



**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Social Sciences

## **UNDB01, Intelligence Analysis, 30 credits**

*Underrättelseanalys: Underrättelseanalys, 30 högskolepoäng*

**First Cycle / Grundnivå**

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### **Details of approval**

The syllabus was approved by the board of the Department of Political Science on 2015-03-05 and was last revised on 2019-03-13. The revised syllabus applies from 2019-09-01, autumn semester 2019.

### **General Information**

The course is a course in intelligence analysis that is offered to students at Lund's university. The course is offered as a freestanding course.

*Language of instruction:* Swedish

*Main field of studies*

Intelligence Analysis

*Depth of study relative to the degree requirements*

G2F, First cycle, has at least 60 credits in first-cycle course/s as entry requirements

### **Learning outcomes**

On completion of the course, the students shall be able to

#### **Knowledge and understanding**

show knowledge of how intelligence analysis can be applied in different societal areas, both in Sweden and internationally

demonstrate an understanding of central analytical methods and methodological problems in intelligence analysis

demonstrate an understanding of the role of intelligence analysis in a larger context

demonstrate the ability to reflect on the role of intelligence analysis in a larger context

### **Competence and skills**

demonstrate the ability to treat source-critical problems in modern intelligence analysis, and carry out and present analytical work

demonstrate the ability to orally and in writing present acquired knowledge

### **Judgement and approach**

demonstrate the ability to reflect on and relate to central ethical problems in intelligence activities.

### **Course content**

The course consists of four modules:

Module 1. The state and national intelligence (7.5 credits)

Based on Max Webers definition of the state as the single human association that makes claim on a monopoly on the legitimate use of violence in a certain geographic delimited field, this module treats the role of intelligence as a mean for the state to maintain this monopoly of violence- how this instrument has been used historically in superpowers and small states, totalitarian states and democracies, and how democratic states have seemed to regulate such activities.

Module 2. Police intelligence, counter-terrorism and counter-espionage (7.5 credits)

This module treats how states use different types of intelligence activities in his combating of criminality, terrorism and the illegal gathering of intelligence from foreign powers, and how this work is organised in Sweden and in other countries. Based on criminological and public administration research, a number of problems are studied, in connection to such activities both in the present day and in a historical perspective

Module 3. Foreign oriented intelligence (7.5 credits)

The gathering of strategically important information via different types of methods- signals intelligence, so called humint (human intelligence), open sources (so called osint, open source intelligence) etc- is a central assignment for the intelligence community of the state. This module treats the question of intelligence from a historical perspective, but also with a focus on the organisation, questions concerning the interpretation and conveying of intelligence, and such cases in which these processes have failed.

Module 4. National intelligence and war (7.5 credits)

Based on the two different views that exist among intelligence analysts with respect to secret and subversive surgeries so-called covert action, i.e. whether such operations should be viewed intelligence operations per se, or rather as a component in the state's military warfare, this module studies how states try to further their interests through influence campaigns, disinformation, violent action etc. These types of actions are compared to more general aspects of warfare, such as these have been identified by thinkers like Machiavelli, Sun Tzu and Clausewitz. I also studies how such activities are organised, and the methodological problems of studying them.

## Course design

The course is given as a distance learning course, and teaching and communication in the course take place in electronic form. On the course web page, comments to the literature, reading instructions and tasks are presented. The course participants solve continuous assignments in connection with the reading list and submit their solutions in writing. At two occasions during the course, physical meetings are carried out however. Attendance on these occasions is compulsory.

An alternative form or date for compulsory components is offered to students who are not able to complete a compulsory component owing to circumstances beyond control e.g accident, sudden illness or similar. This also applies to students who have been absent because of duties as an elected student representative. All teaching assumes that the student participates actively.

## Assessment

The examination takes place partly in the form of assignments under the time of the module, partly through written examination at the end of respective module. Three opportunities for examination are offered in conjunction with the course: one regular examination and two re-examination. At least two further re-examinations on the same course content are offered within a year of the end of the course. After that, the student is offered further examination sessions but in accordance with then current course syllabus.

The examiner, in consultation with Disability Support Services, may deviate from the regular form of examination in order to provide a permanently disabled student with a form of examination equivalent to that of a student without a disability.

*Subcourses that are part of this course can be found in an appendix at the end of this document.*

## Grades

Marking scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A.

The following grades are used: A, B, C, D, E or Failed The highest grade is A and the lowest passing grade is E. The grade for a non-passing result is Fail

The student's performance is assessed with reference to the learning outcomes of the course. For the grade of E the student must show acceptable results. For the grade of D the student must show satisfactory results. For the grade of C the student must show good results. For the grade of B the student must show very good results. For the grade of A the student must show excellent results. For the grade of Fail the student must have shown unacceptable results.

The grade in the whole course is decided through a joining of the grades on the modules that are included in the course. The grades A-E are converted to numerical values that are divided with the number of modules and be rounded off according to mathematical principles.

At the start of the course students are informed about the learning outcomes stated in the syllabus and about the grading scale and how it is applied in the course.

### **Entry requirements**

For admission to the course, general entry requirements are required.

## Subcourses in UNDB01, Intelligence Analysis

### Applies from H19

- 1903 The State and National Intelligence, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A
- 1904 Police Intelligence, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A
- 1905 Foreign Oriented Intelligence, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A
- 1906 National Intelligence and War, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A

### Applies from H15

- 1501 Intelligence analysis: The basics, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A
- 1502 The realia of the intelligence community, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A
- 1503 Information and desinformation, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A
- 1504 Intelligence assessments: Methods, problems and results, 7,5 hp  
Grading scale: Fail, E, D, C, B, A