

S E C R E T SECTION 01 OF 24 STATE 080163

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SIPDIS

[E.O. 12958](http://www.fas.org/sgp/clinton/eo12958.html): DECL: 07/31/2034

TAGS: PINR, KSPR, ECON, KPKO, KUNR

SUBJECT: (S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: THE UNITED NATIONS

REF: STATE 048489

Classified 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

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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 &quot;handles&quot;, 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)

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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,

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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),

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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.

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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

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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,

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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,

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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

&quot;defamation of religion.&quot;

-- 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

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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

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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 &quot;peacemaking&quot; 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

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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.

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-- 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,

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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

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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

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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 &quot;One UN&quot;

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

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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

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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

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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

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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,

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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,

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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.

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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 Arhus 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 UNHRC 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

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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

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NOFORN

SIPDIS

E.O. 12958: DECL: 07/31/2034

TAGS: PINR, KSPR, ECON, KPKO, KUNR

SUBJECT: (S) REPORTING AND COLLECTION NEEDS: THE UNITED

NATIONS

REF: STATE 048489

Classified 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

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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 &quot;handles&quot;, 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)

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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,

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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),

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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.

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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

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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,

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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,

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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

&quot;defamation of religion.&quot;

-- 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

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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

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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 &quot;peacemaking&quot; 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

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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.

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-- 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,

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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

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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

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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 &quot;One UN&quot;

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

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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

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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

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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

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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,

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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,

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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.

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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 Arhus 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 UNHRC 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

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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

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RUEHAK/AMEMBASSY ANKARA 9388

RUEHBJ/AMEMBASSY BEIJING 9465

RUEHLB/AMEMBASSY BEIRUT 1034

RUEHRL/AMEMBASSY BERLIN 2653

RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA 3680

RUEHBS/AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS 4458

RUEHEG/AMEMBASSY CAIRO 2406

RUEHDM/AMEMBASSY DAMASCUS 7503

RUEHHI/AMEMBASSY HANOI 9888

RUEHIL/AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD 2537

RUEHJA/AMEMBASSY JAKARTA 4533

RUEHBUL/AMEMBASSY KABUL 2427

RUEHKM/AMEMBASSY KAMPALA 6121

RUEHLO/AMEMBASSY LONDON 5675

RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO 3128

RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 2351

RUEHNE/AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI 5996

RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA 5977

RUEHOU/AMEMBASSY OUAGADOUGOU 8735

RUEHFR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 5501

RUEHSA/AMEMBASSY PRETORIA 5526

RUEHRH/AMEMBASSY RIYADH 2691

RUEHSJ/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE 1046

RUEHUL/AMEMBASSY SEOUL 1500

RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 8889

RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO 9893

RUEHTRO/AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI 8737

RUEHVI/AMEMBASSY VIENNA 8905

RUEHVB/AMEMBASSY ZAGREB 2969

RUEHTN/AMCONSUL CAPE TOWN 7784

RUEHJM/AMCONSUL JERUSALEM 5364

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