
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
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STO TECHNICAL REPORT

PUB REF STO-MP-SAS-114-PPC

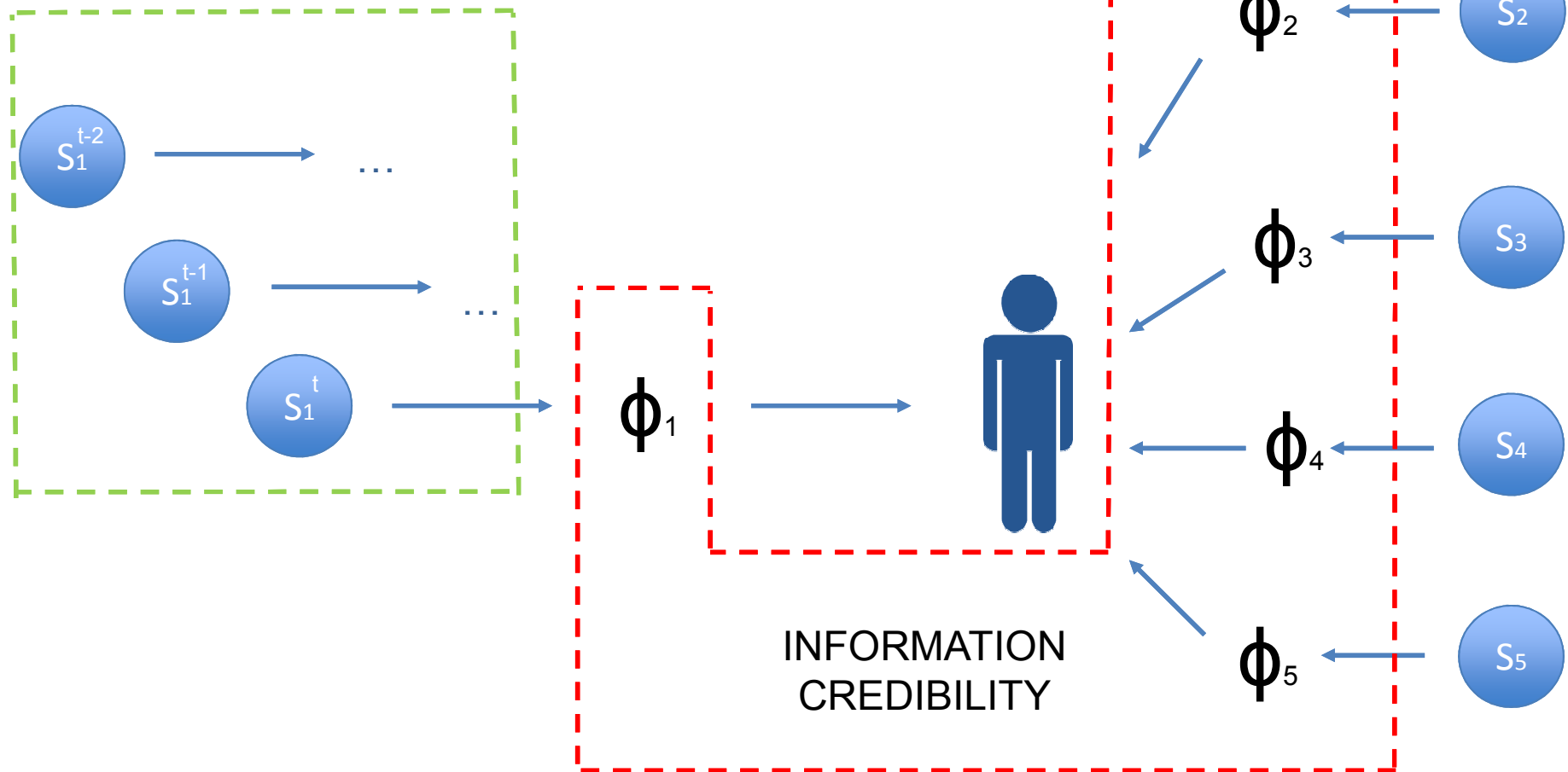
ANNEX C
Update of the SAS-114 Analysis
Working Group on Defence and
Security Standards for Uncertainty

Francesca de Rosa, Anne-Laure Joussetme

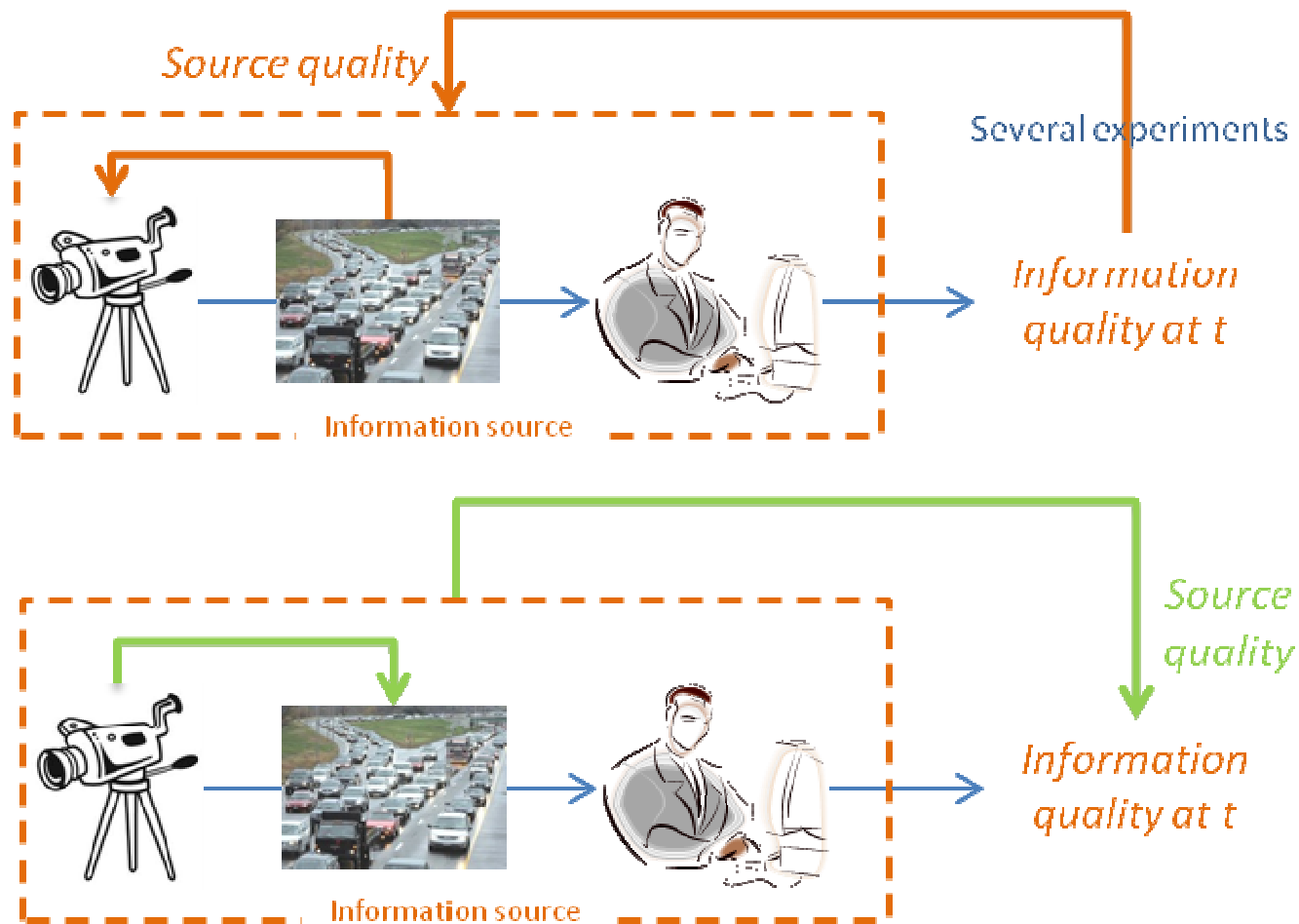
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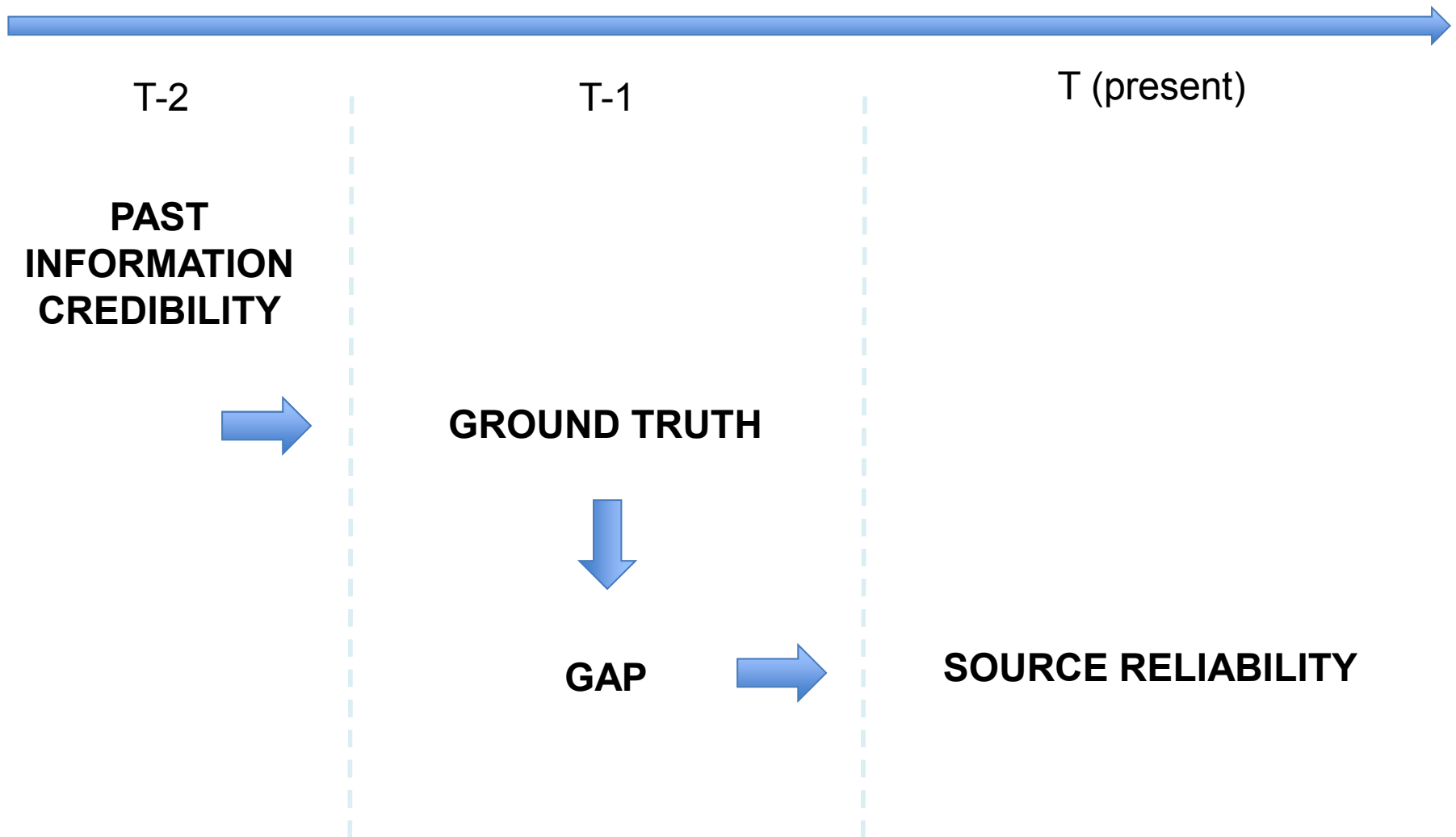
SOURCE RELIABILITY

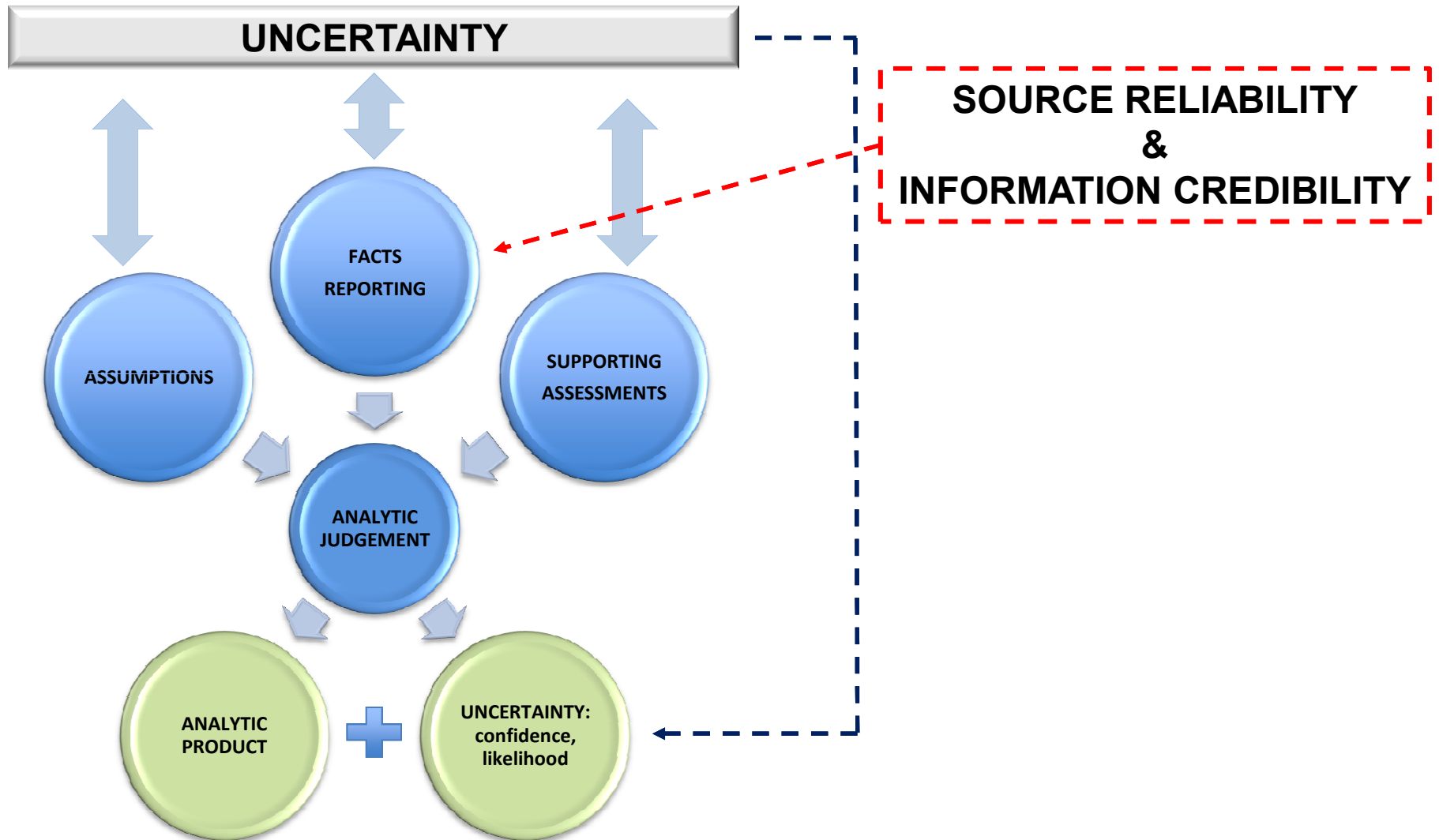


Information to source quality



TIME





SOURCE RELIABILITY and INFORMATION CREDIBILITY are defined in a more UNIFORM way.

Assigning CONFIDENCE to an analytic judgment appears to be:

- a highly SUBJECTIVE process
- based on scales that VARY significantly between each other.

The main differences are:

- number of points in the confidence scales (5 or 3);
- numerical ranges values associated to confidence level or not;
- presence of specific scales for confidence, likelihood and probability or a mix of them;
- number of points in the likelihood scales (5, 6 or 7);
- overlapping, continuous or non-continuous numerical ranges.

SOURCE RELIABILITY AND INFORMATION CREDIBILITY

Concepts underpinning SOURCE RELIABILITY assessment:

- Number of times source was used
- Past source reliability
- Source authenticity
- Source competency
- Source access to information
- Source of vulnerability to manipulation
- Source trustworthiness

SOURCE RELIABILITY AND INFORMATION CREDIBILITY

Concepts underpinning INFORMATION CREDIBILITY assessment:

- Number of sources;
- Independence of sources;
- Consistency (including conflict and contradiction);
- Confirmation;
- Logic;
- Practical and plausible.

CONFIDENCE, LIKELIHOOD AND PROBABILITY

The confidence in an analytic judgement is related to the following elements:

- Quantity and quality of information (credibility of information and source reliability);
- Number of key assumptions required;
- Correlation;
- Extent of intelligence coverage/understanding of the topic;
- Likelihood of occurrence of topic or event;
- Knowledge gaps;
- Strength of argumentation (logical inference and methods);
- Type of uncertainty (not better specified what it means);
- Nature of the issue.