

FRENCH DEFENCE 2009

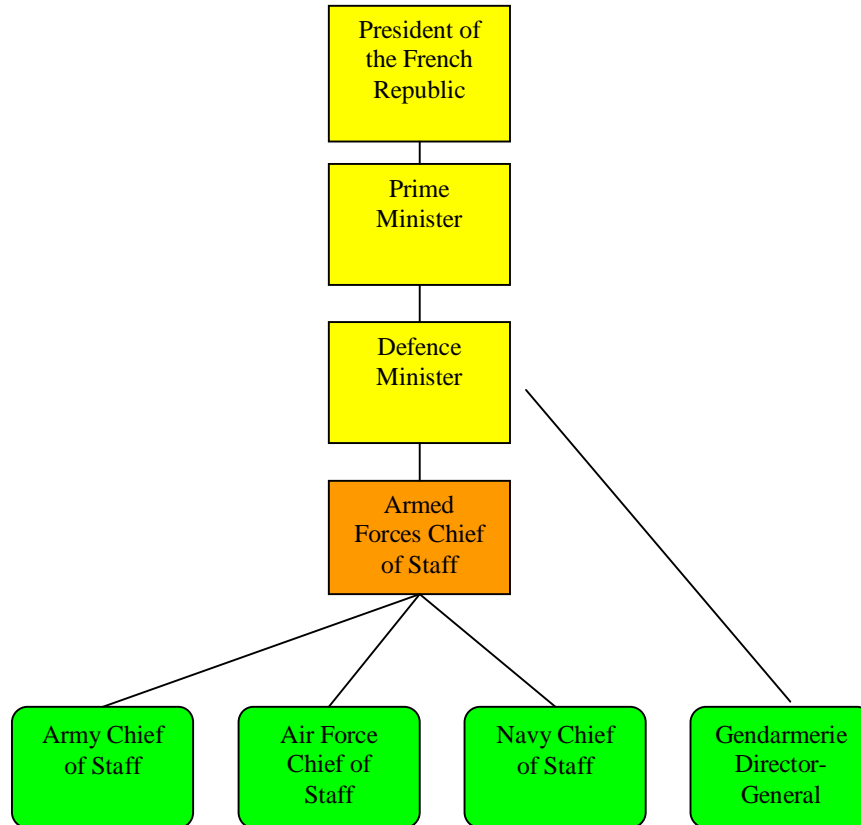
Texts and exercises by Philippe Rostaing :

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Update : March 2009

1. French Defence Organization

Read this text carefully. You will then be able to do the following exercises :



1. The Constitution of October 4th, 1958, gives the President of the French Republic the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Article 15). In his capacity as guarantor of national independence, territorial integrity and treaty compliance (Article 5), he alone may decide to commit nuclear forces. Within specific councils under his authority (the Council of Ministers, the Defence Council), the President defines national defence policies and makes decisions in defence matters. He is responsible for appointing senior civilian and military officials (Article 13).
2. The French government determines and executes national policies and thus may use armed force (Article 20). The Prime Minister has responsibility for national defence. He implements the decisions made by the President and is supported by the General Secretariat for National Defence (SGDN) in charge of interdepartmental defence coordination.
3. The Defence Minister has authority over the Ministry of Defence and executes military defence policies. He reports directly to the Prime Minister. He is assigned the functions of planning and training the armed forces, recruiting and managing personnel, manufacturing and procuring armaments as well as building infrastructures.

4. The Defence Minister is assisted by the Armed Forces Chief of Staff (or generic term : Chief of Defence / CHOD)* in matters relating to force commitment and organization, deployment plans and military (or : defence) intelligence. As a result of a presidential decision made in 2005, the Armed Forces Chief of Staff has authority over the three Service Chiefs and would become the supreme operational commander in wartime.
5. The three Service Chiefs (the Army Chief of Staff, the Air Force Chief of Staff (ou : Chief of the Air Staff) and the Navy Chief of Staff) report to the Armed Forces Chief of Staff. They are in charge of defining the commitment doctrine of their respective services as well as organizing, training and equipping regular and reserve forces.
6. The Gendarmerie Director-General comes under the Defence Minister. He is a senior military official (a Gendarmerie general officer).
7. The Defence Minister also relies on such major organizations as the Defence Procurement Agency (DGA) and the General Secretariat for Administration (SGA). Finally, he is assisted by a Minister of State for Veterans Affairs.

(*) Note : UK equivalent : *Chief of the Defence Staff (CDS)* / US equivalent : *Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)*

Exercise 1 :

Match the following definitions with terms and phrases contained in the text :

- a. The senior officer of a service of the armed forces (NOUN) :
- b. The military forces of a nation (NOUN) :
- c. Secret information about an enemy (or potential enemy) (NOUN) :
- d. The act of getting possession of (or : acquiring) equipment and weapons (NOUN) :
- e. A serviceman who has served in the military and seen considerable active service (NOUN) :
- f. Belonging to or engaged in by legitimate military forces (ADJECTIVE) :
- g. The officer (or civilian) who holds the supreme command (NOUN) :
- h. The power or right to give orders or make decisions (NOUN) :
- i. A worker who holds or is invested with an office (NOUN) :
- j. A force that is a branch of the military (NOUN) :

Exercise 2 :

Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) :

- a. The SGDN is attached to the French President : T F
- b. The Defence Minister has direct authority over the Gendarmerie Director-General : T F
- c. The Prime Minister executes presidential defence decisions : T F
- d. Service Chiefs are collectively responsible for military (or : defence) intelligence : T F
- e. The Armed Forces Chief of Staff has authority over the Service Chiefs only in operational matters : T F

Exercise 3 :

Match the following French words with English words taken from the text :

a. relever de	
b. interministériel	
c. respect, observation, conformité	
d. politique, ligne d'action (NOUN)	
e. organisme	
f. engagement, emploi (de forces)	
g. nommer, désigner (personnel / individu)	
h. haut fonctionnaire	
i. s'appuyer sur	
j. question, affaire	

Exercise 4 :

Find the English terms or phrases of the text that mean the opposite to the following ones :

a. conventional (ADJECTIVE)	
b. junior or senior (officer)	
c. military (ADJECTIVE)	
d. monarchy or dictatorship	
e. minor, of lesser importance	
f. specific	
g. not using or carrying weapons	
h. to discharge (somebody to civilian life)	
i. subordinate (NOUN)	
j. not responsible for	

2. French Defence Policy : the White Paper on Defence and National Security (2008)

Read the first part of the text carefully. You will then be able to do the 2 following exercises :

1. GENERAL

On 17 July 2008, President Nicolas Sarkozy, presented a new and far-reaching White Paper on Defence and National Security.

The White Paper begins with a new analysis of the current and foreseeable strategic context. It recognises that this context has seen positive changes since the previous 1994 White Paper, such as a growing proportion of democracies in the world and a downward trend in the number of major armed conflicts. However, it foresees a more complex environment, where risks and threats are more diverse and where the distinctions between external and internal security, as well as between intentional and non-intentional catastrophes, might become increasingly blurred (for instance, coping with a major health crisis might often require the same kind of means regardless of whether it results from a global pandemic or from a bio-terrorist attack). It also acknowledges that major armed conflicts in the Middle East or in Asia might occur during the time period which the White Paper takes as its horizon. Most importantly, it requires that the possibility of ‘strategic surprises’ be considered a key feature of the international environment. It recognises that jihadism and the effects of proliferation will continue to affect the security of Europe. For 2025, the White Paper foresees a world still largely dominated by the US but where Asian powers will have grown in importance and where regional conflicts might occur without much warning and might be difficult to control. It considers that the world’s security, and thus Europe’s, could be dramatically affected by changes and possibly conflicts in that part of the world. Nevertheless, priority for prevention and intervention is given to an area ranging from the Western Atlantic to Southern Asia (‘from Dakar to Peshawar’), considering that most of the immediate security challenges for France might originate in that part of the world.

The **changes** announced include: (1) adopting a broad conception of ‘national security’ that includes both defence against external threats and homeland security management; (2) reducing the overall number of defence personnel; (3) increasing equipment budgets in order to ensure force coherence; (4) placing a greater emphasis on intelligence in order to be better prepared for strategic surprises; (5) increasing the role of the French Parliament; and (6) recognising that full re-integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) could indirectly contribute to the development of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).

Exercise 1 :

Say whether the following statements are **true** (T) or **false** (F) :

- a. The White Paper notes that, over the last 24 years, there have been improvements in the global democratic, defence and security situation.
- b. The complexity of this situation will lessen, as the types of risks and threats will reduce and some conceptual distinctions will be clarified.
- c. The White Paper rules out major conflicts occurring in the Middle East or in Asia.
- d. By 2025, world domination will be exercised jointly and on an equal basis by the US and some Asian powers.
- e. Challenging France's security, there will be an arc of crisis, ranging from Senegal to Pakistan, where our forces might preventively deploy and/or intervene.
- f. The way we envisage our national security focuses on a strictly domestic vision.
- g. Further integration into the Atlantic Alliance will be a way for France to participate in European defence enhancement.

Exercise 2 :

Match the following definitions with terms contained in the text :

- a. (NOUN) A radical religious ideology that engages in or supports the use of force to expand the rule of Islamic law.
- b. (ADJECTIVE) Directed toward a lower place or position.
- c. (NOUN) A state, region, or territory that is closely identified with a particular people or ethnic group.
- d. (NOUN) An epidemic that spreads over a very wide area, such as an entire country or continent.
- e. (ADJECTIVE) Having a wide range, influence, or effect.
- f. (NOUN) The spread of biochemical, nuclear, and other weapons of mass destruction to countries not originally involved in developing them.
- g. (NOUN) A hint, threat, or advance notice of a possible danger or problem.

Read the second part of the text carefully. You will then be able to do the 2 following exercises :

2. MAJOR TASKS

As stated, the White Paper gives priority to '**knowledge and anticipation**', logically concluding that a more unpredictable world requires an additional investment in intelligence. A new National Intelligence Council, chaired by the President himself, is meant to ensure better coordination between the various services. A new position of National Intelligence Coordinator is also created. The budget for space-based intelligence capabilities is to be doubled.

The '**prevention**' strategy rests in no small part on the presence of French security forces outside the metropolitan territory. These are to be deeply restructured. In overseas departments and territories, a number of military forces are to be replaced by Gendarmerie

and police capabilities with the notable exception of French Guiana, due to its strategic importance as the main European space launch platform. Permanent French presence in countries with which Paris has defence agreements is to be revamped, in line with the new presidential policy of reviewing all security commitments towards Africa. Only two permanent bases will remain in Africa, one on each seaboard, while another is to be set up in the United Arab Emirates.

Deterrence, which has to be understood here as ‘nuclear deterrence’, remains a key pillar of French security strategy, especially in light of the growing nuclear and ballistic capabilities in Asia and the Middle East. Modernisation plans were not affected by the White Paper. The air-leg base of the French dyad was reduced by a third, a change made possible by the improved capabilities of the weapon systems (the Air-Sol Moyenne Portée Amélioré missile and the Rafale aircraft), which will enter service in 2009. Paris increasingly acknowledges that its ‘vital’ interests are indistinguishable from those of its European partners.

The **protection** part of the new strategy requires improving the ‘resilience’ of the State and society to security shocks, through better crisis management instruments and the revamping of structures and procedures, notably at local level. A total of 10,000 military personnel are to be earmarked for the protection of the national territory and its approaches. It was decided to support the creation of an early warning system to allow the detection of missile launches and trajectories, to be fully set up by 2020. Cyber-warfare and bio-defence capabilities are also to be strengthened. Most importantly, the 1959 Ordinance, which for the past 40 years was the key text laying the rules and procedures for the protection of French territory, is to be replaced by new texts which will recognise an overall conception of ‘national security’ comprised of defence, part of the homeland security policy and other public policies (such as diplomacy) which contribute to that objective.

Intervention now ranks last in the hierarchy of French defence roles and missions, but the White Paper decisions will actually improve France’s ability to project forces through better organisation, equipment and mobility. It was judged that most French operations in the future would take place in a multinational context. Also, the risk of a major conflict in Europe was judged to be very low for the coming 15 years. For these reasons it was determined that the main projection goal was to be 30,000 Army personnel deployed into one theatre in six months and for up to a year, along with 70 combat aircraft able to conduct 100 sorties a day. If fully generated, the 30,000-strong Army contingent would be slightly bigger than a NATO-type division, and would comprise combat and support troops on a 50/50 basis (the Army is currently unable to deploy more than around 26,000 troops outside metropolitan France without seriously affecting its normal functioning). The armed forces are required to maintain, in parallel, 5,000 Army troops and 10 combat aircraft for a smaller but time-critical contingency, for instance the evacuation of French nationals, the defence of an allied country or a retaliatory action after an act of aggression. This is in addition to the 10,000 Army personnel required for a possible contingency on national territory. The Navy is to be able to deploy one carrier battle group when available, and will maintain six nuclear-powered attack submarines as well as 18 front-line frigates and four amphibious projection and command vessels (instead of two today) equipped with 10 helicopters. The decision on whether or not to launch the construction of a second aircraft carrier –which would have ‘sucked out’ much of the Navy’s investment budget– was deferred until 2011. As a consequence, France can only operate a carrier battle group 65% of the time on average. However, as stated, this is to be judged in light of the fact that most operations now take place with the participation of European or NATO allies. Strategic and theatre mobility are to be improved. Precise political criteria for the involvement of armed forces abroad were adopted, and Parliament will have to approve any operation lasting more than four months, except in case of extraordinary circumstances.

Exercice 3 :

Match the following French words with English words taken from the text :

1. DÉTECTION AVANCÉE	
2. CÔTE (D'UN PAYS)	
3. EXIGEANT UNE REACTION / UNE INTERVENTION RAPIDE	
4. EN RIPOSTE, EN REPRÉSAILLES	
5. REMIS(E) À PLUS TARD	
6. SITUATION IMPRÉVUE, INTERVENTION D'URGENCE	
7. CAPACITÉ DE REBONDIR	
8. SPATIAL	
9. RÉVISION , RÉORGANISATION	
10. RÉSERVÉ (POUR AFFECTATION) (À)	

Exercice 4 :

Translate the following sentences into English, using terms and structures from the text :

1. Un des principaux piliers de notre stratégie de sécurité, auquel le Livre blanc accorde une grande priorité, est la dissuasion. Mais que faut-il entendre ici par « dissuasion » ?

2. Il n'est pas prévu de renforcer notre présence dans les pays avec lesquels nous avons des accords de défense.

3. L'ordonnance de 1959 portant organisation générale de la défense ne comprenait pas la notion globale de « sécurité nationale » (défense, sécurité intérieure et diplomatie).

4. Il a été décidé que les personnels de l'Armée de terre doivent se déployer sur un théâtre extérieur pour une durée maximale d'un an, appuyés par des avions de combat de l'Armée de l'air en mesure d'effectuer 100 sorties par jour.

5. La décision d'entreprendre la construction d'un deuxième porte-avions n'a pas encore été prise.

6. La Marine française met en œuvre des sous-marins nucléaires d'attaque (SNA), des fré-gates ainsi que des bâtiments amphibies de projection et de commandement.

Read the third part of the text carefully. You will then be able to do the following exercise :

3. PERSONNEL, BUDGET & NATO MEMBERSHIP

The re-organisation of **defence personnel** amounts to adopting the 1998 British reform motto of 'Front Line First'. The reduction of 54,000 civilian and military personnel from the Defence Ministry and increased outsourcing will result in inverting the 'back office/front office' ratio of defence personnel from about 60/40 to 40/60. Around two-thirds of these cuts result from the decisions of the General Review of Public Policies (RGPP), while one-third results from the White Paper decisions. The 54,000 personnel include 46,500 in the armed forces and 7,500 (civilian and military) in the Defence Ministry's services. The process will take about eight years, and will be achieved largely through the non-replacement of personnel who retire or finish their contracts. In parallel, the number of military installations is to be drastically reduced, and a massive consolidation plan will take the number of such installations from 300 to around 80 to achieve RGPP goals. The Air Force will lose 25% of its personnel, the Army 17% and the Navy 11%. The number of Air Force online combat aircraft will be reduced from 360 to 270. Of these 270, around 160 are earmarked for operations outside national territory. The Army's total operational force level is fixed at 88,000 soldiers. Other reorganisation decisions include regrouping all combat aircraft (Air Force and Navy) in a single pool of 300 aircraft to be managed by the Air Force. These decisions have not always been applauded by the armed forces, but there is little doubt that they will embrace change as long as it means better-equipped forces. The real domestic challenges will come from the regions and cities affected by base closures.

The **defence budget** for 2008 is €36.8 billion. It will remain stable in real terms from 2009 until 2012 and will then grow in real terms by 1% a year. The 'institutional compromise' made within the government is that savings made by personnel reductions and force reorganisation will be 'given back' to the defence budget. The yearly budgetary outlay available for force modernisation will thus increase by nearly 20%: from €15.5 billion on average in the past few years it will reach €18 billion on average during 2009-20.

The White Paper recognised that full membership in all **NATO** military institutions would be coherent both with the reality of French commitments since the early 1990s and with the fact that there is today, due to the successive enlargement of both institutions, a very high degree of 'congruence' in memberships of the EU and NATO (21 countries are now members of both). The Commission stated ambitious goals for the EU, including an overall 60,000-strong intervention capability. Full membership of NATO foresees the French return to all military institutions with the exception of the Nuclear Planning Group, that France has already decided it would not join, but it would not result in any savings, and might actually cost money, since a higher number of military officers would have to be posted to various NATO institutions.

Exercise 5 :

(JEOPARDY-style exercise) Using the text, ask questions corresponding to the elements of information provided in the left column of this chart :

1. 54,000	
2. from 60/40 to 40/60	
3. General Review of Public Policies	
4. 46,500 (Armed Forces) + 7,500 (MoD services)	
5. 8 years	
6. 220 (= from 300 to 80)	
7. 25% / 17% / 11%	
8. 90 (= from 360 to 270)	
9. 160	
10. 88,000	
11. 300	
12. €36,8 billion	
13. 1%	
14. nearly 20%	
15. 21	
16. 60,000	
17. the Nuclear Planning Group	

Additional exercise : Put each of the following jumbled sentences (taken from a related text) in correct order so that they make sense :

- a. IN THREATS – THE CHANGE – US – TO REDUCE – ENABLES – OUR NUCLEAR STAND
- b. MASS DESTRUCTION – IS – OUR SECURITY – CONCERN – WEAPONS OF – A MAJOR – THE PROLIFERATION OF – FOR
- c. OUR FORCES – OUR NATIONAL TERRITORY – TAKE PLACE – ABROAD – WILL – THE COMMITMENT OF – MAINLY – AND FAR FROM
- d. NATIONAL PROTECTION – THE ARMED FORCES – MISSIONS – AND SECURITY – CARRY OUT – ON THE GROUNDS OF – PERMANENT

3. The French Army

Read this text carefully. You will then be able to do the following exercises :

Having started in 1996, there are still 2 years to go before the French Army completes its restructuring and professionalization process to be funded under the 1997-2002 Military Programme Law. While requiring the retention of a full spectrum of capabilities from warfighting to operations other than war, the law's objective has essentially been to change the Armed Forces orientation from one of deterrence to one of action, possessing the rapid overseas deployment capability needed for crisis prevention.

The process will see Army personnel cut from 236,000 (including 132,000 conscripts) divided into three corps of three divisions each, to 138,000 (mostly regular) (16,000 officers; 50,000 NCOs; 66,500 other ranks; and 5,500 short-service volunteers) divided for administrative purposes into 10 manoeuvre brigades (including the Franco-German brigade) and six specialist brigades (logistics, signals, artillery, engineer and intelligence) (Each brigade is comprised of several battalions). They will be supported by a 34,000-strong permanent civilian workforce. All told, the planned force levels are intended to be sufficient to support a maximum force of 50,000 troops committed to a major NATO-led high-intensity operation in Europe.

According to Gen. Marescaux, there are now three areas of equipment priority, "the first two of which are inexpensive compared with the third". The first priority is information systems, particularly in relation to HQ interoperability, a European-wide problem. Ideally, there should be a single international system, but he said that it would be unrealistic to expect it to be French. The second priority is intelligence systems, and the third is "everything that might be required by crisis reaction forces", in the way of protection, precision weaponry and air mobility. Protection covers such things as armoured vehicles and ballistic protection (such as the FELIN future soldier system, and the 600 VCI infantry fighting vehicles it is planning to buy at €2 million apiece) and air defense (Roland air defence system improvements and SAMP surface-to-air medium-range missiles). "We are still studying the trade-offs between munitions such as the Bonus and laser-guided projectiles in the Krasnopol class, or fiber-optic missiles like the TRIFOM project. We are a bit short of support helicopters. The Super Pumas

are wearing out faster than anticipated as a result of the higher optempo we now have to deal with. The current programme law does not envisage introduction of the NH90 helicopter until 2010, with the first units going to the Navy.

Joint exercises and training have gone up by a factor of three or four, though mostly at operational or strategic levels. Operations are conducted jointly, under the aegis of the Armed Forces Chief of Staff, and there has been joint procurement and joint formulation of operational requirements in the last three years. In multinational operations we desirably do not operate at levels below a brigade - in low-intensity situations you can mix battalions within a brigade, but at medium level we say the smallest national unit should be a brigade, and in high intensity operations a division". The Franco-German brigade is an exception, being trained for high-intensity warfare. "Most of us know that such mixing is not the most efficient way in operational terms, but it is certainly effective at the political level". "Nonetheless it would go to war as a brigade", he said, noting its operational language is now English, and that its fire support arrangements "really work". Judging from the assessments of those foreign contingents alongside which the French Army now serves, French troops have been returning highly creditable performance on operations. These they have achieved despite current upheavals and anomalies, and by their own reckoning they should get better yet - provided the circle of politics, economics, commitments and resources can be squared.

Exercise 1 :

List the various types of units found in the French Army and provide their translation in French :

UNIT TYPE	TRANSLATION
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	

Exercise 2 :

List the various branches (= “armes”) and specialities of the French Army found in the text and provide their translation in French :

BRANCH / SPECIALITY	TRANSLATION
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
g.	

Exercise 3 :

List the various types of equipment of the French Army found in the text and provide their translation in French :

EQUIPMENT TYPE	TRANSLATION
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
g.	
h.	
i.	
j.	

Exercise 4 :

Match the following definitions with terms and phrases contained in the text :

- a. The act of constructing or forming anew or providing (an organization) with a new structure (NOUN) :
- b. Affecting or involving two or more services (ADJECTIVE) :
- c. Employees willing to obey orders (NOUN) :
- d. The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together (NOUN) :
- e. Combat operations (NOUN) :
- f. Needs (NOUN) :
- g. The rate or speed at which military operations are conducted (NOUN) :
- h. A soldier (in any service) (NOUN) :
- i. An exchange that occurs as a compromise (NOUN) :
- j. The force of workers available in an organization (NOUN) :
- k. Military personnel with ranks inferior to those of non-commissioned officers (NOUN) :
- l. The waging of armed conflict against an enemy / a type of war (NOUN) :
- m. In a foreign country (ADJECTIVE or ADVERB) :
- n. To exhaust or tire though overuse or great strain or stress (VERB) :
- o. A movement in military tactics to secure an advantage in attack or defense (NOUN) :

Exercise 5 :

Match the following Army organizations with their translations in English :

1. Commandement de l'aviation légère de l'armée de terre (COMALAT)	A. Land Forces Command
2. Commandement de la légion étrangère (COMLE)	B. Army districts
3. Commandement de la force d'action terrestre (CFAT)	C. Army Aviation Command
4. Commandement de la force logistique terrestre (CFLT)	D. Eurocorps
5. régions Terre (RT)	E. Force Headquarters
6. Corps européen (CE)	F. All-arms (or : Specialist) Brigade Headquarters
7. Etat-major de Force (EMF)	G. Land Logistics Command
8. Etat-major de brigade interarmes (ou : spécialisée)	H. Foreign Legion Command

4. The French Air Force : Transformation and the Air 2010 Plan

Read these texts carefully. You will then be able to do the following exercises :

TEXT N° 1 :

THE AIR 2010 PLAN

In 2000, as a response to the new strategic environment, the French Air Force decided to modernize its structures as they had become very complex after the successive reforms introduced since 1934. The force then undertook a substantial transformation process designed to meet the new 21st-century challenges and to enhance its operational coherence. The idea was to adopt an overall vision of defence and security and seek to achieve greater joint, multinational and interdepartmental synergy. Air Force organization had to be adapted to a context in which air operations always take place as part of a joint or international team, often far from home (expeditionary operations), as part of variable-intensity crises, against covert and elusive enemies. The “Air 2010” project, initiated in 2004, was the core of this voluntaristic approach, due to be completed on January 1st, 2008.

AIR 2010 OBJECTIVES

Air 2010 objectives have been defined along four functional lines :

- simplified structures, reduced in number, for greater internal and external clarity
- functional consolidation, i.e. placing under the same command elements and units oriented towards the same mission
- operating at optimum levels, with a view to organizing the interdependence of commands for efficiency purposes and promoting a function-oriented rationale, while making maximum use of new information and communication technology (NICT).
- developing a social project essentially designed to revert the Paris-province ratio of personnel manning the command structures (from 70/30 to 30/70), thus improving the Air Force personnel living environment.

AIR 2010 ORGANIZATION

This restructuring brings together Air Force personnel around families of functions contributing to the three roles characterizing forces’ operations (preparing, operating and supporting) and the two cross-cutting functions (human resources management and administrative / financial support).

In addition to a smaller Air Staff, this organizational realignment reduces the number of commands and agencies from 13 down to 6 :

OPERATIONS : Strategic Air Forces Command, headquartered in Taverny, in charge of the airborne deterrence mission under the authority of the President of Republic; **Air Defence and Operations Command**, based in Paris-Balard and Lyon, permanently in charge of the air defence mission under the authority of the Prime Minister, as well as air operations planning and control under the authority of the Armed Forces Chief of Staff.

FORCES : **Air Forces Command**, headquartered in Metz, tasked with preparing and training its units to perform the major operational functions of deterrence (in support of the nuclear mission), protection, prevention and projection.

SUPPORT : **Air Forces Support Command**, with headquarters in Bordeaux, tasked with making available, maintaining and generating equipment and infrastructure as well as providing personnel support services, wherever air forces operate and train.

PERSONNEL : the **Air Force Human Resources Agency**, mostly based in Tours, with a mission to recruit, train, manage and administer Air Force personnel.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION : the **General Administration and Finance Agency**, with major sites in Villacoublay, Bordeaux, Tours and Paris-Balard, in charge of financial, regulatory and procurement functions as well as related oversight.

The scope of the project covers all command structures, with the exception of SIMMAD*, seen as a joint service transformation element, and Strategic Air Forces, which remain unchanged.

Since January 1st, 2008, a state industrial maintenance structure has been organically attached to the Air Force. This joint service organization is called SIAé (Aeronautical Industrial Service) and brings together the 3 Air Force Aeronautical Industrial Workshops and aeronautical support elements from our sister services.

() SIMMAD is the French Ministry of Defence's integrated structure in charge of through-life support of aeronautical equipment (the maintenance arm of the French Air Force with joint forces responsibility, receiving its directives from the Chief of the Defence Staff).*

Exercise 1 :

Find the full English translations of the French Air Force organizations matching the following abbreviations :

1. CFAS	
2. CDAOA	
3. SAGF	
4. CFA	
5. SIMMAD	
6. DRHAA	
7. ARA	
8. CSFA	

Exercise 2 :

Solve the following anagrams and provide their translations into French :

ANAGRAMS	SOLUTIONS	TRANSLATIONS
a. OLARITANE		
b. EGERMANNILT		
c. REDADHUREEQAT		
d. INNAMATTOULIL		
e. SITTAURUNCERF		
f. PYRIODEXNATIE		
g. TNEMERUCORP		
h. ELARAOCANTUI		

Exercise 3 :

Provide the translations of the following words :

interdepartmental	
consolidation	
restructuring	
cross-cutting	
oversight	
joint (service)	

TEXT N° 2 :**EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION**

The various air platforms will gradually be networked with the introduction of tactical data links, which will facilitate real-time high-value information sharing between aircraft. All air-to-ground weapons will then have increased accuracy. Finally, the credibility of the airborne component of our deterrent force will be ensured by the ASMPA (enhanced medium-range air-to-ground missile) carried by Mirage 2000 N or Rafale F3 aircraft. By 2015, the networking of Air Force capabilities will be extended to all equipment. The use of MALE (Medium Altitude, Long Endurance)-type UAVs, the fielding of new reconnaissance sensors combined with systematic information enhancement will significantly increase operational situation awareness. Better knowledge of the battlefield will make optempo control easier and consolidate our freedom of manoeuvre. Improvement of E-3F Awacs, radars and CRCs (Control and Reporting Centres) will afford a C2 capability using to maximum advantage the networking of our resources. Armaments will achieve all-weather metric accuracy. The rise of the A400M and the MRTT (Multi Role Tanker Transport Aircraft) will provide France with much needed projection capabilities in support of its global security policy. Building on its joint and international experience and its command of the military use of the third dimension, the Air Force's goal for 2025 is to become an aerospace force, fully networked with its partners to operationally leverage IT (Information Technology) and cooperation.

Exercise 4 :

Make a list of all the Air Force equipment types found in the text and translate them into French :

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	

Exercise 5 :

Translate these terms into English :

1. exploiter, tirer parti de, s'appuyer sur	
2. emporter (un armement)	
3. une force aérospatiale	
4. la mise en réseau de...	
5. la précision	
6. la valorisation de l'information	
7. la connaissance de la situation	
8. la mise en service (d'un équipement)	

TEXT N° 3 :

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE FRENCH AIR FORCE

Senior leadership : The Chief of the Air Staff (CEMAA) determines the Air Force doctrine in line with joint doctrine and advises the Chief of Defence on how to deploy French aerial assets. He is responsible for the preparation and logistic support of the Air Force. The CEMAA is assisted by the Air Force Staff, placed under the command of the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff and its subordinate services. Finally, the CEMAA is assisted by the Air Force Inspectorate (IAA) and by the Air Force Medical Services Inspectorate (ISSAA).

Personnel : In 2008, the French Air Force employed 65,800 personnel (i.e. 57,400 military personnel and 8,400 civilians). Service personnel included 7,600 officers and cadet officers, 33,200 non-commissioned officers, 15,600 enlisted personnel, 600 volunteers and 400 school students. Air Force personnel account for 15,4% of MoD personnel, with a 20% percentage of women. They are employed in 50 different trades, with only 7% being aircrew.

Budget : In 2008, the Air Force budget amounted to 7,57 billion euros, i.e. 20,6% of the overall Defence mission. Air Force budget breakdown was as follows : €2,3 billion for forces equipment, €5,1 billion for forces preparation and employment and €139 million for infrastructure.

Air bases : At home, the air base network is made up of 24 flying bases, 13 non-flying bases, and 3 SIAé sites. Abroad, there are 6 bases in overseas departments and territories and 2 bases in foreign countries (Senegal and Djibouti).

Exercise 6 :

(JEOPARDY-type exercise) Ask the questions corresponding to the 5 framed sentence parts in the text.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

Exercise 7 :

Translate these terms into English :

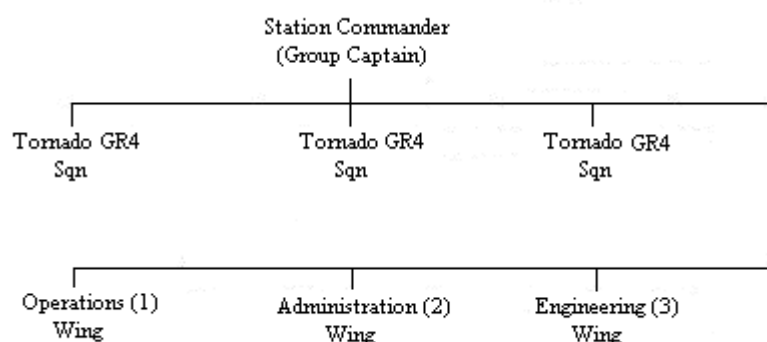
1. ventilation	6. base plate-forme
2. Major-général de l'armée de l'air	7. métier (personnel)
3. moyens aériens	8. Service de santé (de l'armée de l'air)
4. personnel navigant (PN)	9. militaires techniciens de l'air (MTA)
5. Inspection (de l'armée de l'air)	10. base non plate-forme

Additional exercise on a foreign air force :

Read the following text about the organization of an RAF station.

RAF STATION ORGANISATION

An indication of the manner in which an RAF Station might be organised is as follows:
This example is an RAF Station with 3 x Tornado GR4 flying squadrons each with 12 x aircraft. The A36 aircraft will have cost at least £780 million (at 1980s prices) in total purchase costs, and the combined running costs for the operation of these three squadrons will be in the region of some £120 million pounds per annum.



Notes: (1) Ops Wing; (2) Admin Wing; (3) Eng Wing.

Expect the commanders of the Tornado Squadrons to be Wing Commanders aged between 34-40.

Ops, Admin and Eng Wings will almost certainly be commanded by Wing Commanders from their respective branch specialities. These Wing Commanders will probably be a little older than the commanders of the flying squadrons.

Then provide the equivalent French terms for :

1. flying (devant "squadron"). - 2. purchase costs. - 3. running costs. - 4. in the region of. - 5. station commander (fonction). - 6. Group Captain (= grade). - 7. Operations Wing (ou : Ops Wing). - 8. Administration Wing (ou : Admin Wing). - 9. Engineering Wing (ou : Eng Wing). - 10. Commander Operations Wing / Commander Administration Wing / Commander Engineering Wing (fonctions). - 11. commander (au sens générique). - 12. Wing Commander (= grade). - 13. branch (officiers).

5. The French Navy

Read this text carefully. You will then be able to do the following exercises :

Naval Forces' Contribution to the Major Strategic Functions :

DETERRENCE Our nuclear capability lies on two types of assets, i.e. ballistic missiles fitted on the Strategic Oceanic Force (FOST) submarines and air-breathing missiles for the air-launched component of Air Force and Naval Aviation aircraft. With FOST, the French Navy implements the main component of our deterrence. Today, this mission is fulfilled by four advanced SSBNs. To ensure FOST security, a part of the naval assets is dedicated to the direct or indirect support of the SSBNs: nuclear attack submarines, anti-submarine warfare (ASW) frigates, maritime patrol aircraft, mine warfare assets and general maritime security and protection systems. In addition to the submarine element, airborne nuclear weapons – the ASMP medium-range air-to-ground missile, due to be replaced by an upgraded version – contribute towards the deterrence mission with all the flexibility afforded by the aircraft carrier. The *Super-Étendard* (SUE) and forthcoming *Rafale* aircraft are the main carriers of this weapon.

PREVENTION Prevention consists in maintaining a vigilant presence in order to collect intelligence on potential crises, to be able to assess the situation and to deal with emerging crises as early as possible. Thus the Navy adopts a permanent posture of vigilance: in the North Atlantic, which is the focal point of French supply routes; in the Mediterranean, which is the link between Europe, Africa and the Middle East; in the Indian Ocean, which is a hub for maritime and strategic communications; and generally, in the vicinity of French interests, especially in overseas departments and territories as well as in exclusive economic zones (EEZs) where the operating rights granted to the French state must be protected. The overseas prepositioned permanent deployment, which can be reinforced by forces projected from mainland France, is composed of light units (mostly surveillance frigates, light transport ships and patrol boats). These units also carry out duties linked to cooperation agreements with friendly nations and allies, and fulfil humanitarian missions. A prepositioning of maritime-air assets, adjustable in numbers, is ensured in potential crisis areas. It thus expresses French commitment to crisis control, with a possible escalation that can lead to the deployment of projection forces, especially a carrier battle group or an amphibious group.

PROJECTION When preventive actions cannot stop the outbreak of a crisis, direct intervention may become necessary. This projection capability usually takes place in a joint international context. Maritime forces, free to move unhindered in international waters, make it possible to participate in crisis management. The Kosovo crisis and counter-terrorism Operation HERACLES, following the September 11 attacks, demonstrated this involvement. Just as did the transport of mechanised armoured augmentation forces to Ivory Coast (Operation LICORNE) by the *Orage* and *Foudre* LPDs (Landing Platform, Dock). Deployments range from a simple presence to a show of force, with possible retaliatory actions in which stand-off precision weapons could gain a decisive political and military advantage. These maritime forces also constitute the essential assets of force deployment ashore in a controlled environment. The main players of these forces are the carrier battle group which provides flexibility and the capability for a wide range of naval-air or ship-to-shore operations, the amphibious group built around helicopter-carrying amphibious ships and various assets designed to land the first elements of a force as well as support and protection ships and the minehunting group gathering minehunters around a command and support ship and essential to clear access to ports and harbours or to allow free maritime navigation in international waters.

PROTECTION Facing the rising threats at sea (terrorism, drug trafficking, piracy, illegal transport of migrants), the protection mission aims at ensuring the protection of maritime approaches, exerting full sovereignty over territorial waters and controlling risks related to maritime activity. The Navy thus maintains a surveillance and intervention structure, which is dense along the coasts and broader in the high seas, making it possible to prevent and counter a wide range of threats, risks or offences occurring at sea or coming from the sea. This permanent protection posture lies on three elements : naval intelligence derived from cooperation with public service sectors and foreign nations; a continuous information network and a capacity for action based on signal stations deployed along the coasts, regular maritime patrols by ships and aircraft together with other public service sectors, regular deployments in the open sea in conjunction with our allies; an operations planning and control chain available to maritime prefects or government delegates overseas under the authority of the Prime Minister. While some assets are dedicated to maritime protection (patrol boats, maritime surveillance aircraft, public service helicopters), every French Navy ship is likely to contribute to this mission.

SOLIDARITY Besides defence and security missions, the French Navy also carries out civilian operations. Maritime-air forces deployed worldwide are also called on to provide humanitarian assistance to foreign populations. In 2000, Operation LIMPOPO had the *Jeanne d'Arc* helicopter-carrier and the *George Leygues* frigate take part in an international humanitarian relief operation in Mozambique. And in 2002, French clearance divers assisted Senegalese authorities in the aftermath of the sinking of the *Djola* ferry. In France, the Naval Firefighter Battalion in Marseilles permanently performs public service missions, to include firefighting, rescuing of buried people and pollution prevention. In some cases, the Navy is called upon for domestic missions. For

instance, in September 2002, the Navy took part in rescue missions during the Gard department floods. It is still involved in the VIGIPIRATE counter-terrorism scheme.

Navy Command Organization :

FUNCTIONAL COMMAND (Preparing the Forces)

The functional command chain, headed by the Navy Chief of Staff, is responsible for preparing naval forces for their missions, and notably with regard to materiel and training readiness. This structure now incorporates :

ALFAN The Naval Action Force (FAN), with headquarters in Toulon (ALFAN), encompasses all surface fleet ships, based at home and abroad. ALFAN is assisted by a flag officer responsible for controlling the forces at sea and two officers who are functional deputies in Toulon (ALFAN/Toulon) and in Brest (ALFAN/Brest).

ALFOST Submarine Forces (FSM) in Brest are composed of a nuclear-powered ballistic submarine squadron (SSBN) as well as the Ile Longue naval base and in Toulon, they have a nuclear-powered attack submarine squadron (SSN). Specific command centres and communication stations round out this organisation. These units are placed under the authority of the Admiral commanding Submarine Forces and the Strategic Oceanic Force (ALFOST), with headquarters in Brest.

ALAVIA Naval Aviation includes the naval air stations and all the aircraft in service with the French Navy : the carrier air wing and shipborne helicopters, maritime patrol and surveillance aircraft as well as training and liaison aircraft. Its command is exercised by the Admiral commanding Naval Aviation based in Toulon (ALAVIA).

ALFUSCO Marines and Naval Commandos (FORFUSCO) are intended to take part in the protection of Navy sensitive installations, in maritime and special operations. The Admiral commanding Marines and Naval Commandos (ALFUSCO) and his staff are headquartered in Lorient. Last but not least, the Navy has authority over the Maritime Gendarmerie, which comes under the Navy Chief of Staff for deployment purposes.

OPERATIONAL COMMAND (Leading the Forces)

Like all the armed forces, Navy units are placed under the permanent operational command of the French Armed Forces Chief of Staff (CEMA), as part of a joint team with sister services. The French Navy Chief of Staff (CEMM) advises the CEMA on naval force employment. As the military adviser to the government, the CEMA is responsible for operations planning and command, for tasking at the various command levels and for force distribution. To do so, he has available the CPCO (Operations Planning and Command Centre). For the conduct of operations, the CEMA can appoint authorities as operations controllers in charge of the force deployment entrusted to them and give them the necessary orders to carry out their mission. The CECLANT (Atlantic Zone Commander), CECMED (Mediterranean Zone Commander), ALINDIEN (Indian Ocean Maritime Zone Commander) and ALPACI (Pacific Maritime Zone Commander) are thus joint commanders (COMIA) and can exercise operational control of forces deployed in their zone of responsibility. Waters under French jurisdiction around overseas territories and departments also have a COMIA available. Government action at sea coordinated by maritime prefects (or government representatives in overseas territories and departments) is conducted under the Prime Minister's authority, namely with the National Maritime Secretariat. Only the Prime Minister can authorize the use of force against a reluctant ship. Naval Commandos are under the operational authority of the Special Operations Command (COS) for special operations missions.

Exercise n° 1 :

List all the general or specific Navy ships mentioned in the text (in order of appearance) and provide their translation into French :

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Exercice n° 2 :

Find the English translation (contained in the text) of the following French terms and phrases :

1. aéromaritime	
2. forces de renfort	
3. piraterie (la)	
4. l' Aéronautique navale (ou l' Aéronavale)	
5. amélioré	
6. tiré(e) à distance (arme / armement)	
7. plongeur-démineur	
8. groupe aéronaval	
9. organique	
10. amiral dans un grand commandement	
11. actions de rétorsion	
12. vecteur	
13. moyens	
14. accords de coopération	
15. à terre (par opposition à « en mer »)	
16. la haute mer	
17. déclenchement	
18. les autres armées	
19. le Secrétariat général de la mer	
20. base aéronavale (BAN)	
21. aérobic	
22. droits d'exploitation	
23. pays ami	
24. démonstration de force	
25. l'action de l'Etat en mer	
26. commandant interarmées	
27. naissant(e)	
28. opération de secours humanitaire	
29. marin-pompier	
30. avion de patrouille maritime	
31. escadre embarquée (sur porte-avions)	
32. adjoint, assistant (nom)	
33. aéroporté	
34. guerre des mines	
35. les D.O.M.-T.O.M.	

36. approches (maritimes)	
37. flotte de surface	
38. englober	
39. enseveli(e) (sous les décombres)	
40. récalcitrant	

Exercice n° 3 :

Match the following definitions with terms and phrases contained in the text :

1. Equipment and supplies of a military force (NOUN) :
2. Military personnel who serve both on land and at sea (NOUN) :
3. A member of a military unit trained as shock troops for hit-and-run raids (NOUN) :
4. An intricately connected system of things or people (NOUN) :
5. The quality of being adaptable or variable (NOUN) :
6. The act or process of drawing up plans or layouts for some project or enterprise (NOUN)

6. The French Gendarmerie

Read this text carefully. You will then be able to do the following exercises :

On January 1, 2009, the **Gendarmerie** was operationally and budgetarily attached to the Ministry of the Interior. Nevertheless, its personnel have retained military status, especially in matters of discipline, and still carry out missions in support of the Ministry of Defence.

Its **missions** include the traditional policing of countryside areas and small towns outside of the jurisdiction of the French Police, criminal investigations under judiciary supervision, crowd control and other security activities, airport and military installations security, as well as all investigations relating to the military (including in foreign interventions), participation in ceremonies involving foreign heads of states or of governments. Its members operate in uniform and exceptionally in plainclothes. Career gendarmes are either commissioned or non-commissioned officers. Lower ranks consist of auxiliary gendarmes on limited-time contracts. The Gendarmerie Officer Academy is located at Melun. The Gendarmerie is divided into the *Departmental Gendarmerie* and the *Mobile Gendarmerie*.

The **Departmental Gendarmerie** conducts local policing functions throughout the French territory. Its uniforms are blue. It is divided into regions (headed by a general, one for each defense zone), themselves divided into legions (headed by a colonel, one for each administrative region), themselves divided into groups (one for each department, thus the name), themselves divided into companies (one for each district). It maintains gendarmerie stations throughout the rural parts of the territory. In addition, it has specialized units: investigation units, which conduct criminal investigations when their difficulty exceeds those of the territorial units; surveillance and intervention units reinforce gendarmerie forces in high delinquency areas; juvenile delinquency prevention units; highway patrols, mountain units, specialized in search and rescue operations, surveillance and inquiries in mountainous areas.

The **Mobile Gendarmerie** is divided into legions, just like the *Gendarmerie Départementale*. Its uniforms are black. Its main responsibilities include : crowd and riot control, public building security, all policing tasks that require large amounts of personnel (Vigipirate counterterrorism patrols, investigations in the countryside...). It has specialized units, of which the best known are the Gendarmerie Tactical Intervention Unit (GIGN), an elite SWAT team, the Gendarmerie Parachutist Squadron (EPIGN) and the Presidential Security Unit, whose responsibility is to ensure the safety of the President and of its guests. In addition, it has armored units: 17 squadrons equipped with armored personnel carriers, throughout the French territory; the armored group at Versailles-Satory, consisting of 3 squadrons of armored personnel carriers and 1 squadron of light tanks with 90mm cannon. Such units may intervene abroad in various situations such as hostage crises or in support of peacekeeping operations.

Special Gendarmerie divisions include :

The **Maritime Gendarmerie** : Placed under the dual supervision of the Gendarmerie and the Navy, its missions include naval base police and security; maritime surveillance; policing at sea and assistance and rescue at sea.

The **Air Transport Gendarmerie** : Placed under the dual supervision of the Gendarmerie and the Civil Aviation Authority (DGAC) of the Ministry of Transport, its missions include civilian airfield / airport police and security; filtering access to aircraft, counter-terrorism (CT) and counter-narcotic activities, freight surveillance; airport technical installations surveillance (control tower, etc.); traffic control on the roads within the airports; protection of important visitors stopping for a layover; judiciary inquiries pertaining to civilian aircraft accidents.

The **Air Force Gendarmerie** : Placed under the dual supervision of the Gendarmerie and the Air Force, it fulfils police and security missions at air bases, and intervenes on military aircraft accident sites.

The Armaments Gendarmerie : It fulfills police and security missions in the establishments of the Defence Procurement Agency (DGA).

The **Republican Guard** : It is a ceremonial unit based in Paris, whose main mission is to guard official buildings and perform ceremonial duties.

Exercise 1 :

Match the following Gendarmerie missions with the appropriate Gendarmerie types and divisions (several answers may be possible) :

MISSIONS	TYPES AND DIVISIONS
1. Look after airport facilities	
2. Conduct police investigations all over French territory	
3. Intervene in the event of a military aircraft crash	
4. Conduct law-and-order (LO) operations	
5. Protect naval bases	
6. Protect government buildings	
7. Counter a hostage seizure	
8. Perform road patrols	
9. Protect DGA installations	
10. Protect the French President	

Exercise 2 :

Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) :

1. Operationally and budgetarily, the Gendarmerie reports to the French MoD : T - F
2. The Gendarmerie conducts criminal investigations under judiciary supervision : T - F
3. Some Gendarmerie units have equipment similar to that of the Army : T - F
4. By law, the Gendarmerie may not take part in overseas operations : T - F
5. Gendarmerie personnel are a mix of officers and NCOs. : T - F

Exercise 3 :

Find the English terms and phrases of the text that match the following French ones :

1. arrondissement	
2. étape, halte	
3. contrôle des foules	
4. frêt	
5. groupement d'intervention	
6. sauvetage en mer	
7. services d'honneur	
8. en civil, en tenue civile	
9. bâtiments publics	
10. unités de recherches	

Exercise 4 :

Match the following definitions with terms and phrases contained in the text :

1. Management by overseeing the performance or operation of a person or group (NOUN) :
2. A public act of violence by an unruly mob, a state of disorder involving group violence (NOUN) :
3. A drug that produces numbness or stupor; often taken for pleasure or to reduce pain; extensive use can lead to addiction (NOUN) :
4. Relating to special formal actions or occasions (ADJECTIVE) :
5. To bring to execution (VERB) :
6. A major road for any form of motor transport (NOUN) :
7. A public or private structure (business or governmental or educational) including buildings and equipment for business or residence (NOUN) :
8. The activity of going around or through an area at regular intervals for security purposes (NOUN) :
9. A facility equipped with special equipment and personnel for a particular purpose (NOUN) :
10. Antisocial misdeed(s) in violation of the law by one or several minors (NOUN) :

7. Intelligence and the French Intelligence Community

Document and Exercise 1 :

Fill the blanks with appropriate words :

Knowledge and anticipation represent a new -----(1) function and have become a priority. In a world characterised by uncertainty and instability, knowledge represents our **first line of** -----(2). Knowledge guarantees our autonomy in decision-----(3) and enables France to preserve its **strategic initiative**. It is knowledge which must be provided as early on as possible to decision-----(4), military -----(5) and those in charge of internal and civil security in order to go from forecasts to informed action. Intelligence of all kinds, including from space and prospective studies, takes on major -----(6).

Document and Exercise 2 :

Read the text and answer the next questions :

Knowledge and anticipation

If the pivot of the 1972 White Paper was deterrence, that of the 1994 White Paper was force projection (called "intervention" in the new White Paper, for greater clarity). In the 2008 Defence and National Security White Paper, "knowledge and anticipation" – or what can be called "knowledge-based security" – is not only recognized as a stand-alone strategic function ; it is also at the heart of the new dispensation. This is the logical consequence of the uncertainties and instabilities of the global strategic situation in the foreseeable future. Citizens are entitled to expect the state to have a strong understanding of international changes and challenges, guiding defence and national security preparations. The capabilities of knowledge-based security underpin all the other strategic functions. Knowledge and anticipation cover five major areas : intelligence, the knowledge of areas of operations, diplomatic action, analysis of future trends (horizon-scanning) and information management. A number of measures will be undertaken as a consequence. In organisational terms : the establishment of a National Intelligence Council, chaired by the President ; the designation of a National Intelligence Coordinator reporting to the President ; the drafting of a bill concerning intelligence-related activities ; the protection of defence and security-related secrecy and of intelligence personnel ; the optimization of the diplomatic network in order to improve the sharing of information between all agencies ; the coordination of horizon-scanning activities within the state on an interagency basis. In terms of human resources, career paths in intelligence will be improved, and an intelligence academy will be established ; additional specialists (notably engineers, computer specialists, imagery analysts, language specialists) will be recruited ; the acquisition of area expertise will be promoted. In technical terms, a major boost will be given to space-based applications, with a doubling of the corresponding budget. The technical capabilities of intelligence agencies will be enhanced, keeping pace with information and communication technologies ; airborne imagery and eavesdropping capabilities will be developed, with a special emphasis on UAVs.

1. What's the new name for "force projection" ?
2. Can you give a synonym for the phrase : "knowledge and anticipation" ?
3. Why has this function become so important ?
4. Does this function have to do with military operations and diplomacy ?

5. Will the French President preside over the National Intelligence Council ?
6. Who will be in charge of overall overseeing of matters pertaining to intelligence ?
7. What English word translates the French notion of "le secret" (= la confidentialité) ?
8. Will diplomacy play a a more important role in interagency intelligence sharing ?
9. How will intelligence careers and training be improved ?
10. What other types of specialists will be needed ?
11. What technical capabilities will be enhanced ?
12. What does "UAVs" stand for ?

Document and Exercise 3 :

Fill the blanks with words matching the included French translations :

Intelligence -----(1. **le recueil / la collecte**) depends heavily on high-definition day and night ----- (2. **imagerie**), to be deployed as a successor program to the Helios satellite series (the MUSIS program). -----(3. **les écoutes**) is just as important and depends on a variety of assets based on land, at sea and in the air. A -----(4. **basée dans l'espace**) capability will be added (the CERES program)

Exercise 4 :

Match the various types of intelligence with their translations in the right column :

1. Communications Intelligence (COMINT)	A. Renseignement d'origine électromagnétique (ROEM)
2. Electronic Intelligence (ELINT)	B. Renseignement d'origine « sources ouvertes » (ROSO)
3. Human Intelligence (HUMINT)	C. Renseignement "transmissions"
4. Imagery Intelligence (IMINT)	D. Renseignement technique
5. Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)	E. Renseignement d'origine humaine (ROHUM)
6. Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) (includes COMINT and ELINT)	F. Renseignement géospatial (dont la cartographie)
7. Technical Intelligence (TECHINT)	G. Renseignement d'origine image (ROIM)
8. Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) (including mapping = la cartographie)	H. Renseignement électronique

2. The French Intelligence Community (= la communauté française du renseignement)

Oral work in the classroom : On the following diagram, read carefully the explanations provided about the various French intelligence agencies. Then, explain to the rest of the class : 1. what the overall mission of each agency is and what type of intelligence is involved. – 2. to what ministry each agency report.

