

Title

Anticipating a cybersecure world

Version control

Version	By	Description	Date	Event
1.0	#016	TBD	July 2026	

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Part I. The basis

Introduction

A brief introduction to the report: an analysis of Moroccan security, intelligence and defence ecosystem with a particular view on cyberspace, this is, on cybersecurity, cyber intelligence and cyber defence ecosystems.

Principal findings

A analytical synopsis that summarizes the main findings of the report, including Morocco's security governance model, the role of the Palace and Makhzen, the distribution of functions among DGED, DGST, DGSN, FAR, DGSSI and maCERT, the country's observable cyber-capability model, the Western Sahara and Algeria as organising strategic drivers, and Spain as partner, target, dependency and object of leverage.

Executive Summary

A concise narrative synthesis of the report's most important developments and judgments, written as flowing prose for a reader who wants the story in a few paragraphs before the full analysis: what has changed, what matters most, and why, drawing across all chapters of the report rather than repeating the bullet-style Principal findings above.

Working methodology

A description of the methodology to generate the report, including the generated skills for each of the steps of the intelligence cycle, the agent-in-the-loop and data gathering, processing, analysing and production steps. Include a paragraph to explain Human in the Loop, the human revisions performed different times before publishing. It must also point to the principal uncertainties in the open source record and how they have been addressed.

Part II. Strategic and political foundations

Introduction

This section must introduce Morocco to the reader. It must describe Morocco, its history, its culture, its religion... and its internal affairs and relevant relationships.

Politics and geopolitics

This section must analyse Moroccan politics, both internal and international, as well as Moroccan role in the world: its alliances, enemies, dependencies, critical elements to protect, etc. It must also analyse how Moroccan diplomacy, politics and military contextualize Moroccan interests in a global world. It is particularly interesting the Moroccan geographical situation in the world and its advantages in transport and migration control.

The Makhzen

This section must address the Palace influence in Morocco, including.

- Is *Makhzen* being used as a historical concept, elite network, governance method or patronage system?
- Which formal and informal institutions constitute it for the purposes of this study?
- How does it facilitate coordination?
- How does it distribute resources and appointments?
- How does it affect oversight and accountability?
- Does it create resilience through centralisation, or fragility through dependence on a narrow leadership circle?
- How does it connect security institutions, state-owned enterprises, telecommunications, media and business elites?

Strategic priorities

This section must identify, analyse and discuss the Moroccan strategic priorities in key international theatres. It must include different subsections at least for the following theatres:

- Internal regime security
- Western Sahara
- Algeria
- Sahel and Atlantic strategy
- Spain, France and the rest of the EU
- United States, Israel and Gulf states

Part III. The security and intelligence architecture

This section must analyse Moroccan security, intelligence and defence apparatus. Their main actors, goals, deployments, interests, etc., as well as the relationships, formal and informal, between them, and their competition where applicable. It is particularly interesting to deal with hybrid warfare: how Morocco uses hybrid warfare in its own benefit.

The intelligence community

DGED

This section must describe the Direction Générale des Études et de la Documentation, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

DGST

This section must describe the Direction Générale de la Surveillance du Territoire, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Relevant DGSN intelligence functions

This section must identify and analyse the relevant DGSN intelligence functions, considering that DGSN is primary a Law Enforcement Agency and it will be detailed in the next chapter.

Law enforcement and internal security

DGSN

This section must describe the Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

BCIJ

This section must describe the Bureau Central d'Investigation Judiciaire, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps
- Institutional relationship with FAR, Interior, DGST and DGSN.

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability

Royal Gendarmerie

This section must describe the Gendarmerie Royale, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps
- Institutional relationship with FAR, Interior, DGST and DGSN.

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability

Auxiliary forces

This section must describe the Moroccan Auxiliary Forces, as one of the oldest components of Morocco's security apparatus, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps
- Institutional relationship with FAR, Interior, DGST and DGSN.

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability

Armed Forces and military intelligence

FAR command architecture

This section must describe the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces, including:

- History.

- Emblems, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

2nd and 5th Bureaux

This section must describe the 2nd Bureau (Deuxième Bureau) and the 5th Bureau (Cinquième Bureau) of the Forces Armées Royales, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.
- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Royal Guard

This section must describe the Moroccan Royal Guard, including:

- History.
- Emblem, included as a figure, and a short paragraph explaining its meaning.
- Structure and leadership.
- Mandate.
- Legal and administrative position.
- Command and control.
- Primary mission sets.
- Collection or operational disciplines
- Technical and human resources.

- Cyber role.
- Foreign partnerships.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...
- Strengths
- Constraints
- Confidence and intelligence gaps

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Military regions and Western Sahara posture

This section must delve into the military structure of Morocco and the Western Sahara posture.

Other relevant actors

Private companies

This section must analyse the main Moroccan private contractors of the military, intelligence and security industry. It must identify these main contractors, including:

- Legal form, staff, leadership and structure.
- Role in the security, intelligence and defence industry.
- Relevant projects.
- Relevant relationships with third parties.
- Persons of interests: leaders, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Universities

This section must analyse the main Moroccan universities related to the military, intelligence and security areas of knowledge. It must identify these both public and private universities, including:

- Legal form, staff, leadership and structure.
- Role in the security, intelligence and defence knowledge.
- Relevant studies.
- Relevant relationships with third parties.
- Persons of interests: leaders, investigators, professors, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Crime

This section must analyse the main Moroccan crime scene and its potential relationship with security, intelligence or defence bodies, including:

- Main Moroccan criminal gangs.
- Relevant potential relationships with the Moroccan security, intelligence or defence ecosystem (both public and private).
- Persons of interests: leaders, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Coordination and oversight

This section must detail the coordination and oversight of all the intelligence activities inside Morocco. Apart from formal reporting, it must include relationships:

- DGST to BCIJ.
- DGST to DGSN.
- DGSN to judicial police.
- DGSSI to critical infrastructure.
- maCERT to sectoral CSIRTs.
- FAR to DGSSI.
- Gendarmerie to Interior and Justice.
- Telecom operators to ANRT, DGSSI and lawful-interception authorities.
- Foreign intelligence and security liaison channels.

Part IV. The Moroccan cyber ecosystem

The Moroccan Cyberspace

This section must describe the Moroccan cyberspace: how Moroccans use Internet, how it is controlled and managed by official bodies, any censorship initiatives. Not only a technical introduction to be deployed later, but also the social point of view: how Moroccans use Internet to organise themselves.

Law and regulation

This section must identify and detail the main Moroccan laws and regulations on cyberspace, including an analysis of their impact in the government, military and society.

Defensive cybersecurity and incident response

This section must describe maCERT, as the main Moroccan CERT, including:

- History.
- Structure and leadership.
- Attributions.
- Technical and human capabilities.
- External dependencies.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: agents, officials, leaders, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Intelligence collection and surveillance

This section must describe the role of Moroccan intelligence actors in cyberspace, including:

- SIGINT and cyber capabilities in every official actor.
- SIGINT and cyber structure and leadership in every official actor.
- Relationships between official actors.
- Main goals and objectives in every official actor.
- Main tactics, techniques and procedures identified in every official actor.
- Main arsenal and technical capabilities and artifacts in every official actor.
- Main cyberspace operations in every official actor.

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Military cyber, electronic warfare and C4ISR

This section must describe the role of Moroccan Forces Armées Royales in cyberspace, including:

- SIGINT and cyber capabilities in every official actor.
- SIGINT and cyber structure and leadership in every official actor.
- Relationships between official actors.
- Main goals and objectives in every official actor.

- Main tactics, techniques and procedures identified in every official actor.
- Main arsenal and technical capabilities and artifacts in every official actor.
- Main cyberspace operations in every official actor.

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Cybercrime and digital forensics

LEA in cyberspace

This section must describe the role of Moroccan Law Enforcement Agencies in cyberspace, including:

- SIGINT and cyber capabilities in every official actor.
- SIGINT and cyber structure and leadership in every official actor.
- Relationships between official actors.
- Main goals and objectives in every official actor.
- Main tactics, techniques and procedures identified in every official actor.
- Main arsenal and technical capabilities and artifacts in every official actor.
- Main cyberspace operations in every official actor.

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Cybercrime

This section must describe the main Moroccan cybercrime scene and its potential relationship with cybersecurity, cyber intelligence or cyber defence bodies, including:

- Main Moroccan cybercriminal gangs.
- Relevant potential relationships with the Moroccan cybersecurity, cyber intelligence or cyber defence ecosystem (both public and private).
- Persons of interests: leaders, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Hactivism and information confrontation

This section must analyse the main Moroccan hactivism scene and its potential relationship with cybersecurity, cyber intelligence or cyber defence bodies, including:

- Main Moroccan hactivist groups.
- Interests.
- Relevant operations.
- Persons of interests: leaders, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Other actors

Private vendors

This section must identify analyse the main Moroccan private contractors of the cybersecurity, cyber defence and cyber intelligence industry. It must identify these main contractors, including:

- Legal form, staff, leadership and structure.
- Role in the security, intelligence and defence industry.
- Relevant projects.
- Relevant relationships with third parties.
- Persons of interests: leaders, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Foreign vendors

This section must identify analyse the main foreign private contractors of the cybersecurity, cyber defence and cyber intelligence industry. It must identify these main contractors, including:

- Legal form, staff, leadership and structure.
- Role in the security, intelligence and defence industry.
- Relevant projects.
- Relevant relationships with third parties.
- Persons of interests: leaders, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability

The academia

This section must analyse the main Moroccan universities related to the military, intelligence and security areas of knowledge. It must identify these both public and private universities, including:

- Legal form, staff, leadership and structure.
- Role in the security, intelligence and defence knowledge.
- Relevant studies.
- Relevant relationships with third parties.
- Persons of interests: leaders, investigators, professors, collaborators...

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

APT groups

This section must identify the main Moroccan APT groups, including for each of them:

- Identification and history.
- Goals and targets.
- Attribution and relationship with official actors.
- Main operations.

Figures and tables can be used to improve readability.

Key dependencies

This section must analyze and discuss the main Moroccan digital dependencies, including:

- International submarine cables and landing stations.
- Terrestrial links to Europe and neighbouring regions.
- Internet exchange points.
- Autonomous-system concentration and major network operators.
- Government and commercial data centres.
- Cloud providers and sovereign-cloud initiatives.
- Domain-name and national PKI infrastructure.
- Government identity platforms.
- Mobile infrastructure and 5G development.
- Satellite communications.
- Ownership and foreign technological dependencies.

The main critical infrastructures and its digital dependencies must be also discussed, including telecommunications, energy, ports, finance, phosphates, water, government and defence.

Part V. Assessment

Capability model

An analysis and explanation of the Moroccan capability model in cyberspace, including defensive, offensive and intelligence capabilities, and its relationship with the goals and strategies of Morocco in the international theatre.

Constraints and vulnerabilities

This section must present an analysis of the main Moroccan vulnerabilities and constraints. Although the particular focus of this report is cyberspace, this section must address the topic from a global perspective (energetic, political, economic, etc.).

Conclusions

A summary of the document and the main conclusions from the analysis of Morocco, its security, intelligence and defence ecosystem and its role in cyberspace. Research gaps must also be identified as future work.

References

References given in ACM Reference Format and numbered in order of appearance into the document. Each entry must include a NATO/Admiralty grading: a letter (A-F) for source reliability and a digit (1-6) for information credibility, assigned during collection and carried forward unchanged into this report.

Acronyms

A description of the acronyms used in the report, to improve readability: DGSE, DGST, etc.



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