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ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT


 **Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Acquisition – Issues for Congress, June 15, 2010**
Increasing calls for intelligence support and continuing innovations in intelligence technologies combine to create significant challenges for both the Executive and Legislative Branches. Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) systems are integral components of both national policymaking and military operations, including counterterrorism operations, but they are costly and complicated and they must be linked in order to provide users with a comprehensive understanding of issues based on information from all sources. Relationships among organizations responsible for designing, acquiring, and operating these systems are also complicated as are oversight arrangements in Congress. These complications have meant that even though many effective systems have been fielded, there have also been lengthy delays and massive cost overruns. Uncertainties about the long-term acquisition plans for ISR systems persist even as pressures continue for increasing the availability of ISR systems in current and future military operations and for national policymaking.

 **Intelligence and Security Committee Annual Report 2009–2010 – March 2010 – UK**
This Report details the work of the Intelligence and Security Committee (“the Committee”) for the period from August 2009 to March 2010. The Committee has held 19 formal sessions and 10 other meetings during this period. During the reporting period the Committee has focused on three key areas:

- *Examining and taking evidence on the policy, administration and expenditure of the three intelligence and security Agencies. We report on these matters here. (Due to the time spent on other work and a shorter Parliamentary session we have not this year examined all of the work of the broader UK intelligence machinery.)*
- *On 18 March 2009 the Prime Minister asked the Committee to review the guidance for the UK intelligence and security Agencies and armed forces on detainees. The Consolidated Guidance was received by the Committee on 18 November 2009. We took evidence from the Heads of SIS and the Security Service, the Foreign Secretary, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Defence and the Attorney General and their officials. The outcome of our inquiry is contained in a separate report.*
- *Work to revisit those principles, policies and procedures which govern the work, status, remit and responsibility of the Committee and under which the Committee has and continues to operate, including identifying changes essential to safeguard the independence of the Committee.*

 **Government Response to the Intelligence and Security Committee’s Annual Report 2009–2010**

 **OLC Opinions On The Cia Detention And Interrogation Program – Senator John D. Rockefeller IV, April 22, 2009**
The release of the following declassified narrative completes an effort that I began last year as Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence. The document is an effort to provide to the public an initial narrative of the history of the opinions of the Department of Justice’s Office of Legal Counsel (OLC), from 2002 to 2007, on the legality of the Central Intelligence Agency’s detention and interrogation program.

 **État-Unis – Cuba, une affaire d’espionnage exemplaire – Alain Rodier, CF2R – Note d’actualité n°220, août 2010**
Le 16 juillet 2010, Walter Kendall Myers est condamné pour espionnage à la prison à vie sans possibilité de bénéficier de réduction de peine. Son épouse Gwendolyn Steingraber Myers écope de 81 mois d’incarcération pour sa participation aux mêmes faits délictueux. Leur appartement de Washington, leur voilier de 10 mètres Helene et leurs avoirs bancaires sont également saisis. Ces lourdes peines sanctionnent des activités d’espionnage effectuées par le couple depuis une trentaine d’années au profit des services de renseignement cubains. Cette affaire est exemplaire car elle montre comment le renseignement humain peut avoir un excellent rapport qualité/prix.

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Russie – États-Unis, que cherchaient les espions russes aux États-Unis ?

Alain Rodier, CF2R – Note d'actualité n° 219, août 2010

Le vendredi 9 juillet 2010, une scène surréaliste se déroule sur le tarmac de l'aéroport de Vienne. Dix officiers appartenant au Service de renseignement extérieur de la Fédération de Russie (SVR, Sloujba Vnecnei Razvedki) - des « espions » comme aiment à les appeler les médias - sont échangés contre quatre « traîtres » russes qui viennent d'être graciés par le président Dimitri Medvedev après avoir reconnu leurs « méfaits » par écrit. Avant de rejoindre les États-Unis, l'avion qui emmène les quatre ressortissants russes fait une escale discrète sur l'aéroport militaire de Brize Norton, en Grande Bretagne, où deux d'entre eux débarquent. Cet échange digne des meilleurs romans de John le Carré prouve qu'à l'heure de l'Internet et de l'information immédiate, les gouvernements éprouvent toujours le besoin de faire appel aux services de renseignement afin qu'ils se livrent à leur activité séculaire : la recherche par moyens humains. Toutefois, dans cette affaire, il semble que la qualité et les motivations des personnes choisies laisse à désirer.

La «guerre de l'ombre» entre Téhéran et Washington – Delphine Minoui, juillet 2010

L'odyssée du physicien iranien Shahram Amiri illustre la bataille des services secrets sur le dossier nucléaire.

Quelques grandes réussites des services français – Daniel Martin

Questions internationales n° 35 – janvier-février 2009

Au moment où la Direction de la surveillance du territoire (DST) disparaît sous sa forme connue depuis 1944 en se fondant à l'intérieur d'une nouvelle Direction centrale du renseignement intérieur (DCRI), certains des succès remportés par ce service dans l'exercice de ses missions traditionnelles – contre-espionnage, protection du patrimoine économique et scientifique, contre-terrorisme – peuvent être rappelés.

Le renseignement, facteur de puissance – Philippe Hayez

Pour se faire une opinion, il importe avant tout de comprendre ce que représente l'activité de renseignement pour un Etat. Il est également nécessaire de mesurer les conditions d'efficacité des politiques nationales que les Etats mettent en oeuvre dans ce domaine – ce qu'elles sont et ce qu'elles pourraient être –, avant de s'interroger sur l'adaptation du renseignement au nouveau cadre international de son action.

La sécurité de la Suisse 2009: premier rapport annuel du Service de renseignement de la Confédération (SRC) Juillet 2010

Terrorisme, prolifération, espionnage et extrémisme violent restent les menaces actuelles et prioritaires pour la Suisse. Le rapport contient une nouvelle appréciation globale de la menace, comme l'exige la loi fédérale sur le renseignement civil (LFRC). Le rapport reprend aussi les champs d'activité fixés par la loi fédérale instituant des mesures visant au maintien de la sûreté intérieure (LMSI), tels qu'ils étaient présentés dans le « Rapport sur la sécurité intérieure de la Suisse » rédigé auparavant par le Service d'analyse et de prévention (SAP) et publié par l'Office fédéral de la police (fedpol).

GCHQ, Richard Aldrich – Securing the State, David Omand

In the opening sentence of his important though curiously subtitled book, the historian Richard Aldrich writes: «GCHQ' is the last great British secret.» As David Omand, a former GCHQ director, observes in his admirable book Securing the State, «What we prepare for, we deter. So what we actually experience by way of events is, alas, what we have not prepared for.»

The men who knew too much – June 2010 – Maloy Krishna Dhar

In this exclusive two-part article for sify.com, Dhar examines the evolution and role of the Intelligence Bureau, and argues that the country's premier investigative arm be made accountable to the people, and be freed from political interference.

Current Japanese Intelligence Reform – 13 March 2009 - Ken Kotani

Report on Activities of Military Intelligence in 2009 – The Czech Republic

The 2009 Annual Report of Military Intelligence, as well as the five previous reports, provides the public with maximum possible compact information on activities of this intelligence service, which is one of the security pillars of the Czech Republic. Optimization of the internal system links and organizational structures started in 2008 and finished in 2009 established conditions to reach the necessary growth in quality of output information for addressees in the Czech Republic and for partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union. Temporary aim and measure of the effectivity of Military Intelligence is to provide timely and high-quality information.

Rapport public annuel 2008-2009 du SCRS (Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité)

Le Rapport public du SCRS est un rapport annuel déposé au Parlement. Il porte sur le contexte de la sécurité au Canada et sur le rôle du SCRS en matière de sécurité nationale. Ce rapport vise à informer le Parlement et les Canadiens du mandat du SCRS et de la façon dont le Service protège la sécurité nationale tout en respectant les droits et libertés individuels. Le rapport permet également de dissiper les mythes populaires liés au renseignement de sécurité.

Allied code-breakers co-operate – but not always

For 64 years, Britain, the US and the Commonwealth countries have shared intelligence – with some differences and breakdowns in communication.

UK National Archives: GCHQ Files: The UK-USA Agreement

The files contain details of the recently avowed UKUSA Agreement - the top secret, post-war arrangement for sharing intelligence between the United States and the UK. Signed by representatives of the London Signals Intelligence Board and its American counterpart in March 1946, the UKUSA Agreement is without parallel in the Western intelligence world and formed the basis for co-operation between the two countries throughout the Cold War.

Not so secret: deal at the heart of UK-US intelligence

- 1946 agreement tied allies into spying network
- Freedom of information requests bring publication

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PRIVATISATION DU RENSEIGNEMENT & DE LA SÉCURITÉ

Department of Defense Contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan: Background and Analysis

CRS – Moshe Schwartz July 2, 2010

This report examines current contractor trends in Iraq and Afghanistan, the steps DOD has taken to improve contractor oversight and management, and the extent to which DOD has incorporated the role of contractors into its doctrine and strategy. The report also reviews steps Congress has taken to exercise oversight over DOD contracting, including contracting issues that have been the focus of hearings and legislation.

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FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

TASK Force 42 - UKSF In Afghanistan

The recent leaks by wikileaks of classified war logs from Afghanistan have revealed details of United Kingdom Special Forces (UKSF) operations in Afghanistan.

Abu Kamal Raid (2008)

The Abu Kamal Raid was an attack carried out by helicopter-borne CIA paramilitary officers from Special Activities Division and United States Special Operations Command, Joint Special Operations Command inside Syrian territory on October 26, 2008. The Syrian government called the event a «criminal and terrorist» attack on its sovereignty, alleging all of the reported eight fatalities were civilians. An unnamed U.S. military source, however, alleges that the target was a network of foreign fighters who travel through Syria to join the Iraqi insurgency against the United States-led Coalition in Iraq and the Iraqi government.

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GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

Hizb'allah's communication strategy: Making friends and intimidating enemies

DIIS – Rune Friberg Lyme explores Hizb'allah's external communication – July 2009

Managing external communication has proven an increasingly significant concern to Lebanese Hizb'allah. This report argues that the organisation has developed a highly sophisticated communication strategy that enables it to address a variety of target groups efficiently with differentiated aspects of its particular ideologically informed message, using the particular media platform best suited for this purpose. In doing so, the communication serves two main objectives: first, to disseminate aspects of the organisation's religiously informed world-view, ideology, values, motives and moral codes; and secondly, to conduct psychological warfare against its enemies.

Point de situation sur les opérations psychologiques – France / Allemagne / Otan

Dans cette bataille livrée autour de la guerre de l'information, la France doit-elle, veut-elle et a-t-elle les moyens de reprendre la main dans le dossier des Psyops au sein des forces de l'Otan ?

Information Warfare: Assuring Digital Intelligence – Collection JSOU Paper 09-1 –July 2009

In this paper, Dr. William G. Perry provides some guidelines about processing computer equipment for transfer to information and intelligence professionals who might wring out from digital storage media the critical information needed to penetrate the enemy's decision matrix. In addition, captured computer gear may often need to be protected by a chain of custody in order to support legal actions against illegal combatants—criminals.

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CYBERMENACES

War in the fifth domain

Are the mouse and keyboard the new weapons of conflict?

The Internet: Avenue for Women Jihadi “Participation” – RSIS, Tuty Raihanah Mostarom & Nur Azlin Mohamed Yasin

Analysts of online extremist websites have noticed a recurrent trend of jihadist attempts to engage women in the cyberworld. There also appears to be more women supporters utilising the virtual domain to express their activism.

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2010 Data Breach Investigations Report

Verizon Business RISK team in cooperation with the United States Secret Service.

Cybercrime Year in Review, 2009 – 2009 was, in many ways, a transformational year in the trenches. As attackers and defenders vied for advantage, there were numerous developments on many fronts around the world. It's difficult to measure who's winning with any certainty but there are, at least, some measurements available. One of them, public breach disclosures, fell noticeably in 2009. Organizations that track disclosed breaches like DataLossDB6 and the Identity Theft Resource Center⁷ reported figures that were well off 2008 totals. Private presentations and hallway conversations with many in the know suggested similar findings. Our own caseload reveals this as well. In a report dedicated to the analysis of annual breach trends, it seems wholly appropriate to reflect on why. It also provides a fitting backdrop for discussing some key 2009 milestones.

Air Force Cyber Command (Provisional) Decision Support

Rand – Richard Mesic, Myron Hura, Martin C. Libicki, Anthony M. Packard, Lynn M. Scott

Because cyberspace can affect core missions and capabilities, it seems obvious that the Air Force should take steps to establish an organization to address this medium. The details have been difficult to establish, however, because this medium is very different from air and space. The Air Force initially instituted a provisional major command and but has since instead replaced it with a numbered air force, the 24th Air Force, under Space Command. The authors have been involved in efforts to make the missions, tasks, and capabilities of such a command more concrete. Here, they offer observations originally intended for the major command but that apply equally well to the efforts of 24th Air Force: the needs to articulate objectives clearly; establish strategies, missions, and tasks; and develop people capable of ensuring that USAF-specific needs are met. The Air Force must also consider that cyber-related responsibilities spread across the military and other government agencies.

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..... TERRORISME

Afghan and Iraqi Metrics and the IED Threat – Center for Strategic and International Studies

The Burke Chair has prepared short analyses of the trends in the data for both Iraq and Afghanistan. These studies confirm that IEDs have become the equivalent of the Stinger in allowing irregular forces to pose a major threat even to the most advanced military forces in the world. At the same time, unlike the Stinger, they also show that the counter-IED effort has kept successful attacks far below the rate of increase in total attacks. These analyses, however, also illustrate the need to approach metrics and analysis in ways that fully define and explore the possible ways of actually presenting relevant data. They explore a wide range of ways to use the same data to produce insights into a critical aspect of combat. In the process, they provide a warning about two aspects of far too much of the effort to develop comprehensive metrics on the Afghan and Iraq conflicts.

CTTA-Counter Terrorist Trends and Analysis-August 2010

China Under Threat: Ethnic Tensions and Terrorism – Wang Pengxin

Ethnic tensions are still present in China's Xinjiang province and there is a perception that this has increased the threat of terrorism to the country, from both domestic and transnational actors. China now has to use a mix of economic and cultural tools and address the root grievances of the ethnic tension and not just rely on hard security approaches to address the situation.

Anwar Al-Awlaki's Influence on Homegrown Terrorism – John Harrison and Kathryn H. Floyd

Dubbed as the "Bin Laden of the Internet", Anwar Al-Awlaki came to attention when his name was linked to a number of terrorists plots and his perceived close contacts with arrested terrorists. There is now the question on whether Al-Awlaki should be seen as part of the wider threat or merely as an isolated inspiration.

Terrorism Monitor – The Jamestown Foundation, August 2010

Has Al-Qaeda Started A Feud With The Tuareg? – Kurdish pkk using pjak to isolate Turkey – Al-shabaab's unavoidable clash with Somaliland democracy

The Role of Saudi Arabian State-Sponsored Charitable Fronts in Providing Material Support to Foreign Paramilitary and Terrorist Organizations – Testimony of Evan F. Kohlmann Before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs – July 14, 2010

The roots of the contemporary logistical networks that have facilitated the activities of paramilitary and terrorist organizations in the Balkans, the Caucasus, and other conflict zones across the Muslim world can be directly traced to early lessons learned during the chaotic days of the first Soviet-Afghan jihad. As the 1980s drew to a close, thousands of Islamic fundamentalists arrived in Central Asia seeking heroic adventures amid «holy war», often with no local guide or requisite accommodations. At the time, several wealthy Arabian Gulf charitable organizations, typically under the guise of aiding Afghan and Pakistani refugees, stepped forward to help channel the recruits where they were most needed. These wealthy NGOs, sponsored by prominent Gulf businessmen, provided weapons, guesthouses, and travel papers to needy members of the quickly-coalescing Al-Qaida movement.

By clothing their militant activity with charitable ideals, leaders of nascent terrorist and paramilitary organizations discovered that they were able to slip below the radar of many international intelligence agencies—but not all of them.

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The Parting of the Sulawesi Sea – U.S. Strategy and Transforming the Terrorist Transit Triangle

May-June 2010, *MILITARY REVIEW*

While most U.S. efforts in overseas contingency operations focus on the Middle East, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa, other efforts center in Southeast Asia on the tri-border region of the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia around the Sulawesi Sea. This area, more commonly known as the “T3”—the Terrorist Transit Triangle—remains the U.S. Pacific Command’s primary area of interest for counterterrorism in the Pacific and its primary focus of bilateral military engagement within Southeast Asia. This article discusses the various threats in the T3 region and the reactions of the three nations that surround it.

Backgrounder: Islamist Radicalism in Yemen – CFR, Julie Cohn

U.S. focus on Yemen as a potential terrorist hub has increased, both with the resurgence of Islamist extremism in nearby Somalia and East Africa and with the Christmas Day bomb attempt on a Detroit-bound jet by a 23-year-old Nigerian who claimed he’d been trained by al-Qaeda leaders in Yemen. Radical Yemeni-American cleric Anwar al-Awlaki is said to have provided spiritual guidance to the bomber, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, and other suspected terrorists. Additionally, the arrest of twelve U.S. citizens in Yemen in May and June 2010 led to three of them being detained on terrorist charges. On June 3, 2010, a Texas man was indicted for trying to deliver money and materials to the Yemen-based al-Qaeda group. In January 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton called Yemen «an urgent national security priority.»

Tackling Muslim Radicalization: Lessons from Scotland – Azeem Ibrahim, ISPU Fellow

Islamist Terrorism: The British Connections

Al-Qaeda inspired terrorism is the greatest national security threat facing the UK. *Islamist Terrorism: The British Connections* presents the most comprehensive ever overview of the UK’s connections to violent Islamism worldwide. The report has been described as «indispensable» by Marc Sageman, author of ‘Leaderless Jihad’, and «invaluable» by Michael Burleigh, author of ‘Blood & Rage’.

Prison and Terrorism: Radicalisation and De-radicalisation in 15 Countries

«Western prisons are one of the main recruitment grounds for Al Qaeda.»

In this report, the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence provides a wide-ranging analysis on the role that prisons play in radicalizing individuals.

State Department’s Country Reports on Terrorism 2009 – August 2010

Fact sheet outlines trends, threats in terrorism worldwide

Mediating Peace with Proscribed Armed Groups – Véronique Dudouet, U.S. Institute of Peace

On October 27, 2009, Berghof Peace Support, Conciliation Resources, the HD Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, and the U.S. Institute of Peace convened a workshop in Washington, D.C., to foster debate on modes of engagement with proscribed armed groups (e.g., armed groups, such as the LTTE in Sri Lanka and Hamas in the Palestinian Territories), the violent tactics of which lead governments to restrict third parties from engaging with them.

High-level mediators and policy experts from various institutional backgrounds discussed how different methods of engagement and lessons from previous cases can favorably affect the practice of mediation, as well as the implications of antiterrorism laws and regulations for mediators. This report summarizes the policy debate at the conference, synthesizing the discussions and recommendations regarding the main criteria and rationale for engaging with armed groups, possible risks of engagement, best practices in mediation, and potential steps to reform proscription regimes and advance peace.

Terrorism, Miranda, and Related Matters – Charles Doyle, Congressional Research Service

Related legislative proposals have been introduced in the 111th Congress. P.L. 111-84 (H.R. 2647) prohibits members of the military from providing Miranda warnings to foreign nationals captured, or held in Defense Department custody, outside the United States as enemy belligerents.

Among the legislative proposals yet to secure enactment, one would prohibit the use of funds to provide such warnings (H.R. 2701); others would restrict their use in the interrogation of highvalue detainees overseas (S. 3081 and H.R. 4892); and still others would call upon the Administration to provide Congress with information related to the use of Miranda warnings in such circumstances (H.R. 3170, H.Res. 537, H.Res. 570, H.Res. 602).

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..... PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC D’ARMES

Le Terrorisme nucléaire est-il crédible ? 12/07/2010 – Colonel Jean-Luc Lefebvre – IRSEM

Certains groupes terroristes ont la volonté de se procurer un engin nucléaire. Mais de nombreux obstacles rendent infime leur probabilité d’y parvenir. Une analyse parue en avril dernier, lors du sommet de Washington, relativise le discours des « cassandres d’outre-Atlantique ».


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 **PLA Ballistic Missiles --Technical Report APA-TR-2010-0802 – Sean O'Connor, BA, MS (AMU) – August 2010**


 **Project BioShield: Authorities, Appropriations, Acquisitions, and Issues for Congress - CRS, Frank Gottron**
The 111th Congress continues to address several Project BioShield-related policy issues. These include whether to continue diverting Project BioShield acquisition funding to other purposes; whether to change the countermeasure development and acquisition process; how to replace stockpiled countermeasures as they expire; and whether to alter federal efforts to encourage the development of broad-spectrum countermeasures.


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CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

 **Cooperative Mexican-US Antinarcotics Efforts – Center for Strategic and International Studies**
Because of high U.S. narcotics consumption and Mexico's role as the main transit country for cocaine from Colombia, the dominant narcotics activity in the Western Hemisphere takes place between the United States and Mexico. Competition among the large Mexican drug-trafficking organizations to maximize their sales in the United States has led to terrible violence in Mexico, and that country's "war" against those organizations has amplified that violence. Mexico was a small player in the movement of cocaine to the United States before the 1980s, when the main route was from Colombia through the Caribbean to Florida. After that route was largely abandoned because of heavy U.S. sea and land interdiction, Colombian cocaine began to enter the United States through Central America and Mexico. This report focuses on four drugs: cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana. Mexico produces the last three of these drugs, which are shipped directly to the United States. For many years the U.S. government was unwilling to admit explicitly that U.S. narcotics consumption bore some responsibility for the violence in Mexico. During a visit to Mexico in March 2009, however, the U.S. secretary of state finally stated the obvious: that U.S. narcotics demand was fueling drug violence in Mexico. This report thus comes at a time of antinarcotics cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation does not mean that the problems related to drug trafficking and consumption are on their way to solution, only that issues not discussed earlier can now be put on the table. The purpose of this report is to provide a full discussion of such issues.

 **WMD, Drugs, and Criminal Gangs in Central America: Leveraging Nonproliferation Assistance to Address Security/Development Needs With UN Security Council Resolution 1540**
The Stimson Center and the Stanley Foundation – Brian Finlay
The report, informed by a regional workshop in Panama City in the spring of 2010, analyzes a region of inherent economic and social promise that has long been frustrated by countless security challenges related to small arms, drugs, and criminal gangs. In the report, Brian Finlay explores how UN Security Council Resolution 1540 could be used by governments across the region to: identify novel streams of assistance to address capacity shortfalls; improve customs facilities and migratory border facilities; receive training in the tracking of illegal immigration; improve capacities to prevent money laundering and drug and human trafficking; and, strengthen the competencies of government institutions.

 **Piracy, maritime terrorism and naval strategy – Bjørn Møller – DIIS Report**
Besides the analysis of these two phenomena, the overlap between them and certain naval strategies are also briefly touched upon in this DIIS Report.

 **Best Management Practices (Piracy – MSCHOA)**
Le centre anti-piraterie de l'UE (MSCHOA) vient de publier une nouvelle version des meilleurs pratiques - Best Management Practices (plus connue sous l'acronyme BMP) - pour lutter contre les attaques pirates au large des côtes somaliennes, dans le Golfe d'Aden et la mer d'Arabie. A partir des expériences collectées par les forces anti-pirates, les recommandations ont été, peu à peu affinées, pour permettre une plus grande efficacité. Ont participé à cette mise à jour 13 organisations de l'industrie maritime avec EUNAVFOR, le centre de conduite maritime de l'OTAN et le centre britannique des opérations du commerce maritime (UKMTO). 25.000 copies ont été publiées. Et l'objectif est d'en faire la documentation standard sur le pont de tout navire marchand. Il comprend tant les mesures de prévention et de connaissance des zones traversées, que celles d'autoprotection, la conduite à tenir face à des pirates (notamment la mise à l'abri dans une structure sécurisée au fond du navire) ou face à une intervention armée.

 **Piraterie et banditisme maritime : des sociétés anonymes pas comme les autres - Éric Frécon**
Mondialisation et criminalité - n°40, novembre-décembre 2010
Le mystérieux détournement de l'Arctic Sea, en août 2009, au large des côtes européennes n'est pas sans rappeler les énigmatiques disparitions de tankers, barges et remorqueurs qui alimentent régulièrement la chronique en Asie du Sud-Est. Des hommes d'affaires chinois proches du pouvoir indonésien y sont montrés du doigt. Certains ont même évoqué l'implication des autorités de Pékin ou des banques de Singapour – « Genève asiatique » où l'argent sale serait recyclé. Des rumeurs similaires circulent à propos des actes de piraterie qui interviennent au large de la Corne de l'Afrique : certains témoignages mentionnent l'existence de bases arrière au sein de la communauté somalienne au Canada. La « pieuvre » pirate étendrait ses tentacules jusqu'à des informateurs londoniens. Des guetteurs seraient même employés pour surveiller les passages de navires dans le canal de Suez.

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- ◆ **Two Faces of High-Seas Crime** – Lieutenant Commander Akash Chaturvedi, Indian Navy
Maritime piracy and maritime terrorism must be tackled with a unified effort. When addressing the alarming rise in piracy off Somalia, we must not overlook the emerging alliance between piracy and terrorism. To win the battles against piracy and terrorism, they need to be perceived as one battle; they need to be resolved with a unified effort, extending the global war on terrorism to include a war on maritime terrorism, with Somalia as its focal point, to prevent another 9/11-this time at sea.

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..... RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

- 📖 **Strategic Assessment, July 2010** – INSS
The purpose of Strategic Assessment is to stimulate and enrich the public debate on issues that are, or should be, on Israel's national security agenda.
Israel's Natural Gas Resources: Economic and Strategic Significance US-Israel Relations: Approaching a Turning Point? – Israel and the US: That Bad? – A Military Attack on Iran? Considerations for Israeli Decision Making – Turning Point 4: The National Civilian Front Exercise – Syria's Return to Lebanon: The Challenge of the Lebanese State and the Role of Hizbollah – Beyond the Nuclear and Terror Threats: The Conventional Military – Balance in the Gulf
- 📖 **The Arab-Israeli Military Balance: Conventional Realities and Asymmetric Challenges**
 Anthony H. Cordesman, Aram Nerguizian – Jun 29, 2010
Major changes are taking place in the Arab-Israeli military balance.
- 📖 **Security Threats and Challenges to Maritime Supply Chains** – United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
While globalization may have acted as a catalyst for the growth of international commerce, it has also unleashed and aggravated disparity among regions, societies and people. In some cases, inequalities induced by globalization have created conditions for the rise of violent nonstate actors that possess significant capabilities to challenge the emergent economic order. A careful examination of the impact of globalization reveals that the sea-based trading system is vulnerable to piracy, terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, gun-running, human smuggling, maritime theft, fraud, illegal fishing and pollution, which can all disrupt maritime supply chains to the heavy cost of the global economy. Securing maritime supply chains against disruption thus presents an enormous challenge for the globalized world. This paper examines the threat of piracy and terrorism to maritime supply chains. It begins by identifying the geography of operation of pirates and terrorists, i.e. littorals, and highlights the threats and challenges posed by non-state actors. It then elaborates on the regional and international cooperative initiatives targeting the problem of piracy and terrorism. Finally, the paper argues for a UN-mandated force for anti-piracy and counter-terrorism.
- 📖 **Perspectives d'avenir sur la sécurité du Pakistan – Janvier 2009**
 Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité
- 📖 **Think Twice before Engaging in Yemen** – Danish Institute for International Studies
Western governments should think twice before engaging in Yemen with its unstable government and a reputation as a hotbed of al-Qaeda related radicalisation. Support from Europe and North America will have a limited effect because of the fragile political system and various dynamics within the country. Yemen has caught the eye of the international community above all because it has been portrayed as a hotbed of radicalisation and a training ground for al-Qaeda. As a state, Yemen is broadly considered to be both fragile and on the brink of failure. This Policy Brief argues that for a variety of reasons – largely relating to the political system and dynamics within the country – support from Europe and North America will have limited effect. There are limited, if any, technical solutions to the challenges that confront the country; only political ones. International actors from outside the regional context must therefore think twice before engaging and, above all, have a good understanding of the political system that they will be engaging with.

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- ◆ **Police and Law Enforcement Reform in Pakistan: Crucial for Counterinsurgency and Counterterrorism Success**
 April 2009 Belfer center – Hassan Abbas
It is a globally recognized fact that a state's police and law enforcement agencies play a critical role as the first line of defense against the threats of terrorism and insurgencies.
This policy paper makes the case for international support for police reform in Pakistan to enhance its law enforcement and counterinsurgency capacities. The Obama administration's proposed \$1.5 billion annual aid package for Pakistan for the next five years must also include sufficient resources for this sector. To build schools and hospitals, create jobs and spur economic development, security environment in Pakistan has to improve significantly. Police and civilian law enforcement agencies are the most appropriate institutions to spearhead that effort countrywide. Rule of law besides requiring requiring an effective criminal justice system and independent judiciary also needs a competent law enforcement infrastructure. If U.S. funds will make all that happen, it will correspondingly lead to its better image in Pakistan. Democratic institutions in turn will also benefit as their dependence on military for internal law and order duties will lessen.

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Doctrines for counterinsurgency at tactical level – Centre de Doctrine et d'Emploi des Forces (CDEF), janvier 2009
The original title of the French version of this manual is "Doctrines de contre rébellion". This document has two objectives: 1 – To ensure that forces, in particular at the brigade and battalion task force level, are prepared for the most likely type of engagement. 2 – To provide the higher echelon of operational command an appreciation for the scope of operations in which COIN is carried out.

Political Dimensions of Police Reform in Pakistan – Carnegie, Frederic Grare, July 2010
Pakistan's police force has historically been constrained by the military and intelligence agencies and often politicized as an instrument of repression against opposition groups. Frédéric Grare writes that reforming civilian security forces will diminish Islamabad's dependence on the military and increase the legitimacy of the regime.

Implementing the Strategy in Afghanistan – CSIS, Anthony H. Cordesman – Jul 14, 2010
It may be interesting to propose new strategies for the war in Afghanistan, but it is also pointless. The change in the military command in Afghanistan has occurred at a time where the campaign is already underway, and where present strategy has to work, or else the next set of decisions will be the tactics of how to leave.

As the summary of the trends in the war, and the ongoing campaign, summarized in the appendix to this analysis shows; this is not the time to try to reinvent the wheel: the only truly new strategy the US and its allies can pursue at this point is an exit strategy. This appendix provides a graphic overview of the current trends in the war. It is entitled Afghanistan: Campaign Trends.

China's Caution on Afghanistan-Pakistan

The ongoing crisis in Afghanistan and Pakistan looks like a prime candidate for closer cooperation between the United States and China. There are various broadly shared interests in combating terrorism, containing rising extremism, and supporting the stability of both states. With its extensive influence in Pakistan and substantial economic capacity, Beijing has important assets to bring to the table. In practice, however, efforts to achieve convergence have proved frustrating. Differences run deep over how to address the extremist threat and the broader geopolitics of the region. And as is true of its foreign policy elsewhere, China pursues a relatively narrow conception of its interests in Afghanistan and Pakistan, rather than supporting a more widely shared set of goals.

Victory Has a Thousand Fathers: Detailed Counterinsurgency Case Studies - RAND – Christopher Paul, Colin P. Clarke, Beth Grill

Insurgency has been the most prevalent form of armed conflict since at least 1949, as well as the subject of countless historical and contemporary studies. Contemporary discourse on the subject is voluminous and often contentious, and to date there has been a dearth of actual evidence in support of the counterinsurgency (COIN) approaches, practices, and tenets that make for successful operations. A collection of the 30 most recent resolved insurgencies, covering the period 1978 to 2008 and a bank of 76 factors and approaches that helped or hindered the COIN force in each case and in each phase of each case supplement an analysis of historical and contemporary insurgencies, providing valuable lessons for U.S. engagement in and support for COIN operations. The cases are also broken down by phase, allowing an analysis of the progress of the COIN force on its way to victory or defeat. Each case includes a scorecard to associate these factors with the overall case outcome. A companion volume, Victory Has a Thousand Fathers: Sources of Success in Counterinsurgency, describes the qualitative comparative approach, presents findings from the overall analyses, and explains the study's case selection and methodology. It also presents an overview and in-depth assessments of the key tenets, practices, and factors that feature prominently in successful COIN operations.

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