly been defensive portrayed as being responsible in the face of grave provocation. The US, still a mighty power and likely to remain so for decades, is in relative decline in terms of influence and ability to have its way is a major change. The strategic stalemate in West Asia (Iraq) and Afghanistan and the economic meltdown are the recent examples of this. Along with this is the emergence of China as a major power that will assert itself increasingly in the next decade is something India's policy makers will have to factor this in their calculations. Japan will simultaneously emerge as a 'normal' power and all three Asian powers will compete for the same resources, markets and influence. Russia is a major nation, still a global power with tremendous energy resources that are globally running short, a strong military machine and a well-developed science and technology sector. The EU is a massive global economic power with which India must learn to deal for economic advantage. One of the consequences of globalization will be the continued struggle and competition for resources, for precious mineral resources and other natural resources that will shape military policies of nations and choke points will be unstable.

📖 **Jonglei's Tribal Conflicts: Countering Insecurity In South Sudan**

Africa Report N°154. International Crisis Group. December 23, 2009. 39 pages.

A failure to stabilize Jonglei and other areas of concern risks seeing South Sudan become increasingly unstable ahead of next year's national elections and the 2011 self-determination referendum. The report examines the situation in South Sudan, where violent conflict claimed several thousand lives in 2009. Inter-tribal fighting, while not a new phenomenon, has taken on a new and dangerously politicized character, with the worst violence in and around the vast, often impassable state of Jonglei.

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..... CONFLITS ARMÉS

📖 **A Strategy of Tactics: Population-centric and the Army**

Parameters, 2009, Vol. XXXIX – Autumn 2009. pp. 5-17 – Gentile, Gian P.

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📖 **Afghanistan Analyst Bibliography 2010 (5th edition)**

Christian Bleuer – PhD Student – The Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies – The Australian National University

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