## John Greenewald

27305 W. Live Oak Rd., Ste \#1203
Castaic, CA 91384
Dear Mr. Greenewald,
This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) appeal dated October 25, 2017, identified as case number APP-0006-2018. In your letter, you appealed the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) decision to deny in full 19 documents in response to your FOIA request (identified as request number FOIA-0121-2016) pursuant to Exemptions 1 and 3 of the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3). I apologize for the amount of time it has taken to process your appeal. DIA is diligently working to improve our initial request and administrative appeal response timelines.

Based on a careful review of the documents in question and governing law, I remanded your request to the review team. Upon remand and review, while considering the foreseeable harm standard, I have determined that portions of the documents previously withheld may now be released. Portions not released are properly withheld pursuant to Exemptions 1, 3 and 6.

- Exemption 1 protects information currently and properly classified under the criteria of the Executive Order 13526.
- Exemption 3 protects information specifically exempt from public release by a statue establishing particular criteria for withholding the requested information.
- The applicable statutes, in this instance, are 10 U.S.C. § 424, which protects the identity of DIA employees, their organizational structure of the agency, and any function of DIA and 50 U.S.C. § 3024(i), which protects intelligence sources and methods.
- Exemption 6 applies to information which if released would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of other individuals.

All releasable portions of the documents are being forwarded to you with this letter.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please feel free to exercise one of the options below:

| Contact the FOIA Public Liaison | Email: FOIA1@dodiis.mil <br> Phone: 301-394-6253 |
| :--- | :--- |
| For mediation services, you may | Email: ogis@nara.gov |
| contact the Office of Government | Phone: 202-741-5770 |
| Information Services (OGIS) at | Toll-Free 1-877-684-6448 |
| the National Archives and | Facsimile: 202-741-5769 |
| Records Administration to inquire | Mail: Office of Government Information Services |
|  | National Archives and Records Administration |
|  | 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS |
|  | College Park, MD 20740-6001 |

You may also seek judicial review in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (a)(4)(B) before a United States District Court.

## Sincerely,



Enclosure (s): ads
Brentin V. Evitt, Director Information Management \& Compliance Office (IMO)

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28 SEPTEMBER 2012
(U) Pubished by the Defense Inteligence Agency the Defense Inteligence Digest (DID) highlights analysis of developments in foreign intentions, military capabilites, and threats to U.S. forces. Every effort is made to ensure that articles represent the Defense Inteligence Community view.

## DISSEMINATION CONTROL MARKINGS


(b)(3) 10USC 424:(b)(3):50USC3024(i)
(b)(3):10USC 424:(b)(3):50USC 3024(i)
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(b)(3):10 USC 424

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(U) Please send any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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(b)(3).10 USC424
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1 PAKISTAN


4 CHINA-IRAN

(b)(1);(b)(3) $10 \mathrm{USC} 424,(\mathrm{~b})(3) 50 \mathrm{USC} 3024(\mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{Sec} .1 .4(\mathrm{c})$

## 7 TURKEY-JORDAN



14 INTELLIGENCE NOTES


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## (U) Editor's Note

(U) This Item was produced by Australia's Defence Intelligence Organisation and is not intended to reflect Defense Intelligence Agency analysis.



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(b)(3):10USC424;(b)(1),(b)(3) $50 \mathrm{USC} 3024(\mathrm{in}, \mathrm{Sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})(\mathrm{b})(6)$

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$>$ (U) During a speech to a London-based think tank in July, Pakistan's ambassador to the United Nations said Pakistan needed "full-spectrum deterrence" to counter India, with credible nuclear capabilities at the tactical, theatre, and strategic levels.



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(b)(3):10USC 424;(b)(1):(b)(3):50 USC 3024(1):Sec. 1.4(c);(b)(6)

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## (U) Syrian Unrest Prompts Review of CBRN Defense Capabilities


$>$ (U) The lead nation provides core elements of the multinational CBRN defense battalion, including its command element. One of the lead nation's most important functions is to organize multinational training and certification exercises for its rotation.




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$>(\Leftrightarrow)$
(b)(1)(b)(3).50USG 3024(0)Sec. 1.4(c)
(STANF)

$>$ (U) German CBRN defense units will provide more than half of the forces for NATO's 700-member Operational Reserve Force in Kosovo from October through December, according to German Defense Ministry information.
$>$ (U) Slovenia's CBRN defense battalion has one of its companies deployed in Kosovo on a non-CBRN mission through October.



28 September 2012


$>(T 5 / 5024(\mathrm{~m}) \mathrm{USC} 424:(\mathrm{b})(3): 50 \mathrm{USC}$
(b) $11 \times \mathrm{O})(3): 50 \cup 5 \mathrm{C} 30240 \mathrm{Sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})$

## (U) DDoS Attacks

(U) DDoS attacks commonly involve saturating the target machine with external communications requests, consuming the target's resources 50 that it cannot respond to legitimate traffic. or responding so slowly as to be rendered effectively unavailable. Such attacks usually lead to a server overload.
(U) DDoS attackers commonly employ botnets. A botnet is a collection of Internet-connected computers whose security defenses have been breached and control ceded to a malicious party. The controller of a botnet is able to direct the activity of these compromised computers through communications channels.
(U) Crowdsourcing is a process that involves outsourcing tasks to a distributed group of people, either online or offline.

(b) (1):(b)(3).50USC $3024(0) \mathrm{Sec} .4 .4(\mathrm{c})$


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## 1 ALTERNATIVE VIEW

(U) Impact of Eurozone Exit on NATO Defense Spending and Capabilities

U.S. European Command;

DIA/DI, DOM3710USC 424
4 YEMEN-MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
(SNAH)
(b)(1)(b)(3):10USc $424 ;(\mathrm{b})(3): 50 \mathrm{usc} 3024(\mathrm{a}) \mathrm{Sec} .1 .4(\mathrm{c})$

5 IRAN


7 SYRIA
(U) Aid Distribution Limiting Refugee Humanitarian Efforts

Central intelligence Agency;
National Geospotial-Intelligence Agency
10 SYRIA


12 MEXICO
(GHA)
(b)(1)(b)(3):10USC $424 ;(\mathrm{b})(3) .50$ USC $3024(\mathrm{i}) \mathrm{Sec} .1 .4$ (c)

14 INTELLIGENCE NOTES


## (U) Impact of Eurozone Exit on NATO Defense Spending

 and Capabilities$\square$
(b)(1);(b)(3):50USC 3024(i); $\sec 1.4(\mathrm{c})$
(U) How This Might Happen. Given the inability of European governments to resolve the current Eurozone crisis, economists are considering the consequences of one or more states leaving the zone. Any combination of four events could trigger a mass exodus from the Eurozone: Greece defaulting on its sovereign debt; unmanageable increases in the borrowing rates of Portuguese, Italian, and/or Spanish bonds; collapse of and/or runs on major European banks; or the loss of German financial and political will to support vulnerable countries. Heavily indebted Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain (the Four) are at greatest risk of leaving the Eurozone, devaluing their new currencies, and suffering deep multiyear recessions. Those nations remaining in the Eurozone would suffer from economic contraction, reduced government spending, and possibly banking crises, although their relatively stronger economies and greater access to financing would not experience contractions as deep or as long.

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(b)(3):10USC 424;(b)(6)



(b)(1)(B) $(3): 50$ USC $3024(0) \mathrm{Sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})$


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(b)(3) 10 USC 424;(b)(1):(b)(3):50USC $3024(1) ; \operatorname{Sec} 7.4(\mathrm{c})$

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(b)(1):(b)(3):5CUSC $3024(i)$ Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$
(0)(3):10USC424


## (U) Aid Distribution Limiting Refugee Humanitarian Efforts

(U//FOt) Between 17 and 24 September, the number of registered Syrian refugees grew by some 13,000-from 275,247 to 288,274-according to the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Department of State (USAID/State). While Iraq saw a noticeable increase in numbers of refugees crossing its border, other countries mostly registered refugees who had entered prior to this past week. DIA, CIA, and NGA assess that although Jordan and Iraq have excess housing at their camps, they have effectively reached their support capacity owing to problems distributing aid and inconsistent counting of refugees.
(U//FOUS) Syria. According to the United Nations, the World Food Program is providing food assistance to about 1,500,000 Syrians-a threefold increase since early July. We judge that food shortages will grow as continued long-term drought, damage to local water infrastructure, and poorly coordinated aid distribution to internally displaced persons limit access to food and raise food prices for all Syrians.
(U/Fenst Jordan. Refugee flow into Jordan has been occurring in cycles as the conflict moves into and out of border-crossing areas, according to UN social media and USAID/State. The Zatri refugee camp, Jordan's largest, currently houses 30,000 refugees, and we judge it could hold up to 70,000 additional refugees with planned expansions, which could take a month to complete. We estimate that Jordan's improved refugee processing and additional camp capacity will enable it to house incoming refugees for at least the next 3 months. However, we judge that Jordan probably will not be able to effectively distribute aid to the additional refugees, as Jordan has struggled with aid distribution to date. This shortfall has led to repeated unrest in Zaatri, including a riot on 24 September that injured six policemen.

(U//4) Lebanon. According to USAID/State, Lebanon's registered refugee population increased by more than 10,000 since 11 September. However, we judge that most of the new registrants are actually refugees who had previously entered Lebanon but had not registered until now and are thus inflating the impact of the increase.


(U/FO日) Iraq. USAID/State reduced the number of Syrian refugees in Iraq by 7,000, from 37 , 610 to 30,610 , the result of double-counting errors by the United Nations. Even so, the number of Syrian refugees in lraq grew by more than 18,000 (170 percent) since the start of August. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the United Nations acknowledged in late September that the recent influx of Syrian refugees to Iraq's Kurdistan Region was straining their capacity and resources, as construction to accommodate refugees was not keeping pace with new arrivals. Conditions in refugee camps are likely to worsen as the $K R G$ and United Nations attempt to expand their capacity. The housing expansion project is tentatively scheduled to be completed in October, at which time we judge up to 40,000 refugees could be in KRG territory.


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(b) (1):(b)(3):50usc 3024();5ec. 1.4(c)
> (U) At the Inter-American Naval Conference in May, SEMAR Secretary Adm Mariano Saynez stressed the need to implement standard operating procedures to improve cooperation on maritime protection and security matters and to enable immediate responses to any incidents. At a meeting of North American armed forces commanders in March, Saynez focused on HADR, calling for "optimizing international coordination in the region" in the event of natural disasters.


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26 SEPTEMBER 2012

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Because analytic judgments are not certain, we use probabilistic language to reflect our judgment of the likeliness that a development or an event will occur.


In rare circumstances when we cannot assess llkeliness, we use terms may, could, might, or possibly.

Confidence is a judgment based on three factors: strength of the knowiedge base, to include the quality of the sources and our depth of understanding about the issue; the number and importance of assumptions used to fill information gaps; and the strength of logic underpinning the argument, which encompasses the number and strength of analytic inferences as well as the rigor of the analytic mettodology in the produck.

| HIGH | Well-corroborated information from proven sources, minimal assumptions, and/or strong logical inferences. |
| :--- | :--- |
| MODERATE | Partially corroborated information from good sources, several assumptions, and/or a mixture of strong and weak inferences. |
| LOW | Uncorroborated information from good or marginal sources, many assumptions, and/or mostly weak inferences. |

## (U) Please send any questions,

 comments, pr suggestions to:
## b)(3):10 U5C 424

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(b)(1),(b)(3)50USC 3024(i)Sec 14(c)

(b)(3):10USC424,(b)(6)



## (U) History of the Senkaku Islands Dispute

(U) The 1954 Treaty of San Francisco required Japan to relinquish claims to conquered territories, but Japan claims it incorporated the Senkakus as terra nullius (unclaimed territory under international law) in January 1895 , before the May 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki ending the First Sino-Japanese War. Japan also asserts that the Senkakus are not explicitly mentioned in the San Francisco Treaty and argues that the United States administered them as part of the U.S. Administration for the Ryukyus. Tokyo also claims that other states acknowledged Japan's sovereignty over the islands until substantial hydrocarbon deposits were surveyed for development in the late 19705 . Beijing argues that the islands are ancient Chinese territory lost by the Treaty of Shimonoseki and should be returned under the 1951 Treaty of San Francisco.
(b)(1)(b)(3):50USC 3024(i),Sec. $7.4(\mathrm{c})$

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## (U) Senkaku islands (Administered by Japan)


(U) The Senkaku Islands, known as the Diaoyu or Diaoyutai Islands in China and Taiwan, are a group of five uninhabited, large islands (Taisho-to, Kuba-shima, Minami-kojima, Kita-koshima, and Uotsuri-shima) and three large rocks administered by Japan in the East China Sea and claimed by Japan, China, and Taiwan. The Japanese government owns four of the five islands after purchasing three more in mid-September from the Kurihara family, which still owns one island. Japan also owns all three rocks. The islands have no major arable land area but are valued for their rich fishing grounds, ail and mineral rights, and potential to extend an exclusive economic zone.


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> (U///O) From 10 to 30 January, members of the jihadist web forum Ansar al-Mujahidin called for jihadist hacking groups to attack Western websites; the call resulted from media attention surrounding computer network operations in which a nonstate online persona hacked into sites to obtain Israeli credit card numbers and posted them on the Internet, according to web forum monitoring.
> (U//O) In June 2011, al-Fida released a video from al-Qaida's as-Sahab media production company on jihadist websites, according to Open Source Center reporting. In this video, entitled Thou Art Responsible Only for Thyself, al-Qaida senior leadership advocates electronic warfare as a legitimate form of jihad and states that anyone with this expertise should be encouraged, guided, and supported.

(0)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(6)
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## (U) Moderate Increase in Violence in 2012


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(b)(1)(b)(3):50USC 3024(i);Sec. 1.4(c)


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> (U) We have observed only limited Shia frustration with Iraqi security forces (ISF) failure to stop AQI attacks. In the past 2 months, two protests in central and southern Iraq against the ISF resulted in dozens of civilian casualties and damage to ISF equipment. However, these events have not spurred similar protests.

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(b) (1)(b)(3)50 USC $3024(\mathrm{~S}) \mathrm{Sec} .1 .4(\mathrm{c})$

> (U) Strategic Operations Command Chief Maj Gen Wilmer Barrientos announced on 16 September that 139,000 FANB members will be deployed for the election, a slight drop from the 147,000 he earlier claimed would participate.

(b)(1)(b)(3):50USC 3024(0):Sec 1.4(c)
(U) Barrientos also announced that the FANB ran courses in all 23 states and the capital district to train personnel on identifying electoral crimes and upholding human rights to prevent any violations.




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## Comblenguicies

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(U) (b)(3):50USC 3024 (i)


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(b)(1):(b) (3):50U5C 3024(1):Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$

> (U) During a speech at the Indian Navy's Commanders Conference in October 2011, Defense Minister A.K. Antony said the Indian Navy has been mandated to be a "net security provider to the island nations in the Indian Ocean," though he did not elaborate on India's definition of this term or specify who provided the mandate. Antony asserted that India's geographic location allows it to be a "potent and stabilizing force" in the region.


## (U) Domestic Politics Complicate Defense Engagement With Sri Lanka

(U) Domestic political pressure from India's estimated 60 million Tamils complicates New Delhi's military relationship with Colombo. Indian Tamil political parties oppose close military ties because of Sri Lankan Army (SLA) human rights abuses of Tamils at the end of the country's civil war These parties successfully lobbied New Delhi to expel two SLA officers from the Indian Army Staff College. Indian Tamils also voice concern about the Sri Lankan Navy's occasional use of force to remove Indian fishermen from its territorial waters. Nonetheless, India believes a defense relationship with Sri Lanka is essential because of the latter's geographic location astride major sea lanes. Accordingly, New Delhi and Colombo hold an annual defense dialogue and conduct naval exercises emphasizing counterpiracy, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief. India, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka recently initiated a trilateral maritime security dialogue and have conducted coordinated counterpiracy patrols.


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21 SEPTEMBER 2012


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HICH Well-corroborated infornation from proven sources, minimal assumptions, and/or strong logical inferences.
MODERATE $\quad$ Partially corroborated information from good sources, several assumptions, and/or a mixture of strong and weak inferences.
LOW Uncorroborated information from good or marginal sources, many assumptions, and/or mostly weak inferences.

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(U) b)(3):50USC 3024(i)





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# DEFENSE <br> INTELLIGENCE DIGEST 

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20 SEPTEMBER 2012

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## (U) AMISOM's Long-Term Commitment Key to Sustained Stability



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(b)(1):(b)(3):50USC 3024(i)SSec 1.4(c)
(U) Somalia Force Disposition. AMISOM forces continue to press remaining al-Shabaab strongholds in southcentral Somalia.


(b)(1),(b)(3):50 $\cup 5 \mathrm{SC} 3024(0) ; \mathrm{Sec} .1 .4(\mathrm{c})$


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(6)(3) 10USC424;(b)(6)



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(U) (b)(3):50USC 3024(0)

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$424 ;(\mathrm{B} / 3): 50$ 424;(b) (3)50 USC 302401 $\square$
(b)(3):10USC 424;(b) 3 ):50 USC $3024(i)$
(b)(3):100 USC 424;(b) 6 6)

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(b) (1);(b)(3):50USC $30240 ; \mathrm{sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})$
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(b)(3):10USC 424

EGMPT-GAZA STRIP
p 10
19 Septernber 2012

UNGLASSIFIED

(U) Egyptian President Muhammad Mursi Meets With HAMAS Leaders. In July, Mursi met separately with HAMAS Political Bureau Chief Khalid Mishal and Gaza Prime Minister Ismail Haniyah shortly after meeting with Palestinion Authority President Mahmud Abbas. These first publicized meetings between on Egyptian president and HAMAS leaders appeared to offer HAMAS status similar to Abbas and the Polestinian Authority and are the most visible expression of the burgeoning Egypt-HAMAS relationship and HAMAS's enhanced stature.

(b)(3):10 USC 424 (b)(6)
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(b)(3):10 USC $424 ;(\mathrm{b})(6)$





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## confidence levels

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4 AFGHANISTAN
(U) Terrorist Groups Leverage Haqqani Relationships

To Achieve Regional Goals
Afghanistan-Pakistan Task Force
5 AFGHANISTAN
(U) Afghanistan Countrywide Weekly Attack Trends5 November 2009-5 September 2012
Afghanistan-Pakistan Task Force
6 IRAN


8 TRANSNATIONAL



(b)(3):10USC 424;(b)(1),(b)(3):50USC 3024(0)Sec. 1.4 (c)





(b)(t);(b)(3):50USC 3024(1)Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$

> (U) According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Khaki was arrested on 24 May by Filipino authorities under a U.S. Federal indictment. The charges against Khaki related to attempted procurement of items from U.S. companies dating to 2008.





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17 SEPTEMBER 2012


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(b)(3):10USC $424, \mathrm{~b} /(3) 50$ USC 3024 (i)

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# (b)(1),(b)3):50USC 3024(i);Sec. 1.4(c) 



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(b)(1);(b)(3):10USC 424;(b)(3):50USC 3024(i):Sec. 1.4(c);(b)(6)
(b) 42



(b)(3):10 USC 424 (0)(6)

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(U) Strategic Operation of Nuclear Forces Exercise

(U) Periodic Bilateral or CSTO/CIS Exercises
(U) COOPERATION 2012. A combined CSTO tactical exercise in Armenia focused on force-onforce counterterrorism operations, disaster relief, and peacekeeping operations.

(U) SELENGA 2012. A bilateral tactical-level exercise conducted by Russian and Mongolian ground forces at the Burduny training range in Buryatia, Eastern Military District. Russia and Mongolia have held regular bilateral exercises since 2008.
$>$ (U) Participants: Russia, Mongolia.
$>$ (U) Dates: 21 September-1 October.
(U) UNBREAKABLE BROTHERHOOD 2012. A joint training exercise for the preparation and conduct of peacekeeping operations by CSTO participants. It will take place in Alma-Ata Oblast, Kazakhstan.
> (U) Participants: Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.
> (U) Dates: 8-17 October.
(U) CLEAR SKY. A joint operational-tactical, air defense exercise in Kazakhstan designed to improve $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ integration among CIS members.
$>$ (U) Participants: CIS member states; specific countries unspecified.
$>$ (U) Dates: October; exact dates unknown. D


(b)(3):10USC 424;(b)(1);(b)(3):50USC 3024(0);Sec.4.4(c)

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(b) (b)(3) $10 \mathrm{USC} 424,(\mathrm{~b})(3) 50 \mathrm{USC} 3024(\mathrm{in}) \mathrm{Sec} .14(\mathrm{c})$ $\square$

(b)(1);(b) (3):50usc 3024(0):Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(6)

AFGHANISTAN
P9

## (U) Economic Forecasts Put Security Funding Within Reach


> (U) The Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts Afghan growth to slow to 6.5 percent annually through 2014 as donor-led development projects are carried out and private consumption increases. IHS Global Insight forecasts economic growth above 5 percent annually into the post-2014 era. The World Bank's baseline scenario expects growth at 5 percent for the same period. All three forecasts account for the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force.

$>$ (U) Afghan government revenues increased by 25 percent in 2011 from the previous year, to $\$ 2.1$ billion, primarily owing to increased sales and income tax collection, according to the Finance Ministry. This increased domestic revenues to 75 percent of the operating budget. Sustained tax revenues and implementation of a value-added tax-currently scheduled to begin in 2014-will facilitate continued revenue growth.
$\square$
(火) Afghan Defense and Interior Ministry Spending Since FY 2008

(U) Although real growth in defense spending slowed in FY 2012, Defense Ministry funding has quadrupled since FY 2008. Real growth in Interior Ministry funding has moderated the past few years after average growth of 75 percent during $F Y_{5}$ 2008-10.


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(U) During the first 4 months of FY 2012, Afghanistan increased tax revenues and customs by 8 and 19 percent, respectively, during the same period last year.

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(b)(1):(b) 3 );50USC $3024(1) \mathrm{Sec} .1 .4(\mathrm{c})$
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$>$ (U) As of 20 June, the ANSF had 338,000 troops, 14,000 short of the October target. As the ANSF approaches its manpower goals, the largest driver for security expenditure growth during the past few years will disappear. This explains the FY 2012 slowdown in security expenditure growth and will likely limit expansion of such expenditures in FY s 2013 and 2014. D
(U) Source Summary and Confidence Level Statement

4




(U) ISI's Increasing Aggressiveness. Recent events highlight that ISI's collection techniques have become more aggressive in 2012, with a series of events that have the potential to put someone in danger.
(b)(3):10USC $424 ;(\mathrm{b})(1)(\mathrm{b})(3): 50$ USC3024(0):Sec. 1.4(c)(b)(6)

(b)(3):10USC 424;(b)(6)

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14 SEPTEMBER 2012
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## 13 INTELLIGENCE NOTE <br> PERU

(U) Security Forces Kill Senior Shining Path Leader
(10)3):10USC 424



(1)(3):10USC 424

(0)(3):10 USC $424: 0)(6)$


(U) Australian and Indonesian Fighter Aircraft During Exercise PITCH BLACK in Northern Australia This Summer. Highlighting the improving defense relationship, the Indonesian Air Force participated for the first time in the Australion Air Force's largest and most complex exercise. New Zealand, Thailand, Singapore, and the United States also participated.


> (U) To boost maritime domain awareness, the
(b)(1);(b)(3).50USC 3024(0)Sec. 1.4(c) Indonesian Navy is seeking to acquire multiple platforms, including $\mathrm{CN}-235$ maritime patrol aircraft. KCR-40 fast-attack craft, and Bell 412 EP and $\mathrm{SH}-2$ Seasprite helicopters. This month, the military conducted a triservice exercise in the Natuna Islands to prepare defenses for a hypothetical invasion of that territory, according to press.

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50USC 3024(i)Sec. 1.4(c)

(b)(1),(b)(3):50USC 30240,Sec 1.4(c)
(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(6)







[b](3):70 USC 424

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EGYPT-GAZA STRIP
(U) Several Terrorist Groups Operating in the Sinai DIA/DI, Joint Intelligence Task Force-Combating Terrorism

7 CHINA (FS//D) (B) M0USC424
(b) (3) 10USC 424,(b)(1)(b)(3):50U5C $3024(\mathrm{~b}) \mathrm{Sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})$

## 9 ERITREA

(U) Life After Isaias

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## 10 IRAN-YEMEN

(STAN)
(b)(3) 10 USC 424 ; (0)(1) (b) 3 ) 50 USC 3024 (1); Sec $1.4(\mathrm{c})$

## 12 INTELLIGENCE NOTES

## NORTH KOREA

(U) Unexpected Legislative Session Announced

CHINA-LAOS
(U) China Exploiting Mekong River Security Issue





## ALTERNATIVE VIEW


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fEOAET/(b) (3):10 USC 424
(b)(1);(b) 3 ):50USC 3024(i):Sec 1.4(c)

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(b)(1):(b)(3):50USC 3024(i):Sec. 1.4(c)

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## (b)(1):(b)(3):50USc $3024(\mathrm{i})$ Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$

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UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Saudi Assistant Minister of Interior for Security Affairs Prince Mohammad bin Nayif. Bin Nayif is responsible for managing Riyadh's Yemen policies.

(10)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(6)



(b)(1):(b)(3):10USC 424:(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i):Sec. 1.4(c):(b)(6)

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11 SEPTEMBER 2012

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(3):50 USC 3024 (

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(b)(1)(b)(3) 50 USC $3024(i) \mathrm{Sec} .14(\mathrm{c})$
(b)(t) (b)(3) $50 \cup 5 \mathrm{C} 3024(\mathrm{l}) \mathrm{Sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})$


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|  | (b)(1)(b)(3):50usc 30240, Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$ |
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(U) (b)(3).50USC3024(i) $\longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow$

(b) 3 ) 10 USC 424 (b) $(6)$

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| L0W | Uncorroborated information from good or marginal sources, many assumptions, and/or mostly weak inferences. |

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(b)(1)(b)(3) 50 USC $3024(\mathrm{c}), \mathrm{Sec} 14(\mathrm{c})$




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## (U) Defense Offsets

(U/fم) Defense offsets are an industrial compensation requirement levied on a supplier that is awarded an arms supply contract. Typical defense offsets include one or more of the following: mandatory coproduction, licensed production, subcontractor production, technology transfer, and foreign investment. Defense offsets can be either direct or indirect (industrial compensation is directly or indirectly related to the procurement contract). Offset requirements generally increase as the market becomes more competitive.

(b)(1)(b)(3)50 USC $3024(\mathrm{i}) \mathrm{Sec} .4 .4(\mathrm{c})$
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#### Abstract

 


$>$ (U) India introduced an offset clause in its 2005 Defense Procurement Procedures requiring foreign suppliers to reinvest at least 30 percent of the value of an arms sale over 3 billion rupees (about $\$ 55$ million) back into India-typically in its defense industries. According to New Delhi, India attracted more than $\$ 4$ billion in offset contracts since the clause was introduced, and this figure will substantially increase when India signs a contract with France's Dassault for 126 Rafale fighter aircraft.
$>$ (U) In December 2002, Brazil's Defense Ministry issued Normative Ordinance Number 764, creating offset policy requirements for all defense acquisitions. The ordinance's primary aim is to drive improvements to Brazil's defense industry.

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(b)(3):10 USC 424;(0)/6)


#  INTELLIGENCE DIGEST 

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(b)(1):(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);Sec. 1.4(c)


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(U) The ovals represent TTS, TTP-Bajaur, and Faqir Muhammad areas of operation. The numbers on the map depict high-profile cross-border attacks conducted in the past year.


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(b)(1)(0)(3):50USC 3024(i);Sec $1.4(\mathrm{c})$
(U) Source Summary and Confidence Level Statement


## (b) 3 ):10USC 424 ;(b)(3):50 USC 3024 (i)

(b)(3):10USC 424:(b)(6)



(U) Source Summary and Confidence Level Statement (1F)(3)10USC 424,(b)/3)50USC





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(\mathrm{b})(1)(\mathrm{b})(3) 50 \cup 5 \mathrm{C} 3024(\mathrm{f}) \mathrm{Sec} .1 .4(\mathrm{c})
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(b)(3) 10USC 424;(b)(6)
(U) Racial Quota System Hampering Navy's Effectiveness

(b)(1):(b) (3) $50 \mathrm{USC} 3024(\mathrm{i}) \mathrm{sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})$




UNCLASSIFIED
(U) South Africa's Racial Composition

(U) The general population of South Africa is overwhelmingly black, while the Navy is a minority-majority orgonization.

(U) Source Summary and Confidence Level Statement
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(b) 3 ):10usC $424 ;(\mathrm{b})(6)$

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(b)(1);(b)(3):10USC $424 ;(\mathrm{b})(3) \cdot 50$ USC $3024(0) \mathrm{Sec} 1 / 4(\mathrm{C})(\mathrm{b})(6)$



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(3). 00GSC 424;(b)(3) 50 USC 3024




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(\mathrm{b})(1):(\mathrm{b})(3) 50 \text { Usc } 3024(\mathrm{l}) \mathrm{Sec} 1.4(\mathrm{c})
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(b)(1)(b) (b)50USC 3024(0) Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$
(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b) 6 )

(b) (1)(b)(3)50 USc 3024(i)Sec. $1.4(\mathrm{c})$

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## (b)(3):10USC $424 ;(\mathrm{b})(6)$


(b)(1)(b)(3):50USC 3024(i),5ec. 1.4(c)

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(b) $11,(\mathrm{BY} 3) 50 \mathrm{USC} 3024(\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{Sec} .14(\mathrm{c})$


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(6)(1),(b)3):10 USC 424;Sec. 1.4(c)(b)(6)

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## FOPSECRET 3024 (1)

1 CHINA
(U) New Frigate Class Becomes Backbone of Littoral Warfare Capabilities



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(U) Communication Shortfalls Challenge Future Operations

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## AFGHANISTAN

(U) 2014 Presidential Election Preparations: Progress and Challenges

Afghanistan-Pakistah Task Force:
Combined-Joint Intelligence Operations Center-Afghanistan
AFGHANISTAN
(U) Afghanistan Countrywide Weekly Attack Trends 2 October 2009 to 22 August 2012
Afghanistan-Pakistan Task Force


9 INTELLIGENCE NOTE
AFGHANISTAN

(U) New Frigate Class Becomes Backbone of Littoral

## (B) (3):10 USC

 Warfare Capabilities(s)

(b)(1),(b)(3):10USC 424,(b)(3):50USC 3024(1):Sec 1.4(c)




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(b)(3): 10USC 424;(b)(6)

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## (U) Communication Shortfalls Challenge Future Operations

(b)(1);(b) 3 ) 50 USC 3024 (i); $5 e c .1 .4(\mathrm{c})$




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(b)(1),(b)(3)50USC 3024(i):Sec. 1.4(c)

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(b)(3) 10 USC 424 ;b)(6)




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(b)(1):(b)(3):50 USC 30240;5ec 1.4(c)
(b)(1):(b)(3):50USC 3024(i);Sec. 1.4(c)


(U) (0)(3)50USC3024 (1)

(b)(3):10USC 424;(D)(6)

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