

National Intelligence Priorities framework.

This is another document that is being shown a piece at a time in der Spiegel

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/cover-story-how-nsa-spied-on-merkel-cell-phone-from-berlin-embassy-a-930205-2.html>

The White House and the US intelligence agencies periodically put together a list of priorities. Listed by country and theme, the result is a matrix of global surveillance: What are the intelligence targets in various countries? How important is this reconnaissance? The list is called the "National Intelligence Priorities Framework" and is "presidentially approved."

One category in this list is "Leadership Intentions," the goals and objectives of a country's political leadership. The intentions of China's leadership are of high interest to the US government. They are marked with a "1" on a scale of 1 to 5. Mexico and Brazil each receive a "3" in this category.

Germany appears on this list as well. The US intelligence agencies are mainly interested in the country's economic stability and foreign policy objectives (both "3"), as well as for its advanced weapons systems and a few other sub-items, all of which are marked "4." The "Leadership Intention" field is empty. So based on the list, it wouldn't appear that Merkel should be monitored.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/secret-nsa-documents-show-how-the-us-spies-on-europe-and-the-un-a-918625.html>

The Americans recently drew up a secret chart that maps out what aspects of which countries require intelligence. The 12-page overview, created in April, has a scale of priorities ranging from red "1" (highest degree of interest) to blue "5" (low interest). Countries like Iran, North Korea, China and Russia are colored primarily red, meaning that additional information is required on virtually all fronts.

But the UN and the EU are also listed as espionage targets, with issues of economic stability as the primary concern. The focus, though, is also on trade policy and foreign policy (each rated "3") as well as energy security, food products and technological innovations (each rated "5").

Beyond their infiltration of the EU, the Americans are also highly interested in intelligence on the UN and the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA. The IAEA has been given a red "1" in the area of arms control, while the focus at the UN is on foreign policy ("2") along with human rights, war crimes, environment issues and raw materials (each "3").

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/nsa-targeted-french-foreign-ministry-a-919693.html>

A priority list also names [France](#) as an official target for the intelligence agency. In particular, the NSA was interested in the country's foreign policy objectives, especially the weapons trade, and economic stability.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/nsa-hacked-email-account-of-mexican-president-a-928817.html>

The US surveillance of politicians in Mexico and [Brazil](#) is not a one-off. Internal documents show these

countries' leaders represent important monitoring targets for the NSA, with both Mexico and Brazil ranking among the nations high on an April 2013 list that enumerates the US' surveillance priorities. That list, classified as "secret," was authorized by the White House and "presidentially approved," according to internal NSA documents.

The list ranks strategic objectives for all US intelligence services using a scale from "1" for high priority to "5" for low priority. In the case of Mexico, the US is interested primarily in the drug trade (priority level 1) and the country's leadership (level 3). Other areas flagged for surveillance include Mexico's economic stability, military capabilities, human rights and international trade relations (all ranked at level 3), as well as counterespionage (level 4). It's much the same with Brazil -- ascertaining the intentions of that country's leadership ranks among the stated espionage targets. Brazil's nuclear program is high on the list as well.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/germany-is-a-both-a-partner-to-and-a-target-of-nsa-surveillance-a-916029.html>

In the April 2013 summary, the NSA defines its "intelligence priorities" on a scale ranging from "1" (highest interest) to "5" (lowest interest). Not surprisingly, the top targets include China, Russia, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Germany ranks somewhere in the middle on this priority list, together with France and Japan, but above Italy and Spain. Among the issues listed as being of interest are German foreign policy and questions of economic stability as well as threats to the financial system, both given a priority rating of "3." Other surveillance assignments include subjects like arms exports, new technologies, advanced conventional weapons and international trade, all with a priority of "4." The US spies apparently feel that counter-espionage and the risk of cyber attacks on US infrastructure coming from Germany are not particularly threatening (priority level "5"). The document lists a total of nine areas to be covered by surveillance in Germany.

According to the list of spying priorities, the European Union is also one of the targets of American surveillance, specifically in six individual areas. The areas assigned a priority level of "3" are EU foreign policy goals, "international trade" and "economic stability." Lower-priority areas are new technologies, energy security and food security issues.

Countries like Cambodia, Laos and Nepal are apparently more or less irrelevant from a US intelligence perspective, as are most European countries, like Finland, Denmark, Croatia and the Czech Republic.

<http://news.panorama.it/cronaca/papa-francesco-datagate>

La **National security agency** ha intercettato anche il **Papa**. Lo rivela il numero di Panorama in edicola da domani, giovedì 31 ottobre. Nei 46 milioni di telefonate tracciate dagli Usa nel nostro Paese, tra il 10 dicembre 2012 e l'8 gennaio 2013, ci sarebbero infatti anche quelle da e per il Vaticano. E si teme che il grande orecchio statunitense abbia continuato a captare le conversazioni dei prelati fin sulla soglia del **Conclave**, il 12 marzo 2013. Incluse quelle in entrata e in uscita dalla Domus Internationalis Paolo VI a Roma, dove risiedeva il cardinale **Jorge Mario Bergoglio** insieme con altri ecclesiastici.

Panorama rivela infatti che esiste il sospetto che anche le conversazioni del futuro pontefice possano essere state monitorate. D'altronde Bergoglio fin dal 2005 era stato messo sotto la lente dell'intelligence Usa come svelato dai rapporti di Wikileaks.

Secondo quanto risulta a Panorama, le telefonate in entrata e in uscita dal Vaticano e quelle sulle utenze

italiane di vescovi e cardinali, captate e tracciate dalla Nsa sono state classificate secondo quattro categorie: «Leadership intentions», «Threats to financial system», Foreign Policy Objectives, «Human Rights». C'è il sospetto perciò che siano state oggetto di monitoraggio anche le chiamate relative alla scelta del nuovo presidente dello **Ior**, il tedesco Ernst von Freyberg.

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Hmmm... not sure, about this, one they're citing my number, and columns from the Framework document I'm reconstructing, both on Cryptome, We know that Bergolio was a target in 2005 due to Wikileaks cables, but we need additional evidence to support spying on the Conclave itself, 8 years late, that calls were actually tasked and reported on, that the Conclave, and the Pope were subject to a greater level of surveillance than the population at large in the appropriate time frame.

http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?act=url&depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://espresso.repubblica.it/internazionale/2013/10/31/news/datagate-spiata-la-fine-del-governo-monti-1.139602&usg=ALkJrhiV9Rjy7DQIHPTH78TPv1mS9PPmuQ

The priorities of Washington in surveillance are listed in another file Snowden: the first place there are the "intentions of the leadership," then the "economic stability" and "threats to financial stability" and "foreign policy objectives" .

<http://cryptome.org/2013/11/nsa-sigint-strategic-mission-2013.pdf>

(U) APPENDIX A: Assessing Overall Performance

(U//FOUO) Customers request SIGINT by specifying the “essential elements of information” (EEIs) that they want to uncover. The National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF) maps each EEI into one of three bands (A, B, or C) of successively decreasing concern according to general topic, and assigns a 1-5 priority based on the combination of the topic and specific geopolitical or non-state entity involved. Responsive SIGINT is delivered in several forms, but serialized reporting dominates, and so one indicator of end-to-end mission performance is the percentage of requested EEIs for which at least some responsive reporting is provided (i.e., *the EEI citation rate*).

(U//FOUO) At a macro-level, the overall citation rate for “Band A” EEIs should be greater than that for “Band B,” which in turn should exceed that for “Band C”. Beyond that, performance against each “Band A” topic is also weighed in accordance with the following first-order rules. Performance is *poor* if a “Band A” topic’s rate doesn’t even exceed the overall “Band B” rate. Performance is *weak* if a topic’s rate is above the overall “Band B” rate, but less than the overall “Band A” rate. Performance is *fair or good* if a topic’s rate is at or above the overall “Band A” rate, with the latter also requiring that the rate for the topic’s “priority 1” EEIs be higher than that for the topic’s EEIs generally.

(U) Citation rates reflect only the existence of responsive SIGINT, and not its impact. Moreover, they don’t directly account for requests that are addressed entirely by other than serialized reporting, and they can be skewed by careless recordkeeping or differences in granularity between EEIs. Therefore, quarterly citation rate assessments are complemented with two broader, more subjective, and more manpower intensive views of customer outcomes and satisfaction.

(U//FOUO) The first is a quarterly, manual assessment of performance against each NIPF “Band A” topic that includes niche interactions that don’t involve EEIs as well as deliverables beyond serialized reporting. Performance is graded on the extent to which records show that responsive information was pushed to or pulled by a customer, *and* sampling suggests that the records that tie deliverables to requests are accurate, *and* sampling suggests that the information delivered was germane vice just tangential. Performance is *poor* if responsiveness is well below average (relative to that for “Band A” tasks as a whole), *weak* if responsiveness is somewhat below average, *fair* if responsiveness is average or better, and *good* if responsiveness overall is average or better *and* is better still against high priorities.

(U//FOUO) The second is a quarterly survey of roughly 20 intelligence consumers, specified by position based on their ability to speak knowledgeably and authoritatively about the SIGINT contributions to key civil or military customers. Those solicited represent the unified combatant commands and the Joint Staff; the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, Energy, and Homeland Security; the Central Intelligence and Defense Intelligence Agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the National Counterterrorism Center; the U.S. Trade Representative; and the White House Situation Room.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/nsa-scandal-berlin-restricted-by-close-relationship-with-us-intelligence-a-931503-2.html>

The Intelligence Score Card

Clapper's response means that Obama has some explaining to do. The president has tried to present himself as someone who is interested in clearing up the whole spying scandal. He said that he knew nothing about the tapping of Merkel's cellphone -- and he even apologized to her. But the NSA does not act within a vacuum. It adheres to strict guidelines that the White House has spelled out in the so-called National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF).

Until recently, this list was only known to a small group of insiders. Last week, though, the issue made its way onto the "Daily Show," hosted by TV comedian Jon Stewart. Previously, an NSA spokeswoman had explained that spying missions were not ordered directly by the president, but via the NIPF.

"What the hell is that?", asked Stewart. He then wondered: "If the president doesn't know what's actually happening, how does he run the country?"

The NIPF is effectively the wish list that the government sends to its intelligence agencies. It determines which countries and which governments should be spied on -- and with what level of priority. The list forms the political foundation for the spying activities of all 17 US intelligence agencies.

It was first drawn up in 2003 under President Bush. Since then, this list has been updated every six months. This is done by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, but only with top-level endorsement from the Oval Office. According to internal NSA documents, the list is "presidentially approved." SPIEGEL has obtained a copy of the list, dated April 2013, from the archives of NSA whistleblower [Edward Snowden](#).

The espionage targets are organized and color coded according to their priority. The intentions of the political leaders of foreign countries are given the highest priority tier "1" -- on par with fighting terror and gathering information about weapons of mass destruction.

Germany figures in the middle of this international intelligence score card, on the same tier as France and Japan, but as a greater concern than Italy and Spain. In the eyes of US intelligence agencies, [German foreign policy](#), along with financial and economic issues, are both rated with a "3." Furthermore, the NSA is interested in Germany's arms control, new technologies, highly developed conventional weapons and international trade, which all have priority "4." Of only minor interest are counterespionage by Germany and threats from cyberspace (priority "5").

Some countries like Cambodia, Laos and the Vatican are completely uninteresting from an American perspective, as are many European countries like Finland, Croatia, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg. These countries are all marked in white, with no priority whatsoever.

Countries like Bangladesh, Thailand, Sweden, Uzbekistan and Malaysia are only marginally interesting according to the espionage rating list. The US focuses here in isolated issues, but only to a minor degree. The topics in question are rated with a "4" or a "5."

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/how-the-nsa-and-gchq-spied-on-opec-a-932777.html>

OPEC appears in the "National Intelligence Priorities Framework," which the White House issues to the US intelligence community. Although the organization is still listed as an intelligence target in the April 2013 list, it is no longer a high-priority target. Now that the United States is less dependent on

Saudi petroleum, thanks to fracking and new oil discoveries, the fact that OPEC is not identified as a top priority anymore indicates that interest in the organization has declined.

Stratfor (wikileaks GIFILES)

Re: Wiki (CNN)

Released on 2013-02-13 00:00 GMT

Email-ID 5441723

Date 2010-12-01 18:52:07

From Anya.Alfano@stratfor.com

To burton@stratfor.com, ct@stratfor.com, tactical@stratfor.com

There are several--most deal with reporting and collection requirements that were sent regarding various countries or regions. Here's an example for West Africa -- can send others if you're interested in something specific.

Thursday, 16 April 2009, 14:17

S E C R E T STATE 037566

NOFORN

EO 12958 DECL: 04/16/2034

TAGS PINR, KSPR, ECON, CD, CV, GA, ML, MR, NG, SG, UV

SUBJECT: (S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: WEST AFRICA SAHEL REGION

REF: A. 08 STATE 124337 B. 04 STATE 179667

Classified By: CATHERINE BROWN, DAS IPC. REASON: 1.4(C).

Summary

1. The state department is hungry for information on Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. It wants to know about insurgencies, drug trafficking and standards of governance as well as detail about telecoms systems. Key passage highlighted in yellow.

2. Read related article

1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on the West Africa Sahel region (paragraph 3-end) as well as a request for continued DOS reporting of biographic information relating to the West Africa Sahel region (paragraph 2).

A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supercedes the NHCD contained in Ref B and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs focused on the West Africa Sahel region (Ref A). The review produced a comprehensive list of strategic priorities (paragraph 3) and reporting and collection needs (paragraph 4) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on the West Africa Sahel region. The priorities should also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and

collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs).

B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs.

C. (S/NF) Important information often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review of this National HUMINT Collection Directive. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels.

2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting:

A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC.

B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to the West Africa Sahel region: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information.

3. (S/NF) Priority issues and issues outline:

This directive covers eight countries of Sahelian West Africa: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. The coastal countries to the south (Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin) are covered separately in the West Africa Littoral directive.

I. Regional Issues

A. Security

- 1) International Terrorism (TERR)
- 2) Response To Terrorism (TERR)

- 3) Military (FMCC)
- 4) Support for U.S. Military Contingency Planning (HREL)
- 5) Insurgent and Separatist Groups (SRCC)
- 6) Relations With The United States (FPOL)
- 7) Drug Trafficking (DRUG)
- 8) Peacekeeping (SRCC)
- 9) GRPO can provide text of this issue.

B. Governance

- 1) Leadership (LEAD)
- 2) Government Stability and Support For Democracy (DEPS)
- 3) Human Rights (HRWC)
- 4) Political Opposition (DEPS)

C. Socio-Economic Issues

- 1) Agriculture and Food Security (FOOD)
- 2) Foreign Aid and Relations (FPOL)
- 3) Criminal Activities (CRIM)
- 4) Health and Infectious Diseases (HLTH)
- 5) Population and Refugee Issues (DEMG)
- 6) Economic Institutions and Initiatives (ECFS)
- 7) Environmental Issues (ENVR)

D. Information Systems and Telecommunications Infrastructure (INFR)

II. Country-Specific Issues

A. Chad: Sudan/Darfur Issues (SRCC-2)

4. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs:

I. Regional Issues

A. Security

- 1) International Terrorism (TERR). -- Details, presence, and activities related to al-Qa'ida in the land of the Islamic Maghreb and other terrorist-related individuals and organizations. -- Plans and intentions for operations against U.S. or allied personnel or interests. -- Links to weapons of mass destruction or related materials. -- Presence and

activities of fighters returning from Iraq and Afghanistan. -- Information on organizations, leadership, personnel, tradecraft, intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities, financing, front companies, recruitment, and training. -- Weapons and methodologies, particularly for improvised explosive devices. -- Details about local support networks, particularly for transshipments. -- Details about couriers operating in, or originating outside of, the region. -- Presence and activities of non-North African fighters in the region. -- Indications that international terrorist groups are seeking to take advantage of political, ethnic, tribal, or religious conflict. -- Health, biographic, biometric, and assessment information on leaders.

NIPF Priority for TERR Chad: 1, Mali: 1, Mauritania: 1, Niger: 1

NIPF Priority for Non-State Actors for TERR Al-Qa'ida and Sunni Affiliates: 1, Hizballah (Lebanese): 1, Jama'at Tablighi: 3

HUMINT Priority for TERR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Senegal: 5H

2) Response To Terrorism (TERR). -- Capability, willingness and intent of countries to cooperate with U.S. counterterrorism (CT) efforts and policies, and to conduct counterterrorist operations. -- Details about CT legislation, organizations, capabilities, equipment, operations, tactics, and limitations. -- Data regarding the impact of U.S. and multilateral economic sanctions -- Policies, attitudes, and actions regarding U.S. and other western CT training. -- Military and security forces' attitudes towards CT training and operations. -- Interaction and interoperability of security and military forces with foreign CT forces. -- Public attitudes towards CT policies and activities. -- Plans to deploy biometric systems to enhance domestic counterterrorism efforts.

NIPF Priority for TERR Chad: 1, Mali: 1, Mauritania: 1, Niger: 1

NIPF Priority for Non-State Actors for TERR Al-Qa'ida and Sunni Affiliates: 1, Hizballah (Lebanese): 1, Jama'at Tablighi: 3

HUMINT Priority for TERR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Senegal: 5H

3) Military (FMCC) -- Plans, intentions, status and details of the national defense policy and strategy. -- Military relations with other countries, including training exercises. -- Capabilities, disposition, vulnerabilities, and readiness of forces. -- Details about military personnel, units, equipment, and tactics. -- Plans and efforts regarding military reform, procurement, and modernization. -- Government cooperation regarding U.S. POW/MIAs and detained U.S. citizens. -- Evidence of coup plotting in military ranks. -- Evidence of criminal activity in military ranks and impact. -- Extent and effects of ethnic, religious, and

political factions within the military. -- Public attitudes towards the military and other security forces. -- Details of covert arms acquisitions and arms sales.

NIPF Priority for FMCC Chad: 3, Mali: 4, Mauritania: 4, Niger: 4, Senegal: 4

HUMINT Priority for FMCC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H

4) Support for U.S. Military Contingency Planning (HREL). -- Plans, intentions, and capability of host governments to support evacuation or humanitarian assistance by U.S. forces, including host nations' ability and willingness to protect U.S. citizens and/or facilities. -- Internal developments that could prompt U.S. contingency planning for Non-combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) or humanitarian assistance. -- Host government's emergency management capabilities and points-of-contact. -- Details about infrastructure, medical facilities, and communication networks. -- Geocoordinates and description of third-country diplomatic, humanitarian aid, and non-governmental organization (NGO) facilities. -- Evacuation routes, including official/unofficial checkpoints, chokepoints, and potential impediments.

NIPF Priority for HREL Chad: 3, Niger: 5

HUMINT Priority for HREL Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Senegal: 5H

5) Insurgent and Separatist Groups (SRCC). -- Plans, intentions, and capabilities of separatist, insurgent or radical opposition groups or organizations to influence or destabilize host country government. -- Clandestine efforts to subvert peace accords and reconciliation efforts. -- Plans and intentions relating to U.S. citizens and military personnel in the region. -- Leadership, organization, recruitment and training, tactics, sources of financing, and Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence capabilities. -- Goals and attitudes toward peace accords and reconciliation efforts. -- Links to foreign governments and non-state actors in foreign countries. -- Public support for groups. -- Links to international terrorist groups. -- Health, biographic, biometric, and assessment information on leaders.

NIPF Priority for SRCC Chad: 2

HUMINT Priority for SRCC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 4H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 4H, Senegal: 5H

6) Relations with the United States (FPOL). -- Plans and intentions of government and government leaders concerning relations with the United States, including plans and efforts to support or oppose U.S. policies and efforts in international fora. -- Decision-making, policies, plans,

negotiating strategies, and efforts, particularly regarding Burkina Faso. -- Impact of relations with China on relations with the United States. -- Public opinion about U.S. actions in Africa, particularly regarding the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) and the Millennium Challenge Corporation foreign aid program. -- Response to U.S. policies regarding the Sahel region, the Middle East, Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, and the global war on terror. -- Impact of trade relations with India and Brazil on relations with the United States.

HUMINT Priority for FPOL Burkina Faso: 3H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 4H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 4H

7) Drug Trafficking (DRUG). -- Government plans and intentions regarding drug production and trafficking. -- Use of transportation networks for drug production, trafficking, or storage. -- Details about types of drugs trafficked and associated transportation networks and seizures. -- Details about front companies, financial institutions, and money flow. -- Links to international terrorist groups. -- Links to drug producers outside of region, particularly Latin American cocaine cartels. -- Links to regional or international drug distribution networks. -- Law enforcement and judiciary capabilities to combat drug trafficking and production. -- Drug traffickers' efforts to corrupt or undermine law enforcement and government. -- Presence, use, or transshipment of precursor chemicals and associated equipment for drug production. -- Information about terrorist or insurgent groups' income derived from the drug trade, including drug types and quantities. -- Information on impact of drug trafficking and use, particularly on public health and crime, and supporting internal statistics.

NIPF Priority for DRUG Senegal: 5

HUMINT Priority for DRUG Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 4H, Chad: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 5H

8) Peacekeeping (SRCC). -- Governments' plans and intentions to participate in or support peacekeeping operations and funding allocated/spent. -- Military and security forces' willingness and capability to train with other nations and participate in peacekeeping operations, and details of peacekeeping experience. -- Military and security forces' capabilities and willingness to accept international military assistance and joint training. -- Perception of troops' performance during peacekeeping operations.

NIPF Priority for SRCC Chad: 2

HUMINT Priority for SRCC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 4H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H

9) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements.

B. Governance

1) Leadership (LEAD). -- Key issues of concern to national and opposition leadership, particularly dynamics and decision-making processes of key civilian and military officials and of ruling political parties, including coup plotting. -- Attitude toward political opposition. -- Personal financial resources, financial institutions used, and personal relationships. -- Biographic data, including opinions about the United States.

HUMINT Priority for LEAD Burkina Faso: 3H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 3H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 4H

2) Government Stability and Support For Democracy (DEPS). -- Internal or external threats to government stability, democracy, or rule of law, including government efforts to address these threats. -- Government control over national territory and borders, including areas where government authority is weak or absent. -- Commitment to representative government and democratic reforms, particularly during election cycle. -- Laws, policies, and prospects for political succession and elections. -- Details on corruption and anti-corruption measures. -- Drivers of, and responses to, political instability or economic deterioration. -- Details on administrative, judicial, and legislative organs and related decision-making. -- Signs of ethnic, religious, or generational polarization and impact on decision-making. -- Political and social infrastructure development in remote regions.

NIPF Priority for DEPS Chad: 4, Mauritania: 5, Senegal: 5

HUMINT Priority for DEPS Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Niger: 5H

3) Human Rights (HRWC). -- Details of human rights abuses by intelligence and security services, military, paramilitary, police, or other officials, or by insurgent, separatist, or other groups. -- Details of government efforts and capability to prevent or respond to abuses. -- Government reaction to foreign and domestic criticism of alleged human rights abuses. -- Details of alleged disenfranchisement or enslavement of individuals or groups, including government complicity or inaction. -- Government relationship with international peacekeeping and aid organizations.

NIPF Priority for HRWC Chad: 2, Mauritania: 5, Niger: 5

HUMINT Priority for HRWC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 4H, Mali: 5H, Senegal: 5H

4) Political Opposition (DEPS). -- Plans, intentions, and role of opposition parties in political system, including intention to use

extra-legal means to depose government. -- Activities, plans, intentions, and sources of funding and support. -- Leadership, organization, agendas, membership, and level of influence. -- Plans and intentions related to the election cycle. -- Alliances, factions, and evidence of links to foreign governments or insurgent/separatist groups. -- Opinions of ethnic, religious, and other population groups towards the government and political opposition.

NIPF Priority for DEPS Chad: 4, Mauritania: 5, Senegal: 5

HUMINT Priority for DEPS Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Niger: 5H

C. Socio-Economic Issues

1) Agriculture and Food Security (FOOD). -- Government plans and actions regarding agricultural output, food security, and food safety. -- Willingness to cooperate with U.N. and other donor agencies on food-related issues. -- Details about food prices and food trade and public reaction to increasing food prices. -- Indications of environmental factors affecting agricultural output. -- Government policies and initiatives to increase agricultural producer income. -- Status of, and prospects for, cash and subsistence crops. -- Indications of invasive species affecting food security or development. -- Details about manipulation of food aid by government or warlords to enhance power.

NIPF Priority for FOOD Chad: 5

HUMINT Priority for FOOD Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H

2) Foreign Aid and Relations (FPOL). -- Governments' and leaders' views on foreign nations and international organizations, particularly China, Iran, and India. -- Foreign alliances, aid, and activities, including those withheld from public view. -- Details on international trade issues and economic assistance needs and requests. -- Governments' actions and intentions regarding existing U.S. Status of Forces Agreements and the Rome Convention's International Criminal Court (Article 98).

HUMINT Priority for FPOL Burkina Faso: 3H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 4H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 4H

3) Criminal Activities (CRIM). -- Details of corruption and cross-border criminal activity, including weapons trafficking, human trafficking, alien smuggling, illicit finance, and cigarette smuggling. -- Government and law enforcement plans and intentions to combat criminal activity. -- Organizations, activities, methodologies, alliances, and vulnerabilities. -- Cooperation with terrorist or insurgent groups. -- Key investors, facilitators, beneficiaries, and corrupt officials.

HUMINT Priority for CRIM Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 4H, Chad: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 4H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 4H, Senegal: 5H

4) Health and Infectious Diseases (HLTH). -- Details of infectious diseases and general health conditions, including number of cases, percentage of population affected, fatalities, dates, areas of occurrence, and impact. -- Government policies, plans, and efforts for disease prevention and identification. -- Nutrition-related health of population, including refugees. -- Vaccination practices, capabilities, and response related to drug-resistant and Emerging and Re-Emerging Diseases, particularly polio and tuberculosis. -- Effect of HIV/AIDS or other diseases on military, government, or economic performance. -- Public attitudes towards disease prevention and treatment programs. -- Indications of infectious plant, animal, or zoonotic diseases (animal to human transmission) with potential economic or public health consequences. -- Details about contaminated food, water, air, and soil. -- Information on medical facilities, including capabilities and training.

NIPF Priority for HLTH Chad: 4

HUMINT Priority for HLTH Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H

5) Population and Refugee Issues (DEMG). -- Population movements in the region, and governments' involvement and response. -- Indications of actual or potential refugee movements within or into the region. -- Locations and conditions of refugee camps and informal refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) gathering sites and transit routes. -- Government capability and willingness to assist refugees and IDPs. -- Health and demographic statistics of refugees and IDPs. -- Dynamics and impact of migration and demographic shifts. -- Efforts to repatriate refugees.

NIPF Priority for DEMG Chad: 3, Mali: 4, Mauritania: 4, Niger: 4

HUMINT Priority for DEMG Burkina Faso: 4H, Cape Verde: 4H, The Gambia: 4H, Senegal: 4H

6) Economic Institutions and Initiatives (ECFS). -- Policies, strategies, and efforts to improve economic growth. -- Leadership views on economic, trade, and fiscal policies and regulatory enforcement. -- Identities and roles of governments' economic policy-making and regulatory bodies/officials. -- Macroeconomic statistics regarding trade, budget, balance of payments, and national economies, including reliability or manipulation of data. -- Public perception of economic conditions, including youth employment prospects. -- Nature and extent of underground banking systems. -- Details on economic assistance needs and partnerships, and effectiveness of aid. -- Financial data transmission systems and

accounting methods. -- Details of natural resource development activities, including financing.

HUMINT Priority for ECFS Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 4H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H

7) Environmental Issues (ENVR). -- Details of plans and efforts by governments, NGOs, and others to combat deforestation and desertification, including the Great Green Wall project. -- Governments' willingness and ability to manage exploitation of natural resources and respond to natural and man-made environmental disasters. -- Capability and willingness to protect nearby sea lanes, and fishing grounds and other Exclusive Economic Zone claims. -- Negotiating positions at international environmental meetings. -- Government and public perceptions regarding environmental issues.

NIPF Priority for ENVR Niger: 5

HUMINT Priority for ENVR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 4H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Senegal: 5H

D. Information Systems and Telecommunications Infrastructure (INFR).

-- Current specifications, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and planned upgrades to, national telecommunications infrastructure and information systems, command and control systems, networks, and technologies used by government, military, and private sector. -- National leadership use of, and dependencies on, dedicated telecommunications infrastructures and information systems. -- Details about national and regional telecommunications policies, programs, regulations, service providers, vendors, and training. -- Details about internet and intranet use, infrastructure, and government oversight. -- Plans and efforts to acquire U.S. export-controlled telecommunications technology. -- Details about information repositories for Radio Frequency Identification-enabled systems used for passports, government badges, and transportation systems. -- Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders.

NIPF Priority for INFR Chad: 4

HUMINT Priority for INFR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H

II. Country-Specific Issues

A. Chad: Sudan/Darfur Issues (SRCC-2).

-- Details about Sudanese-backed insurgency in Chad and Chadian-backed insurgency in Sudan and related population movements. -- Indications of

actual or potential refugee or IDP movements, especially Sudanese and Central African Republic refugees. -- Human rights abuses against refugees currently located in Chad. -- Government's political will and intention to engage Sudanese-backed separatists. -- Military capability to combat Sudanese-backed separatists. -- Role of international institutions in stabilizing domestic uprising. -- Details about Chadian insurgents' relationship with the Government of Sudan. -- Details about the government's relationship with Sudanese insurgents in Darfur. -- Presence or activities of international terrorist groups in insurgencies.

CLINTON

On 12/1/10 12:44 PM, Fred Burton wrote:

Do we have the leaked State Dept cable from SECSTATE on FSO's spying?

Fred Burton wrote:

<http://news.blogs.cnn.com/2010/11/29/what-is-wikileaks-2/>

South African experts view confusion over economic effects of trade, tariffs

Released on 2013-03-11 00:00 GMT

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South African experts view confusion over economic effects of trade, tariffs

LENGTH: 1395 words

Text of report by South African newspaper Business Day on 5 September

[Comment by Lawrence Edwards, Frank Flatters and Matthew Stern: "Faltering Mechanism of SA Trade Needs Bolder Repairs"]

TRADE policy is back on the agenda. But the trade and industry department's National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF), as well as most responses to it, reveal confusion over the role and economic effects of trade and tariffs. The NIPF begins well. It recognises, correctly, the contribution of trade liberalisation to growth, efficiency, competition, specialisation and productivity. SA began a programme of tariff and trade policy reforms in the early 1990s.

This included multilateral liberalisation through the World Trade Organization (WTO); the elimination of quotas, export subsidies and all import surcharges; various simplifications of the tariff schedule; and new bilateral agreements with the European Union (EU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

This has resulted in substantial reductions in tariff rates. The average tariff on manufactured imports has fallen from 23 per cent to 8 per cent. On imports from the EU, it is below 5 per cent and, on imports from the SADC, close to zero.

Tariff liberalisation has had many predictable and desirable effects. The entire economy has become more outward-oriented, with export propensities and import penetration increasing across all sectors. The greatest change, however, has been in manufacturing, where import penetration has risen 50 per cent and export orientation has almost doubled. This experience has been spread across all manufacturing sectors.

These are successful responses to trade reform. Despite this, South African exports have underperformed world trade. SA's share of world exports has fallen 30 per cent over the post-1994 decade. Export performance was weak even in natural resource-based products; and export growth and diversification were poor compared to other middle-income and resource-based exporters.

Does this mean that the substantial trade liberalisation undertaken by SA in the early 1990s has been a failure? Not at all. Recent research confirms that there is a very strong relationship between tariffs and export performance. The rapid rise in SA's non-commodity exports between 1992 and 2000 can be partially attributed to the sharp drop in tariffs over this period. So why have South African exports stalled? In part, because the liberalisation process has also stalled. Since 2000, there has been very little liberalisation outside of the EU-SA and SADC trade agreements. Moreover, the tariff book remains unduly complex and lacks coherence.

At the beginning of the reforms, the government committed to the modest goal of reducing the number of tariff rate bands to six. International best practice would be something like one to three bands, with a maximum rate of no more than 10 per cent. This gives investors and traders certainty, reduces administrative costs and greatly reduces opportunities for fraud and smuggling.

Contrary to the original goals, the total number of tariff bands in SA is currently 154, if we include all bilateral agreements as well as the many opaque specific tariffs. Rates in several key sectors still exceed initial targets.

Tariff complexity is further increased by the use of special rebates and

by detailed differentiation of tariffs within sectors. Consider, for example, tariffs on fish and fish eggs. What is the economic rationale for charging a tariff of 30 per cent on caviar compared with 27 per cent on caviar substitutes; or a tax of 6c/kg on salmon compared with 2,4c/kg on sardines in oil? Similar oddities are found throughout the tariff schedule.

This made-to-measure approach makes tariff policy depend on the claimed or perceived needs of individual firms rather than on the country's broader development concerns. Instead of setting relatively low and uniform tariffs across all products, as intended at the launch of the reforms, tariff policy has continued to be negotiable.

SA has also become one of the world's most prolific users of WTO antidumping provisions. In fact, in the first half of 2005, SA launched more antidumping investigations than any other country in the world. To its credit, the government is amending the antidumping law to take account of the broader economic impacts of such actions.

Finally, excessive focus on trade negotiations has led to an erroneous and harmful mercantilist approach to trade based on "offensive" and "defensive" concerns defined by narrow special interests rather than long-term economic growth objectives. Unilateral and nonpreferential tariff reforms have been replaced by bilateral and other preferential negotiations as the engine of policy change.

The NIPF takes note of SA's disappointing export performance and acknowledges many of the problems inherent in our existing tariff structure. Although not explicit, it appears to support the simplification of the tariff book, the elimination of tariffs of 5 per cent or lower, the removal of tariffs on machinery and capital equipment that are not made in SA, and a review of tariff peaks.

This would appear to favour a second wave of broad-based tariff reforms. But the NIPF goes on to argue that SA's future lies in its nontraditional exports and that tariff policy should be "dictated by the needs of imperatives of sector strategies" (sic) . By this, the department almost certainly means reducing tariffs on inputs into sectors it deems strategic, while retaining protection on the goods produced in these sectors.

Reducing tariffs on inputs alone actually increases protection for the industries that use these inputs. This would be a continuation of a strategy in which sector-specific policies are guided by industrial rather than national interests and under which apparent tariff liberalisation actually increases rather than decreases effective protection.

Such a strategy is at best incomplete and is likely to be detrimental to developing an internationally competitive industrial sector.

The objective of industrial policy should be to reward firms that are able to compete against imports without excessive protection and can succeed in export markets without government subsidies and without the penalties imposed by an import-substitution oriented tariff policy. Lower tariffs on inputs help improve export profitability, but the retention of tariffs on final goods fosters inefficiency and makes it more attractive and profitable to focus on the domestic market rather than exports.

Such a strategy also ignores the very negative effects that import tariffs have on the cost of living for consumers and poor consumers in particular. Poorer households spend a relatively large proportion of their income on tradable products, such as food, beverages and clothing, and therefore pay a disproportionate share of the tariff burden. While tariff liberalisation during the 1990s has reduced the tax burden on consumers, there is still much that can be done. The average tariff on final consumption goods remains about 20 per cent.

This strategy does little to promote economic rationalisation and development. Instead, it provides an invitation to industry to seek additional protection and support.

Setting tariffs on a product-by-product basis is not only wrong in principle; its complexity makes it virtually impossible to avoid capture by special interests. Most industry information is proprietary and the real industry experts are in private firms, not in the offices of the department. The outcome? Trade policy that reflects the interests of industry lobby groups and not the interests of the nation.

There are strong legacies in policy-making circles that continue to identify international trade as a threat to, rather than an opportunity for, industrial development. It is feared that South African producers cannot compete without protection and other forms of state support. This denies the evidence of the substantial and beneficial restructuring that occurred in response to the first wave of economic reforms.

The NIPF has reintroduced liberalisation into the policy sphere. However, the vision needs to be bolder, more honest in its assessment of past failures and achievements and must consider more comprehensive reforms than are currently suggested.

Source: Business Day, Johannesburg, in English 5 Sep 07

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Inauguration Threat Assessment (internal use only - pls do not forward)

Released on 2012-10-19 08:00 GMT

Email-ID 344551
Date 2008-12-31 16:43:30
From burton@stratfor.com
To meiners@stratfor.com, alex.posey@stratfor.com, secure@stratfor.com

Attached Files

#	Filename	Size
28339	28339_09 Presidential Inauguration Joint Threat Assessment.pdf	1.5MiB

FW: FBI Bulletin:Defensive Suicide Measures ** CONFIDENTIAL-DO NOT FORWARD

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Date 2007-08-10 22:22:23
From burton@stratfor.com
To gfriedman@stratfor.com, dial@stratfor.com, hanna@stratfor.com, aaric.eisenstein@stratfor.com

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107907	107907_Suicide Defensive Tactics IB #264.pdf	75.4KiB

FBI National Threat Assessment: MS-13 Info

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2

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168892	168892 US Southern Command El Salvador Gang Presentation.pdf	3.3MiB
168893	168893 The Maras-Military Review July-August 2007.pdf	1.5MiB
168894	168894 ia-cid-20070710-u.pdf	156KiB

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Wed, 05 Dec 2007	SAG LAUNCHES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ACTION PLAN	Pretoria, South Africa	Secretary of State Southern African Development Community	6482
Mon, 24 Mar 2008	(S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: PARAGUAY	Secretary of State	Central Intelligence Agency Defense Intelligence Agency Paraguay	21692
Fri, 31 Oct 2008	(S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: PALESTINIAN ISSUES	Secretary of State	Central Intelligence Agency Defense Intelligence Agency Egypt Israel Israel Jordan Lebanon Saudi Arabia Syria	40815
Thu, 16 Apr 2009	(S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: AFRICAN GREAT LAKES (DROC, BURUNDI, RWANDA)	Secretary of State	Burundi Central Intelligence Agency Defense Intelligence Agency Democratic Republic of the Congo Rwanda Uganda	36765
Thu, 16 Apr 2009	(S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: WEST AFRICA SAHEL REGION	Secretary of State	Burkina Faso Central Intelligence Agency Chad Defense Intelligence Agency France Gambia Ghana Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Nigeria PAGE 02 STATE 037566 161435Z Republic of Cape Verde Senegal United Kingdom	24324
Tue, 16 Jun 2009	(S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: BULGARIA	Secretary of State	Bulgaria Central Intelligence Agency Defense Intelligence Agency	25499
Tue, 16 Jun 2009	(S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: HUNGARY	Secretary of State	Central Intelligence Agency Defense Intelligence Agency Hungary	24641
Tue, 16 Jun 2009	(S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION	Secretary of State	Central Intelligence Agency Defense Intelligence Agency Romania	24004

<u>Jun</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>NEEDS: ROMANIA</u>			
<u>Tue,</u> <u>16</u>	<u>(S) REPORTING</u> <u>AND COLLECTION</u>	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>Central Intelligence Agency Defense</u>	<u>21021</u>
<u>Jun</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>NEEDS: SLOVENIA</u>	<u>of State</u>	<u>Intelligence Agency Slovenia</u>	
			<u>Afghanistan Austria Belgium Brazil </u> <u>Burkina Faso Canada Central Intelligence</u> <u>Agency China Costa Rica Croatia Defense</u> <u>Intelligence Agency Egypt France Germany </u> <u>India Indonesia Israel Israel Japan Jordan </u> <u>Lebanon Libya Mexico Pakistan Russia </u> <u>Saudi Arabia South Africa South Africa </u> <u>South Korea Syria Turkey Uganda United</u> <u>Kingdom United Nations (Geneva) United</u> <u>Nations (New York) United Nations (Rome) </u> <u>United Nations (Vienna) United Nations</u> <u>Security Council Vietnam</u>	
<u>Fri,</u> <u>31</u>	<u>(S) REPORTING</u> <u>AND COLLECTION</u>	<u>Secretary</u>		<u>59697</u>
<u>Jul</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>NEEDS: THE</u> <u>UNITED NATIONS</u>	<u>of State</u>		

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/07CAPETOWN253_a.html

13. (SBU) The SAG recently released its National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF)

(wrong NIPF)

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/07PRETORIA4122_a.html

1. Summary. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) released the much-awaited National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) and accompanying Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) in August.

(Wrong NIPF)

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/08STATE30340_a.html

Classified By: PAULA CAUSEY, DAS, INR. REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) This cable reports the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs for Paraguay. The review produced a list of priorities (paragraph 5) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on Paraguay. The priorities also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). 2. (S/NF) Important information often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review of this National HUMINT Collection Directive. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. 3. (S/NF) Please note that the community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting by email and other means is vital to this effort. When it is

available, reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 4. (S/NF) This National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. 5. (S/NF) Priority issues and issues outline: A. Terrorism and Crime 1) Terrorist Threats and Activities (TERR-2) 2) Government Counterterrorist Response (TERR-2) 3) Impact of Corruption and Government Response (CRIM-3) 4) Narcotics Trafficking and Government Response (DRUG-3) 5) Money Laundering (MONY-3) B. Political Dynamics and Democratization 1) Political Stability (DEPS-3) 2) Democratic Practice and the Rule of Law (DEPS-3) 3) Foreign Relations (FPOL-4) 4) Human Rights (HRWC-5) C. Economy, Trade, and Investment 1) Economic Policies and Performance (ECFS-3) 2) Trade (TRAD-4) 3) Foreign Investment (TRAD-4) D. Military and Security Issues 1) Critical Infrastructure Protection (INFR-4) 2) Military Structure and Capabilities (FMCC-4) 3) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 4) Health and Medical Developments (HLTH-4) E. Information Infrastructure and Telecommunications (INFR-4) 6. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs: A. Terrorism and Crime 1) Terrorist Threats and Activities (TERR-2) - Information on the presence, intentions, plans and activities of terrorist groups, facilitators, and support networks - including, but not limited to, Hizballah, Hamas, al-Gama'at al-Islamiya, al-Qa'ida, jihadist media organizations, Iranian state agents or surrogates - in Paraguay, in particular in the Tri-Border Area (TBA). - Indications or evidence of terrorists' or terrorist support networks' involvement with narcotrafficking, money laundering, human smuggling, and/or other criminal activities as a means of obtaining funding or other logistical support; details on companies or organizations linked to terrorists or terrorist activity, to include financial transactions, shipping records, addresses, and associated companies/organizations. - Terrorist or terrorist support network plans and activities in the areas of recruitment, training, support, communications networks, local and regional command and control. - The arrival or expansion of Islamic NGOs or leaders with known or suspected radical affiliations. - Ties between and among terrorist organizations; evidence of terrorist links to government-including local/regional-officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (such as Jama'at al-Tabligh, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth, and the Muslim World League), front organizations (including companies providing logistical or financial support), and organized criminal groups. - Identities information of terrorist members to include fingerprints, arrest photos, DNA, and iris scans. - Modus Operandi of individuals and terrorist groups, their use and/or modification of passports, seals/caches, and travel documents. - Plans, intentions, and activities of domestic terrorist groups and regional terrorist groups that operate in Paraguay. 2) Government Counterterrorist Response (TERR-2) - Information on the government's policy, plans and intentions for addressing the terrorist threat, including support for or opposition to the United States in the war against terrorism; Paraguay's position in regional and international fora, including support for or objection to U.S. counterterrorism policies. - Security services' capabilities, at the national and local levels, to counter terrorist groups and their activities; government plans or intentions to further develop or expand those capabilities. - Details of police and security services' efforts and programs to identify, monitor, and disrupt terrorist activities throughout Paraguay, and particularly in the TBA. - Government plans and efforts to deploy biometric systems. - Willingness to cooperate with the U.S. Government and other governments on counterterrorism issues, including the sharing of terrorist data; challenges (political, economic, financial, or personal) the government or government officials face which may influence their cooperation. - The status of, and prospects for, counterterrorism-related legislation. 3) Impact of

Corruption and Government Response (CRIM-3) - Details about organized crime groups, including leadership, links to government or foreign entities, drug and human trafficking and smuggling, kidnapping, counterfeiting, illicit arms trafficking, money laundering, connections to other international organized crime or terrorist groups, movement of organized crime into legitimate business structures, their locations, support structures and means of coordinating operations, with particular emphasis on their efforts to influence, suborn or corrupt government, law enforcement or security officials. - Information on the involvement of government, military, or security services personnel in corrupt practices, including officials involved in narcotrafficking and arms smuggling, trafficking in persons, funds diversion, influence peddling, bribe solicitation, blackmail, fraud--especially of travel documents--and nepotism; the impact of government corruption on efforts to pursue, capture, and prosecute terrorists and the effect on popular confidence in the government. - Details of corruption in government offices, particularly in the attorney general's office, the judiciary, and the customs service; status of any government efforts to combat corruption. - National, regional, or international criminal activity, including economic distortions caused by criminal activity; the government's efforts to devise and implement plans and policies to combat criminal activity; the level of cooperation with foreign security services on detecting, monitoring, and intercepting illicit arms and other smuggled goods. 4) Narcotics Trafficking and Government Response (DRUG-3) - Details of narcotics trafficking and associated criminal activities, particularly in the TBA and other border regions; illicit drug shipments and trafficking nodes, modalities, and routes. - Details on drug trafficking organizations, including leadership (biographic information and biometric data), communications (types and sources of technologies used), and methods of operation, to include processing and storage sites, methods of laundering money, and activities of front companies (financial activities, shipping records, addresses, and associated companies). - Traffickers' subversion or coercion of political, economic and judicial officials and systems, including attempts to gain influence through campaign contributions; impact of corruption from drug traffickers on executive offices, legislatures, military and security organizations. - Connections between narcotics traffickers and international organized criminal or terrorist groups. - Government control and enforcement plans, organizations, capabilities, and activities; military and police roles in combating drug trafficking or contributing to the trafficking. - Government plans and efforts to interdict the movement of narcotics through the TBA and elsewhere. - Details of legislative initiatives to improve counternarcotics enforcement and prosecutions. 5) Money Laundering (MONY-3) - Evidence of international organized crime, terrorist networks, drug producers, people smugglers, arms traffickers, government officials, military, and security services involvement in money laundering. - Details on the methods used to conduct illicit financial transactions. - Identification of financial organizations and businesses (names of personnel and physical location/address of entities), including exchange houses and informal mechanisms such as hawalas, involved in money laundering, the means employed, and the amounts and frequency of activity. - Government willingness and ability to enforce current law, investigate, and prosecute money laundering and illegal financial activities, to include plans to tighten financial controls and strengthen its financial intelligence unit. - Information about the underground market for treasury notes, bearer bonds, and other financial instruments. B. Political Dynamics and Democratization 1) Political Stability (DEPS-3) - Plans and intentions of the government and ruling party to prepare for, or influence the outcome of, the April 2008 election. - Leading candidates and emerging leaders -- to include their views of, and plans for relations with, the United States, Venezuela, Cuba, and other Latin American nations - especially for the 2008 election. - Political parties' and candidates' preparations for the 2008 election; electoral politics, party platforms, tactics, and strategies employed in the run-up to the election and plans for the post-election period. - Information-before and after the election-on governing and opposition parties' alliances, rifts, internal factions, and constituencies, including key people, tactics, and strengths. - Details of post-election internal politics and political maneuvering during the transition from one administration to another. - Information on financial or material support to candidates, parties, or interest groups from foreign

governments, especially from Cuba or Venezuela; post-electoral aid commitments from foreign governments. - Details of corrupt, illegal, or unethical activities aimed at subverting the electoral process. - Biographic and financial information on all leading contenders, and especially on Minister of Education Blanca Ovelar, former Vice President Castiglioni, Lino Oviedo, and Fernando Lugo; and biometric data, to include fingerprints, facial images, iris scans, and DNA, on these individuals. 2) Democratic Practice and the Rule of Law (DEPS-3) - Evidence of commitment, or lack of commitment, on the part of the government, political parties, or special interest groups to democratic principles, rule of law, transparent, corruption-free governance practices, and free and fair elections. - Details of political deal making and bargains and the resulting impact on popular confidence in the elections and the political process; indications of government or political party bargaining over the candidacy of Lino Oviedo and his campaign. 3) Foreign Relations (FPOL-4) - Information on the government's foreign policy plans and intentions toward neighboring states, regional powers (including the United States), and key international actors. - Status of the government's relations with and views of Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez and his domestic and foreign policies and actions; the Paraguayan government perspective on Venezuelan efforts to influence Paraguay's political process or leadership. - Information on Paraguay's relationship with Cuba and the Paraguayan government perspective on Cuban activities and influence in Paraguay; Paraguay's policy on Cuba in international and regional fora and the Paraguayan leadership's views of the United States' Cuba policy. - Student exchange programs and philanthropic activities in Paraguay sponsored by Cuba or Venezuela. - Paraguay's relations with the MERCOSUR organization and its member countries in that multilateral environment. - Details of Paraguay's position on U.S. policies and actions in the region and internationally, including Paraguay's views on, and participation in, multilateral sanctions endorsed by the United States and/or the United Nations. - Information on key bilateral regional relationships, especially for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia. - Relations with Iran and information on Islamic facilities, including mosques, cultural centers, etc., supported by Iran. - Information on other key bilateral international relationships, especially for China, Taiwan, and Russia. 4) Human Rights (HRWC-5) - Government plans and intentions with regard to human rights issues, in particular willingness to crack down on - or disregard - violations by police, military or security services. - Performance of the police, military, and security services in upholding or violating human rights. - Government programs and efforts to prevent violence, trafficking in persons, prostitution, forced labor, slave labor, or vigilante activity. C. Economy, Trade, and Investment 1) Economic Policies and Performance (ECFS-3) - Information on the state of the economy, the national budget, and internal and external debt; information on economic indicators, particularly for growth and inflation, including views of the government, political leaders, academics and other experts on Paraguay's economy and its future prospects. - Details on government efforts to improve economic performance by developing and implementing policies on taxes, investment, labor, or other resources. - Details of the effects on the general population of economic developments and programs. - Impact on the economy of the discovery of potentially large gas and oil deposits in the Chaco region. - Government willingness and capability to fairly and equitably enforce the law on economic, financial, and banking issues and uncover/prevent illegal activities. - Paraguay's interest and participation in the MCA Threshold Program. 2) Trade (TRAD-4) - Status of trade with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and other countries in the region, including government positions on future opportunities, areas for expansion, and potential areas of conflict; the impact of MERCOSUR on Paraguay's trade and the Paraguayan government's assessment of its benefits, potential drawbacks, and future prospects. - Paraguay's intentions with regard to ratifying Venezuela's membership in MERCOSUR. - The Paraguayan government's policies and positions related to trade with the United States; indications of genuine Paraguayan interest in negotiating a trade agreement with the United States; developments in Paraguay's position on intellectual property rights legislation and enforcement. - Paraguayan plans and intentions to expand their requests for market access to the United States beyond their traditional commodities - beef, textiles, and sugar. 3) Foreign Investment (TRAD-4) -

Government plans and intentions to attract additional foreign investment to Paraguay, including details of incentives and disincentives for foreign investment in Paraguay. - Government and business views on the impact of rising crime and concerns about the independence of the judiciary on foreign investment, and government plans to deal with these concerns. - Paraguay's plans, policies, motives, and intended actions on intellectual property rights issues. - The Paraguayan government position on or participation in the Venezuelan initiative to create a regional development bank, the Bank of the South.

D. Military and Security Issues

- 1) Critical Infrastructure Protection (INFR-4) - Paraguay's approach to critical infrastructure protection strategies and technologies; efforts to reduce the vulnerability of key systems, including energy (e.g., hydroelectric), telecommunications, and transportation. - Overtures to the United States and others for assistance in planning and implementing protective measures. - Legislation or executive actions undertaken to improve infrastructure security, especially the physical security of power generation and distribution systems.
- 2) Military Structure and Capabilities (FMCC-4) - Capabilities of the military, current and future, in light of recent decisions to downsize and reorganize; objectives and expectations for the budget and missions of this future force. - Evidence of denial and deception (D&D) programs, including: personnel, organizations, strategies, tactics, technologies, activity scheduling, or support by foreign countries; evidence of satellite tracking or a satellite warning program, especially any foreign involvement. - Capabilities, plans, and intentions for participation in international peacekeeping operations. - Intentions with respect to cooperation with U.S. military forces, including the potential for reinstatement of a Status of Forces Agreement. - Information on military cooperation, assistance received or provided, or interaction with others in the region, for example, the training provided by Argentina; status of international military cooperation or assistance programs, such as the kinds of military support that might be offered by China, Iran, Venezuela, Taiwan, or other countries. - Plans and intentions for weapons and equipment acquisitions, including details on suppliers. - Reactions to major arms acquisitions by countries in the region. - Paraguayan views on Venezuelan and Bolivian military actions and activities, in particular, Bolivian deployments near the border of Paraguay. - Indigenous R&D, production, repair, maintenance or upgrade of military material. - Details on joint cooperation or co-production arrangements. - Details on military command, control, communications, computer and intelligence (C4I) systems. - Biographic and financial information and biometric data on military leaders.
- 3) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements.
- 4) Health and Medical Developments (HLTH-4) - Infectious disease outbreaks; national strategies for dealing with infectious disease, including detection and control. - Capabilities and quality of medical care in private, public, and military medical facilities. - Disaster planning and response capability. - Sources, locations and levels of environmental and chemical contamination of air, water, food, and soil that might affect health; content and location of toxic industrial chemical production and storage facilities.

E. Information Infrastructure and Telecommunications (INFR-4) - Details of telecommunications and information systems, networks, and technologies supporting Paraguayan national leadership, military, foreign intelligence and security services (FISS), and civil sector communications. - Define Paraguayan wireless infrastructure, cellular provider information, and makes/models of cellular phones and their operating systems. - Define Paraguayan satellite communications infrastructure, to include VSAT networks and use of point to point systems. - Information on communications practices of Paraguayan government and military leaders, key foreign officials in country (e.g., Cuban, Venezuelan, Bolivian, Iranian, or Chinese diplomats), and criminal entities or their surrogates, to include telephone and fax numbers and e-mail addresses, call activity (date, time, caller numbers, recipient numbers), phone books, cell phone numbers, telephone and fax user listings, internet protocol (IP) addresses, user accounts, and passwords. - Identify national and supranational telecommunications regulatory, administrative, and maintenance organizations. - Identify scope of Paraguayan telecommunications encryption efforts, details on the use of and efforts to acquire modern telecom technologies, regional and national telecommunications policies, programs and regulations. - Details on information repositories associated

with RFID enabled systems increasingly used for passports, government badges, and transportation system. RICE

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/08STATE116392_a.html

B. 08 STATE 64936 Classified By: CATHERINE BROWN, DAS, INR/IPC. REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) SUMMARY: This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on Palestinian Issues (paragraph 3-end) and encourages Department personnel at post to assist in compiling Palestinian biographic information (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD results from a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs for Palestinian Issues and sets forth a list of priorities intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on Palestinian Issues. The priorities may also help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information responsive to the NHCD often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review leading to the NHCD's issuance. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. 2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting - including on Palestinians: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. State reporting officers are encouraged to report on noteworthy Palestinians as information becomes available. B. (S/NF) When it is available, reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Palestinian NHCD outline - priority issues: A. Palestinian-Israeli Peace Process 1) Conflict Resolution and Palestinian Relations with Israel (SRCC-1) 2) Final Status Issues (SRCC-1) 3) Perceptions of US Role in the Peace Process (SRCC-1) 4) Role of Regional Neighbors (SRCC-1) 5) Role of International Community in the Peace Process (SRCC-1) B. Palestinian Leadership and Governance 1) Governance Issues (DEPS-1) 2) Security Forces' Capabilities (DEPS-1) 3) Palestinian Leadership (LEAD-1) 4) Fatah-HAMAS Relationship (LEAD-1) 5) Economic and Financial Stability (ECFS-2) 6) Civil Society and the Rule of Law (DEPS-1) 7) US, Regional, and International Foreign Policy (FPOL-4) C. Palestinian Internal Security and Control 1) Palestinian Counterterrorism Capabilities and Response (TERR-2) 2) Role of Palestinian Authority Security Organs/Individuals in Terrorism (TERR-2) 3) Intelligence Services and Security Forces (CINT-5) 4) Illegal Activities (MONY-4) D. Terrorism and Islamic Activism 1) International and Indigenous Terrorist Activities (TERR-2) 2) Internal and External Support for Palestinian Terrorists (TERR-2) 3) Islamic Activism (DEPS-1) 4) Threats Against American Citizens (TERR-2) E. Palestinian Social Development and Infrastructure 1) Human Rights (HRWC-3) 2) Demographics (DEMG-3) 3) Water Management (ENVR-4) 4) Infectious Disease and Health (HLTH-5) 5) Civilian Infrastructure (INFR-3) F. Government of Israel Plans, Policies, and Actions 1) Israeli Leadership Plans and Intentions on the Peace Process (LEAD-1) 2) Conflict Resolution (SRCC-1) 3) Government of Israel Security Issues (SRCC-1) 4) Military Response to Palestinians and Terrorism (FMCC-2) 5) Settlements (SRCC-1) 6)

US and International Community (FPOL-3) G. Information Infrastructure and Telecommunications Systems (INFR-3) 4. (S/NF) Palestinian NHCD - Full text -- reporting and collection needs under priority areas listed in paragraph 3 above: A. Palestinian-Israeli Peace Process 1) Conflict Resolution and Palestinian Relations with Israel (SRCC-1). --Key positions, negotiating strategies, red lines, and points of flexibility of Fatah-affiliated Palestinian Authority elements, HAMAS, and other Palestinian parties concerned with the peace process, conflict resolution, and future dealings with Israel. --Negotiating positions for Palestinian talks with Israel on bilateral issues, particularly the extent of Palestinian Authority control in Jerusalem, right of return of Palestinian refugees to Israel, Israeli settlements in the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, exchanges of territory, borders and security, and "end of claims". --Attitudes of the general public toward Palestinian-Israeli talks. --Attitudes of Palestinian security forces toward peace negotiations with and attacks on Israel inside Israel and the Palestinian territories. --Details of all formal and informal channels, used by the Palestinian leaders to discuss peace steps with Israel. --Palestinian perceptions of and relations with Israeli leaders and negotiating counterparts. --Palestinian positions on negotiations with Israel regarding water, transportation and energy infrastructure issues, access to the Israeli economy, and safe passage between areas of Israeli and Palestinian control. 2) Final Status Issues (SRCC-1). --Details regarding final-status arrangements on issues of security, borders and border crossings, and refugees. --Information regarding final-status agreements on water, economics, legal matters and prisoners, infrastructure and environment, and Jerusalem (including sovereignty, governance, and access to/control of the "Holy Basin"). 3) Perceptions of US Role in the Peace Process (SRCC-1). --Palestinian leadership and citizen perceptions regarding the US role and efforts to influence the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. --Palestinian plans, intentions and efforts to influence US positions on the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. Palestinian efforts to galvanize regional and international support to influence US positions on the Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations. --Palestinian plans, intentions, objectives and activities related to US policies and programs on the peace process including extent of support for US and other counterterrorism efforts. 4) Role of Regional Neighbors (SRCC-1). --Palestinian perceptions of the policies of regional neighbors (Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Libya and other Arab states and Iran) regarding a Palestinian-Israeli peace settlement. --Views and perceptions of regional neighbors on the impact a Palestinian-Israeli peace settlement would have on neighboring Palestinian populations. --Palestinian views of other countries' plans and efforts to support or oppose the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. --Palestinian perceptions of plans and efforts by individual regional neighbors to facilitate or hinder the development of institutions needed for a free and democratic Palestinian state. --Palestinian views about plans and efforts of Syria or Lebanon to resolve border disputes with Israel. 5) Role of International Community in the Peace Process (SRCC-1). --Palestinian perceptions about policies, plans, efforts and support for strategies and positions on Palestinian-Israeli issues from European Union members, especially France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Russia and multilateral bodies, including the Quartet (United States, European Union, United Nations, and Russia), the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, and the United Nations. --Palestinian views on amounts and uses of international assistance provided to the Palestinian Authority as part of bilateral or multilateral negotiations. B. Palestinian Leadership and Governance 1) Governance Issues (DEPS-1). --Status and relative strength of factions within the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and internal decision-making processes of these factions. --Relations between the Palestinian Authority and the PLO and its factions. --PLO and HAMAS finances and sources of funding. --Evidence regarding the effectiveness of the Palestinian Authority in governing areas under Palestinian Authority control; status of political reform and influence of President. --Indications of challenges to Palestinian Authority rule. Extent of popular loyalty to Palestinian Authority leadership. --Information on municipal government structures, independent local power bases, and relationships between the Palestinian leadership and local leaders. --Plans and intentions of the Palestinian Authority to consider or reject the formation of a new Palestinian National Unity Government. --Details on efforts of

HAMAS to exert influence over Palestinians to consolidate their support. --Attitudes, plans, and tactics of Islamist and secular groups to determine or affect the choice of a successor to the current Palestinian Authority President. --Level of Palestinian support for HAMAS elected officials. --Palestinian perceptions of the Palestinian legislative council and its ability to exercise power. 2) Security Forces' Capabilities (DEPS-1). --Plans, intentions, and willingness to sustain efforts to reform the security forces. --Relations between the security forces and foreign security services, especially for cooperation, training, information sharing, and funding including efforts to target terrorist or extremist threats to the peace process. --Changes in the senior leadership of the Palestinian Authority security forces, including the general intelligence organization (Mukhabarat) and the Preventive Security Organization (PSO). --Leadership dynamics and power relationships among the Palestinian Authority security forces; relations between civilian leaders and security forces commanders. --Level of responsiveness of security forces to civilian control. --Decision-making processes and rules of engagement of the security forces in specific security situations. --Organizational structure of the Palestinian Authority security forces. --Command, control, communications, and intelligence infrastructure of Palestinian Authority security forces. --Information on personnel strength, budget, weapons, training, force readiness, targeting, tactics, transportation, and logistics of the Palestinian Authority security forces. 3) Palestinian Leadership (LEAD-1). --Goals and strategies of Palestinian officials in the West Bank and Gaza to insure/undermine the viability of a democratic Palestinian state. --Plans and intentions of Palestinian President to call elections. --Role of the Prime Minister. --Identification of key advisers to the Palestinian Authority President and Prime Minister and their respective areas of influence. --Decision making processes within the Palestinian Authority leadership, including the roles of key ministries and the views of their leaders on priority issues for the government. --Palestinian leadership attitudes toward and perceptions of the US. --Status of the current Palestinian Authority president's and prime minister's health. --Identification of possible successors to the current Palestinian Authority president, views of these possible successors, and those of other Palestinian leaders outside the government, on Palestinian-Israeli issues and information on the relationships of these possible successors with key Palestinian groups and Israel. 4) Fatah-HAMAS Relationship (LEAD-1). --Fatah-affiliated Palestinian Authority leadership and HAMAS efforts to resolve issues related to reconciliation or to continue competition. --HAMAS reaction to peace negotiation efforts. Relationship between the Palestinian leadership, to include the Presidency, and HAMAS officials in Gaza and rejectionist elements. --Leadership plans and efforts in Gaza and the West Bank to unify or maintain the division between the two territories. --Efforts by the Palestinian Authority leadership to involve HAMAS elected officials in negotiating strategies for the peace process. --Details of travel plans such as routes and vehicles used by Palestinian Authority leaders and HAMAS members. --Biographical, financial and biometric information on key PA and HAMAS leaders and representatives, to include the young guard inside Gaza, the West Bank and outside. 5) Economic and Financial Stability (ECFS-2). --Economic decision-making processes within the Palestinian Authority government and plans and actions to implement economic reform, liberalization, and development. --Palestinian Authority budget allocations and funding streams. --Details about employment data and government plans and efforts to increase employment. --Plans by Palestinian officials and Palestinian businessmen in the West Bank and Gaza for coping with economic downturns caused by political problems. --Data on Palestinian trade with Israel and Jordan. --Data on the impact of border closures and Palestinian-Israeli violence on economic development, including on the livelihoods of Palestinians with jobs in Israel or Jordan. --Information on levels of financial savings by Palestinians and their ability to withstand prolonged economic hardship. --Palestinian efforts to develop trading relationships with non-Israeli buyers and attract foreign investment. --Plans and efforts to seek funding from international relief organizations. --Palestinian plans and efforts to develop and exploit natural gas reserves off the coast of Gaza. --Plans to develop or expand energy infrastructure, including petroleum and natural gas storage/distribution facilities and electric utilities. --Financial flows from Diaspora Palestinians and the motivations for

such investment. --Information on close ties between business families and politicians. --Corrupt practices by businessmen and politicians. --Trends in the business practices of local Palestinian businessmen, such as changes in enterprise ownership and control mechanisms and shifts in contract bidding methods. --Plans and efforts to counteract Israeli closure policies. --Palestinian perceptions regarding fulfillment of aid pledges from Donors' Conference. 6) Civil Society and the Rule of Law (DEPS-1). --Plans and intentions of leaders of the Palestinian Authority to encourage political openness, protect civil liberties, and promote fiscal transparency. --Plans and actions of Palestinian Authority to implement judicial and financial reforms. --Details about the Palestinian justice system and Palestinian attitudes towards the Palestinian Basic Law and Sharia/Islamic law. --Capability and commitment of Palestinian officials and organizations to maintain order and confront threats posed by extremist and terrorist groups, clans, and criminal organizations. --Details of plans and programs intended to promote and maintain public order. --Attitudes and influence of key Palestinian interest groups on Palestinian plans, policies and actions aimed at promoting the rule of law and public order. --HAMAS and other Palestinian efforts to apply Sharia and promote Islamic alternatives in civil society. --Details on HAMAS' social welfare network to include hospitals, education systems, textbooks, libraries and social services in the Palestinian territories and their funding sources in the region and worldwide; efforts by PIJ and other Palestinian organizations to provide similar services and details of their sources of funding. --Financial systems used by HAMAS charities in Europe to move funds to the Middle East. --Popular attitudes towards HAMAS and other organizations that provide social services. --Views and attitudes of the younger generation on HAMAS and their control of municipalities as well as their social service programs. --Evidence of control of the media by Fatah-affiliated Palestinian Authority or HAMAS to influence the Palestinian population. --Details on development of political parties, labor unions, and/or worker groups. 7) US, Regional, and International Foreign Policy (FPOL-4). --Efforts by the Palestinian Authority to gain support for its strategies and positions on Palestinian-Israeli issues from the US. --Palestinian Authority's objectives and strategies on key issues in US-Palestinian relationship and views on future of US relations. --Information on Palestinian Authority negotiating positions before discussions with the US and views of Palestinian officials after discussions with the US. --Popular attitudes toward and perceptions of the US. C. Palestinian Internal Security and Control 1) Palestinian Counterterrorism Capabilities and Response (TERR-2). --Palestinian counterterrorism and internal security policies, plans, attitudes, commitment and actions in dealing with extremists and terrorist groups, and clans. --Actions, ability and willingness of the Palestinian security services in the West Bank and Gaza to thwart terrorist attacks and maintain public order. --Palestinian plans, intentions, objectives and activities regarding support to and cooperation with US counterterrorism efforts. --Cooperation between Palestinian security and intelligence services and Israeli counterparts on terrorism, including targeting efforts, technical operations, surveillance, interrogation, capture and prosecution of known terrorists. --Attitudes and influence of key Palestinian interest groups on Palestinian counterterrorism plans, policies and actions. --Views of Palestinian Authority President, his advisers, Palestinian Authority security chiefs and senior Palestinian officials toward the US and its counterterrorism policies; perceptions of US expectations for Palestinian cooperation in counterterrorism campaign. 2) Role of Palestinian Authority Security Organs/Individuals in Terrorism (TERR-2). --Ties between the security forces and Palestinian Authority leaders and other groups, including Palestinian political parties, militias, and rejectionist and terrorist groups. --Participation by Palestinian Authority security forces personnel in attacks against Israeli targets outside Israel and the Palestinian Territories. --Links between intelligence services and terrorist groups. --Locations of neighborhoods controlled by rejectionist and terrorist groups. --Indications of cooperation between Palestinian intelligence services and terrorist groups. 3) Intelligence Services and Security Forces (CINT-5). --Plans, intentions, key focus and rivalries of senior PA security force officials, including the General Intelligence Organization (Mukhabarat), the Preventive Security Organization (PSO), Military Intelligence (Istikhbarat), the National Security Force

(NSF), and the Civil Police, as well as HAMAS's Security Support Force in the Gaza strip.

- Command, control, communications, and intelligence infrastructure of Palestinian Authority security forces.
- Indications of counterintelligence operations conducted by the security forces against foreign intelligence services operating in or through Palestinian Authority areas.
- Information on signals intercept capabilities and targets, decryption capabilities, intercept sites and collection hardware, and intercept operation successes.
- Plans and efforts to illicitly collect classified, sensitive, commercial proprietary, or protected technology information from US companies or government agencies.
- Counterintelligence organization plans, efforts, and abilities, and warning of their use against US personnel. Details on security forces' penetrations of Palestinian rejectionist groups including electronic penetrations.
- Technological capabilities, targets, and activities of Palestinian security forces.
- Unit deployments and locations, infrastructure and facilities of Palestinian Authority security forces.
- Details on processes used by Palestinian Authority security forces to acquire weapons and equipment, either legally or illegally.
- Intentions by Palestinian security force leaders or rogue elements to use new capabilities against Israel or the US.

4) Illegal Activities (MONY-4).

- Indications of levels of corruption among Fatah-affiliated Palestinian Authority and/or HAMAS leaders.
- Individuals, governments, organizations, routes, and methods involved in arms smuggling, human trafficking/smuggling, money laundering and corruption in financial transactions in support of illegal activities.
- Information on illegal weapons transactions with Israelis.
- Activities of Palestinian gangs and irregular militia forces' involvement in crime and terrorism.

D. Terrorism and Islamic Activism

1) International and Indigenous Terrorist Activities (TERR-2).

- Structure and internal dynamics of HAMAS militant wing (Izz al-Din al-Qassam Battalions), the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), and Popular Resistance Committees, Army of Islam, and other terrorist groups with a presence in the Gaza Strip or the West Bank, including leadership, membership, decision making processes, command and control, and factions.
- Popular support for rejectionist groups.
- Tactics, techniques, and operating methods of Palestinian terrorist groups, including tradecraft, counterintelligence measures, recruitment activities, underground facilities, operational tasking, and travel, infiltrations into Israel, disinformation, denial and deception techniques, and training.
- Plans and intentions for, and extent and details of Lebanese Hizballah activities in Palestinian areas or within Israel, including retaliation for the deaths of Hizballah senior military leaders.
- Relationship between Palestinian terrorist groups and al-Qa'ida, and indications of interest by Palestinian terrorist groups to work with global jihadists.
- Indications of interest by Palestinian terrorist groups in the acquisition or use of chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons, longer range missiles, or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).
- Communications systems used by senior leaders of Palestinian terrorist groups to direct and control subordinates and field operatives.
- Use of Inmarsat, fax machines, cellular telephones, and computer communications, including the Internet, to conduct terrorist activities.

2) Internal and External Support for Palestinian Terrorists (TERR-2).

- Evidence of Palestinian popular support for Palestinian and other terrorist groups; Palestinian public perceptions of rocket attacks against Israel.
- Contacts and relations between Palestinian terrorist groups and other terrorist or rejectionist groups, especially Lebanese Hizballah, al-Qa'ida, and elements of the Arab population in Israel; influence of Islamic militants.
- Extent and nature of control, sponsorship, and financial support of Palestinian terrorist groups by Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Egypt, or other countries.
- Plans and intentions, capabilities and motivations of Palestinian terrorist groups and/or their state sponsors to conduct attacks against US, Israeli, Jordanian, Palestinian, or other western or allied targets.
- Encouragement from state sponsors to conduct attacks against US, Israeli, Jordanian, Palestinian, or other western or allied targets.
- Support mechanisms for Palestinian terrorist or rejectionist groups, including identities of key individuals and mechanisms for procuring and moving funds and weapons.
- Smuggling between Gaza and the outside world, including routes and methodologies; information on weapons shipments into territories via tunnels, and maritime means for terrorist use.
- Contacts and relations between HAMAS

militants, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Popular Resistance Committees, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), Lebanese Hizballah, Fatah al-Islam (FAI), and other known or emergent terrorist or rejectionist groups in the region, and elements of the Palestinian Authority. --Attitudes and motivations of the Palestinian Authority leadership regarding the activities of HAMAS, al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades and other terrorist or rejectionist groups. --Evidence of Palestinian Authority's, or PA senior officials' prior knowledge of, funding of, authorization of, or participation in popular unrest, violent outbreaks, or terrorist acts. --Financial support to NGO's from foreign governments, to include Venezuela and Turkey. --Contacts and cooperation between NGOs and terrorist groups, especially HAMAS charities and any political/humanitarian entities suspected of passing funds to militants. 3) Islamic Activism (DEPS-1). --Details about Islamic reformer, oppositionist and militant (activist) leaders, organizations, adherents, and supporters, including objectives, plans and strategies, tactics, and efforts to achieve goals. --Plans and efforts of internal or external Islamic activists to affect governance in Palestinian areas. --Islamic activist plans and efforts to develop political parties or organize opposition to the governing authorities. --Relations and cooperation among internal and external Islamic activists. --Cohesion and divisions within and among Islamic activist groups. --Influence of religious leaders on Islamic activist leaders, adherents, and supporters. --Islamic activist influence on national leadership, military and security services, educational institutions, government agencies, and NGOs. --Islamic activist use of public media, including the use of internet web forums, to achieve strategic, tactical and/or operational objectives. --HAMAS ownership of broadcasting stations. Government plans and efforts to support or defeat Islamic activist efforts. --HAMAS contacts or connections with Muslim Brotherhood in other countries. --Details of HAMAS connections to HAMAS external leadership in Damascus; HAMAS financial ties to external funding offices such as Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. 4) Threats Against American Citizens (TERR-2). --Indications of Americans (officials, tourists, or residents) becoming targets of any terrorist groups operating in or near Israel, West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. --Palestinian terrorist groups' perceptions of US vulnerabilities and their perceptions of how the United States would respond to attacks against the homeland or US interests overseas. --Palestinian authorities' response to terrorist threats and attacks against the US interests, persons or facilities. --Policies, plans, and efforts regarding cooperation by Palestinian or Israeli officials with the US and regional neighbors concerning US POW/MIA accounting and recovery efforts and capabilities to assist or cooperate in recovery efforts. E. Palestinian Social Development and Infrastructure 1) Human Rights (HRWC-3). --Palestinian data and perception of the humanitarian impact of Israel's closure of Gaza and lack of freedom of movement in the West Bank due to security checkpoints, the barrier, and other obstacles to free movement. --Details about HAMAS and the Palestinian Authority's facilitation of humanitarian operations in the West Bank and Gaza. --Information on treatment of prisoners or detainees from opposition groups. --Palestinian intelligence and security forces' attitudes toward and participation in torture, and other human rights violations. 2) Demographics (DEMG-3). --Population data for Palestinian areas and Palestinian Diaspora. --Details about, and changes to, key demographic indicators, such as birth rate, fertility rate, mortality rate, and internal migration. --Palestinian leadership's view of demographic trends; use of data in consideration of two-state solution. --Palestinian officials' efforts to deal with the 'youth bulge' and resultant educational, training, and employment challenges. --Efforts by Palestinian Authority or HAMAS officials or institutions to co-opt the youth. 3) Water Management (ENVR-4). --Plans and intentions of Palestinian officials in West Bank and Gaza to confront environmental issues, particularly problems with water and waste management. --Palestinian perceptions of efforts to mitigate the impact of power shortages on sewer treatment and other civil services. --Palestinian strategies and efforts regarding water management and protection of infrastructure against attack. --Details about annual water use, and renewable surface and groundwater reserves. --Cooperation and disputes with other states regarding regional water resources to include the aquifers. --Details about plans and efforts to augment supplies from non-conventional sources, such as desalination plants. 4) Infectious Disease and Health (HLTH-

5). --Information on the effects of Palestinian-Israeli violence on public health conditions in Palestinian-controlled areas. --Details about prevalence, and outbreaks of infectious disease to include HIV and avian flu H5N1. --Palestinian Authority plans and efforts to prevent and manage outbreaks. --Statistical information on the incidence of chronic and infectious disease among various population groups (Gaza, West Bank, Bedouin, urban, agricultural areas, and so forth). --Details about location and level of contaminants in air, water, food, and soil, including threat to health from accidental or intentional release of toxic industrial chemicals. --Military and civilian medical capabilities and infrastructure. --Details about HAMAS and other Palestinian groups' medical assistance to Palestinians.

5) Civilian Infrastructure (INFR-3). --Information on location and condition of power plants, roads, hospitals, waste treatment facilities and financial institutions in the Palestinian areas. --Information on Palestinian access to fuel for power plants. --Palestinian perceptions of efforts to deal with impact of power shortages and efforts to mitigate power shortages on sewer treatment and other civil services.

F. Government of Israel Plans, Policies, and Actions

1) Israeli Leadership Plans and Intentions on the Peace Process (LEAD-1). --Government of Israel (GOI) leadership's negotiating positions, strategies, and goals in interactions with the Fatah-affiliated Palestinian Authority officials, with supporters or elements affiliated with HAMAS, and with other Palestinian parties concerned with the peace process. --Israeli leaders' perceptions of and relations with Palestinian leaders and negotiating counterparts. Evidence of informal channels, either sanctioned or unsanctioned by the Israeli leadership, to discuss peace steps with Palestinian leaders. --Israeli leadership views and intentions regarding the impact of their negotiations with Syria on their negotiations with the Palestinians. --Israel's decision-making process for launching military operations and determining retaliation for terrorist attacks. --Israeli leaders' involvement in decisions on response to terrorist attacks. --Israeli leadership intentions and strategy toward managing the US relationship; views of prime minister and advisors toward the US and its counterterrorism policies. Israeli thoughts and views on impact of Israeli domestic politics, including changes in GOI leadership, on GOI approach to and conduct of the peace process and negotiations.

2) Conflict Resolution (SRCC-1). --Negotiating positions for Israeli talks with Palestinians on bilateral issues, particularly the extent of Israeli control of Jerusalem, right of return of Palestinian refugees to Israel, Israeli settlements in the West Bank and east Jerusalem, exchanges of territory, and "end of claims". --GOI views and positions on final-status issues; water rights, transportation and energy infrastructure issues, access to the Israeli economy, security, and safe passage between areas of Israeli and Palestinian control, legal matters and prisoners, and Jerusalem (including sovereignty, governance, and access to/control of the "Holy Basin"). --Attitudes of the Israeli public, including Israeli Arabs, toward Israeli-Palestinian talks. Efforts by opposition parties or members of the ruling coalition to influence government positions on the peace process. --Attitudes of Israeli security forces toward peace negotiations with Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank. Current plans and intentions regarding Palestinian access and movement, in particular, access and movement with economic consequences, e.g. movement of produce, access to fields, and movement of commercial goods between Palestinian villages.

3) Government of Israel Security Issues (SRCC-1). --Government of Israel (GOI) views and assessments of military strengths and vulnerabilities. --Perceptions of threats posed by Palestinian rejectionists, including the potential for conflict with their state sponsors, Syria and Iran, and Lebanon. --GOI negotiating positions, strategies, and goals in interactions with Syria, and Lebanon, especially on final status issues. --Israeli views of an Egyptian or Jordanian role in the context of final status issues. --Israeli views on a future regional security pact. --GOI plans, intentions and reactions to Palestinian intentions to develop Gaza off-shore natural gas reserves. GOI plans and actions to continue construction of security fence including views on boundaries, funding constraints, and external influences on decision-making. --GOI plans and actions to implement agreements with Palestinians on bilateral security measures and to implement unilateral security measures over Israeli- and Palestinian-controlled areas. --Views and actions on prisoner swaps/releases; information on Israel's treatment of Palestinian prisoners or detainees, including interrogation methods. --Information

on and motivations for any increased Israeli population emigration from Israel. 4) Military Response to Palestinians and Terrorism (FMCC-2). --Details on Israel Defense Forces (IDF) operations underway or planned against the HAMAS-controlled Palestinian militants in Gaza, terrorists, or terrorist infrastructure, including targeted assassinations and tactics/techniques used by ground and air units. --Israeli efforts to counter short-range rockets and mortars. --IDF preparations to conduct increased operations against Palestinian targets in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Lebanon. --Impact of Israeli efforts against rocket attacks on Israeli views of security. --IDF preparations to conduct combat operations against Hizballah or Syrian targets along Israel's northern border or inside Lebanon or Syria. --IDF units, equipment, maintenance levels, training, morale, and operational readiness. --IDF tactics, techniques and procedures for conducting conventional and unconventional counterinsurgency and counterterrorist operations. --Israeli assessment of the impact of reserve duty in the territories on IDF readiness. 5) Settlements (SRCC-1). --Evidence of Government of Israel support for or opposition to actions to limit and/or reduce settlement and outpost growth and construction. --Information on leaders of the Israeli settlement establishment, including Golan settlers, their ideology, motivations and who they claim to represent. --Divisions among the various settlement groups. --Details on settlement-related budgets and subsidies. Settlers' relationship with the Israeli political and military establishment including their lobbying and settlement methods. --Golan settlers' views of any potential peace agreement with Syria. --Support for settlers within Israeli society. --Indications of Israeli extremist groups becoming more active. --Perceptions of US demands or requirements of Israeli government regarding, security fences and settlements. 6) US and International Community (FPOL-3). --Israeli perceptions of US peace process approach; indications of critical or hostile reaction to US policies and views of Israeli leadership after discussions with the US. --Attitudes of key political and military officials concerning the state of the relationship with the US. --Plans to influence views and positions of academics, journalists, and business, religious and professional organizations towards the US and the US-Israeli relationship. --Views of and responses to role of the Quartet. --Israeli plans and intentions to support US positions in the UN and other international fora. --Israeli support for US Iraq/Iran policies and US policies and attitudes toward other Middle Eastern countries, and European Union countries; relations with Russia, China, Turkey, Pakistan and India. G. Information Infrastructure and Telecommunications Systems (INFR-3). --Current specifications, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and planned upgrades to national telecommunications infrastructure, networks, and technologies used by government and military authorities, intelligence and security services, and the public sector. --Details about command, control, and communications systems and facilities. --National leadership use of and dependencies on a dedicated telecommunications infrastructure. --Details about national and regional telecommunications policies, programs, regulations, and training. --Information about current and planned upgrades to public sector communications systems and technologies used by government, military personnel, and the civil sector, including cellular phone networks, mobile satellite phones, very small aperture terminals (VSAT), trunked and mobile radios, pagers, prepaid calling cards, firewalls, encryption, international connectivity, use of electronic data interchange, and cable and fiber networks. --Information about wireless infrastructure, cellular communications capabilities and makes and models of cellular phones and their operating systems, to include second generation and third generation systems. --Details about the use of satellites for telecommunication purposes, including planned system upgrades. --Details about internet and intranet use and infrastructure, including government oversight. --Details about foreign and domestic telecommunications service providers and vendors. --Plans and efforts to acquire US export-controlled telecommunications equipment and technology. --Plans and efforts to export or transfer state-of-the art telecommunications equipment and technology. --Details about information repositories associated with radio frequency identification (RFID)-enabled systems used for passports, government badges, and transportation systems. --Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders. RICE

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE37561_a.html

B. 08 STATE 122706--19/NOV/2008 C. 04 STATE 101403--06/MAY/2004 Classified By: SUZANNE MCCORMICK, DIRECTOR, INR/OPS, REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on African Great Lakes (paragraph 3-end) as well as a request for continued DOS reporting of biographic information relating to DROC, Burundi, and Rwanda (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supersedes the NHCD contained in Ref C and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs announced in Ref B focused on African Great Lakes. The review produced a comprehensive list of strategic priorities (paragraph 3) and reporting and collection needs (paragraph 4) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on African Great Lakes. We thank Kigali for its Ref A input. The priorities should also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review of this National HUMINT Collection Directive. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. We appreciate Ref A response from Kigali. 2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to African Great Lakes: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Priority issues and issues outline: I. Regional Issues A. Democratization and Political Stability 1) Leadership Dynamics (DEPS) 2) Rebel and Militia Groups (SRCC) 3) Democracy and Governance (DEPS) 4) Political Opposition (DEPS) B. Military and Security 1) Military Developments (FMCC) 2) Weapons Procurement (FMCC) 3) Police and Paramilitary Forces (CINT) 4) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 5) Support to US Military Contingency Planning (HREL) 6) Terrorism (TERR) C. Societal Challenges 1) Refugees (DEMG) 2) Human Rights and War Crimes (HRWC) 3) Infectious Disease and Health (HLTH) 4) Food Security and Agriculture (FOOD) 5) Economic Stability (ECFS) D. External Relations 1) Regional Relations (SRCC) 2) International Relations (FPOL) E. Overarching Issues 1) Media Structure and Availability (INFR) 2) Information Systems and Telecommunications Infrastructure (INFR) II. Country-Specific Issues A. Mineral Resources (ENVR) B. Genocidal Legacy Issues (HRWC) 4. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs: I. Regional Issues A. Democratization and Political Stability 1) Leadership Dynamics (DEPS) -- Leadership dynamics and decision-making processes of key civilian and military officials; influence of corruption and patronage in decision-making. -- Status of relations among top leaders of African Great Lakes countries, especially Kigali and Kinshasa, and Kampala and Kinshasa. -- Plans and intentions regarding political succession, including post-election transitions; indications of coup plotting. -- Leader influence on popular opinion and popular sentiments. -- Influence on government leadership of religious organizations, interest groups, ethnic groups, and military. -- The role of military, intelligence, and security services in national policy decision-making

and their control of government institutions and parastatals. -- Leadership policies and actions that cause or respond to political instability or economic deterioration. -- Leadership financial resources and personal relationships. -- Government and public views about and evidence of impact of corruption and crime on internal stability and development. -- Information on political stability, sources of instability, and nature of challenges to effective governance. -- Government plans and efforts to respond to threats to political stability; strategies for addressing underlying discontent. -- Changes inside key ministries and security forces, including personal dynamics, tribal politics and factions. -- Details on identities, motives, influence, and relations among principal advisors. -- Biographic and biometric data, including health, opinions toward the US, training history, ethnicity (tribal and/or clan), and language skills of key and emerging political, military, intelligence, opposition, ethnic, religious, and business leaders. Data should include email addresses, telephone and fax numbers, fingerprints, facial images, DNA, and iris scans. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC-PRIORITY 4; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 2) Rebel and Militia Groups (SRCC) -- Efforts by rebel or militia groups or non-state actors--especially entities such as the FDLR that contain Rwandans who participated in the 1994 genocide--to obtain control of or greater participation in national or local government; to obtain control of natural or financial resources; to integrate into the Congolese armed forces (FARDC) or to cooperate with the FARDC in the exploitation of economic resources. -- Extent of political influence of rebel or militia groups. -- Attitudes toward implementation of regional peace accords. -- Organization, leadership, order of battle, training, strategies and tactics of armed groups and factions, including those integrated into government. -- Efforts by rebel or militia groups to recruit government forces or demobilized troops/fighters. -- Indications of shifting alliances and factions. -- Indications of political and social infrastructure development by rebel and militia groups, including fundraising, recruitments, weapons and repair parts procurement, and propaganda. -- Public sympathy or antipathy toward rebel and militia groups. -- Evidence of influence or pressure on, or support for, rebel or militia groups from foreign governments, non-state actors, and Congolese diaspora. -- Infiltration and resupply routes used by rebel and militia groups. -- Evidence that drug trafficking, evasion of the Kimberly Process, or other criminal activities, including cyber crime, are used to finance the activities of rebel and militia groups. -- Evidence and impact of the presence of troops from neighboring countries and their proxy forces in Congo, particularly the Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF). COUNTRIES: BURUNDI- PRIORITY 5; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 4; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5 REGIONAL REBEL GROUPS AND NON-STATE ACTORS WHO CARRY OUT ATROCITIES AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES: ALLIED DEMOCRATIC FORCES (ADF), DEMOCRATIC FORCES FOR THE LIBERATION OF RWANDA (FDLR), LORD,S RESISTANCE ARMY (LRA)-PRIORITY- 4 3) Democracy and Governance (DEPS) -- Leadership views, intentions, and actions on democratic reforms, to include free press, treatment of opposition political or ethnic groups, respect for human rights, respect for rule of law and independent judiciary, and fair elections. -- Extent/effectiveness of government control over national territory and over cross-border flows of people and goods. -- Progress of or obstacles to disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, and reintegration (DDRR) of ex-combatants into a civilian society. -- Structure, interaction, and role of administrative, judicial, and legislative organs, including indications that they are overshadowed by personal politics. -- Information on effectiveness or abuse of the electoral system or judiciary, including government procedures to maintain the integrity and secrecy of the ballot during each phase of balloting and vote reconciliation. -- Details on all aspects of the electoral process, to include election laws, electoral procedures, election monitoring, balloting, and election equipment. -- Details on corruption in government institutions and efforts to reduce it. -- Signs of ethnic, religious, or generational polarization and role of ethnic, regional or class distinctions in access to decision-making and natural or financial resources. -- Information on government improvements in infrastructure, including in remote regions. -- Ability and efforts to adhere to/evade the Kimberly Process, and to combat illicit finance. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 4; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 4) Political Opposition (DEPS) -- Activities, plans, and intentions of political opposition parties and individuals; sources of funding and support. -- Government attempts to stifle political opposition. -- Alliances or factions, and evidence of links to foreign governments or armed groups. -- Political opposition party leadership, organization, agendas, membership, and level of influence on civil society and military; leadership biographic data. -- Opposition party regional and ethnic support areas, family and financial networks, key patrons and clients, and internal alliances and rivalries -- Opinions of ethnic, religious, and other groups on the government and political opposition. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 4; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H B. Military and Security 1) Military Developments (FMCC) -- Military capabilities, intentions, and actions in support of or against existing political leadership or government activities. -- Progress of or obstacles to the integration of former government, rebel, and militia fighters into a new armed force; loyalty of units integrated from former armed opponents. -- Impact of ethnic, political, regional, or tribal divisions within the military and other security forces on morale, readiness, placement of leaders, and support for the government. -- Indications of military involvement in human rights abuses, recruiting of children, criminal or corrupt activity, or anti-government insurgency. -- Loyalties, cohesion, discord, rivalries, competing agendas or ambitions, and signs of dissension within military leadership, officer corps, and ranks; evidence of corruption/criminal activity in the military or security forces and effects on preparedness. -- Extent and effects of ethnic and political divisions within the military and between the military and political leadership. -- Attitudes toward AFRICOM; willingness to cooperate with AFRICOM. -- Ability and willingness to cooperate with forces from neighboring countries and deployed peacekeeping forces to manage threats. -- Personnel strength levels, force structure, doctrine, modernization plans, training, discipline, professionalism, morale, order of battle, logistics, combat effectiveness, and capabilities of military services. -- Details on military facilities, such as airfields and army camps, and on military equipment, including numbers, operational status, and procurement/refurbishment activity. -- Details about military relations with other countries, especially China, Libya, Sudan, North Korea, Iran, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other former Soviet bloc countries. -- Details about foreign military assistance and training. -- Attitudes toward and impact of US military training. -- Details on defense budget by function and service. -- Development and implementation of mechanisms for civil control of the military. -- Public attitudes towards the military and other security forces. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5H; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 2) Weapons Procurement (FMCC) -- Details of arms acquisitions and arms sales by government or insurgents, including negotiations, contracts, deliveries, terms of sale, quantity and quality of equipment, and price and payment terms. -- Transfer of strategic materials such as uranium. -- Information on insurgent groups' weapons and material entry and transshipment points, routes, and destinations. -- Indications of smuggling and weapons and weapons repair parts trafficking. -- Factory markings and paint/color schemes on all arms/weapon systems and their munitions acquired or produced locally. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5H; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 3) Police and Paramilitary Forces (CINT) -- Non-military security force loyalties, leadership, capabilities, organization, size, locations, and ethnic composition. -- Roles and missions of various units. -- Evidence of splits within police and paramilitary forces. -- Evidence of contact and cooperation with rebel groups. -- Ability to maintain local security without intervention or assistance of military forces. -- Reports of misconduct, human rights violations, or involvement in illegal/illicit activities, or the misuse of foreign training funds or equipment. -- Evidence of conflict between security forces and the military. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5H; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 4) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. 5) Support to US Military Contingency Planning (HREL) -- Details on developments that could prompt US contingency planning for non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO) or humanitarian assistance. -- Host nation support for evacuation or

humanitarian assistance by US forces (AFRICOM), including host nation ability and willingness to protect US citizens and/or facilities. -- Government plans and capabilities to cope with emergencies, including civilian and military response, or to request or accept assistance from the US, UN, or others. -- Government or other organizations' plans to work with UN and international donor and NGO groups in relief and reconstruction efforts, resettlement programs, and development assistance. -- Details on obstacles to aid distribution and implementation of humanitarian aid programs. -- Details of emergency infrastructure, including locations, descriptions, and capabilities of military, police, and fire response resources. -- Location and description of third-country diplomatic and aid/NGO facilities, and of leaders' residences and alternate locations. -- Information on the character and severity of existing or potential future humanitarian crises resulting from natural disasters or from internal or regional violence. -- Description and locations of potential evacuation sites, hospitals, hotels, government installations, religious sites and shrines, civilian institutions including schools and stadiums, diplomatic facilities, educational and medical facilities, and culturally significant sites. -- Evacuation routes, including chokepoints and potential impediments. -- Volcanic activity on the Congo (Kinshasa)/Rwanda border. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 4; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 6) Terrorism (TERR) -- Individuals and organizations supporting international terrorism, including legitimate businesses and financial transactions, money laundering, drug trafficking, logistical support, cyber crime, and document forgeries. -- Extent to which ethnic, tribal, religious and regional fragmentation could serve to attract international terrorist groups. -- Evidence of transit and safe haven by transnational and regional terrorist groups. -- Vulnerability of populace to Islamic extremism. -- Evidence of domestic terrorist groups. -- Indications of funding from Gulf-based financiers or NGOs. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5H; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUPS: HIZBALLAH (LEBANESE)-PRIORITY 1 REGIONAL REBEL GROUPS AND NON-STATE ACTORS WHO CARRY OUT ATROCITIES AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES: ALLIED DEMOCRATIC FORCES (ADF), DEMOCRATIC FORCES FOR THE LIBERATION OF RWANDA (FDLR), LORD,S RESISTANCE ARMY (LRA)-PRIORITY-4 C. Societal Challenges 1) Refugees (DEMG) -- Government plans, policies, and efforts regarding refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). -- Government capability and willingness to absorb, register, assist, and protect refugees and IDPs. -- Government capability and willingness to protect and assist NGO and aid agency personnel. -- Plans and intentions of rebel forces to cooperate, hinder, or manipulate aid for refugees and IDPs. -- Indications of rebel or militia forces infiltrating refugee camps or groups, or using such camps/groups to mask their activities. -- Public attitudes for or against repatriation of IDPs or refugees. -- Information on neighboring country efforts regarding refugees and IDPs. -- Number, location, and size of refugee and IDP areas (to include hospitals, churches, and other de facto IDP areas as well as traditional camps); transit routes used by refugees and IDPs. -- Numbers, age, gender, ethnicity, general health and security conditions, nature and extent of critical needs of refugees and IDPs. -- Factors driving refugee movements; links between refugee movements and political and economic stability. -- Indications that the inability of returning refugees to reclaim their land is contributing to instability. -- Details of cross-border criminal activity, including travel routes and nodes, transshipment sites, communications, and financial facilitators, especially for human smuggling and trafficking. -- Attitudes toward women; women,s legal rights, especially rights to education, work, land ownership, and inheritance. -- Process and effects of migration and demographic shifts within and among regional nations, including movement from rural to urban areas and youth bulge. -- Details about geographic distribution of population and internal migration. -- Information on population density, population growth, age breakdowns, economic and housing characteristics, ethnic and religious affiliations, occupations, literacy, educational attainment, access to electricity, water, and sanitation. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 3; RWANDA- PRIORITY 3 2) Human Rights and War Crimes (HRWC) -- Plans, intentions, and actions

of rebel and militia groups, federal and state government officials, military, intelligence and other security services, to commit human rights violations, including mass killings, extra judicial killing, forced disappearance, torture, sexually based violence, arbitrary arrest, police brutality, and persecution of minorities and ethnic factions. -- Indications that policies targeting civilians could be perceived as strategically advantageous to a government, rebel, or militia group. -- Indications of leaders, failure to instill discipline within armies, rebel groups, or militias that could lead to human rights violations and abuses. -- Ethnic/regional tensions that might fuel genocidal activity, including scapegoating or calls for violence against noncombatants of a particular ethnic, regional, or political group by government, rebel, or militia groups. -- Indications of mobilization or force posturing directed against civilians. -- Threats against or denial of access to media, foreigners, or NGOs to areas of concern. -- Support for or response to activities of international criminal tribunals, including the International Criminal Court. -- Ability and willingness of all levels of government to promote human rights. -- Details on government policies, procedures, and efforts regarding prevention of human rights abuses, including efforts to marginalize specific groups of people. -- Efforts of the police and military to uphold or violate human rights. -- Government intentions to follow through on investigations and prosecution of human rights abuses. -- Indications that ambiguity between civilians and combatants could lead to violence against civilians. -- Plans and activities of the government to use food, or other government-controlled commodities, as a political tool. -- Evidence of attacks or planned attacks on peacekeepers and humanitarian aid workers; limitations on the activities of NGOs. -- Evidence that humanitarian aid agencies are preparing for an increase in the number of civilian casualties or refugees. -- Evidence that truth and reconciliation activities or war crimes trials are increasing or decreasing tension or fostering or alleviating instability. -- Landmine or explosive remnant of war (ERW) casualties and evidence of mine stockpiling; government intentions to clear landmine/ERW areas. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 4; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 3; RWANDA- PRIORITY 4 3)

Infectious Disease and Health (HLTH) -- Government plans, policies, and capabilities to prevent, control, and treat existing and emerging disease outbreaks, particularly HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, and avian influenza. -- Details of infectious diseases and general health conditions including number of cases, percentage, fatalities, dates, and areas of occurrence. Also if possible, provide historical data in order to compare recent data collection. -- HIV statistics, including percentage of military, police force, and orphans that are HIV positive. --Information concerning the influence of traditional healers on infectious diseases as well as endemic health issues. -- Details on drug resistant strains, including malaria, HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, and tuberculosis. --Information concerning maternal and child health, in terms of access to prenatal care, statistics on the types of pregnancy-related poor outcomes related to infant and/or maternal morbidity/mortality, and access to well-baby clinics. -- Access to care information, including regions and populations with access to advanced levels of care and those without basic prevention and treatment needs. -- Information on medical professionals, including number of personnel by type (nurse, physician, midwife, etc.), medical specialty, and location (urban or rural). -- Education and training requirements for medical professionals; locations of institutions where training is available. -- Information on medical facilities/hospitals, including capabilities, personnel, training, equipment, etc. Disaster response capability/plan. -- Details about contaminated food, water, air, and soil and the effect on health. Toxic industrial chemical contamination, including types of industrial facilities, chemicals on site, and products being generated. -- Details on water, food, and vector-borne diseases, including location, prevalence, and virulence. -- Government efforts to protect the population from zoonotic (animal to human transmission capable) diseases; details on the stockpile and storage of vaccines. -- Information on drug addiction treatment facilities. -- Information on mental health issues, including the government's willingness to report, the types and severity of mental health problems, and access to care. -- Chronic disease information, including types and access to treatment, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 4; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 4) Food Security and Agriculture (FOOD) -- Government policies, plans, intentions, and actions regarding food security and food safety, and willingness to cooperate with UN and other donor agencies. -- Nutritional status of population, including refugees. -- Indications that rising food prices are adversely affecting nutritional status and/or contributing to instability; use of subsidies or export/import bans. -- Yields and prospects for cash and subsistence crops; changes in agricultural practices, such as cropping patterns and crop selection; use/availability of seeds and fertilizers. -- Government acceptance of genetically modified food and propagation of genetically modified crops. -- Status of structural adjustments and infrastructure improvements to increase agricultural producer income and reduce migration to urban areas. -- Information on surface and groundwater resources, to include sources, treatment, distribution and storage. -- Indications that deforestation, desertification, erosion and degradation of soils are affecting agricultural output. -- Food contamination affecting population health. -- Indications of invasive species, especially those affecting food security or development. -- Indications of water table degradation, decreases in lake levels below historic norms, or evidence of territorial disputes associated with declining water resources or quality. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI- PRIORITY 5; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 5) Economic Stability (ECFS) -- Overall economic status, including government plans and will to implement free-market reform, to ensure consistent regulations, and to uphold the rule of law on economic issues. -- Government plans and intentions to address economic effects of war and conflict, such as shortages of fuel, electric power, and food; unemployment; and wage arrears, particularly the inability to pay troops. -- Fiscal policies and investment strategies, financial and commercial links within and outside the region, status of foreign currency reserves, and positions on bilateral and multilateral economic issues and negotiations. -- Details of Chinese trade, aid, and investment activities. -- Public and expert perceptions of the effect on economic performance of corruption among government and business elites and of the competence of economic administrators. -- Policies and actions to attract foreign investment; plans and intentions of foreign nationals or companies to invest or start up new business ventures. -- Government strategy and objectives for engagement with international financial institutions--World Bank, IMF, African Development Bank--for loans, grants, debt management, and restructuring. -- Details on economic assistance needs and requests, including donors, projects, and effectiveness of current or proposed aid. -- Status of raw materials industries, including plans to develop/exploit resource deposits. -- Government plans and objectives regarding land reallocation; effects of land reallocation on indigenous population, commercial farmers, militant interest groups, and its impact on foreign investment. -- Indications of ethnic/regional tensions over resources, such as land and water. -- Details on and public perception of economic growth, including youth employment prospects. -- Statistics on economic indicators, including remittances. -- Details, capabilities, and potentially required repairs and upgrades of infrastructure and lines of communication, such as airfields, landing zones, river ports, rail lines, roads, bridges, medical facilities, and electric power, petroleum, and water facilities. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5H; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H D. External Relations 1) Regional Relations (SRCC) -- Policy toward and relations with regional states, particularly with regard to ongoing conflicts, support for foreign dissidents, border incursions, peace negotiations, refugee assistance and repatriation, trade, aid, and security agreements. -- Government views and perceptions about activities and intentions of regional organizations, such as the African Union (AU), the East African Community (EAC), and other regional organizations. -- Activities of mercenaries or private security firms in assisting military forces or insurgencies; mercenary or private security firm involvement in trafficking activities. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI- PRIORITY 5; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 4; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5 2) International Relations (FPOL) -- Government leader views and policies toward the US, AFRICOM, and international organizations; plans and intentions to support or oppose US positions in international fora. -- Public and private attitudes toward the US, AFRICOM, and US policies. -- Foreign alliances

and activities, especially those involving China and Iran. -- Agreements and concessions negotiated with foreign states and non-state actors for military, paramilitary, or economic assistance. -- Government views and perceptions about activities and intentions of non-regional nations and organizations, particularly China, Iran, France, UN, and the European Union (EU). -- Perceptions by the civilian population towards the UN, particularly improvements or failures of UN efforts to address human rights abuses by peacekeeping forces. -- Plans and efforts of countries or organizations to arbitrate or influence conflict resolution. -- Efforts to enforce or circumvent sanctions against Iran, North Korea, and terrorist groups. -- Political will and intentions of governments to participate in or support peacekeeping operations sponsored by regional organizations, such as ECOWAS, or by the UN, US, France, or other. -- Willingness to contribute forces to African Union (AU) Standby Brigade Forces (e.g. EASBRIG) and/or the will to provide meaningful participation in CEEAC - Economic Community of Central African States) -- Government plans, intentions, and capabilities to provide, train, equip, transport, maintain, supply, and fund international peacekeeping forces, including providing command, control, communications, and intelligence. -- Military willingness and capability to train with other nations in programs such as the US Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) and Joint Combined Exercise for Training (JCET) programs, and to participate in peacekeeping operations. -- Local population relationship with foreign peacekeeping forces. -- Capabilities, attitudes, and behavior of peacekeepers from or stationed in regional nations, including understanding of and adherence to human rights standards. -- Government cooperation regarding rescue/recovery of US/allied POW/MIAs and detained/kidnapped US/allied citizens. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5H; RWANDA-PRIORITY 5H E. Overarching Issues 1) Media Structure and Availability (INFR) -- Government, public, and private perceptions of status of press freedom. -- Evidence of media control or manipulation, in particular to incite unrest, by government, opposition groups, non-state actors, and other groups. -- Details on print and broadcast media, including name, content, ownership, target audience, staff, broadcast frequency and power. -- Internet availability and use. -- Extent of, access to, and identity of, foreign television and radio broadcasts, and news publications. -- Changes to the UN commitment to provide media services in the eastern Congolese provinces. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H 2) Information Systems and Telecommunications Infrastructure (INFR) -- Current specifications, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and planned upgrades to, national telecommunications infrastructure and information systems, command and control systems, networks, and technologies used by government, military, and private sector. -- Details about foreign assistance (especially Chinese) for improvements to the national telecommunications grid. -- National leadership use of, and dependencies on, dedicated telecommunications infrastructures and information systems. -- Details about national and regional telecommunications policies, programs, regulations, service providers, vendors, and training. -- Details about internet and intranet use, infrastructure, and government oversight. -- Plans and efforts to acquire U.S. export-controlled telecommunications technology. -- Details about information repositories for Radio Frequency Identification-enabled systems used for passports, government badges, and transportation systems. -- Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders. COUNTRIES: BURUNDI-PRIORITY 5H; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC- PRIORITY 5H; RWANDA- PRIORITY 5H II. Country Specific Issues A. Mineral Resources (ENVR) -- Details on mining of diamonds, copper, cobalt, uranium, other minerals, and oil extraction: number and location of mines, production statistics and revenue generated, and extent of control given to China and other foreign governments, companies or consortiums; export statistics. -- Details on mineral, oil and other resource exploitation by rebel groups and foreign elements to include type and location of resources exploited, and revenue generated through sales, customs duties, taxation, and access control. -- Government ability/willingness to deal with environmental abuses. COUNTRIES: CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC-PRIORITY 5H B.

Genocidal Legacy Issues (HRWC) -- Government attitudes and intentions toward Tutsi survivors, Tutsis operating outside the power elite, Hutus, returning Hutu fighters/refugees, and Twa. -- Indications of increased ethnic tensions that could spark renewed violence. -- Government plans and intentions to counter ethnic violence or genocide; identification of government officials encouraging violence. -- Information on policies concerning human rights, democratization, political inclusion, reconciliation, land ownership and tenancy, and political prisoners. -- Public attitudes toward traditional judicial courts (gacaca) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. -- Information on participation in human rights abuses, including extra judicial killings by Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF); paramilitary, including local defense forces; police, security forces; or Tutsi civilians against Hutus. -- Divisions within President Kagame's inner circle and his party, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). -- Public attitudes toward the FDLR and subgroups; links between those groups and supporters outside the Great Lakes Region. -- Information about identification, location and arrest of such leaders. COUNTRIES: RWANDA- PRIORITY 4 CLINTON

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE37566_a.html

B. 04 STATE 179667 Classified By: CATHERINE BROWN, DAS IPC. REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on the West Africa Sahel region (paragraph 3-end) as well as a request for continued DOS reporting of biographic information relating to the West Africa Sahel region (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supercedes the NHCD contained in Ref B and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs focused on the West Africa Sahel region (Ref A). The review produced a comprehensive list of strategic priorities (paragraph 3) and reporting and collection needs (paragraph 4) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on the West Africa Sahel region. The priorities should also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review of this National HUMINT Collection Directive. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. 2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to the West Africa Sahel region: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Priority issues and issues outline: This directive covers eight countries of Sahelian West Africa: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. The coastal countries to the south (Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin) are covered separately in the West Africa Littoral directive. I. Regional Issues A. Security 1) International Terrorism (TERR) 2) Response To

Terrorism (TERR) 3) Military (FMCC) 4) Support for U.S. Military Contingency Planning (HREL) 5) Insurgent and Separatist Groups (SRCC) 6) Relations With The United States (FPOL) 7) Drug Trafficking (DRUG) 8) Peacekeeping (SRCC) 9) GRPO can provide text of this issue. B. Governance 1) Leadership (LEAD) 2) Government Stability and Support For Democracy (DEPS) 3) Human Rights (HRWC) 4) Political Opposition (DEPS) C. Socio-Economic Issues 1) Agriculture and Food Security (FOOD) 2) Foreign Aid and Relations (FPOL) 3) Criminal Activities (CRIM) 4) Health and Infectious Diseases (HLTH) 5) Population and Refugee Issues (DEMG) 6) Economic Institutions and Initiatives (ECFS) 7) Environmental Issues (ENVR) D. Information Systems and Telecommunications Infrastructure (INFR) II. Country-Specific Issues A. Chad: Sudan/Darfur Issues (SRCC-2) 4. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs: I. Regional Issues A. Security 1) International Terrorism (TERR). -- Details, presence, and activities related to al-Qa'ida in the land of the Islamic Maghreb and other terrorist-related individuals and organizations. -- Plans and intentions for operations against U.S. or allied personnel or interests. -- Links to weapons of mass destruction or related materials. -- Presence and activities of fighters returning from Iraq and Afghanistan. -- Information on organizations, leadership, personnel, tradecraft, intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities, financing, front companies, recruitment, and training. -- Weapons and methodologies, particularly for improvised explosive devices. -- Details about local support networks, particularly for transshipments. -- Details about couriers operating in, or originating outside of, the region. -- Presence and activities of non-North African fighters in the region. -- Indications that international terrorist groups are seeking to take advantage of political, ethnic, tribal, or religious conflict. -- Health, biographic, biometric, and assessment information on leaders. NIPF Priority for TERR Chad: 1, Mali: 1, Mauritania: 1, Niger: 1 NIPF Priority for Non-State Actors for TERR Al-Qa'ida and Sunni Affiliates: 1, Hizballah (Lebanese): 1, Jama'at Tablighi: 3 HUMINT Priority for TERR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Senegal: 5H 2) Response To Terrorism (TERR). -- Capability, willingness and intent of countries to cooperate with U.S. counterterrorism (CT) efforts and policies, and to conduct counterterrorist operations. -- Details about CT legislation, organizations, capabilities, equipment, operations, tactics, and limitations. -- Data regarding the impact of U.S. and multilateral economic sanctions -- Policies, attitudes, and actions regarding U.S. and other western CT training. -- Military and security forces' attitudes towards CT training and operations. -- Interaction and interoperability of security and military forces with foreign CT forces. -- Public attitudes towards CT policies and activities. -- Plans to deploy biometric systems to enhance domestic counterterrorism efforts. NIPF Priority for TERR Chad: 1, Mali: 1, Mauritania: 1, Niger: 1 NIPF Priority for Non-State Actors for TERR Al-Qa'ida and Sunni Affiliates: 1, Hizballah (Lebanese): 1, Jama'at Tablighi: 3 HUMINT Priority for TERR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Senegal: 5H 3) Military (FMCC) -- Plans, intentions, status and details of the national defense policy and strategy. -- Military relations with other countries, including training exercises. -- Capabilities, disposition, vulnerabilities, and readiness of forces. -- Details about military personnel, units, equipment, and tactics. -- Plans and efforts regarding military reform, procurement, and modernization. -- Government cooperation regarding U.S. POW/MIAs and detained U.S. citizens. -- Evidence of coup plotting in military ranks. -- Evidence of criminal activity in military ranks and impact. -- Extent and effects of ethnic, religious, and political factions within the military. -- Public attitudes towards the military and other security forces. -- Details of covert arms acquisitions and arms sales. NIPF Priority for FMCC Chad: 3, Mali: 4, Mauritania: 4, Niger: 4, Senegal: 4 HUMINT Priority for FMCC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H 4) Support for U.S. Military Contingency Planning (HREL). -- Plans, intentions, and capability of host governments to support evacuation or humanitarian assistance by U.S. forces, including host nations' ability and willingness to protect U.S. citizens and/or facilities. -- Internal developments that could prompt U.S. contingency planning for Non-combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) or humanitarian assistance. -- Host government's emergency management capabilities and points-of-contact. -- Details about infrastructure, medical facilities, and communication networks. -- Geocoordinates and description of

third-country diplomatic, humanitarian aid, and non-governmental organization (NGO) facilities. -- Evacuation routes, including official/unofficial checkpoints, chokepoints, and potential impediments. NIPF Priority for HREL Chad: 3, Niger: 5 HUMINT Priority for HREL Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Senegal: 5H 5) Insurgent and Separatist Groups (SRCC). -- Plans, intentions, and capabilities of separatist, insurgent or radical opposition groups or organizations to influence or destabilize host country government. -- Clandestine efforts to subvert peace accords and reconciliation efforts. -- Plans and intentions relating to U.S. citizens and military personnel in the region. -- Leadership, organization, recruitment and training, tactics, sources of financing, and Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence capabilities. -- Goals and attitudes toward peace accords and reconciliation efforts. -- Links to foreign governments and non-state actors in foreign countries. -- Public support for groups. -- Links to international terrorist groups. -- Health, biographic, biometric, and assessment information on leaders. NIPF Priority for SRCC Chad: 2 HUMINT Priority for SRCC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 4H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 4H, Senegal: 5H 6) Relations with the United States (FPOL). -- Plans and intentions of government and government leaders concerning relations with the United States, including plans and efforts to support or oppose U.S. policies and efforts in international fora. -- Decision-making, policies, plans, negotiating strategies, and efforts, particularly regarding Burkina Faso. -- Impact of relations with China on relations with the United States. -- Public opinion about U.S. actions in Africa, particularly regarding the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) and the Millennium Challenge Corporation foreign aid program. -- Response to U.S. policies regarding the Sahel region, the Middle East, Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, and the global war on terror. -- Impact of trade relations with India and Brazil on relations with the United States. HUMINT Priority for FPOL Burkina Faso: 3H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 4H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 4H 7) Drug Trafficking (DRUG). -- Government plans and intentions regarding drug production and trafficking. -- Use of transportation networks for drug production, trafficking, or storage. -- Details about types of drugs trafficked and associated transportation networks and seizures. -- Details about front companies, financial institutions, and money flow. -- Links to international terrorist groups. -- Links to drug producers outside of region, particularly Latin American cocaine cartels. -- Links to regional or international drug distribution networks. -- Law enforcement and judiciary capabilities to combat drug trafficking and production. -- Drug traffickers' efforts to corrupt or undermine law enforcement and government. -- Presence, use, or transshipment of precursor chemicals and associated equipment for drug production. -- Information about terrorist or insurgent groups' income derived from the drug trade, including drug types and quantities. -- Information on impact of drug trafficking and use, particularly on public health and crime, and supporting internal statistics. NIPF Priority for DRUG Senegal: 5 HUMINT Priority for DRUG Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 4H, Chad: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 5H 8) Peacekeeping (SRCC). -- Governments' plans and intentions to participate in or support peacekeeping operations and funding allocated/spent. -- Military and security forces' willingness and capability to train with other nations and participate in peacekeeping operations, and details of peacekeeping experience. -- Military and security forces' capabilities and willingness to accept international military assistance and joint training. -- Perception of troops' performance during peacekeeping operations. NIPF Priority for SRCC Chad: 2 HUMINT Priority for SRCC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 4H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H 9) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. B. Governance 1) Leadership (LEAD). -- Key issues of concern to national and opposition leadership, particularly dynamics and decision-making processes of key civilian and military officials and of ruling political parties, including coup plotting. -- Attitude toward political opposition. -- Personal financial resources, financial institutions used, and personal relationships. -- Biographic data, including opinions about the United States. HUMINT Priority for LEAD Burkina Faso: 3H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 3H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 4H 2) Government Stability and

Support For Democracy (DEPS). -- Internal or external threats to government stability, democracy, or rule of law, including government efforts to address these threats. -- Government control over national territory and borders, including areas where government authority is weak or absent. -- Commitment to representative government and democratic reforms, particularly during election cycle. -- Laws, policies, and prospects for political succession and elections. -- Details on corruption and anti-corruption measures. -- Drivers of, and responses to, political instability or economic deterioration. -- Details on administrative, judicial, and legislative organs and related decision-making. -- Signs of ethnic, religious, or generational polarization and impact on decision-making. -- Political and social infrastructure development in remote regions. NIPF Priority for DEPS Chad: 4, Mauritania: 5, Senegal: 5 HUMINT Priority for DEPS Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Niger: 5H 3) Human Rights (HRWC). -- Details of human rights abuses by intelligence and security services, military, paramilitary, police, or other officials, or by insurgent, separatist, or other groups. -- Details of government efforts and capability to prevent or respond to abuses. -- Government reaction to foreign and domestic criticism of alleged human rights abuses. -- Details of alleged disenfranchisement or enslavement of individuals or groups, including government complicity or inaction. -- Government relationship with international peacekeeping and aid organizations. NIPF Priority for HRWC Chad: 2, Mauritania: 5, Niger: 5 HUMINT Priority for HRWC Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 4H, Mali: 5H, Senegal: 5H 4) Political Opposition (DEPS). -- Plans, intentions, and role of opposition parties in political system, including intention to use extra-legal means to depose government. -- Activities, plans, intentions, and sources of funding and support. -- Leadership, organization, agendas, membership, and level of influence. -- Plans and intentions related to the election cycle. -- Alliances, factions, and evidence of links to foreign governments or insurgent/separatist groups. -- Opinions of ethnic, religious, and other population groups towards the government and political opposition. NIPF Priority for DEPS Chad: 4, Mauritania: 5, Senegal: 5 HUMINT Priority for DEPS Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Niger: 5H C. Socio-Economic Issues 1) Agriculture and Food Security (FOOD). -- Government plans and actions regarding agricultural output, food security, and food safety. -- Willingness to cooperate with U.N. and other donor agencies on food-related issues. -- Details about food prices and food trade and public reaction to increasing food prices. -- Indications of environmental factors affecting agricultural output. -- Government policies and initiatives to increase agricultural producer income. -- Status of, and prospects for, cash and subsistence crops. -- Indications of invasive species affecting food security or development. -- Details about manipulation of food aid by government or warlords to enhance power. NIPF Priority for FOOD Chad: 5 HUMINT Priority for FOOD Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H 2) Foreign Aid and Relations (FPOL). -- Governments' and leaders' views on foreign nations and international organizations, particularly China, Iran, and India. -- Foreign alliances, aid, and activities, including those withheld from public view. -- Details on international trade issues and economic assistance needs and requests. -- Governments' actions and intentions regarding existing U.S. Status of Forces Agreements and the Rome Convention's International Criminal Court (Article 98). HUMINT Priority for FPOL Burkina Faso: 3H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 4H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 4H 3) Criminal Activities (CRIM). -- Details of corruption and cross-border criminal activity, including weapons trafficking, human trafficking, alien smuggling, illicit finance, and cigarette smuggling. -- Government and law enforcement plans and intentions to combat criminal activity. -- Organizations, activities, methodologies, alliances, and vulnerabilities. -- Cooperation with terrorist or insurgent groups. -- Key investors, facilitators, beneficiaries, and corrupt officials. HUMINT Priority for CRIM Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 4H, Chad: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 4H, Mauritania: 3H, Niger: 4H, Senegal: 5H 4) Health and Infectious Diseases (HLTH). -- Details of infectious diseases and general health conditions, including number of cases, percentage of population affected, fatalities, dates, areas of occurrence, and impact. -- Government policies, plans, and efforts for disease prevention and identification. -- Nutrition-related health of population, including

refugees. -- Vaccination practices, capabilities, and response related to drug-resistant and Emerging and Re-Emerging Diseases, particularly polio and tuberculosis. -- Effect of HIV/AIDS or other diseases on military, government, or economic performance. -- Public attitudes towards disease prevention and treatment programs. -- Indications of infectious plant, animal, or zoonotic diseases (animal to human transmission) with potential economic or public health consequences. -- Details about contaminated food, water, air, and soil. -- Information on medical facilities, including capabilities and training. NIPF Priority for HLTH Chad: 4 HUMINT Priority for HLTH Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H 5) Population and Refugee Issues (DEMG). -- Population movements in the region, and governments' involvement and response. -- Indications of actual or potential refugee movements within or into the region. -- Locations and conditions of refugee camps and informal refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) gathering sites and transit routes. -- Government capability and willingness to assist refugees and IDPs. -- Health and demographic statistics of refugees and IDPs. -- Dynamics and impact of migration and demographic shifts. -- Efforts to repatriate refugees. NIPF Priority for DEMG Chad: 3, Mali: 4, Mauritania: 4, Niger: 4 HUMINT Priority for DEMG Burkina Faso: 4H, Cape Verde: 4H, The Gambia: 4H, Senegal: 4H 6) Economic Institutions and Initiatives (ECFS). -- Policies, strategies, and efforts to improve economic growth. -- Leadership views on economic, trade, and fiscal policies and regulatory enforcement. -- Identities and roles of governments' economic policy-making and regulatory bodies/officials. -- Macroeconomic statistics regarding trade, budget, balance of payments, and national economies, including reliability or manipulation of data. -- Public perception of economic conditions, including youth employment prospects. -- Nature and extent of underground banking systems. -- Details on economic assistance needs and partnerships, and effectiveness of aid. -- Financial data transmission systems and accounting methods. -- Details of natural resource development activities, including financing. HUMINT Priority for ECFS Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 4H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H 7) Environmental Issues (ENVR). -- Details of plans and efforts by governments, NGOs, and others to combat deforestation and desertification, including the Great Green Wall project. -- Governments' willingness and ability to manage exploitation of natural resources and respond to natural and man-made environmental disasters. -- Capability and willingness to protect nearby sea lanes, and fishing grounds and other Exclusive Economic Zone claims. -- Negotiating positions at international environmental meetings. -- Government and public perceptions regarding environmental issues. NIPF Priority for ENVR Niger: 5 HUMINT Priority for ENVR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, Chad: 4H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Senegal: 5H D. Information Systems and Telecommunications Infrastructure (INFR). -- Current specifications, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and planned upgrades to, national telecommunications infrastructure and information systems, command and control systems, networks, and technologies used by government, military, and private sector. -- National leadership use of, and dependencies on, dedicated telecommunications infrastructures and information systems. -- Details about national and regional telecommunications policies, programs, regulations, service providers, vendors, and training. -- Details about internet and intranet use, infrastructure, and government oversight. -- Plans and efforts to acquire U.S. export-controlled telecommunications technology. -- Details about information repositories for Radio Frequency Identification-enabled systems used for passports, government badges, and transportation systems. -- Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders. NIPF Priority for INFR Chad: 4 HUMINT Priority for INFR Burkina Faso: 5H, Cape Verde: 5H, The Gambia: 5H, Mali: 5H, Mauritania: 5H, Niger: 5H, Senegal: 5H II. Country-Specific Issues A. Chad: Sudan/Darfur Issues (SRCC-2). -- Details about Sudanese-backed insurgency in Chad and Chadian-backed insurgency in Sudan and related population movements. -- Indications of actual or potential refugee or IDP movements, especially Sudanese and Central African Republic refugees. -- Human rights abuses against refugees currently located in Chad. -- Government's political will and intention to engage

Sudanese-backed separatists. -- Military capability to combat Sudanese-backed separatists. -- Role of international institutions in stabilizing domestic uprising. -- Details about Chadian insurgents' relationship with the Government of Sudan. -- Details about the government's relationship with Sudanese insurgents in Darfur. -- Presence or activities of international terrorist groups in insurgencies.
CLINTON

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE62392_a.html

lassified By: SUZANNE MCCORMICK, DIRECTOR, INR/OPS. REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on Bulgaria (paragraph 3-end) as well as a request for continued DOS reporting of biographic information relating to Bulgaria (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supercedes the NHCD contained in Ref C and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs focused on Bulgaria. The NHCD sets forth a list of priorities (paragraph 3) and reporting and collection needs (paragraph 4) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on Bulgaria. The priorities may also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information responsive to the NHCD often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review leading the the NHCD,s issuance. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. 2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting) including on Bulgarians: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. State reporting officers are encouraged to report on noteworthy Palestinians as information becomes available. B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to Bulgaria: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Bulgarian NHCD outline -- priority issues: A. National Leadership and Governance 1) Rule of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4) 2) National Leadership (LEAD-3H) 3) Political Evolution and Democratic Reform (DEPS-4H) B. Energy Security and Foreign Relations 1) Energy Security (ESEC-3H) 2) Russia (FPOL-4H) 3) European Union (FPOL-4H) 4) Black Sea, Balkans, and Other Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H) 5) The United States (FPOL-4H) 6) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H) C. Financial Stability, Economic Development, and Societal Challenges 1) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-5) 2) Money Laundering (MONY-4) 3) Demographics, Minorities, and Human Rights (DEMG-5H) D. National Security 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H) 3) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H) 4) Proliferation and Counterproliferation (ACWP-3) 5) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H) 6) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning (INFR-5H) E. Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H) 4. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs: A. National Leadership and Governance 1) Rule of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4). Policies,

plans, and efforts to develop, protect, and strengthen independent and effective judiciary, including advocates, opponents, obstacles, and progress. Government, non-public and public views about, and indications of, impact of corruption and crime on governance, internal development, financial stability, intelligence and security services, weapons security, military readiness, and foreign investment. Details about organized crime groups, including leadership, links to government and foreign entities, drug and human trafficking, credit card fraud, and computer-related crimes, including child pornography. Details about cyber crime. Government plans and efforts to combat cyber crime. Details about drug trafficking, including trends, types of drugs, production, identification of trafficking groups and individuals, money laundering, and smuggling methods and routes. Government counter-drug control and enforcement plans, organizations, capabilities, and activities. Government efforts to cooperate with international partners to control illicit drug trade. Illegal acquisition of government documents, such as passports and driver licenses. Links between terrorists, organized crime groups, and cyber criminals. Details about law enforcement organizations and capabilities, including procedures, capabilities, challenges, and plans to remedy obstacles to swift and equal justice. Plans and efforts of law enforcement organizations to use biometric systems.

2) National Leadership (LEAD-3H). Objectives, strategies, efforts, authorities, and responsibilities of national leaders. Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts. Identities, motives, influence, and relations among principal advisors, supporters, and opponents. Decisionmaking procedures, including differences under varying circumstances. Relations among national government entities, including president, premier, ministers, national security and defense council, intelligence and security services, legislature, prosecutor general, and judiciary. Corruption among senior officials, including off-budget financial flows in support of senior leaders. Sources of funding for political candidates, and government plans and efforts to ensure funding transparency. Public support for or opposition to administration, as well as government strategies and tactics to increase, maintain, and exercise authority. Assessment, vulnerability, personality, financial, health, and biometric information about current and emerging leaders and advisors.

3) Political Evolution and Democratic Reform (DEPS-4H). Government and public commitment to, and plans and efforts to protect and strengthen, representative government, rule of law, freedom of press, religious freedom, private ownership, and individual liberties. Policies and efforts regarding political, judicial, economic, social, and educational reform. Plans and programs to manage perceptions, including through media manipulation. Popular attitudes about Bulgaria's evolving political, philosophical, and regional identity. Identification, roles, goals, and composition of significant societal groups, such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Developments within political parties and blocs. Details about internal workings of major political parties. Strength and vitality of political parties. Information about opposition and extremist groups, including domestic and foreign support.

B. Energy Security and Foreign Relations

1) Energy Security (ESEC-3H). Policies, plans, and efforts to diversify energy sources and develop, rehabilitate, or expand energy infrastructure, including investment in capacity, efficiency, storage, nuclear power, flex-fuel, or other sources of alternative energy. Details about financing strategies, and openness to foreign investment. Willingness, plans, and efforts to develop and implement unified Europe energy security strategy. Declared and secret energy agreements with Russia, Iran, other Caspian basin countries, and others. Details about national energy policymakers, key commercial figures in the sector, and their relations with other national leaders. Views about and responses to Russian plans and efforts regarding Bulgarian dependence on Russian energy. Factors, including corruption and foreign influence, affecting government decisionmaking on key energy issues. Energy imports, including sufficiency, impact on economy, and influence on bilateral relations. Organized crime involvement in energy sector.

2) Russia (FPOL-4H). Policies, plans, and efforts regarding relations with Russia, especially on strategic issues, such as energy, security, transportation, and trade. Details about personal relations between Bulgarian leaders and Russian officials or businessmen. Senior leadership, intelligence officials, and ministerial-level vulnerabilities to Russian influence. Efforts to cooperate with or oppose Russia in support of, or

opposition to, US policies. Leadership and public views about relations with Russia. Government and public attitudes about Russia,s strategic objectives in the region, and Bulgaria,s vulnerability to Russian coercion and influence. Views about Russian attempts to exploit historic and current ties in order to influence internal developments and advance Russia's interests in Bulgaria and throughout the region.

3) European Union (FPOL-4H). Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts regarding the European Union (EU). Leadership and public views about levels of influence among European states, including relations between states and EU institutions as well as emergence of a preeminent state or a core alliance in Europe. Evidence of Bulgarian mismanagement of EU funding, and government efforts to ensure transparent management of financial aid. Details about formal and informal alliances between Bulgaria and other EU states, including plans and efforts to cooperate on issues of mutual concern. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors, EU members, and non-state actors to influence EU policies. Response to Russian efforts to influence EU policies through Bulgaria. Plans and efforts, including investment strategies, regarding European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP). Plans and efforts regarding EU expansion. Plans and efforts regarding specific EU policies and decisions.

4) Black Sea, Balkans, and Other Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts regarding relations with Black Sea and other regional neighbors. Plans and efforts to jointly respond to challenges regarding counterterrorism, counterproliferation, counternarcotics, and illegal migration. Plans and efforts regarding cooperative agreements, especially Black Sea FOR, Harmony, Enhanced Black Sea Security Proposal, and Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone. Bulgarian participation in US-sponsored programs designed to promote regional security cooperation, healthy civil-military relations, and effective management of military resources. Plans and efforts regarding Russian influence in the region, especially on politics, energy, and other domestic issues. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors on energy security. Details about disputes with neighbors. Relations with, and military deployments in, the Balkans. Plans and efforts to promote democracy in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Plans and efforts regarding Macedonia and Kosovo. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding Ballistic Missile Defense.

5) The United States (FPOL-4H). Policies, strategies, and efforts concerning relations with the US. Expectations regarding diplomatic, security, and economic relations with the US. Leadership and public perceptions about US regional policies, presence, and activities. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US positions in international fora.

6) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts to pursue national objectives in international fora, such as the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Plans and efforts regarding leadership opportunities in international organizations. Details about relations with China and nations that are hostile to US interests.

C. Financial Stability, Economic Development, and Societal Challenges

1) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-5). Plans and efforts to respond to global financial crisis. Public response to financial challenges. Plans and efforts regarding economic cooperation with the US, EU, Group of Eight, and international financial institutions, including World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Paris Club. Opposition, extremist, and fringe group plans and efforts to exploit financial crisis to achieve objectives. Plans and efforts to pursue economic reform, including among monetary and fiscal policies. Plans and efforts to develop national infrastructure, and private sector and market institutions, including financial system. Plans and efforts to adopt international investment norms, protect intellectual property, and support entrepreneurs, especially in small and medium businesses. Plans and efforts to attract foreign investment. Plans and efforts to protect foreign investors from government corruption and inefficiencies. National and regional economic conditions, including real output, domestic and foreign investment, foreign trade, capital flight, monetization, and gray economy. Role and attitudes of Currency Board regarding fiscal and monetary policy. Plans and efforts to limit capital flight and barter. Economic policy decisionmaker identities, philosophies, roles, interrelations, and decisionmaking processes. Role of private businessmen in economic planning. Published and non-published national

budget, including oversight and associated banks and financial institutions. Details about major financial institutions. Plans and efforts to comply with IMF agreements. 2) Money Laundering (MONY-4). Government plans and efforts to implement anti-money laundering legislation, enforcement, and prosecution. Money laundering, including methods, techniques, transactions, locations, and associated individuals, organizations, and institutions. Use of shell corporations and non-financial intermediaries, such as lawyers, accountants, and casinos, as well as related bank accounts to launder criminal proceeds. Links between money laundering groups and terrorists. Drug traffic involvement in money laundering. Use of money laundering as an influence-gaining measure. 3) Demographics, Minorities, and Human Rights (DEMG-5H). Information about, and government policies and efforts regarding, religious and ethnic minorities, especially Roma and Turks. Public attitudes toward minorities. Indications of human rights abuses. Details about demography, including birth rate, fertility rate, mortality rate, incidence of infectious diseases, and migration. Plans and efforts to respond to declining birth rates, including through promotion of immigration. D. National Security 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. 2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H). Plans, efforts, and ability to maintain defense spending for force modernization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, meeting NATO-required spending levels and force goals, and defense capability initiative implementation. Strategy and efforts to win public support for such spending. Plans and efforts to fulfill commitments to NATO, including manpower and equipment for out-of-area operations. Actions to accommodate NATO procedures and methods. Government and public confidence in NATO Article 5 security guarantees. Attitudes toward stationing or long-term deployment of NATO or US forces on Bulgarian soil, NATO commands in Bulgaria, and out-of-country deployments of Bulgarian forces. Plans and efforts regarding NATO enlargement, including strategic concepts and future roles of the alliance. Government, including military, intelligence, and security service willingness, ability, and efforts to protect US and NATO classified information. Awareness of and concern about foreign penetration. Implementation and strengthening of personnel-vetting procedures. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding EU defense and security cooperation, including ESDP; views and intentions regarding any conflict between ESDP and NATO obligations. 3) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H). Details about threat assessment, including agreement and disagreement among civilian and military leaders. Perceptions about, and response to, cyber warfare threat. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US objectives in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere. Willingness and capability to participate in NATO, EU, and other multilateral relationships, including out-of-area operations, multinational peacekeeping force in Southeast Europe, and humanitarian and peacekeeping operations. Policies and efforts regarding access, overflight, and transit of US military forces and equipment. Disposition, readiness, and mission of military forces. Plans and efforts regarding force structure, military reform, and modernization, including future roles, strengths, and compositions of military services. Details about military cooperation with other nations. Details about defense industry, including plans and efforts to cooperate with foreign nations and actors. Weapon system development programs, firms, and facilities. Types, production rates, and factory markings of major weapon systems. Decisionmaking regarding acquisition of US or other nation weapon systems. Military and paramilitary manpower, structure, budget and expenditure by service and function, mission, doctrine, tactics, order of battle, command and control, equipment, maintenance, training, exercise participation, support for international peacekeeping operations, professionalism, non-commissioned officer development, health care, pay, housing, loyalty, and morale. Civil-military relations. Offensive and defensive cyber warfare policies, plans, efforts, and capabilities. Indications of national-level denial and deception program, including doctrine, targets, goals, organizations, and activities. Location, mission, organization, associated personnel, funding, development, and use of underground facilities and other hardened structures, including for protection of command and control networks, civil and military leaders, and critical resources. Details about, and transfer of, advanced engineering techniques to harden key facilities,

including by use of specialty concretes. Details about dual use of underground civil infrastructure. Plans and efforts to help other states develop underground facilities and other hardened structures. 4) Proliferation and Counterproliferation (ACWP-3). Commitment, plans, efforts, and ability to manage a secure military export regime, including details about monitoring end user activities and imposing penalties for violations. Organizational readiness and capability of border police and customs officials to control borders. Plans and efforts to adhere to international control regimes. Plans and efforts to implement legislation and enforce effective export licensing regimes. Willingness and efforts to cooperate with the US to prevent proliferation. Foreign use of Bulgaria as weapons transshipment point. Details about weapons transportation, including associated firms, agents, modes, methods, routes, nodes, schedules, and communications. Details about organizations, groups, and individuals engaged in sales of weapons or technologies, especially to states that are hostile to US interests or non-state entities. Plans and efforts to circumvent antiproliferation treaties and arrangements. 5) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H). Government counterterrorism policies, plans, capabilities, and efforts. Government and public support for or opposition to US efforts, including military operations, in the war on international terrorism. Government willingness, capability, and effort to establish and protect legislative framework to combat terrorists; control borders; detain terrorists; seize terrorist-associated bank accounts; share intelligence; and protect weapons, associated facilities, and energy and other critical infrastructure against terrorist attack and intrusion. Terrorist plans to attack US and other persons, facilities, or interests. Terrorist plans and efforts to acquire or transship chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons. Terrorist identities, motives, objectives, strategies, locations, facilities, command structures, links to other groups or states, associations with humanitarian or medical groups, use of forged and/or modified travel documents, telecommunication methods and modes, transportation, funding, finance and business operations, money laundering, security, recruitment, and training. Indications of foreign entity, public, or local support for terrorists. Details about terrorist involvement in illicit drug and other criminal trade. 6) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning (INFR-5H). Information to support US contingency planning, including for noncombatant evacuation, and humanitarian and medical relief operations. Current status, vulnerability of, and plans to modify, critical infrastructures, especially transportation, energy, and communications. Civilian and military medical and life science capabilities and infrastructures. Military medical research and development, including new vaccines, therapeutics, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear medical defense. Information, including statistics, about infectious diseases, such as avian influenza, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome, hepatitis A, and tickborne encephalitis. Locations and levels of chemical and radiological contamination of food, water, air, and soil. Locations and types of industrial facilities with chemicals stored onsite. Descriptions and locations of potential evacuation sites, police and fire stations, hospitals, hotels, and diplomatic facilities. Plans and capabilities of government and NGOs to support, including provision of security for, relief operations. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding detained, captured, and arrested US persons, including prisoners of war and missing in action. E. Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H). Current specifications, vulnerabilities, and capabilities of, and planned upgrades to, national telecommunications infrastructure and information systems, networks, and technologies used by civilian and military government authorities, including intelligence and security services. Details about command and control systems and facilities. National leadership use of, and dependencies on, dedicated telecommunications infrastructures and information systems. Details about national and regional telecommunications policies, programs, regulations, and training. Information about current, and planned upgrades to, public sector communications systems and technologies, including cellular phone networks, mobile satellite phones, very small aperture terminals, trunked and mobile radios, pagers, prepaid calling cards, firewalls, encryption, international connectivity, use of electronic data interchange, and cable and fiber networks. Information about wireless infrastructure, cellular communications capabilities and makes

and models of cellular phones and their operating systems, to include second generation and third generation systems. Details about the use of satellites for telecommunication purposes, including planned system upgrades. Details about Internet and Intranet use and infrastructure, including government oversight. Details about foreign and domestic telecommunications service providers and vendors. Plans and efforts to acquire US export-controlled telecommunications equipment and technology. Plans and efforts to export or transfer state-of-the art telecommunications equipment and technology. Details about information repositories associated with radio frequency identification enabled systems used for passports, government badges, and transportation systems. Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders.
CLINTON

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE62393_a.html

Classified By: SUZANNE MCCORMICK, DIRECTOR, INR/OPS. REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on Hungary (paragraph 3-end and encourages Department personnel at post to assist in compiling Hungarian biographic information (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supercedes the NHCD contained in Ref C and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs focused on Hungary and sets forth a list of priorities intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on Hungary. The priorities may also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information responsive to the NHCD often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review leading to the NHCD,s issuance. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. 2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting) including on Hungary: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. State reporting officers are encouraged to report on noteworthy Hungarians as information becomes available. B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to Hungary: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Hungarian NHCD: priority issues: A. Governance and Internal Development 1) Energy Security (ESEC-3H) 2) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-4) 3) Rule of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4) 4) Political Evolution, Extremism, and Human Rights (DEPS-4H) 5) National Leadership (LEAD-4H) B. Foreign Relations 1) Russia (FPOL-4H) 2) Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H) 3) European Union (FPOL-4H) 4) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H) 5) The United States (FPOL-4H) C. National Security 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H) 3) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H) 4) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H) 5) Money Laundering (MONY-5) 6) Proliferation and Counterproliferation (ACWP-5) 7) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning (INFR-5H) D.

Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H) 4. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs: A. Governance and Internal Development 1) Energy Security (ESEC-3H). Policies, plans, and efforts to diversify energy sources and develop, rehabilitate, or expand energy infrastructure, including investment in capacity, efficiency, storage, nuclear power, flex-fuel, or other sources of alternative energy. Details about financing strategies, and openness to foreign investment. Willingness, plans, and efforts to develop and implement unified Europe energy security strategy. Declared and secret energy agreements with Russia, Caspian basin countries, and others. Details about national energy policymakers, key commercial figures in the sector, and their relations with other national leaders. Views about and responses to Russian plans and efforts regarding Hungarian dependence on Russian energy. Factors, including corruption and foreign influence, affecting government decisionmaking on key energy issues. Energy imports, including sufficiency, impact on economy, and influence on bilateral relations. Organized crime involvement in energy sector. 2) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-4). Plans and efforts to respond to global financial crisis. Public response to financial challenges. Plans and efforts to finance debt. Opposition, extremist, and fringe group plans and efforts to exploit financial crisis to achieve objectives. Plans and efforts regarding economic cooperation with the US, EU, Group of Eight, and international financial institutions, including World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Paris Club. National and regional economic conditions, including real output, domestic and foreign investment, foreign trade, capital flight, monetization, unemployment, and gray economy. Plans and efforts to pursue economic reform, including among monetary and fiscal policies. Plans and efforts to limit capital flight and barter. Economic policy decisionmaker identities, philosophies, roles, interrelations, and decisionmaking processes. Role of private businessmen in economic planning. Published and non-published national budget, including oversight and associated banks and financial institutions. Details about major financial institutions. Plans and efforts to comply with IMF agreements. 3) Rule of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4). Policies, plans, and efforts to develop, protect, and strengthen independent and effective judiciary, including advocates, opponents, obstacles, and progress. Government, non-public and public views about, and indications of, impact of corruption and crime on governance, internal development, financial stability, weapons security, military readiness, and foreign investment. Corruption within political parties, especially the ruling party. Details about organized crime groups, including leadership, links to government and foreign entities, drug and human trafficking, money laundering, credit card fraud, and computer-related crimes, including child pornography. Details about cyber crime. Government plans and efforts to combat cyber crime. Details about drug trafficking, including trends, types of drugs, production, identification of trafficking groups and individuals, money laundering, and smuggling methods and routes. Government counter-drug control and enforcement plans, organizations, capabilities, and activities. Government efforts to cooperate with international partners to control illicit drug trade. Illegal acquisition of government documents, such as passports and driver licenses. Links between terrorists, organized crime groups, and cyber criminals. Details about law enforcement organizations and capabilities, including procedures, capabilities, challenges, and plans to remedy obstacles to swift and equal justice. Plans and efforts of law enforcement organizations to use biometric systems. Plans and efforts to combat intellectual property rights crime. 4) Political Evolution, Extremism, and Human Rights (DEPS-4H). Government and public commitment to, and plans and efforts to protect and strengthen, representative government, rule of law, freedom of press, religious freedom, private ownership, and individual liberties. Policies and efforts regarding political, judicial, economic, social, and educational reform. Plans and programs to manage perceptions, including through media manipulation. Identification, roles, goals, and composition of significant societal groups, such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Developments within and between political parties and blocs. Details about internal workings of major political parties. Strength and vitality of political parties. Information about opposition and extremist groups, including domestic and foreign support. Information about the

Hungarian Guard. Information about, and government policies and efforts regarding, religious and ethnic minorities. Public attitudes toward minorities. Indications of minority issues influencing political developments or internal stability. Indications of human rights abuses. Details about demography, including birth rate, fertility rate, mortality rate, incidence of infectious diseases, and migration. Plans and efforts to respond to declining birth rates, including through promotion of immigration. 5) National Leadership (LEAD-4H). Objectives, strategies, efforts, authorities, and responsibilities of national leaders. Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts. Identities, motives, influence, and relations among principal advisors, supporters, and opponents, especially regarding the premier,s inner circle. Decisionmaking procedures, including differences under varying circumstances. Relations among national government entities, including president, premier, ministers, national security and defense council, intelligence and security services, legislature, prosecutor general, and judiciary. Corruption among senior officials, including off-budget financial flows in support of senior leaders. Sources of funding for political candidates, and government plans and efforts to ensure funding transparency. Public support for or opposition to administration, as well as government strategies and tactics to increase, maintain, and exercise authority. Assessment, vulnerability, personality, financial, health, and biometric information about current and emerging leaders and advisors. B. Foreign Relations 1) Russia (FPOL-4H). Policies, plans, and efforts regarding relations with Russia, especially on strategic issues, such as energy, security, transportation, and trade. Details about personal relations between Hungarian leaders and Russian officials or businessmen. Senior leadership, intelligence officials, opposition, and ministerial-level vulnerabilities to Russian influence. Efforts to cooperate with or oppose Russia in support of, or opposition to, US policies. Leadership and public views about relations with Russia. Hungarian perceptions about, and response to, Russian efforts to influence, including through financial assistance, Hungarian political parties. Government and public attitudes about Russia,s strategic objectives in the region, and Hungary,s vulnerability to Russian coercion and influence. 2) Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts regarding relations with regional neighbors, including Germany. Hungarian participation in US-sponsored programs designed to promote regional security cooperation, healthy civil-military relations, and effective management of military resources. Plans and efforts regarding Russian influence in the region, especially on politics, energy, and other domestic issues. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors on energy security. Details about disputes with neighbors. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding Hungarian minorities in neighboring countries. Relations with, and military deployments in, the Balkans. Plans and efforts to promote democracy in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Plans and efforts regarding Moldova and Kosovo. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding Ballistic Missile Defense. Plans and efforts regarding Visegrad Group. 3) European Union (FPOL-4H). Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts regarding the European Union (EU). Priorities, plans, and efforts regarding 2011 EU presidency. Evidence of, and thoughts about, increasing reliance upon EU, and diminishing reliance upon US, regional leadership. Plans and efforts regarding EuroZone. Leadership and public views about levels of influence among European states, including relations between states and EU institutions as well as emergence of a preeminent state or a core alliance in Europe. Details about formal and informal alliances between Hungary and other EU states, including plans and efforts to cooperate on issues of mutual concern. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors, EU members, and non-state actors to influence EU policies. Plans and efforts regarding European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP). Plans and efforts regarding EU expansion. Plans and efforts regarding specific EU policies and decisions. 4) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts to pursue national objectives in international fora, such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Plans and efforts regarding leadership opportunities in international organizations. Details about relations with China and nations that are hostile to US interests. 5) The United States (FPOL-4H). Policies, strategies, and efforts concerning relations with the US. Expectations regarding diplomatic,

security, and economic relations with the US. Leadership and public perceptions about US regional policies, presence, and activities. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US positions in international fora. Plans and efforts regarding bilateral agreements, such as nuclear non-proliferation agreements, with the US. C. National Security 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. 2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H). Plans, efforts, and ability to maintain defense spending for force modernization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, meeting NATO-required spending levels and force goals, and defense capability initiative implementation. Strategy and efforts to win public support for such spending. Plans and efforts to fulfill commitments to NATO, including manpower and equipment for out-of-area operations. Actions to accommodate NATO procedures and methods. Government and public confidence in NATO Article 5 security guarantees. Attitudes toward stationing or long-term deployment of NATO or US forces on Hungarian soil, NATO commands in Hungary, and out-of-country deployments of Hungarian forces. Plans and efforts regarding NATO enlargement, including strategic concepts and future roles of the alliance. Government, including military, intelligence, and security service willingness, ability, and efforts to protect US and NATO classified information. Awareness of and concern about foreign penetration. Implementation and strengthening of personnel-vetting procedures. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding EU defense and security cooperation, including ESDP; views and intentions regarding any conflict between ESDP and NATO obligations. 3) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H). Details about threat assessment, including agreement and disagreement among civilian and military leaders. Perceptions about, and response to, cyber warfare threat. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US objectives in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere. Willingness and capability to participate in NATO, EU, and other multilateral relationships, including out-of-area operations, multinational peacekeeping force in Southeast Europe, and humanitarian and peacekeeping operations. Policies and efforts regarding access, overflight, and transit of US military forces and equipment. Disposition, readiness, and mission of military forces. Plans and efforts regarding force structure, military reform, and modernization, including future roles, strengths, and compositions of military services. Details about military cooperation with other nations and actors. Details about defense industry, including plans and efforts to cooperate with foreign nations. Weapon system development programs, firms, and facilities. Types, production rates, and factory markings of major weapon systems. Decisionmaking regarding acquisition of US or other nation weapon systems. Military and paramilitary manpower, structure, budget and expenditure by service and function, mission, doctrine, tactics, order of battle, command and control, equipment, maintenance, training, exercise participation, support for international peacekeeping operations, professionalism, non-commissioned officer development, health care, pay, housing, loyalty, and morale. Civil-military relations. Perceptions about, and commitment to, intelligence sharing agreements with the US. Indications of national-level denial and deception program, including doctrine, targets, goals, organizations, and activities. Location, mission, organization, associated personnel, funding, development, and use of underground facilities and other hardened structures, including for protection of command and control networks, civil and military leaders, and critical resources. Details about, and transfer of, advanced engineering techniques to harden key facilities, including by use of specialty concretes. Details about dual use of underground civil infrastructure. Plans and efforts to help other states develop underground facilities and other hardened structures. 4) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H). Government counterterrorism policies, plans, capabilities, and efforts. Government and public support for or opposition to US efforts, including military operations, in the war on international terrorism. Government willingness, capability, and effort to establish and protect legislative framework to combat terrorists; control borders; detain terrorists; seize terrorist-associated bank accounts; share intelligence; and protect weapons, associated facilities, and energy and other critical infrastructure against terrorist attack and intrusion. Terrorist plans to attack US and other persons, facilities, or interests. Terrorist plans and efforts to acquire or transship chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons. Terrorist identities, motives,

objectives, strategies, locations, facilities, command structures, links to other groups or states, associations with humanitarian or medical groups, use of forged and/or modified travel documents, telecommunication methods and modes, transportation, funding, finance and business operations, security, recruitment, and training. Indications of foreign entity, public, or local support for terrorists. Details about terrorist involvement in illicit drug and other criminal trade. 5) Money Laundering (MONY-5). Government plans and efforts to implement anti-money laundering legislation, enforcement, and prosecution. Money laundering, including methods, techniques, transactions, locations, and associated individuals, organizations, and institutions. Use of shell corporations and non-financial intermediaries, such as lawyers, accountants, and casinos, as well as related bank accounts to launder criminal proceeds. Links between money laundering groups and terrorists. Drug traffic involvement in money laundering. Use of money laundering as an influence-gaining measure. 6) Proliferation and Counterproliferation (ACWP-5). Commitment, plans, efforts, and ability to manage a secure military export regime, including details about monitoring end user activities and imposing penalties for violations. Organizational readiness and capability of border police and customs officials to control borders. Plans and efforts to adhere to international control regimes. Plans and efforts to implement legislation and enforce effective export licensing regimes. Willingness and efforts to cooperate with the US to prevent proliferation. Foreign use of Hungary as weapons transshipment point. Details about weapons transportation, including associated firms, agents, modes, methods, routes, nodes, schedules, and communications. Details about organizations, groups, and individuals engaged in sales of weapons or technologies to states that are hostile to US interests or non-state entities. Plans and efforts to circumvent antiproliferation treaties and arrangements. 7) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning (INFR-5H). Information to support US contingency planning, including for noncombatant evacuation, and humanitarian and medical relief operations. Current status, vulnerability of, and plans to modify, critical infrastructures, especially transportation, energy, and communications. Civilian and military medical and life science capabilities and infrastructures. Military medical research and development, including new vaccines, therapeutics, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear medical defense. Information, including statistics, about infectious diseases, such as avian influenza, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome, hepatitis A, and tickborne encephalitis. Locations and levels of chemical and radiological contamination of food, water, air, and soil. Locations and types of industrial facilities with chemicals stored onsite. Descriptions and locations of potential evacuation sites, police and fire stations, hospitals, hotels, and diplomatic facilities. Plans and capabilities of government and NGOs to support, including provision of security for, relief operations. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding detained, captured, and arrested US persons, including prisoners of war and missing in action. D. Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H). Current specifications, vulnerabilities, and capabilities of, and planned upgrades to, national telecommunications infrastructure and information systems, networks, and technologies used by civilian and military government authorities, including intelligence and security services. Details about command and control systems and facilities. National leadership use of, and dependencies on, dedicated telecommunications infrastructures and information systems. Details about national and regional telecommunications policies, programs, regulations, and training. Information about current, and planned upgrades to, public sector communications systems and technologies, including cellular phone networks, mobile satellite phones, very small aperture terminals, trunked and mobile radios, pagers, prepaid calling cards, firewalls, encryption, international connectivity, use of electronic data interchange, and cable and fiber networks. Information about wireless infrastructure, cellular communications capabilities and makes and models of cellular phones and their operating systems, to include second generation and third generation systems. Details about the use of satellites for telecommunication purposes, including planned system upgrades. Details about Internet and Intranet use and infrastructure, including government oversight. Details about foreign and domestic telecommunications service providers and

vendors. Plans and efforts to acquire US export-controlled telecommunications equipment and technology. Plans and efforts to export or transfer state-of-the art telecommunications equipment and technology. Details about information repositories associated with radio frequency identification enabled systems used for passports, government badges, and transportation systems. Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders. CLINTON

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE62395_a.html

Classified By: SUZANNE MCCORMICK, DIRECTOR, INR/OPS. REASON: 1.4(C) 1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on Romania (paragraph 3-end) as well as a request for continued DOS reporting of biographic information relating to Romania (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supercedes the NHCD contained in Ref C and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs focused on Romania and sets forth a list of priorities (paragraph 3) and reporting and collection needs (paragraph 4) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on Romania. The priorities may also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information responsive to the NHCD often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review leading to the NHCD,s issuance. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. 2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting) including on Romania: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. State reporting officers are encouraged to report on noteworthy Palestinians as information becomes available. B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to Romania: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Romanian NHCD - priority issues: A. National Leadership and Governance 1) Rule of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4) 2) National Leadership (LEAD-3H) 3) Political Evolution and Democratic Reform (DEPS-4H) B. Financial Stability, Energy Security, and Societal Challenges 1) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-5) 2) Energy Security (ESEC-3H) 3) Money Laundering (MONY-5H) 4) Demographics, Minorities, and Human Rights (DEMG-5H) C. Foreign Relations 1) Black Sea, Balkans, and Other Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H) 2) Russia (FPOL-4H) 3) European Union (FPOL-4H) 4) The United States (FPOL-4H) 5) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H) D. National Security 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H) 3) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H) 4) Proliferation and Counterproliferation (ACWP-4H) 5) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H) 6) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning (INFR-5H) E. Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H) 4. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs: A. National Leadership and Governance 1) Rule

of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4). Policies, plans, and efforts to develop, protect, and strengthen independent and effective judiciary, including advocates, opponents, obstacles, and progress. Government, non-public and public views about, and indications of, impact of corruption and crime on governance, internal development, financial stability, intelligence and security services, weapons security, military readiness, and foreign investment. Details about organized crime groups, including leadership, links to government and foreign entities, drug and human trafficking, money laundering, credit card fraud, and computer-related crimes, including child pornography. Details about cyber crime. Government plans and efforts to combat cyber crime. Details about drug trafficking, including trends, types of drugs, production, identification of trafficking groups and individuals, money laundering, and smuggling methods and routes. Government counter-drug control and enforcement plans, organizations, capabilities, and activities. Government efforts to cooperate with international partners to control illicit drug trade. Illegal acquisition of government documents, such as passports and driver licenses. Links between organized crime groups, cyber criminals, and terrorists. Details about law enforcement organizations and capabilities, including procedures, capabilities, challenges, and plans to remedy obstacles to swift and equal justice. Plans and efforts of law enforcement organizations to use biometric systems. 2) National Leadership (LEAD-3H). Objectives, strategies, efforts, authorities, and responsibilities of national leaders. Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts. Identities, motives, influence, and relations among principal advisors, supporters, and opponents. Decisionmaking procedures, including differences under varying circumstances. Relations among national government entities, including president, premier, ministers, national security and defense council, intelligence and security services, legislature, prosecutor general, and judiciary. Corruption among senior officials, including off-budget financial flows in support of senior leaders. Sources of funding for political candidates, and government plans and efforts to ensure funding transparency. Public support for or opposition to administration, as well as government strategies and tactics to increase, maintain, and exercise authority. Assessment, vulnerability, personality, financial, health, and biometric information about current and emerging leaders and advisors. 3) Political Evolution and Democratic Reform (DEPS-4H). Government and public commitment to, and plans and efforts to protect and strengthen, representative government, rule of law, freedom of press, religious freedom, private ownership, and individual liberties. Policies and efforts regarding political, judicial, economic, social, and educational reform. Plans and programs to manage perceptions, including through media manipulation. Popular attitudes about Romania, its evolving political, philosophical, and regional identity. Identification, roles, goals, and composition of significant societal groups, such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Developments within political parties and blocs. Details about internal workings of major political parties. Strength and vitality of political parties. Information about opposition and extremist groups, including domestic and foreign support. B. Financial Stability, Energy Security, and Societal Challenges 1) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-5). Plans and efforts to respond to global financial crisis. Public response to financial challenges. Leadership concerns about, and efforts to avoid, economic collapse. Opposition, extremist, and fringe group plans and efforts to exploit financial crisis to achieve objectives. Plans and efforts regarding economic cooperation with the US, EU, Group of Eight, and international financial institutions, including World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Paris Club. Plans and efforts to pursue economic reform, including among monetary and fiscal policies. Plans and efforts to develop national infrastructure, and private sector and market institutions, including financial system. Plans and efforts to adopt international investment norms, protect intellectual property, and support entrepreneurs, especially in small and medium businesses. Plans and efforts to attract and retain foreign investment. Plans and efforts to protect foreign investors from government corruption and inefficiencies. National and regional economic conditions, including real output, domestic and foreign investment, foreign trade, capital flight, monetization, and gray economy. Plans and efforts to limit capital flight and barter. Economic policy decisionmaker identities,

philosophies, roles, interrelations, and decisionmaking processes. Role of private businessmen in economic planning. Published and non-published national budget, including oversight and associated banks and financial institutions. Details about major financial institutions. Plans and efforts to comply with IMF agreements. Plans and efforts regarding Euro adoption. 2) Energy Security (ESEC-3H). Policies, plans, and efforts to diversify energy sources and develop, rehabilitate, or expand energy infrastructure, including investment in capacity, efficiency, storage, nuclear power, flex-fuel, or other sources of alternative energy. Details about financing strategies, and openness to foreign investment. Willingness, plans, and efforts to develop and implement unified Europe energy security strategy. Declared and secret energy agreements with Russia, Iran, other Caspian basin countries, and others. Details about national energy policymakers, key commercial figures in the sector, and their relations with other national leaders. Views about and responses to Russian plans and efforts regarding Romanian dependence on Russian energy. Factors, including corruption and foreign influence, affecting government decisionmaking on key energy issues. Energy imports, including sufficiency, impact on economy, and influence on bilateral relations. Organized crime involvement in energy sector. 3) Money Laundering (MONY-5H). Government plans and efforts to implement anti-money laundering legislation, enforcement, and prosecution. Money laundering, including methods, techniques, transactions, locations, and associated individuals, organizations, and institutions. Use of shell corporations and non-financial intermediaries, such as lawyers, accountants, and casinos, as well as related bank accounts to launder criminal proceeds. Links between money laundering groups and terrorists. Drug traffic involvement in money laundering. Use of money laundering as an influence-gaining measure. 4) Demographics, Minorities, and Human Rights (DEMG-5H). Information about, and government policies and efforts regarding, religious and ethnic minorities, especially Hungarians, Roma, and Turks. Public attitudes toward minorities. Indications of human rights abuses. Details about demography, including birth rate, fertility rate, mortality rate, incidence of infectious diseases, and migration. Plans and efforts to respond to declining birth rates, including through promotion of immigration. C. Foreign Relations 1) Black Sea, Balkans, and Other Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts regarding relations with Black Sea and other regional neighbors. Plans and efforts to jointly respond to challenges regarding counterterrorism, counterproliferation, counternarcotics, and illegal migration. Plans and efforts regarding cooperative agreements, especially Black Sea FOR, Harmony, Enhanced Black Sea Security Proposal, and Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone. Romanian participation in US-sponsored programs designed to promote regional security cooperation, healthy civil-military relations, and effective management of military resources. Plans and efforts regarding Russian influence in the region, especially on politics, energy, and other domestic issues. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors on energy security. Details about disputes and rivalries with neighbors. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding Romanian minorities in neighboring countries. Relations with, and military deployments in, the Balkans. Plans and efforts to promote democracy in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, especially Macedonia. Plans and efforts regarding Moldova and Kosovo. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding Ballistic Missile Defense. 2) Russia (FPOL-4H). Policies, plans, and efforts regarding relations with Russia, especially on strategic issues, such as energy, security, transportation, and trade. Details about personal relations between Romanian leaders and Russian officials or businessmen. Senior leadership, intelligence officials, and ministerial-level vulnerabilities to Russian influence. Efforts to cooperate with or oppose Russia in support of, or opposition to, US policies. Leadership and public views about relations with Russia. Government and public attitudes about Russia,s strategic objectives in the region, and Romania,s vulnerability to Russian coercion and influence. 3) European Union (FPOL-4H). Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts regarding the European Union (EU). Evidence of, and thoughts about, increasing reliance upon EU, and diminishing reliance upon US, regional leadership. Leadership and public views about levels of influence among European states, including relations between states and EU institutions as well as emergence of a preeminent state or a core alliance in

Europe. Evidence of Romanian mismanagement of EU funding, and government efforts to ensure transparent management of foreign aid. Details about formal and informal alliances between Romania and other EU states, including plans and efforts to cooperate on issues of mutual concern. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors, EU members, and non-state actors to influence EU policies. Plans and efforts, including investment strategies, regarding European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP). Plans and efforts regarding EU expansion. Plans and efforts regarding specific EU policies and decisions. 4) The United States (FPOL-4H). Policies, strategies, and efforts concerning relations with the US. Expectations regarding diplomatic, security, and economic relations with the US. Leadership and public perceptions about US regional policies, presence, and activities. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US positions in international fora. 5) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts to pursue national objectives in international fora, such as the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Plans and efforts regarding leadership opportunities in international organizations. Details about relations with China and nations that are hostile to US interests. D. National Security 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. 2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H). Plans, efforts, and ability to maintain defense spending for force modernization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, meeting NATO-required spending levels and force goals, and defense capability initiative implementation. Strategy and efforts to win public support for such spending. Plans and efforts to fulfill commitments to NATO, including manpower and equipment for out-of-area operations. Actions to accommodate NATO procedures and methods. Government and public confidence in NATO Article 5 security guarantees. Attitudes toward stationing or long-term deployment of NATO or US forces on Romanian soil, NATO commands in Romania, and out-of-country deployments of Romanian forces. Plans and efforts regarding NATO enlargement, including strategic concepts and future roles of the alliance. Government, including military, intelligence, and security service willingness, ability, and efforts to protect US and NATO classified information. Awareness of and concern about foreign penetration. Implementation and strengthening of personnel-vetting procedures. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding EU defense and security cooperation, including ESDP; views and intentions regarding any conflict between ESDP and NATO obligations. 3) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H). Details about threat assessment, including agreement and disagreement among civilian and military leaders. Perceptions about, and response to, cyber warfare threat. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US objectives in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere. Willingness and capability to participate in NATO, EU, and other multilateral relationships, including out-of-area operations, multinational peacekeeping force in Southeast Europe, and humanitarian and peacekeeping operations. Policies and efforts regarding access, overflight, and transit of US military forces and equipment. Disposition, readiness, and mission of military forces. Plans and efforts regarding force structure, military reform, and modernization, including future roles, strengths, and compositions of military services. Details about military cooperation with other nations. Details about defense industry, including plans and efforts to cooperate with foreign nations and actors. Weapon system development programs, firms, and facilities. Types, production rates, and factory markings of major weapon systems. Decisionmaking regarding acquisition of US or other nation weapon systems. Military and paramilitary manpower, structure, budget and expenditure by service and function, mission, doctrine, tactics, order of battle, command and control, equipment, maintenance, training, exercise participation, support for international peacekeeping operations, professionalism, non-commissioned officer development, health care, pay, housing, loyalty, and morale. Civil-military relations. Perceptions about, and commitment to, intelligence sharing agreements with the US. Indications of national-level denial and deception program, including doctrine, targets, goals, organizations, and activities. Location, mission, organization, associated personnel, funding, development, and use of underground facilities and other hardened structures, including for protection of command and control networks, civil and military leaders, and critical resources. Details about, and transfer of, advanced engineering techniques to

harden key facilities, including by use of specialty concretes. Details about dual use of underground civil infrastructure. Plans and efforts to help other states develop underground facilities and other hardened structures. 4) Proliferation and Counterproliferation (ACWP-4H). Commitment, plans, efforts, and ability to manage a secure military export regime, including details about monitoring end user activities and imposing penalties for violations. Organizational readiness and capability of border police and customs officials to control borders. Plans and efforts to adhere to international control regimes. Plans and efforts to implement legislation and enforce effective export licensing regimes. Willingness and efforts to cooperate with the US to prevent proliferation. Foreign use of Romania as weapons transshipment point. Details about weapons transportation, including associated firms, agents, modes, methods, routes, nodes, schedules, and communications. Details about organizations, groups, and individuals engage in sales of weapons or technologies to states that are hostile to US interests or non-state entities. Plans and efforts to circumvent antiproliferation treaties and arrangements. 5) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H). Government counterterrorism policies, plans, capabilities, and efforts. Government and public support for or opposition to US efforts, including military operations, in the war on international terrorism. Government willingness, capability, and effort to establish and protect legislative framework to combat terrorists; control borders; detain terrorists; seize terrorist-associated bank accounts; share intelligence; and protect weapons, associated facilities, and energy and other critical infrastructure against terrorist attack and intrusion. Terrorist plans to attack US and other persons, facilities, or interests. Terrorist plans and efforts to acquire or transship chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons. Terrorist identities, motives, objectives, strategies, locations, facilities, command structures, links to other groups or states, associations with humanitarian or medical groups, use of forged and/or modified travel documents, telecommunication methods and modes, transportation, funding, finance and business operations, security, recruitment, and training. Indications of foreign entity, public, or local support for terrorists. Details about terrorist involvement in illicit drug and other criminal trade. 6) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning (INFR-5H). Information to support US contingency planning, including for noncombatant evacuation, and humanitarian and medical relief operations. Current status, vulnerability of, and plans to modify, critical infrastructures, especially transportation, energy, and communications. Civilian and military medical and life science capabilities and infrastructures. Military medical research and development, including new vaccines, therapeutics, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear medical defense. Information, including statistics, about infectious diseases, such as avian influenza, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome, hepatitis A, and tickborne encephalitis. Locations and levels of chemical and radiological contamination of food, water, air, and soil. Locations and types of industrial facilities with chemicals stored onsite. Descriptions and locations of potential evacuation sites, police and fire stations, hospitals, hotels, and diplomatic facilities. Plans and capabilities of government and NGOs to support, including provision of security for, relief operations. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding detained, captured, and arrested US persons, including prisoners of war and missing in action. E. Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H). Current specifications, vulnerabilities, and capabilities of, and planned upgrades to, national telecommunications infrastructure and information systems, networks, and technologies used by civilian and military government authorities, including intelligence and security services. Plans and efforts to acquire US export-controlled telecommunications equipment and technology. Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders. CLINTON

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE62397_a.html

Classified By: SUZANNE MCCORMICK, DIRECTOR, INR/OPS. REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on Slovenia

(paragraph 3-end) as well as a request for continued DOS reporting of biographic information relating to Slovenia (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supercedes the NHCD contained in Ref C and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs focused on Slovenia and sets forth a list of priorities (paragraph 3) and reporting and collection needs (paragraph 4) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on Slovenia. The priorities may also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information responsible to the NHCD often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review leading to the NHCD, issuance. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels.

2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting) including on Slovenia: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. State reporting officers are encouraged to report on noteworthy Palestinians as information becomes available. B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to Slovenia: office and organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Slovenia NHCD outline -- priority issues: A. Foreign Relations and Energy Security 1) Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H) 2) European Union (FPOL-4H) 3) Energy Security (ESEC-4H) 4) The United States (FPOL-4H) 5) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H) B. Financial Stability, Economic Development, and Societal Challenges 1) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-4H) 2) Money Laundering (MONY-5H) 3) Demographics, Minorities, and Human Rights (DEMG-5H) C. National Security 1) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H) 2) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H) 3) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H) 4) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 5) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning (INFR-5H) D. National Leadership and Governance 1) National Leadership (LEAD-4H) 2) Rule of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4H) 3) Political Evolution and Democratic Reform (DEPS-5H) E. Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H) 4. (S/NF) Reporting and collection needs: A. Foreign Relations and Energy Security 1) Regional Neighbors (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts regarding relations with regional neighbors, including Russia. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors on energy security. Details about disputes with neighbors, especially Croatia. Relations with, and military deployments in, the Balkans. Plans and efforts to promote democracy in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Plans and efforts regarding Moldova and Kosovo. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding Ballistic Missile Defense. 2) European Union (FPOL-4H). Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts regarding the European Union (EU). Leadership and public views about levels of influence among European states, including relations between states and EU institutions as well as emergence of a preeminent state or a core alliance in Europe. Details about formal and informal alliances between Slovenia and other EU states, including plans and efforts to cooperate on issues of mutual concern. Plans and efforts to cooperate with regional neighbors, EU members, and non-state actors to influence EU policies. Plans and efforts regarding European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP). Plans and

efforts regarding EU expansion. Plans and efforts regarding specific EU policies and decisions. 3) Energy Security (ESEC-4H). Policies, plans, and efforts to diversify energy sources and develop, rehabilitate, or expand energy infrastructure, including investment in capacity, efficiency, storage, nuclear power, flex-fuel, or other sources of alternative energy. Details about financing strategies, and openness to foreign investment. Willingness, plans, and efforts to develop and implement unified Europe energy security strategy. Declared and secret energy agreements with Russia, Caspian basin countries, and others. Details about national energy policymakers, key commercial figures in the sector, and their relations with other national leaders. Views about and responses to Russian plans and efforts regarding Slovenian dependence on Russian energy. Factors influencing government decisionmaking on key energy issues. Details about personal relations between Slovenian leaders and Russian leaders and businessmen. Energy imports, including sufficiency, impact on economy, and influence on bilateral relations. Organized crime involvement in energy sector. 4) The United States (FPOL-4H). Policies, strategies, and efforts concerning relations with the US. Expectations regarding diplomatic, security, and economic relations with the US. Leadership and public perceptions about US regional policies, presence, and activities. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US positions in international fora. 5) International Organizations and Other Foreign Relations (FPOL-4H). Plans and efforts to pursue national objectives in international fora, such as the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Plans and efforts regarding leadership opportunities in international organizations. Details about relations with China, Iran, and nations that are hostile to US interests. B. Financial Stability, Economic Development, and Societal Challenges 1) Financial Stability and Economic Development (ECFS-4H). Plans and efforts to respond to global financial crisis. Public response to financial challenges. Opposition, extremist, and fringe group plans and efforts to exploit financial crisis to achieve objectives. Details about major financial institutions. Plans and efforts regarding economic cooperation with the US, EU, Group of Eight, and international financial institutions, including World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Paris Club. National and regional economic conditions, including real output, domestic and foreign investment, foreign trade, capital flight, monetization, and gray economy. Plans and efforts to pursue economic reform, including among monetary and fiscal policies. Plans and efforts to limit capital flight and barter. Economic policy decisionmaker identities, philosophies, roles, interrelations, and decisionmaking processes. Role of private businessmen in economic planning. Published and non-published national budget, including oversight and associated banks and financial institutions. Plans and efforts to comply with IMF agreements. 2) Money Laundering (MONY-5H). Government plans and efforts to implement anti-money laundering legislation, enforcement, and prosecution. Money laundering, including methods, techniques, transactions, locations, and associated individuals, organizations, and institutions. Use of shell corporations and non-financial intermediaries, such as lawyers, accountants, and casinos, as well as related bank accounts to launder criminal proceeds. Links between money laundering groups and terrorists. Drug traffic involvement in money laundering. Use of money laundering as an influence-gaining measure. 3) Demographics, Minorities, and Human Rights (DEMG-5H). Information about, and government policies and efforts regarding, religious and ethnic minorities. Public attitudes toward minorities. Indications of human rights abuses. Details about demography, including birth rate, fertility rate, mortality rate, incidence of infectious diseases, and migration. Plans and efforts to respond to declining birth rates, including through promotion of immigration. C. National Security 1) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (FMCC-4H). Plans, efforts, and ability to maintain defense spending for force modernization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, meeting NATO-required spending levels and force goals, and defense capability initiative implementation. Strategy and efforts to win public support for such spending. Plans and efforts to fulfill commitments to NATO, including manpower and equipment for out-of-area operations. Actions to accommodate NATO procedures and methods. Government and public confidence in NATO Article 5 security guarantees.

Attitudes toward stationing or long-term deployment of NATO or US forces on Slovenian soil, NATO commands in Slovenia, and out-of-country deployments of Slovenian forces. Plans and efforts regarding NATO enlargement, including strategic concepts and future roles of the alliance. Government, including military, intelligence, and security service willingness, ability, and efforts to protect US and NATO classified information. Awareness of and concern about foreign penetration. Implementation and strengthening of personnel-vetting procedures. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding EU defense and security cooperation, including ESDP; views and intentions regarding any conflict between ESDP and NATO obligations. 2) Force Structure, Modernization, and Readiness (FMCC-4H). Details about threat assessment, including agreement and disagreement among civilian and military leaders. Perceptions about, and response to, cyber warfare threat. Plans and efforts to support or oppose US objectives in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere. Willingness and capability to participate in NATO, EU, and other multilateral relationships, including out-of-area operations, multinational peacekeeping force in Southeast Europe, and humanitarian and peacekeeping operations. Policies and efforts regarding access, overflight, and transit of US military forces and equipment. Disposition, readiness, and mission of military forces. Plans and efforts regarding force structure, military reform, and modernization, including future roles, strengths, and compositions of military services. Details about military cooperation with other nations. Details about defense industry, including plans and efforts to cooperate with foreign nations and actors. Weapon system development programs, firms, and facilities. Types, production rates, and factory markings of major weapon systems. Decisionmaking regarding acquisition of US or other nation weapon systems. Commitment, plans, efforts, and ability to manage a secure military export regime, including details about monitoring end user activities and imposing penalties for violations. Foreign use of Slovenia as weapons transshipment point. Details about weapons transportation, including associated firms, agents, modes, methods, routes, nodes, schedules, and communications. Military and paramilitary manpower, structure, budget and expenditure by service and function, mission, doctrine, tactics, order of battle, command and control, equipment, maintenance, training, exercise participation, support for international peacekeeping operations, professionalism, non-commissioned officer development, health care, pay, housing, loyalty, and morale. Civil-military relations. Perceptions about, and commitment to, intelligence sharing agreements with the US. Indications of national-level denial and deception program, including doctrine, targets, goals, organizations, and activities. Location, mission, organization, associated personnel, funding, development, and use of underground facilities and other hardened structures, including for protection of command and control networks, civil and military leaders, and critical resources. Details about, and transfer of, advanced engineering techniques to harden key facilities, including by use of specialty concretes. Details about dual use of underground civil infrastructure. Plans and efforts to help other states develop underground facilities and other hardened structures. 3) Counterterrorism and Terrorism (TERR-4H). Government counterterrorism policies, plans, capabilities, and efforts. Government and public support for or opposition to US efforts, including military operations, in the war on international terrorism. Government willingness, capability, and effort to establish and protect legislative framework to combat terrorists; control borders; detain terrorists; seize terrorist-associated bank accounts; share intelligence; and protect weapons, associated facilities, and energy and other critical infrastructure against terrorist attack and intrusion. Terrorist plans to attack US and other persons, facilities, or interests. Terrorist plans and efforts to acquire or transship chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons. Terrorist identities, motives, objectives, strategies, locations, facilities, command structures, links to other groups or states, associations with humanitarian or medical groups, use of forged and/or modified travel documents, telecommunication methods and modes, transportation, funding, finance and business operations, security, recruitment, and training. Indications of foreign entity, public, or local support for terrorists. Details about terrorist involvement in illicit drug and other criminal trade. 4) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. 5) Information to Support US Military Operational Planning

(INFR-5H). Information to support US contingency planning, including noncombatant evacuation, and humanitarian and medical relief operations. Current status, vulnerability of, and plans to modify, critical infrastructures, especially transportation, energy, and communications. Plans and efforts regarding Pan-European transport corridor. Civilian and military medical and life science capabilities and infrastructures. Military medical research and development, including new vaccines, therapeutics, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear medical defense. Information, including statistics, about infectious diseases, such as avian influenza, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome, hepatitis A, and tickborne encephalitis. Locations and levels of chemical and radiological contamination of food, water, air, and soil. Locations and types of industrial facilities with chemicals stored onsite. Descriptions and locations of potential evacuation sites, police and fire stations, hospitals, hotels, and diplomatic facilities. Plans and capabilities of government and NGOs to support, including provision of security for, relief operations. Policies, plans, and efforts regarding detained, captured, and arrested US persons, including prisoners of war and missing in action. D. National Leadership and Governance 1) National Leadership (LEAD-4H). Objectives, strategies, efforts, authorities, and responsibilities of national leaders. Philosophies and motives behind leadership objectives, strategies, and efforts. Identities, motives, influence, and relations among principal advisors, supporters, and opponents. Decisionmaking procedures, including differences under varying circumstances. Relations among national government entities, including president, premier, ministers, national security and defense council, intelligence and security services, legislature, prosecutor general, and judiciary. Corruption among senior officials, including off-budget financial flows in support of senior leaders. Sources of funding for political candidates, and government plans and efforts to ensure funding transparency. Public support for or opposition to administration, as well as government strategies and tactics to increase, maintain, and exercise authority. Biographic, personality, health, biometric, financial, assessment, and vulnerability information about current and emerging leaders and advisors. 2) Rule of Law, Corruption, and Crime (CRIM-4H). Policies, plans, and efforts to protect and strengthen independent and effective judiciary, including advocates, opponents, obstacles, and progress. Government and public views about, and indications of, impact of corruption and crime on governance, internal development, weapons security, military readiness, and foreign investment. Details about organized crime groups, including leadership, links to government and foreign entities, drug and human trafficking, money laundering, credit card fraud, and computer-related crimes, including child pornography. Details about drug trafficking, including trends, types of drugs, production, identification of trafficking groups and individuals, money laundering, and smuggling methods and routes. Government counter-drug control and enforcement plans, organizations, capabilities, and activities. Government efforts to cooperate with international partners to control illicit drug trade. Illegal acquisition of government documents, such as passports and driver licenses. Links between terrorists, organized crime groups, and cyber criminals. Indications of fraud or corruption in implementation of private property restitution policies. Details about law enforcement organizations and capabilities, including procedures, capabilities, challenges, and plans to remedy obstacles to swift and equal justice. Plans and efforts of law enforcement organizations to use biometric systems. Plans and efforts to combat intellectual property rights crime. 3) Political Evolution and Democratic Reform (DEPS-5H). Government and public commitment to, and plans and efforts to protect and strengthen, representative government, rule of law, freedom of press, religious freedom, private ownership, and individual liberties. Policies and efforts regarding political, judicial, economic, social, and educational reform. Plans and programs to manage perceptions, including through media manipulation. Identification, roles, goals, and composition of significant societal groups, such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Developments within political parties and blocs. Details about internal workings of major political parties. Strength and vitality of political parties. Information about opposition and extremist groups, including domestic and foreign support. E. Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H). Current specifications, vulnerabilities, and

capabilities of, and planned upgrades to, national telecommunications infrastructure and information systems, networks, and technologies used by civilian and military government authorities, including intelligence and security services. Plans and efforts to acquire US export-controlled telecommunications equipment and technology. Official and personal phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of principal civilian and military leaders. CLINTON

http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE80163_a.html

lassified By: MICHAEL OWENS, ACTING DIR, INR/OPS. REASON: 1.4(C). 1. (S/NF) This cable provides the full text of the new National HUMINT Collection Directive (NHCD) on the United Nations (paragraph 3-end) as well as a request for continued DOS reporting of biographic information relating to the United Nations (paragraph 2). A. (S/NF) The NHCD below supercedes the 2004 NHCD and reflects the results of a recent Washington review of reporting and collection needs focused on the United Nations. The review produced a comprehensive list of strategic priorities (paragraph 3) and reporting and collection needs (paragraph 4) intended to guide participating USG agencies as they allocate resources and update plans to collect information on the United Nations. The priorities should also serve as a useful tool to help the Embassy manage reporting and collection, including formulation of Mission Strategic Plans (MSPs). B. (S/NF) This NHCD is compliant with the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which was established in response to NSPD-26 of February 24, 2003. If needed, GRPO can provide further background on the NIPF and the use of NIPF abbreviations (shown in parentheses following each sub-issue below) in NHCDs. C. (S/NF) Important information often is available to non-State members of the Country Team whose agencies participated in the review of this National HUMINT Collection Directive. COMs, DCMs, and State reporting officers can assist by coordinating with other Country Team members to encourage relevant reporting through their own or State Department channels. 2. (S/NF) State biographic reporting: A. (S/NF) The intelligence community relies on State reporting officers for much of the biographical information collected worldwide. Informal biographic reporting via email and other means is vital to the community's collection efforts and can be sent to the INR/B (Biographic) office for dissemination to the IC. B. (S/NF) Reporting officers should include as much of the following information as possible when they have information relating to persons linked to : office and STATE 00080163 002 OF 024 organizational titles; names, position titles and other information on business cards; numbers of telephones, cell phones, pagers and faxes; compendia of contact information, such as telephone directories (in compact disc or electronic format if available) and e-mail listings; internet and intranet "handles", internet e-mail addresses, web site identification-URLs; credit card account numbers; frequent flyer account numbers; work schedules, and other relevant biographical information. 3. (S/NF) Priority issues and issues outline: A. Key Near-Term Issues 1) Darfur/Sudan (FPOL-1) 2) Afghanistan/Pakistan (FPOL-1) 3) Somalia (FPOL-1) 4) Iran (FPOL-1) 5) North Korea (FPOL-1) B. Key Continuing Issues 1) UN Security Council Reform (FPOL-1) 2) Iraq (FPOL-1) 3) Middle East Peace Process (FPOL-1) 4) Human Rights and War Crimes (HRWC-3) 5) UN Humanitarian and Complex Emergency Response (HREL-3) 6) Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDN-5H) 7) Terrorist Threat to UN Operations (TERR-5H) 8) Burma (FPOL-1) C. UN Peace and Peacebuilding Operations 1) Africa (FPOL-1) 2) Outside Africa (FPOL-1) 3) Policy Issues (FPOL-1) D. UN Security Council 1) Procedures and Dynamics (FPOL-1) 2) Sanctions (FPOL-1) E. UN Management 1) UN Leadership Dynamics (FPOL-1) 2) Budget and Management Reform (FPOL-1) F. UN General Assembly Tactics and Voting Blocs (FPOL-1) G. Other Substantive Issues 1) Food Security (FOOD-3) 2) Climate Change, Energy, and Environment (ENVR-4) 3) Transnational Economic Issues (ECFS-4H) 4) Arms Control and Treaty Monitoring (ACTM-4) 5) Health Issues (HLTH-4) 6) Terrorism (TERR-5H) 7) Trafficking, Social, and Women's Issues (DEPS-5H) STATE 00080163 003 OF 024 H. Intelligence and Security Topics 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 2) GRPO can provide text of this issue. 3)

Foreign Nongovernmental Organizations (FPOL-1) 4) Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H) 15. Collection requirements and tasking (Agriculture is the Department of Agriculture; Commerce is the Department of Commerce; DHS is the Department of Homeland Security; DIA/DH is Defense Intelligence Agency/Defense HUMINT; Energy is the Department of Energy; DNI/OSC is the Open Source Center of the Director of National Intelligence; FBI is the Federal Bureau of Investigation; HHS is the Department of Health and Human Services; Navy is the Navy HUMINT element; NCS/CS is the CIA's Clandestine Service; OSC/MSC is the Map Services Center of OSC; State is the Department of State; TAREX (Target Exploitation) collects information using HUMINT Methods in support of NSA's requirements; Treasury is the Department of Treasury; USAID is the U.S. Agency for International Development; USSS is the U.S. Secret Service; USTR is the U.S. Trade Representative; WINPAC is the Weapons Intelligence, Nonproliferation, and Arms Control Center.) A. Key Near-Term Issues 1) Darfur/Sudan (FPOL-1). -- Views of United Nations (UN) member states on contributing troops and air transportation equipment, such as helicopters, to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the African Union (AU)-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). -- Details of deployments of troop contributor countries to UNMIS/UNAMID. -- Details on actions and views of UN personnel deployed in UNMIS/UNAMID. -- Views of UNSC members on the success or failure of UNMIS/UNAMID. -- Operational plans of UNMIS/UNAMID from both the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York, and UNMIS/UNAMID in Sudan. -- Details of diplomatic engagement between UNMIS/UNAMID Special Envoys for the Darfur Peace Process in Sudan, and the Sudanese government or Darfur rebel groups. -- Views of member states on UN activities in Sudan (including Darfur). -- Divisions between UN member and UN Secretariat assessments of the situation on the ground as it affects UN action. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, STATE 00080163 004 OF 024 Vietnam International Organizations: AU, European Union (EU), UN 2) Afghanistan/Pakistan (FPOL-1). -- Plans and intentions of key UN leaders and member states regarding the ongoing operations of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), including force protection in Afghanistan. -- Information on plans and intentions of UN leadership or member states affecting elections in Afghanistan. -- Reactions to and assessments of security threats directed at the UN or aid personnel attempting to render humanitarian assistance. -- Plans and intentions of key member states and Secretariat leadership concerning Afghan political and economic reconstruction, including efforts to combat warlords and drug trafficking. -- Afghan, Pakistani and Iranian intentions or reluctance to secure and safeguard UN and nongovernmental organization (NGO) personnel (international as well as locally-hired staff). Countries: Afghanistan, Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Iran, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam Terrorist Groups: Taliban International Organizations: EU, UN, World Bank 3) Somalia (FPOL-1). -- UN plans and potential to expand, reinforce, or replace the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). -- Plans and intentions of UN leadership, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and member states to deploy a UN-led maritime force to monitor piracy off the coast of Somalia. -- Willingness of member states to pledge troops or air transport to a possible UN or multinational force in Somalia. -- Views of Somali population on the deployment of a UN or multinational peacekeeping force in Somalia. -- Details of diplomatic engagement between UN envoys and Somali government or Somali opposition officials. -- Information on World Food Program activities in Somalia. -- Details of UN Development Program (UNDP)-Somalia training Transitional Federal Government police officers and Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia officials in the Joint Security Force. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ethiopia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Somalia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: AU, EU, NATO, UN 4) Iran (FPOL-1). -- Plans and intentions of the UN Secretary General (SYG), STATE 00080163 005 OF 024 Secretariat staff, or member states to address efforts by Iran to develop,

test, or proliferate nuclear weapons. -- Positions and responses of member states to future International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) Director General reports on Iran,s Implementation of Safeguards and relevant provisions of UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. -- Specific plans and activities of the UK, France, Germany (EU-3), and Russia with respect to IAEA policy toward Iran. -- Plans and intentions of key UN leaders and member states, especially Russia and China, regarding human rights in Iran, sanctions on Iran, Iran,s arming of HAMAS and Hizballah, and Iran,s candidacy for UN leadership positions. -- Plans and intentions of Perm 5, other key member states, coalition partners, and key Secretariat officials concerning sanctions against Iran. -- Member support/opposition/subversion of US positions regarding Iranian sanctions. -- Iranian diplomatic efforts with the IAEA and UN member states to avoid passage of additional sanctions and effective implementation of existing sanctions, as well as its efforts to end UNSC involvement in Iran's nuclear program by returning Iran's nuclear file to the IAEA. -- Information on Iran,s activities as chair of the UNDP and within the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). -- Development and democratization activities of the UNDP in Iran; details about the UNDP Resident Coordinator,s relationship with Iranian officials. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam Terrorist Groups: HAMAS, Hizballah (Lebanese) International Organizations: EU, IAEA, UN Non-State Entities: West Bank and Gaza Strip 5) North Korea (FPOL-1). -- Plans and intentions of UNSC members, especially the P-5, to consider additional resolutions against North Korea and/or sanctions under existing resolutions. -- Information on the plans and actions of UNSC members to address efforts by North Korea to develop, test, or proliferate nuclear weapons. -- UN views on food aid to North Korea, designating it as a nation in famine, and misuse of aid. -- North Korean delegation views and activities; instructions/plans of delegation officials on North Korean WMD-related issues. -- Development and democratization activities of the UNDP in North Korea. -- Details about the UNDP Resident Coordinator,s relationship with North Korean officials. -- Biographic and biometric information on ranking North Korean diplomats. STATE 00080163 006 OF 024 Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, North Korea, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, IAEA, UN B. Key Continuing Issues 1) UN Security Council Reform (FPOL-1). -- Positions, attitudes, and divisions among member states on UN Security Council (UNSC) reform. -- Views, plans and intentions of Perm 5 and other member states on the issue of UNSC enlargement, revision of UNSC procedures or limitation of Perm 5 privileges. -- International deliberations regarding UNSC expansion among key groups of countries: self-appointed frontrunners for permanent UNSC membership Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan (the Group of Four or G-4); the Uniting for Consensus group (especially Mexico, Italy, and Pakistan) that opposes additional permanent UNSC seats; the African Group; and the EU, as well as key UN officials within the Secretariat and the UN General Assembly (UNGA) Presidency. -- Willingness of member states to implement proposed reforms. -- Reactions of UN senior leadership towards member recommendations for UNSC reform. Countries: Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: AU, EU, UN 2) Iraq (FPOL-1). -- Plans and intentions of the Perm 5, other key member states, coalition partners, and key Secretariat officials concerning Iraqi political and economic reconstruction, the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), and internal Iraqi boundaries. -- Plans and intentions of the International Organization for Migration to assist with the reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees. -- Extent to which member states will support or subvert US positions regarding Iraqi objectives, including reconstruction efforts. -- Information on plans and intentions of the SYG, Secretariat staff, or member states affecting elections in Iraq. -- Iraqi actions to convert UNAMI to a Chapter 6 mission. -- Iraqi attitudes toward the UN. -- Reactions to and assessments of security threats directed at the UN or aid personnel attempting to render humanitarian assistance. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam STATE 00080163 007 OF 024 Terrorist

Groups: Insurgents in Iraq, Iraqi Shia Militants International Organizations: EU, UN, World Bank 3) Middle East Peace Process (FPOL-1). -- Details on views, plans and intentions of key Secretariat decision-makers, member states and influential blocs and coalitions on UN engagement and role in the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP), including implementation of the roadmap. -- Indications that a UNGA special session on the Middle East might be reconvened. -- Developments within the UN system that would further the Arab-Israeli peace process. -- Details about Quartet (EU, UN, US, and Russia) MEPP plans and efforts, including private objectives behind proposals and envoy negotiating strategies. -- Strategy and plans of SYG special envoy regarding US positions, Quartet plans, and other (EU, Russia, UK) special envoys. -- Indications member states or donor countries might scale back UN peacekeeping presence in or aid donations to the Middle East. -- Plans of the SYG or member states to pressure the US on the MEPP. -- Views, plans and tactics of the Palestinian Authority, including its representative to the UN, to gain support in the UNSC, UNGA, or UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for its strategies and positions on Palestinian-Israeli issues, including from Russia and EU countries, especially France, Germany, and UK. -- Views of Secretary General, s Special Envoy and UNSC on possible settlement of the Shab'a Farms dispute to include Syria/Lebanon border demarcation. -- Secretariat views regarding water management as part of the Middle East Peace Process, including domestic and regional competition for allocation. -- Quartet views on Syria's policies and approach toward Israel and Palestinians and on Syrian motives behind and efforts to subvert or support Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. -- UN efforts to influence negotiating positions on territorial boundaries, water resources and management, and right of return. -- Views, plans and tactics of HAMAS to gain support in the UNSC or UNGA for its strategies and positions on HAMAS-Israeli issues, and on HAMAS-Palestinian Authority issues, including from Russia, China, Iran, and EU countries, especially France, Germany, and the UK. -- Information on UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) activities in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank, and its relations with HAMAS/Hizballah. -- Plans and intentions of member states to support/oppose US priority to reduce the number of Middle East resolutions. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, STATE 00080163 008 OF 024 Croatia, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Spain, Syria, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam Terrorist Groups: HAMAS, Hizballah (Lebanese) International Organizations: EU, UN Non-State Entities: Palestinian Authority, West Bank and Gaza Strip 4) Human Rights and War Crimes (HRWC-3). -- Plans and policies of UN leaders, member states, and foreign NGOs to promote human rights. -- Plans and intentions of member states toward the International Criminal Court (ICC), International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and other UN-related courts and tribunals dealing with human rights issues. -- Plans and intentions of UNHRC members to support or oppose US policies in the UNHRC. -- Views of UNSC and other member states on Zimbabwe, s government policies on human rights, humanitarian assistance, democracy, and candidacy for any UN leadership positions. -- Views and intentions of UNSC, UN human rights entities, and members regarding Sri Lankan government policies on human rights and humanitarian assistance; UN views about appointing a Special Envoy for Sri Lanka. -- Plans and perceptions of member states toward establishment of new measures to prevent genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other systematic human rights abuses. -- Plans and intentions of member states toward proposals and resolutions supported by the US or like-minded states, including those advancing democracy; women's rights, particularly implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820; those pertaining to children in armed conflict; or those condemning human rights abuses in individual countries. -- Information on reactions of member states to resolutions designed to promote democracy, human rights and reforms in the Muslim world. -- Perceived success or failure of abilities and priorities of the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR), and efforts by member states to undermine OHCHR independence. -- Views, intentions and tactics of UNHRC members regarding reform and the role of the US. -- Member state support

for/opposition to objectives of human rights, refugee, development, and emergency relief agencies. -- Plans and intentions of member states or UN Special Rapporteurs to press for resolutions or investigations into US counterterrorism strategies and treatment of detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan or Guantanamo. -- Degree of coordination by and among human rights agencies, especially between the UN Human Rights Council, the OHCHR, STATE 00080163 009 OF 024 the UNGA Third Committee, the UN Economic and Social Council, and the International Labor Organization. -- Plans and agenda for upcoming UNGA Third Committee and UNHRC sessions and world human rights conferences, particularly plans by developing countries to stymie criticism of their human rights records through procedural motions or influencing votes. -- Plans of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) to sponsor resolutions or conventions in the UN restricting freedom of speech under the rubric of criminalizing "defamation of religion." -- Details of UNHRC and OHCHR budget shortfalls. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, France, Georgia, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, North Korea, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam, Zimbabwe International Organizations: AU, EU, Human Rights Entities and War Crimes Courts, ICC, OIC, UN 5) UN Humanitarian and Complex Emergency Response (HREL-3). -- Information on the planning and execution of responses to humanitarian emergencies by UN member states and Secretariat; indications US assistance may be requested. -- Efforts of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Food Program (WFP), UN Development Program (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), and other UN entities to respond to and to coordinate activities in humanitarian or refugee crises, including environmental disasters. -- Views of UN Secretariat, UNSC members, and key member states on UNRWA. -- Details on effectiveness of UNHCR and OCHA leadership. -- Information on ability of UN to gain/not gain humanitarian access to troubled areas, especially in light of security concerns. -- Location of humanitarian facilities, including GPS coordinates, and number of personnel. -- Details of friction between UNHCR, OCHA and UN Security Coordinator Headquarters and field offices. -- Level of cooperation and coordination or lack thereof between UN aid agencies and non-UN aid programs. -- Interoperability and willingness to work with US coalitions in humanitarian assistance operations; willingness to provide support despite security threats. -- Indications of donor fatigue. -- Status of and member support for/opposition to efforts by UNHCR to refocus organization's work and to redistribute programs to other agencies. -- Details on UNHCR funding shortfalls. -- Perceived ability of the UNDP to coordinate an effective UN presence in each country and to promote democratic STATE 00080163 010 OF 024 governance. -- Plans and ability to care for and protect internally displaced persons. -- Communications and logistics problems. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: Economic-Societal Entities, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN, World Health Organization 6) Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDN-5H). -- Plans and intentions of member states to address threats to international security from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. -- Views of member states on tactical and substantive aspects of resolutions pertaining to missile proliferation, missile defense, nuclear disarmament, the IAEA, and Israel's nuclear program. -- Information from key Secretariat decision-makers, key IAEA Secretariat staff, member states, or influential blocs or groups, such as the Nonaligned Movement (NAM), the OIC, or the Group of 77 (G-77), on the role of the UN on nuclear proliferation or addressing the expansion of capabilities to produce or use weapons of mass destruction. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, IAEA, International Arms Control Organizations, OIC, UN 7) Terrorist Threat to UN Operations (TERR-5H). -- Plans and intentions of Secretariat and member states to respond to individuals affiliated with terrorist groups or state sponsors of terrorism threatening the safety or security of domestic and overseas UN personnel, facilities, protectees, or installations. -- Evidence of relationship or funding between UN personnel and/or

missions and terrorist organizations. -- Debate in Secretariat, UNSC counterterrorism bodies (subcommittees), UN agencies and among member states about measures for funding of security for UN domestic and overseas facilities, operations, and personnel. -- Host-country intentions to secure and safeguard UN and NGO personnel. -- Reactions to and assessments of terrorist acts directed at the UN, UN personnel, UN protectees, or domestic and overseas UN installations, including foreign UN missions in New York. -- Details of UN efforts to acquire, collect, assess and disseminate threat information within the US and overseas. -- Plans of UN security offices to upgrade security at UN STATE 00080163 011 OF 024 domestic and overseas UN facilities. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: UN 8) Burma (FPOL-1). -- Views of UNSC and member states on Burma,s policies and actions on human rights, humanitarian assistance, democracy, and attempts to play a larger UN role. -- Plans and intentions of the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General on Burma regarding future interaction with Burma and engagement with UN member states. -- Plans and intentions of the SYG on Burma; level of trust in his Special Adviser. -- Views of Burmese officials on the SYG, on his Special Adviser on Burma, and on key countries in the UN. -- Role of the UN in Burmese elections. -- Development and democratization activities of UNDP in Burma; details about the UNDP Resident Coordinator,s relationship with Burmese officials. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, UN C. UN Peace and Peacebuilding Operations. 1) Africa (FPOL-1). -- Plans and intentions of UN leaders and member states regarding peace operations, especially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Chad/Central African Republic, Burundi, Cote d,Ivoire, and Liberia. -- UN peacekeeping plans and intentions regarding military operations against rebels based in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. -- Early warning information available to the Secretariat on potential threats to peace and security. -- UN views on the role of AFRICOM in African conflict resolution and post-conflict capacity building. -- UN expectations of US military involvement in African peacekeeping missions and how this may influence UN willingness to establish, curb, or end missions. -- Extent to which UN peace operations in Africa are straining the resources of the UN and member states; impact of current operations on future operations and readiness. -- UN views on peacekeeping mission creep and pressures to expand the UN role in African conflict zones, either in the form of more comprehensive "peacemaking" mission mandates or in areas where security threats demand more aggressive and timely UN-led multilateral intervention. -- Details on views of the UN Department of Peacekeeping STATE 00080163 012 OF 024 Operations on operational plans, including the ability of the UN and its member states to build capacity in Africa, including by working with the AU or other regional organizations and NGOs. -- Efforts by China, France, Iran, and others to gain influence in Africa via UN peace operations. -- Information on extent of support and capabilities for peace operations by the AU and the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS). -- Official stance on deploying HIV positive troops and actual practice. -- Degree to which official peacekeeping reporting matches unofficial communications of events; views on those discrepancies. -- Views of African states that host peacekeepers regarding UN peacekeeping troops and troop contributing countries. -- Attitudes and intentions of Ghana and Rwanda concerning UN peace operations in Africa and perception of their relative ability to contribute to such efforts. -- Attitudes of other African States to Ghana/Rwanda participation and leadership. Countries: Austria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cote d,Ivoire, Democratic Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zimbabwe International Organizations: AU, EU, ICC, NATO, UN Non-State Entities: Lord,s Resistance Army 2) Outside Africa (FPOL-1). -- Plans and intentions of UN leaders and member states regarding ongoing peace operations outside Africa. -- Willingness of UN leaders and member states to support UN peacekeeping efforts and utilize preventive diplomacy in areas of

potential conflict. -- Views of member states on and plans to respond to the US-backed G-8 plan to expand global peace operations capabilities. -- Views and positions of key member states and Secretariat toward proposed resolutions, mandates, peacekeeping issues, and US-sponsored initiatives. -- Information on whether member states will utilize references to the ICC to condition support for peace operations. -- Information on deployment benchmarks, pre-deployment screening, and supply and logistic shortfalls in peace operations. -- Ability to obtain pledges and deploy capable military forces, including surge capabilities. -- Views of UNSC members, the Secretariat, and key member states on Haiti's government policies and actions on human rights, humanitarian assistance, and democracy. STATE 00080163 013 OF 024 -- Views and positions of UNSC members, the Secretariat, and key member states regarding the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and peacekeeping in Lebanon. Countries: Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam International Organizations: AU, EU, ICC, NATO, UN 3) Policy Issues (FPOL-1). -- UN member views, plans, and intentions concerning the capability of the UN to organize, lead, and carry out new, complex military operations and civilian police operations. -- Information on Secretariat or member views on or initiatives for peace operations reform. -- Information on the appointment of SYG special representatives for new peace or political operations. -- Scope, objectives, command structures, rules of engagement, and threat environment for proposed peacekeeping activities, including transportation and communications infrastructures and any available maps. -- Types, number, and capabilities of troops, equipment, and materiel that countries are willing to contribute. -- Information on interoperability of equipment and material available for logistic support. -- Information on turf battles between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Department of Field Support, and Department of Political Affairs over control of peace operations. -- Information on turf battles between logistic and military sides of peace operations. -- UN member views on reform of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. -- Information on troop contributing countries' tendency to follow orders given by troop contributing country commanders vice UN field commanders. -- Influence of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) on including human rights and refugee concerns within peace operations mandates. -- Host government views and concerns about UN policies toward that country. -- Influence of UN security coordinator on operational planning; field personnel reaction to UN security directives. -- Capability/plans for Standby High-Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG) deployments. -- Details on peacekeeper abuse of women and children; national and UN responses. -- Changes in ability of member states, especially member states of EU, AU and ECOWAS, to contribute troops to peace operations, including for economic, social, and operational reasons. -- Details on contributions of member states (in kind, STATE 00080163 014 OF 024 personnel, or financial). Countries: Austria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam International Organizations: AU, EU, UN D. UN Security Council 1) Procedures and Dynamics (FPOL-1). -- Plans, intentions, and agendas of UNSC members and Secretariat on issues that come before the UNSC, especially voting intentions of UNSC members and priorities or frictions among the Perm 5. -- Plans and intentions of UNSC members to support or oppose US policies in the UNSC. -- Specific views and positions of key member states on US-sponsored initiatives, initiatives with implications for the US, and other proposed resolutions and mandates. -- Plans, intentions, views, positions, lobbying, and tactics of regional groups, blocs, or coalitions on issues before the UNSC, especially those that do not include the US (particularly the Africa Group, AU, EU, NAM, G-77, Rio Group, Arab League, the OIC, and the Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC). -- Differences in the positions of member states, differences between UN missions and their capitals, internal procedures for determining voting instructions, and voting instructions to delegations. -- Priorities, plans, and intentions of new member

states joining the UNSC, and influences on them by regional groups, blocs, or coalitions on issues before the UNSC, especially those that do not include the US (particularly AU, EU, NAM, G-77, Rio Group, Arab League, and the OIC). -- Plans and intentions of member states of regional groups regarding UNSC candidacy. -- Biographic and biometric information on UNSC Permanent Representatives, information on their relationships with their capitals. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: AU, EU, OIC, UN 2) Sanctions (FPOL-1). -- UNSC member plans, intentions, and views toward sanctions issues, especially during negotiations of sanctions resolutions. -- Willingness of and efforts by UN member states to violate sanctions. -- Perceived and actual impact of sanctions on target STATE 00080163 015 OF 024 governments, individuals, entities, as well as on civil population. -- Plans, intentions, and agendas of UNSC sanctions committee members. -- Plans, intentions, and agendas of UNSC sanctions committee expert groups and their ability to support sanctions monitoring. -- Pressure to limit scope and length of new sanctions, especially from coalitions and regional groups. -- Views and actions of the Secretariat or member states with regard to sanctions, including to bolster UN ability to support sanctions implementation and to address violations. -- Views of target government on sanctions imposed on it. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, UN E. UN Management 1) UN Leadership Dynamics (FPOL-1). -- SYG's management and decision-making style, and his influence on the Secretariat. -- Plans, measures and efforts undertaken by the SYG and subordinates on US political and bureaucratic objectives for UN management. -- Role and influence of Secretariat and other key officials with SYG and other UN system agencies. -- Views of and brokering by key officials on major issues. -- Changes in and appointment and selection process for key officials of Secretariat, specialized agency, committee, commission, and program officials in New York, Geneva, Vienna, and other UN system cities, to include special assistants and chiefs of staff. -- Personalities, biographic and biometric information, roles, effectiveness, management styles, and influence of key UN officials, to include under secretaries, heads of specialized agencies and their chief advisers, top SYG aides, heads of peace operations and political field missions, including force commanders. -- Relations between key UN officials and member states. -- Views of member states on the next SYG race, to include preferred candidates and candidates lacking UN member support. -- Views of UNSC members and other member states on Cuban, Iranian, or Syrian candidacy for any UN leadership positions. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: UN 2) Budget and Management Reform (FPOL-1). -- Plans, measures and efforts undertaken by the SYG and STATE 00080163 016 OF 024 subordinates on US political and bureaucratic objectives for UN management. -- Perceptions of member states of the effectiveness of the Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to combat waste, fraud, mismanagement, and corruption. -- Effectiveness of the OIOS, in light of the review of the OIOS mandate. -- Plans and moves to implement OIOS recommendations. -- SYG's view of the role of the OIOS. -- Secretariat attitudes toward and evidence of corruption in UN agencies and programs, and willingness to implement measures to reduce corruption. -- Plans and intentions of UN member states or the Secretariat to address corruption issues at the UN and UN agencies. -- Plans and intentions of UNDP Executive Board members to push for or block management reform proposals. -- Plans and intentions of UNDP Executive Board members or senior UNDP managers to address potential or actual cases of corruption or mismanagement by field missions, including efforts to cover up waste, fraud, or abuse. -- Internal complaints by UNDP staff about waste, fraud, or abuse and efforts by UNDP management to respond to them. -- Plans and intentions of Board members, such as Iran, to push for increased UNDP funding for programs in their own countries or those of their friends. -- Degree of independence from UN headquarters of UNDP Resident Coordinators in the field and perceptions of field staff on UN aid consolidation reforms under the "One UN" Program. -- Efforts by

the G-77 Board members to develop common group platforms, especially on budget and management reform issues. -- Developments in the implementation of the performance based personnel system and contractor reform. -- Plans, intentions, and agendas of UN specialized agency executive committees. -- Impact and effectiveness of whistle-blowing provisions on the UN reform process. -- Attitudes of UN staff and member states towards extending a common whistle-blower protection program to all UN funds and programs. -- Indications of pressure by member states or groups to increase or control growth in the budget. -- Secretariat and member attitudes towards changes in the scale of assessments. -- Options under consideration to resolve financial problems. -- SYG views on and plans for responding to Government Accountability Office reports calling on the UN to more effectively implement results-based budgeting, and make further progress on management reform. -- Secretariat and member attitudes and plans to improve the UN budget process. -- Status and use of advanced information systems to STATE 00080163 017 OF 024 streamline UN processes. Countries: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: UN F. UN General Assembly Tactics and Voting Blocs (FPOL-1). -- Plans, intentions, views, positions, lobbying, and tactics of regional groups, blocs, or coalitions on issues before the General Assembly, especially those that do not include the US, i.e., the Africa Group, AU, EU, NAM, G-77, Rio Group, Arab League, the OIC, and the GRULAC. -- Details of bargaining on votes or candidacies and attempts to marginalize or undermine proposed or planned US positions or policy initiatives. -- Information on the EU agenda in the UNGA, especially as it relates to US priorities in the First, Third, and Fifth Committees. -- Information on efforts by the EU or other member states to secure additional voting rights in the UN and its specialized agencies. -- Lobbying by member states for committee membership assignments or vice presidencies. -- Information on current and likely future leadership of regional groups, blocs, and coalitions. -- Differences over positions between UN missions and their respective capitals. -- Voting instructions to delegations on key resolutions. -- Plans, intentions, and agendas of key committee chairs; member views of issues that come before these committees. -- Efforts of Third World countries to moderate, via NAM and G-77, Third World positions on development, defamation of religion, or human rights issues. -- Intentions of UN members to use non-UN bodies and working groups to bypass perceived UN bureaucracy. -- Perceptions of member states of the viability and potential impact of the US-backed Democracy Caucus. -- Biographical and biometric information on key NAM/G-77/OIC Permanent Representatives, particularly China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Senegal, and Syria; information on their relationships with their capitals. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: AU, EU, OIC, UN G. Other Substantive Issues 1) Food Security (FOOD-3). -- Status and proposals related to the UN Comprehensive STATE 00080163 018 OF 024 Framework for Action to address the global food crisis. -- WFP activities and proposals related to reforming donor food aid policies and establishing a new standing global fund to address regularly occurring food crises. -- WFP and FAO plans and proposals regarding the impact on food prices and food security of the growing use of ethanol and biofuels. -- Internal UN responses to international calls for reform of FAO and WFP. Countries: Afghanistan, Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Mexico, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam, Zimbabwe International Organizations: FAO, UN, World Animal Health Organization Non-State Entities: Palestinian Authority, West Bank and Gaza Strip 2) Climate Change, Energy, and Environment (ENVR-4). -- Country preparations for the December 2009 Copenhagen UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Meeting. -- Developments related to other UNFCCC meetings and discussions on a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol. -- Perceptions of key negotiators on US positions in environmental negotiations. -- Developments on the Montreal Protocol, including reactions to US efforts to limit hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). -- Indications

that member states working through the UN and its specialized agencies are/are not fostering environmental cooperation, partnerships and capacity building between and among member states and regional and sub-regional organizations. -- Monitoring of and compliance with UN-sponsored environmental treaties; evidence of treaty circumvention. -- Information on adherence to member states' own national environmental programs, including protection, monitoring, and cleanup efforts. -- Efforts by treaty secretariats to influence treaty negotiations or compliance. -- Information on the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly on access, benefit sharing and bio-safety. -- Information on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, including potential efforts to modify or amend its provisions. -- Information on excessive maritime claims, including those relating to ridges. -- Information on efforts to develop a mechanism to add chemicals to the list of persistent organic pollutants. -- Information and perceptions on the strategic approach to international chemicals management, especially efforts of the EU's management program. -- Information on participation in and compliance with the UN Basel Convention. -- Status of efforts to set standards to promote STATE 00080163 019 OF 024 environmental protection, including protection of forests, desertification, and invasive or endangered species. -- Efforts within the UN to protect water resources, and to promote development of alternative sources of energy. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, UN 3) Transnational Economic Issues (ECFS-4H). -- Information on efforts by UN member states or organizations to promote or obstruct regulatory reform, including banking and financial reforms, transparency, international law, trade, development, and foreign direct investment to reflect the Monterrey anti-poverty consensus and the Millennium Development Goals. -- Plans, intentions, and tactics of the UNGA President regarding international financial problems; views of member states regarding these plans. -- Plans and intentions of member states to support US priorities related to economic freedom and promotion of democracy. -- Secretariat or member plans to develop multilateral economic, trade, or development agreements impinging on US interests. -- Efforts by member states and the Secretariat to reconcile international differences over globalization, especially the perceived impact of globalization on human rights, labor, and environmental issues. -- Member positions on UN decisions, plans, and activities concerning environmentally sustainable economic growth through market economies, free trade, private investment, and efficient multilateral development assistance. -- Efforts to expand the global compact involving corporations committed to observing human rights, environmental, and labor standards. -- SYG's views and statements on trade issues and efforts to influence future World Trade Organization rounds. -- Plans and intentions of UN member states that may impact freedom of navigation. -- Information on international taxation initiatives. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, FAO, International Financial Institutions and Infrastructures, UN, World Bank, World Trade Organization 4) Arms Control and Treaty Monitoring (ACTM-4). -- Plans, tactics, timetables, and draft proposals for the Eighth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and especially STATE 00080163 020 OF 024 information related to the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and a Middle East Nuclear Weapons Free Zone initiative, from interested individual member states (especially China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Russia, and South Africa) and like-minded groups such as the NAM and the New Agenda Coalition (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, and Sweden). -- Member state views of the major problems facing the NPT; whether or under what conditions states would consider withdrawing from the NPT. -- Member views on and responses to US plans and policies on missile defense and positions on a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, particularly those of Russia, China, and Pakistan. -- Information on IAEA plans for safeguards, international fuel banks, or other nuclear fuel supply arrangements, and meetings of the Board of Governors at the IAEA. -- Member views on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT); prospects for country ratifications and entry into force. -- Member plans for plenary meetings of the Nuclear Suppliers

Group; views of the US-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative. -- Readiness of member states to reform the agenda of the UN General Assembly's First Committee; proposals prepared by member states for the First Committee. -- Views of key delegations on US proposals on land mines. -- Tactical and substantive information regarding periodic arms control meetings in New York, Geneva, Vienna and elsewhere, including the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) review process, UN experts group on missiles, and meetings on conventional arms. -- Plans and intentions of member states to introduce new arms control or proliferation prevention measures or make significant changes to existing agreements. - Member or Secretariat plans to address WMD proliferation, safeguards, arms control and disarmament, or other threat reduction efforts. -- Foreign attitudes on UN-sanctioned arms control negotiations. -- Biographic and biometric data on, and positions of key UN arms control interlocutors, especially candidates for the position of Director General of the IAEA, and the heads of other international institutions. Countries: Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, IAEA, International Arms Control Organizations, NATO, OSCE, UN 5) Health Issues (HLTH-4). -- UN, WHO, and other international organizations, STATE 00080163 021 OF 024 forecasts, expected impacts, plans, proposals, key studies, and reactions to major health crises and other health-related issues, including efforts on disease eradication, improving health standards and access to care and medicine, and programs to monitor and respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks and other disasters or emergencies. -- Information on deliberations in the UN and other international health organizations on health issues and the policy positions and objectives of member states and key figures, including compromises, insertions, and items omitted in published declarations and studies. -- Information on international health organizations, relationships and interactions with countries and other organizations, including relationships with regional offices or subsidiaries. -- Details on limits and restrictions placed on international organizations to investigate reports of diseases that pose an international threat, including restrictions placed on the nationality of members of investigation teams. -- Details on disease transparency, particularly indications about inconsistent reporting of outbreaks to appropriate international organizations and delivery of specimens to WHO- and FAO-affiliated laboratories, and including discussions or agreements impacting the publicly disclosed occurrence of diseases. -- Details of discussions related to the accessibility of HIV/AIDS drugs (antiretroviral drugs or ARVs). -- Details related to the availability, accessibility, and regulation of health care, particularly medications, vaccines, and counterfeits. -- Member state attitudes toward maintenance of smallpox stocks. -- Information on global counterfeit medications to include surveillance, countermeasures, and research and development issues. -- Details on efforts to implement health-related Millennium Development Goals. -- Details on corruption in international health organizations or the corrupt use of goods and services provided for health issues by bilateral and multilateral donors and international health organizations, including WHO, UNAIDS, FAO, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. -- Details on irregularities in Global Fund fundraising, spending, and treatment of whistle blowers. -- Personalities, biographic and biometric information, roles, effectiveness, management styles, and influence of key health officials, to include the Director General of the WHO, head of UNAIDS, the Pan American Health Organization, under Secretaries, heads of specialized agencies and their chief advisers, and top aides. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, STATE 00080163 022 OF 024 Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, FAO, UN, World Animal Health Organization, WHO 6) Terrorism (TERR-5H). -- Information on plans and intentions of UN bodies and member states to respond to or address within UN fora the worldwide terrorist threat. -- Structure, plans and key figures of UN counterterrorism strategy. -- Information on plans and activities of UNSC,s four counterterrorism sub-bodies. -- Plans and intentions of member states to address terrorism by implementing anti-terrorism legislation as called for under resolutions, particularly as they

relate to tracking financial transactions. -- Views of member states on US policy toward terrorism. -- Efforts of member states to support or oppose activities undertaken by UN specialized agencies such as the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to improve maritime and airline security. -- Information on UN support for technical assistance to member states to combat terrorism, particularly in Africa. -- Views of member states about inclusion or exclusion of terrorism against Israel in counterterrorism efforts and definition of terrorism. -- (For further requirements, see the NHCD on Terrorism Threats to US Interests at Home and Abroad, July 13, 2005.) Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: UN 7) Trafficking, Social, and Women's Issues (DEPS-5H). -- Plans and intentions of member states to support or oppose US priority to combat trafficking and exploitation of men, women, and children. -- Member state perceptions of ability of UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to follow through on strategies to support women and children through UN specialized bodies. -- Information on member efforts to combat organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and trafficking in persons. -- Plans and intentions of member states to address reproductive issues, including the aims of the EU vis-a-vis the US, GRULAC, Arab, and OIC nations. -- Member state perceptions or plans regarding efforts to reconcile religious differences worldwide. -- Information on reforms undertaken within the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and future plans of the organization. -- Member views on education initiatives. STATE 00080163 023 OF 024 Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, OIC, UN H. Intelligence and Security Topics 1) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. 2) GRPO can provide text of this issue and related requirements. 3) Foreign Nongovernmental Organizations (FPOL-1). -- Influence of key UN-affiliated foreign NGOs on UN decision-making. -- Efforts of foreign NGOs to undermine US policy initiatives. -- Foreign NGO role in, views toward, and influence on UN policies and activities on globalization, justice, human rights, the environment, and family/women/children/reproductive issues. -- Ability and capacity of foreign NGOs to assist refugees, displaced persons, and victims of disasters through the UNHCR and WFP. -- Ability and capacity of foreign NGOs to support the UN Environmental Program or national efforts with environmental protection, pollution monitoring, and cleanup efforts. -- Contacts between foreign NGOs and Secretariat staff that could involve sharing of confidential data. -- Foreign efforts to strip US or foreign NGOs of UN affiliation and to block US or foreign NGOs seeking UN affiliation. -- Efforts by member states--*particularly China, Cuba, Israel, Russia, and Islamic countries*--to obtain NGO affiliation for organizations supporting their policies. -- Efforts by organizations affiliated with terrorist organizations or foreign intelligence organizations to obtain NGO affiliation with the UN. -- Efforts by the EU through the Aarhus convention to place NGOs on UN bureaus; reactions of member states to those efforts. -- Role of NGOs at the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (OHCR), OHCHR, and UNHCR in the Third Committee of the UNGA. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: EU, OIC, UN 4) Telecommunications Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFR-5H). -- Current technical specifications, physical layout, and planned upgrades to telecommunications infrastructure and STATE 00080163 024 OF 024 information systems, networks, and technologies used by top officials and their support staffs. -- Details on commercial and private VIP networks used for official communications, to include upgrades, security measures, passwords, personal encryption keys, and types of V P N versions used. -- Telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of key officials, as well as limited distribution telephone numbers/directories and public switched networks (PSTN) telephone directories; dialing numbers for voice, datalink, video teleconferencing, wireless communications systems, cellular systems, personal communications systems, and wireless facsimiles. -- Information on hacking or other security incidents involving UN networks. -- Key personnel and functions of UN entity that maintains UN communications and computer networks. -- Indications of IO/IW operations

directed against the UN. -- Information about current and future use of communications systems and technologies by officials or organizations, including cellular phone networks, mobile satellite phones, very small aperture terminals (VSAT), trunked and mobile radios, pagers, prepaid calling cards, firewalls, encryption, international connectivity, use of electronic data interchange, Voice-over-Internet protocol (VoIP), Worldwide interoperability for microwave access (Wi-Max), and cable and fiber networks. Countries: Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam International Organizations: UN CLINTON