

Sélection mensuelle d'articles et de documents sur le renseignement & la sécurité internationale  
publiée par le **CF2R**

## ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT

PRIVATISATION DU RENSEIGNEMENT  
ET DE LA SÉCURITÉ

FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

CYBERMENACES

## TERRORISME

PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC  
D'ARMES

CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

CONFLITS ARMÉS

RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

 [blog / site](#)

 [pdf](#)

 [livre](#)

 [article](#)

 [video](#)  
 [podcast](#)

Pour être informé  
par courriel de  
la parution du  
prochain numéro :

To receive an email  
alert on next issues:

[info@cf2r.org](mailto:info@cf2r.org)

## ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT

### « Sans poser de questions » – Human Rights Watch

*La coopération en matière de renseignement avec des pays qui torturent.*

### Les moyens insuffisants du renseignement français – Éric Denécé, CF2R

*Comparées aux autres services occidentaux, les services français connaissent aujourd'hui des limitations réelles sur le plan financier, alors que les budgets des agences britanniques et américaines poursuivent leur augmentation afin de faire face à la menace terroriste et à l'imprévisibilité de l'environnement international. En conséquence, le fossé entre nos capacités et celles de nos alliés ne cessent de se creuser.*

### Antiterrorisme : une fragile coordination – Nathalie Cettina, CF2R, Note d'actualité

*La coordination de l'action des services n'est certes pas un phénomène inédit. Coordination opérationnelle et coordination institutionnelle existent en matière d'antiterrorisme depuis les années 1980, mais nous allons voir que l'incitation des directions opérationnelles à partager les informations et à harmoniser leurs actions s'est renforcée et que l'orientation donnée par le politique est devenue permanente, quand bien même la coordination se révélera être de circonstance.*

*Une évolution qui n'est pas sans poser la question de l'homogénéité du dispositif antiterroriste et du contrôle des services de renseignement. Est-on en présence aujourd'hui d'une communauté antiterroriste bénéficiant d'une unité de commandement et d'action, ou le système demeure-t-il fragile et à parfaire ?*

### Intelligence Issues for Congress – CRS, Richard A. Best Jr.

*The DNI has substantial statutory authorities to address these issues, but the organizational relationships remain complex, especially for intelligence agencies that are part of the Defense Department. Members of Congress will be seeking to observe the extent to which effective coordination is accomplished. 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.*

### Issues in Intelligence Production: Summary of interviews with Canadian managers of intelligence analysts – (DRDC)

*Intelligence analysis is an important state function that informs and supports policy and command-and-control decision making. Intelligence analysts seek to reduce uncertainty and improve decision quality for intelligence consumers by employing their analytic skills to derive judgments from available information, much of which is uncertain and which may also conceal deception.*

*Because intelligence analysis predominantly relies on human reasoning and judgment, there is considerable opportunity for the behavioural sciences to be applied to the task of better understanding and ultimately improving intelligence analysis. However, the open-source, unclassified literature on the application of behavioural science to intelligence analysis is scarce, reflecting the fact that there is a paucity of applied behavioural science in support of intelligence. In the present technical report, an investigative interview study is described. The study aimed to identify pertinent issues in intelligence analysis and to develop a roadmap for future behavioural science research that could support the intelligence analysis function.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

- ◆ **2010 Annual Report of the Italian Intelligence System for the Security of the Republic**  
*\* I. Government directions: Intelligence targets \* II. Intelligence actions \* III. Risk scenarios*  
 Growing challenges:  
 1. Threats to national economy and interests 2. Cyber threat 3. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – Evolving trends 4. Crisis areas and security threats 5. Terrorist threats in Italy and Europe 6. Organized crime, illegal immigration and trafficking of human beings 7. Internal extremism – New threat fronts 8. Climate change and poor resources 9. Health emergency and new technology.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

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

- ◆ **Interim guidance on use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships agreed by IMO Maritime Safety meeting – Maritime Safety Committee (MSC), 89th session: 11 to 20 May 2011**  
*Interim guidance on the employment of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships transiting the high-risk piracy area off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden and the wider Indian Ocean was approved by IMO's Maritime Safety Committee (MSC), which met at the Organization's London Headquarters for its 89th session from 11 to 20 May 2011.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

.....  
**FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES**

- ◆ **Reconstruction of how U.S. hit squad took out Bin Laden – Daily Mail**  
*After several run-throughs and the diplomatic blessing of the Pakistani government, a small special forces team of U.S. Navy Seals landed in the compound grounds yesterday with the explicit instruction - get Osama bin Laden, dead or alive.*
- ◆ **Special Operators Take on MFF School**  
*Carr's higher headquarters is responsible for advanced special-operations skills training, which means these students in the jumpsuits aren't new to the military. Here, fully qualified Army Special Forces and Rangers train alongside Navy Seals and Air Force pararescue and combat control personnel.  
 These special operators have already proven they're capable of taking on the military's toughest missions; they've come to Yuma to learn how to get to the places where those missions are conducted.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

.....  
**GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION**

- 📰 **La cyber-dissidence au cœur des révolutions arabes – Yves-Marie Peyry, CF2R**  
*Le 12 mars dernier, devant un parterre d'ONG réunies à Genève à l'appel de Reporters Sans Frontière pour la Journée mondiale contre la cyber censure, le groupe TELECOMIX apportait son témoignage d'un hacking « éthique et militant » à visée humanitaire.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)


.....  
**CYBERMENACES**

- 📰 **International Strategy For Cyberspace - May 2011**  
*The International Strategy is a historic policy document for the 21st Century — one that explains, for audiences at home and abroad, what the U.S. stands for internationally in cyberspace, and how we plan to build prosperity, enhance security, and safeguard openness in our increasingly networked world.*
- ◆ **BIOS Protection Guidelines – Recommendations of the National Institute of Standards and Technology**  
*Modern computers rely on fundamental system firmware, commonly known as the system Basic Input/Output System (BIOS), to facilitate the hardware initialization process and transition control to the operating system. The BIOS is typically developed by both original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and independent BIOS vendors, and is distributed to end-users by motherboard or computer manufacturers. Manufacturers frequently update system firmware to fix bugs, patch vulnerabilities, and support new hardware.  
 This document provides security guidelines for preventing the unauthorized modification of BIOS firmware on PC client systems.*
- 📰 **Cyber Combat: Act of War**  
**Pentagon Sets Stage for U.S. to Respond to Computer Sabotage With Military Force**  
*The Pentagon has concluded that computer sabotage coming from another country can constitute an act of war, a finding that for the first time opens the door for the U.S. to respond using traditional military force.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

.....  
**TERRORISME**

 **Oussama Ben Laden : carrière de l'homme qui a terrorisé la planète – Alain Rodier, CF2R**

 **Obama et le renseignement américain contre Ben Laden – Général Michel Masson, CF2R, Tribune libre n°13**  
*Dans sa tribune libre, le général Michel Masson, ancien Directeur du renseignement militaire (DRM), récapitule l'important travail de renseignement effectué par les services américains depuis de longues années pour parvenir à localiser le chef d'Al-Qaeda, et présente, avec une très grande précision, fondée sur l'expérience, la façon dont s'est déroulée l'opération de neutralisation d'Ossama Ben Laden.*

 **The Takhar Attack: Targeted Killings and the Parallel Worlds of US Intelligence and Afghanistan Afghanistan Analysts Network**

*Claims of civilian casualties are many in Afghanistan, but getting evidence from the field is difficult, given that most operations occur in insecure areas. In this case, the author has been able to interview survivors, witnesses, police and senior Afghan officials to piece together an extremely detailed account of the attack. Crucially, senior officers from the US Special Forces unit that actually carried out the operation also gave lengthy accounts of what happened, including the intelligence behind the operation. The findings of this investigation raise systemic concerns over the intelligence that drives this and other targeted killings in Afghanistan. Targeted killings – as one element of the so-called 'kill or capture' strategy – are one of the main metrics of success claimed by General Petraeus and an ever more important aspect of international military policy in Afghanistan. These operations are, in Petraeus's words, 'intelligence driven'. Yet, on the very day of the Takhar attack, he had voiced concerns to journalists about flaws in US intelligence operations, in particular their lack of a 'granular understanding of local circumstances'.*

 **The Al Qa'ida Threat in Pakistan – RAND Corporation**

*Even before the killing of Osama bin Laden, with the growing instability across the Arab world, it had become de rigueur to argue that the primary al Qa'ida threat now comes from the Persian Gulf or North Africa. While these regions certainly present a threat to Western security, al Qa'ida's primary command and control structure remains situated in Pakistan. Al Qa'ida and allied groups continue to present a grave threat from this region by providing strategic guidance, overseeing or encouraging terrorist operations, managing a robust propaganda campaign, conducting training, and collecting and distributing financial assistance. As demonstrated over the past year, for example, key operatives such as Ilyas Kashmiri have been involved in plots in Europe and the United States. On May 1, 2010, Faisal Shahzad, who was trained in Pakistan, packed his Nissan Pathfinder with explosives and drove into Times Square in New York City on a congested Saturday night. Only fortune intervened, since the improvised explosive device malfunctioned. The United States continues to face a serious threat to the homeland from al Qa'ida and several allied groups based in Pakistan, including Lashkar-e Tayyiba and Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan. What has likely changed, however, is the nature of the threat from Pakistan, which will likely become more decentralized and diffuse.*

 **Shiism and Sectarian Conflict in Pakistan: Identity Politics, Iranian Influence, and Tit-for-Tat Violence Combating Terrorism Center // West Point**

*As the first decade of the 21st century nears its end, issues surrounding militancy among the Shi'a community in the Shi'a heartland and beyond continue to occupy scholars and policymakers. During the past year, Iran has continued its efforts to extend its influence abroad by strengthening strategic ties with key players in international affairs, including Brazil and Turkey. Iran also continues to defy the international community through its tenacious pursuit of a nuclear program. The Lebanese Shi'a militant group Hizballah, meanwhile, persists in its efforts to expand its regional role while stockpiling ever more advanced weapons. Sectarian violence between Sunnis and Shi'a has escalated in places like Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, and not least, Pakistan. As a hotbed of violent extremism, Pakistan, along with its Afghan neighbor, has lately received unprecedented amounts of attention among academics and policymakers alike. While the vast majority of contemporary analysis on Pakistan focuses on Sunni extremist groups such as the Pakistani Taliban or the Haqqani Network—arguably the main threat to domestic and regional security emanating from within Pakistan's border—sectarian tensions in this country have attracted relatively little scholarship to date.*

 **Towards Global Jihadism: Al-Qaeda's Strategic, Ideological and Structural Adaptations since 9/11 Perspectives on Terrorism**

*This article describes how the multifaceted threat posed by global jihadism has evolved over the last decade. It first recounts some of the more salient examples of Al-Qaeda's post-9/11 strategic, ideological, and structural adaptations, and then offers a balance sheet of Al-Qaeda's contemporary strengths and weaknesses. Al-Qaeda continues to enable the violence of others, orient that violence towards the United States and its allies in a distributed game of attrition warfare, and foster a dichotomous "us versus them" narrative between the Muslim world and the rest of the international community. Despite this overarching consistency, Al-Qaeda shepherds a different phenomenon than it did ten years ago. The aggregation of the movement's strategic, ideological, and structural adaptations has fundamentally changed the nature of the jihadist threat to the West. This evolved threat is not inherently more dangerous, as counterterrorism efforts today focus on and disrupt capability earlier and more consistently than prior to September 2001. This multifaceted global jihad will, however, continue to produce greater numbers of attacks in more locations, from a more diverse cadre of individuals spanning a wider ideological spectrum.*

### **TE-SAT 2011: EU TERRORISM SITUATION AND TREND REPORT – Europol**

The economic recession has led to political and social tensions and, in a number of Member States, has fuelled the conditions for terrorism and extremism. Although the number of attacks executed by separatist terrorist groups decreased and a high number of leaders of these terrorist groups were arrested, the threat from these groups remains substantial. Leftwing, anarchist, terrorist and extremist activities became more violent in 2010 and led to the death of six people. Right-wing extremists are increasingly using the internet for propaganda and single-issue extremist groups, including animal-rights extremists, are cooperating more on an international level.

### **Keeping Britain Safe: An Assessment of UK Homeland Security Strategy British All-Party Parliamentary Group on Homeland Security (Session 2010-11)**

In an interconnected world of networks, with the citizen as the referent object of security and new threats that can cascade to cause huge systemic disruption and in many cases blur the distinction between traditional threats to the state on an external basis and domestic security, it is clear that effective Homeland Security must play a vital part in the overall picture of keeping Britain safe. The UK Government understands this new security environment well, as evidenced by the progression and refinement of the concept in successive National Security Strategies. The concept which guides the Government in responding to the challenge of keeping Britain secure in the 21st Century — the idea of building and promoting “Resilience” — is an appropriate and generally well conceived strategic framework through which to ensure a secure UK homeland.

### **Transforming Terrorists: Examining International Efforts to Address Violent Extremism International Peace Institute**

Efforts to promote “deradicalization,” or to rehabilitate detainees charged with terrorism-related offenses, have taken multiple forms in a wide range of countries, often as part of broader counterradicalization strategies that seek to prevent the adoption of violent extremist ideologies or behaviors in the first place. Some are more formal rehabilitation programs, with well-defined agendas, institutional structures, and a dedicated full-time staff, while others are a looser combination of social and political initiatives. Programs vary in their objectives, their criteria for participation, and the kinds of benefits and incentives they might offer. The cumulative lessons learned from several states’ experiences in dealing with violent extremist groups are of growing interest to countries now facing similar challenges. With its global membership, neutral “brand,” and powerful convening capacity, the United Nations has the potential to play a powerful role in setting global norms and shaping international legal frameworks regarding counterterrorism, as well as in providing a platform for the exchange of information and technical assistance for practitioners and governments. This paper draws lessons learned from case studies of deradicalization initiatives in eight Muslim-majority countries, which corroborate the experiences of countries in other regions that have grappled with violent extremist groups. The paper concludes by making recommendations concerning how the UN could help to facilitate the provision of knowledge and resources to key stakeholders interested in establishing or strengthening their own rehabilitation programs.

### **La Suisse veut une lutte antiterroriste plus juste**

Conçu dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme, le régime des sanctions de l’ONU doit être amélioré dans le sens d’une meilleure protection des droits des personnes physiques et morales inscrites sur la «liste noire». Il n’existe par exemple pas d’instance de recours indépendante. La Suisse souhaite améliorer la situation.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

### **Lettres piégées marquées du sceau de l’anarchie**

Ces derniers mois, des intérêts helvétiques ont été à plusieurs reprises la cible d’actions violentes revendiquées par des mouvements anarcho-révolutionnaires. Objectif: rappeler que trois anarcho-écologistes sont incarcérés en Suisse.

## ..... PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC D’ARMES

### **Stemming The Flow Of Precursor Chemicals From India**

India’s position as the world’s third largest pharmaceutical producer by volume has inadvertently positioned the country as an attractive source of precursor chemicals. According to the 2010 International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) annual report, India is now the major source of diverted precursor chemicals. Today, with greater technical know-how about the precursors, criminal organizations have become increasingly innovative in circumventing controls.

### **Berlin Statement by Foreign Ministers on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation**

We, the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates reaffirm our joint intention to work towards achieving nuclear disarmament and a strengthening of the international non-proliferation regime, as set out in the joint statement adopted at our first meeting in New York on September 22, 2010. Recognizing the danger to humanity posed by the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons and the necessity to address increased proliferation risks, to decrease nuclear arsenals, to strengthen nuclear security and to improve nuclear safety, we consider it urgent to reduce nuclear risks and achieve tangible progress on the path towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

### **Baltic seabed's chemical weapon cemetery is torpid but can explode at any time**

*Cleaning up the Baltic Sea of chemical weapons has been a debate for several decades now, but it seems no one gets things moving. Seemingly, so far, only historians, ship masters and oceanographers keep ringing the danger bell. Information about the disposal of chemical weapons had been classified for a long time. Currently, Russia has partly declassified documents of its chemical weapons' disposal. Similar documents in England and the United States have been granted confidentiality for 50 years, but in 1997 it was extended for another 20 years, till 2017.*

### **Arms Control and Nonproliferation: A Catalog of Treaties and Agreements – CRS**

**Amy F. Woolf, Mary Beth Nikitin, Paul K. Kerr**

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

## ..... CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

### **RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉS 2010 – Cellule de Traitement des Informations financières (CTIF)**

*Les chiffres clés des statistiques, qui se rapportent aux activités de la CTIF en 2010, témoignent de la croissance soutenue du nombre de déclarations de soupçon reçues et traitées en application de la loi du 11 janvier 1993, préventive de l'utilisation du système financier aux fins du blanchiment de capitaux et du financement du terrorisme.*

### **Critical Reflections On Anti-Human Trafficking: The Case Of Timor-Leste – By Zbigniew Dumienki**

*Human trafficking is commonly seen as a heinous crime affecting millions of migrants from all parts of the globe. The struggle against this phenomenon is perceived as noble, moral and necessary. However, more careful research reveals that the story is far from simple, and that the concept of trafficking is highly problematic. Similarly, anti-trafficking efforts, while probably well-meaning, can be detrimental to the interests of the migrants.*

*This NTS Alert highlights these issues, looking at the problem both from a broader, global perspective and by presenting the case of 'trafficking' in Timor-Leste (also known as East Timor). In addition to a critique of current approaches, it suggests an alternative way of looking at the challenges faced by migrants.*

### **How a big US bank laundered billions from Mexico's murderous drug gangs**

*As the violence spread, billions of dollars of cartel cash began to seep into the global financial system. But a special investigation by the Observer reveals how the increasingly frantic warnings of one London whistleblower were ignored.*

### **Mexique : évolution des organisations criminelles – CF2R, Alain Rodier**

### **Report on Kabul Bank Corruption – Classified, Taken Offline, FAS**

*This report was originally posted on the USAID website and then subsequently removed without explanation. According to the Federation of American Scientists' Steven Aftergood, this was because several of the documents cited in the report have since been classified and, therefore, the report itself has become classified.*

*Dubai real estate led depositors to rush to withdraw funds from Kabul Bank, the largest bank in Afghanistan. According to the Report of Kabul Bank in Conservatorship dated October 30, 2010, cited in a draft material loss review commissioned by USAID/Afghanistan, fraudulent loans were used to divert \$850 million to insiders. This amount reportedly represented 94 percent of the bank's outstanding loans.*

### **The Psychology of Money Launderers – White Paper by David Thomas**

*Understanding more about why money launderers behave in the way they do will assist 'Anti Money Launderers' to undertake their roles more effectively.*

### **European Organised Crime Threat Assessment: OCTA 2011 – Europol**

*This report's key finding is that organised crime is changing, having become more diverse in its activities and impact on society over the last two years.*

*Notable features of this development include greater levels of collaboration between criminal groups, greater mobility in and around the EU, a diversification of illicit activity, and a growing dependence on a dynamic infrastructure, anchored in key locations and facilitated by widespread use of the Internet, in particular.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

## ..... CONFLITS ARMÉS

### **De Odyssey Dawn à Unified Protector : bilan transitoire, perspectives et premiers enseignements de l'engagement en Libye – Philippe Gros, FRS**

*Après un mois de campagne aérienne dirigée par l'OTAN, en application de la résolution 1973, d'abord dans le cadre de l'Odyssey Dawn (OOD), puis de l'Unified Protector (OUP), cette note propose une réflexion sur le bilan transitoire et les perspectives de l'engagement en Libye.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

### **The Insurgents of the Afghan North – Afghanistan Analyst Network**

*In this report Antonio Giustozzi and Christoph Reuter describe the rise of the Taliban in northern Afghanistan. They discuss their recruitment and shadow administration, the conduct of the Afghan government, the effects of ISAF's 'capture-and-kill campaign' and how all of this together contributes to a very unstable status quo.[...]*

*According to the authors, the above indicates that the Taliban not only want to fight the Afghan government, but want to replace it. Moving north and establishing their shadow structures strengthened the Taliban's claims to be the legitimate government of Afghanistan, a nation-wide movement, fighting for more than just a region or a particular ethnic group (the Pashtuns). [...] The report was produced in the course of 2010 and reflects the situation in the Greater North as of the end of autumn 2010.*

### **Beyond Afghanistan: A Regional Security Strategy for South and Central Asia Center for a New American Security**

*The United States is at a strategic inflection point in South and Central Asia. The death of Osama bin Laden, together with the projected transition to a smaller U.S. military presence in Afghanistan, presents a new opportunity for the United States to protect its enduring interests in the region. In *Beyond Afghanistan: A Regional Security Strategy for South and Central Asia*, CNAS authors Lieutenant General David W. Barno, USA (Ret.),*

*Andrew Exum and Matthew Irvine identify key priorities for the United States and the key components of a regional strategy in light of fast-changing current events.*

*This report culminates a year-long project examining the future of U.S. strategy in South and Central Asia given the pending drawdown of U.S. forces in Afghanistan. Barno, Exum and Irvine examine U.S. relationships with Afghanistan, Pakistan and India, and offer immediate and long-term policy recommendations for protecting U.S. interests in the region.*

### **Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan United States Plan for Sustaining the Afghanistan National Security Forces – US Department of Defense**

*The 2010 surge of ISAF forces and civilian personnel, and the ongoing surge of ANSF, has allowed ISAF to get the inputs right in Afghanistan for the first time. As a result, security gains have been made, as have improvements in governance and development.*

*The Taliban's momentum has been halted and much of their tactical infrastructure and popular support removed, although hard fighting is expected through the spring, summer, and fall of 2011.*

*Key insurgent safe havens have been eliminated, hundreds of insurgent leaders have been captured or killed, and more than 2,000 insurgents have begun re-integrating into Afghan society. The ANSF continue to translate training into operational capacity, and are now regularly operating side-by-side with ISAF troops and proving themselves increasingly capable in combat.*

*Overall, a sound strategy and sufficient resources have given the coalition sufficient momentum to capitalize on these gains through the summer and, in July 2011, to begin the process of transitioning security to the Afghan Government. Nonetheless, the months ahead will see setbacks as well as successes. There will be difficult fighting and tough losses as the enemy tries to regain momentum and key areas lost in the past six months.*

### **Air Operations in Israel's War Against Hezbollah Learning from Lebanon and Getting It Right in Gaza – Benjamin S. Lambeth, RAND**

*In response to a surprise incursion by Hezbollah combatants into northern Israel and their abduction of two Israeli soldiers, Israel launched a campaign that included the most complex air offensive to have taken place in the history of the Israeli Air Force (IAF). Many believe that the inconclusive results of this war represent a «failure of air power.» The author demonstrates that this conclusion is an oversimplification of a more complex reality.*

*He assesses the main details associated with the Israeli Defense Forces' (IDF's) campaign against Hezbollah to correct the record regarding what Israeli air power did and did not accomplish (and promise to accomplish) in the course of contributing to that campaign. He considers IAF operations in the larger context of the numerous premises, constraints, and ultimate errors in both military and civilian leadership strategy choice that drove the Israeli government's decisionmaking throughout the counteroffensive.*

*He also examines the IDF's more successful operation against the terrorist organization Hamas in the Gaza Strip in December 2008 and January 2009, to provide points of comparison and contrast in the IDF's conduct of the latter campaign based on lessons learned and assimilated from its earlier combat experience in Lebanon.*

### **The Military's Role in Counterterrorism: Examples and Implications for Liberal Democracies Strategic Studies Institute - United States Army War College**

*The author examines historical and contemporary examples of military involvement in counterterrorism, outlining the specific roles which the armed forces of liberal democracies have performed in combating terrorism, both in a domestic and international context.*

*He describes the political, strategic, conceptual, diplomatic, and ethical problems that can arise when a state's armed forces become engaged in counterterrorism, and argues that military power can only be employed as part of a coordinated counterterrorist strategy aimed at the containment and frustration—rather than the physical elimination—of the terrorist group(s) concerned.*

### **Deciphering Shades of Gray: Understanding Counterinsurgency – Small Wars Journal**

*There is a current trend in the United States Army, advocated by some officers, that population-centric counterinsurgency (COIN) theory should be the sole focus of their intellectual pursuits. Nicknamed COINistas by friend and foe alike, COINistas concern themselves with how and why insurgencies emerge. While this trend is understandable considering their numerous deployments in counterinsurgency environments, from an academic perspective they are narrowly focused and tend toward formulaic solutions. This means that they use their battlefield experience combined with recent and shallow knowledge gleaned from several popular counterinsurgency studies to produce a simplified “strategy” for the current fight. The problem with this “solution” is that it overlooks the true complexity of the counterinsurgency fight by fixating on finding a simple solution.*

*Our proposal is that there is a better way to understand counterinsurgency that will benefit the United States Army and the nation. The Army as an institution and these experienced and valiant, noble officers must incorporate more history into their critical thinking and study of insurgencies.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

## ..... RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

### **Le printemps libyen sera orageux – Alain Chouet – Tribune libre, CF2R**

*Les affrontements de Libye jettent une lumière crue sur les contradictions du « printemps arabe » et le rôle souvent trouble joué par les parties extérieures aux conflits internes. [...] Car quelle sera la légitimité de ceux qui seront appelés à remplacer l'autocrate contesté, ces gens issus pour la plupart de milieux réactionnaires, islamistes, monarchistes, arrivés dans les soutes d'armées étrangères, mûris dans leurs chancelleries, voire au sein de leurs services spéciaux ?*

### **The Arab Spring: Business Risk in the MENA Region**

*At present, there are 18 countries grouped within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region – all with significantly differing cultures, politics, economies, social societies and current events. This paper outlines the areas of increasing risk for businesses operating within or doing business with companies operating in the region. With recent events of social and political unrest unfolding, continuous country risk assessment is now more crucial than ever.*

### **Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States: Elite Politics, Street Protests and Regional Diplomacy, Chatham House, London 2011 – Ginny Hill & Gerd Nonneman, Briefing Paper**

*\* Yemen's power structures are under great strain as the political elite struggles to adapt to nationwide grassroots demands for a more legitimate, responsive and inclusive government. Dramatic political change in Yemen could lead to violent upheaval and a humanitarian crisis, against the backdrop of the country's deteriorating economic and security conditions. It might also result in a new, more legitimate political configuration.*

*\* In 2010, Western governments initiated a partnership with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states to address the security risks posed by the situation in Yemen. This was based on the recognition that these states have significant financial resources, strong cultural ties to Yemen and important connections within its informal power networks.*

*Ambivalence and limited bureaucratic capacity initially constrained the Gulf states' potential to respond strategically to instability in Yemen. However, growing domestic opposition to Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh, coupled with his diminishing international support, triggered a collective GCC response in 2011 aimed at mediating a political transition.*

*\* Saudi Arabia maintains extensive transnational patronage networks in Yemen. Many Yemenis believe it is trying to influence the outcome of political change and that succession dynamics within the Saudi royal family are affecting the calculations of Yemeni political actors.*

*\* The 'Arab Spring' has generated reformist pressures and divergent regime responses within the Gulf monarchies themselves. This increases the complexity of the policy landscape regarding Yemen.*

### **Kosovo's New Map of Power: Governance and Crime in the Wake of Independence Clingendael // Netherlands Institute of International Relations // Conflict Research Unit**

*The nationalist euphoria that greeted Kosovo's declaration of independence in 2008 has given way to acute international concern over the character of this new Balkan state.*

*Alleged corruption, abuses of power, murky ties between politicians and business, authoritarian reactions to the media and the continuing existence of inter-ethnic tensions in the flashpoint of north Mitrovica point to serious weaknesses in the country's capacity for responsible and accountable governance. Recent reports of senior politicians' involvement in wartime atrocities have only served to deepen the gloom. But this portrait of the country obscures other crucial developments.*

*This report highlights the fundamental obstacles in the way of reform as well as the signs of change in the attitudes of Kosovo's citizenry towards malfunctioning institutions, exemplified in the elections of December 2010. It concludes by offering some recommendations for donors that would strengthen mechanisms for domestic accountability in Kosovo on the basis of a realistic assessment of the way power is handled and distributed.*

### **Bosnia: State Institutions Under Attack – International Crisis Group**

*Bosnia faces its worst crisis since war ended in 1995. Violence is probably not imminent, but there is a real prospect of it in the near future unless all sides pull away from the downward cycle of their maximalist positions.*

[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

### **Burma Briefing: Crisis in Shan State**

On 13th March 2011 the dictatorship in Burma broke a 22 year long ceasefire agreement with the Shan State Army – North. 3,500 Burmese Army soldiers took part in a military offensive in north-central Shan State, an area with a population of 100,000. Sixtyfive clashes were reported in the first three weeks of the dictatorship breaking the ceasefire. Civilians are being targeted in the military offensive, with mortar bombs fired at civilian villages. Abuses committed by the Burmese Army include arbitrary execution, arbitrary detention, torture, looting, rape, forced relocation and forced labour. These abuses are violations of international law.

More than 3,000 people have been forced to flee their homes. Many are hiding in the jungle. Local community organisations are calling on the international community to condemn the attacks, and take action to persuade the dictatorship to implement an immediate nationwide ceasefire. They are also calling for humanitarian assistance, including cross-border aid, which, because of aid restrictions by the dictatorship, is the only way aid can be delivered in some areas.

### **Islands or Rocks? Evolving Dispute in South China Sea – By Robert Beckman**

The wrangling over access to resources in the Spratly Islands is evolving into a legal dispute. The issue is whether the geographic features in the South China Sea are islands or rocks. Islands are entitled to an EEZ and continental shelf of their own, but rocks are not.

### **Indian Ocean Region: Critical Sea Lanes for Energy Security – By Joshua Ho, RSIS**

The Indian Ocean region is home to three critical sea lanes used for global energy transportation. The disruption of these sea lanes, even temporarily, can lead to substantial increases in energy costs. What actions are required to keep these sea lanes safe?

### **Descent into Chaos: Thailand's 2010 Red Shirt Protests and the Government – Human Rights Watch**

This report provides the most detailed account yet of violence and human rights abuses by both sides during and after massive protests in Bangkok and other parts of Thailand in 2010. The report is based on 94 interviews with victims, witnesses, protesters, academics, journalists, lawyers, human rights defenders, parliament members, government officials, security personnel, police, and those who directly took part in various stages of the violence from both the government and the protester sides. It documents deadly attacks by government security forces on protesters in key incidents and details abuses by armed elements, known as “Black Shirts,” associated with the United Front for Democracy against Dictatorship (UDD). The report also explains the background to the political crisis that led to the protests and continues to the present.

### **Water Security in South Asia: Issues and Policy Recommendations – Observer Research Foundation**

This brief is largely based on several discussions organised at Observer Research Foundation over a period of time. It is estimated that by 2030, only 60 per cent of the world's population will have access to fresh water supplies. This would mean that about 40 per cent of the world population or about 3 billion-people would be without a reliable source of water and most of them would live in impoverished, conflictprone and water-stressed areas like South Asia. Water is already an extremely contentious, and volatile, issue in South Asia. There are more people in the region than ever before and their dependence on water for various needs continues to multiply by leaps and bounds. The quantum of water available, for the present as well as future, has reduced dramatically, particularly in the last half-century. This is due to water-fertiliser intensive farming, overexploitation of groundwater for drinking, industrial and agricultural purposes, large scale contamination of water sources, total inertia in controlling and channelising waste water, indifferent approach to water conservation programmes and populist policies on water consumption.

### **Clashing Over Fighters: Winners And Losers – Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich**

The future market for combat aircraft is likely to be dominated by the US, Russia, and a new player – China. These appear to be the only three countries capable of making the hugely demanding financial and technological leap from the fourth to the fifth generation of combat aircraft. While the competitive position of European players will probably be weakened in the longer term, China is catching up with US and Russian manufacturers. This will also create shifts in the balance of political and military power.


[RETOUR AU SOMMAIRE](#)

## **i\_sources**

Sélection mensuelle d'articles et de documents sur le renseignement & la sécurité internationale publiée par le 

Rédaction : Frédérique Poulot  
poulot@cf2r.org

Directeur de la publication : Éric Denécé  
denece@cf2r.org

- Créé en 2000, le Centre Français de Recherche sur le Renseignement (CF2R) est un Think Tank indépendant
- qui a pour objectifs :
  - – le développement de la recherche académique et des publications consacrées au renseignement et à la sécurité internationale,
  - – l'apport d'expertise au profit des parties prenantes aux politiques publiques (décideurs, administration, parlementaires, médias, etc.),
  - – la démystification du renseignement et l'explication de son rôle auprès du grand public.
- CENTRE FRANÇAIS DE RECHERCHE SUR LE RENSEIGNEMENT 
- 17 square Edouard VII | 75009 Paris | tél: 01 53 43 92 44 | fax 01 53 43 92 92 | [www.cf2r.org](http://www.cf2r.org)