



Bulletin
of Prevention and Security against
Global Terrorism

TRIARIUS
Spanish-American Observatory on Terrorism



Medellin Colombia
Volume 1 - Issue 4
March 15, 2017

Editor

Douglas Hernandez

analysts Triarius

Enric Caballeria
David Garriga
Marc Fornós
Antonio Martin
Javier Torregrosa
José Manuel Avalos
José Luis Franco
Roberto Uzal
Douglas Hernandez
Pilar Rangel

This newsletter is a publication of the Spanish-American Observatory on International Terrorism. It is produced in Spanish language fortnightly, in pdf format, and its distribution is free.

Contact information:

Douglas Hernandez

Medellin Colombia
Mobile: (+57) 321-6435103
director@fuerzasmilitares.org
hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com

Editorial

This past week the American press surprised us with a curious image that went viral just come to light. In it he saw two people sitting on the subway in New York, one beside the other, with a dress that did not go unnoticed and sharing public space with no apparent problems between the two.

This does not have much relevance or serious news, but it was because one of these people was a transvestite dressed in miniskirts and colorful lot in their clothes and the other a woman with a black niqab covered to the eyebrows.

Most often found in speech terrorists Daesh on zero tolerance towards the other who does not think like them, which they call "infidel" or bad Muslim, she is full of hatred. This speech against anyone who does not advocate the idea of "religion" and made a radical version vary as interested, it serves to accentuate the separation between them. This dichotomy much sought after targets of these terrorists to divide a society is a very effective tool to achieve its ultimate goal and we should avoid, confront against each other.

In these days where prejudice and lack of coexistence are the order of the day potentiated by these extremists and applauded, are acts like these that make the difference. New York subway has given them a lesson. Yes, gentlemen of Daesh in the West can sit together and share a public space that are very different our opinions and beliefs.

David Garriga
codirector

sections:

The phenomenon of terrorism. p.2
Counternarrative prevention and terrorism. p.4
Cyber-terrorism. p.6
Jihad generation. p.8
European stance against terrorism. p.10
Intelligence and terrorism. p.12
technical means terrorists. p.14
Cyber terrorism and terrorism in the Southern Cone. p.16
Colombia: Terrorism, War and Peace. p.18
Fight against jihadist terrorism in Spain. p.20
Brief biography of analysts. p.22

The phenomenon of terrorism

Systematic manipulation of Islam by jihadists *By Enric Cavalry*



In this article I just want to show that Islam, like any other religion, has its history and, over the centuries, has had periods of splendor and dark times. As a historian I have seen the manipulation exercised history in general, and jihadists are no exception, as the history of Islam manipulated at will and convenience.

Islam is a monotheistic Abrahamic religion whose dogma of faith is based on the holy book of Koran. His only God is Allah and his prophet Muhammad. The Koran, meanwhile, according to Islam was given by Allah to Muhammad Jibril through (also known as the archangel Gabriel). For Muslims the Prophet Muhammad is the last prophet sent by God and seal of prophecy.

It is true that Islam prophets are also accepted: Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Solomon and Jesus. They are also accepted as sacred Torah books, books of Solomon and the Gospels.

The history of Islam emerged in Arabia in the seventh century of the Christian era with the advent of the Prophet Muhammad. Muhammad was born on the outskirts of Mecca in the year of the Elephant, according to the Islamic calendar. Most Muslims equate this with the Gregorian year of 570 AD, but some prefer the 571. Muhammad was orphaned at an early age and was raised by his uncle Abu Talib. He became a merchant and married a rich widow.

When he was 40, Muhammad said to have experienced a divine revelation while meditating in a cave outside Mecca. This would have occurred in 610 of the Christian era. After a series of doubts began to preach his closest and then the general public throughout Mecca relatives.

Muhammad claimed he had been chosen by God (Allah) to practice repentance, submission to God and the coming of the day of judgment. He always claimed he was not preaching a new religion, but was reliving the old and pure tradition that Christians and Jews had degraded.

In 622 of the Christian era there was one of the key events in the history of Islam: the expulsion of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca, who fled to the neighboring city of Medina. This episode was named the Hijra. It was the first year of the reign of Muhammad as a secular ruler and religious leader. For some historians this is the beginning of the Muslim calendar.

From this moment, using the precepts of Islam, he began the Arab expansion. The obligation of believers to practice holy war in defense of the faith favored the incorporation of soldiers to the Arab armies and stop fighting each other. That said, there were other reasons for the Arab expansion. Des economically, extreme poverty they had in their territory prompted the search for more fertile and prosperous land. Important to say that in that period the decline of the Persian and Byzantine Empire was already evident and were the conditions for the introduction of a new culture.

After the death of Muhammad in 632 of the Christian era, their successors, the caliphs called, were responsible for leading the Islamic people and seek the expansion of religion and territory. In the seventh and eighth centuries, Muslims manage to expand their empire stretching des from the Iberian Peninsula to India.

the Fitnas

Fitna is an Arabic word that could be translated as "division and civil war within Islam". This word has a particular religious connotation, since it expresses the idea of a punishment inflicted by God to sinners, a test for Muslims in a situation of division of the community of believers.

- First Fitna (656-661). This first fitna originated by the differences in terms of death and Caliph Uthman previous succession. It marked the first religious division of the Umma among later the Sunnis, Shiites and cariyies were called.
- Second fitna (680 / 683-685 / 692). It was a period of political / military disorder, with a series of conflicts that apparently were not connected

directly with each other. These conflicts took place in the Islamic world during the reign of the first Umayyad caliphs, following the death of Muawiya I. This second fitna was a moment of complexity in the Islamic world and the division between Sunnis and Shiites increased.

- Third fitna (744-750 / 752). It meant the end of the Umayyad Caliphate and the accession of the Abbasids, a dynasty that lasted until the thirteenth century.
- Fourth fitna (809-827). It was a conflict between the brothers al-Amin and al-Mamun over succession to the Abbasid caliphate.
- Quinta fitna (1009-1031). It was the period of instability and civil war that led to the collapse of the Caliphate of Córdoba and the appearance of the first fiefdoms.

Doctrines of Islam

At this point I will explain the major differences between the two main streams in Islam.

Shi'a

Shiite theology is based on five principles:

- The oneness of God Tawhid, that is the belief of one God
- Prophecy or Nubuwwah
- Imamah which means leadership and guardianship, either religious or worldly matters about people
- Adl which means justice. Shiites believe there is a good or evil inherent in things
- Yaum al-Qiyamah, meaning the day of resurrection

Sunita

Sunnis have in their doctrine five fundamental pillars:

- The profession of faith, that is, accept the basic principle that there is one God and Muhammad is his only prophet

References:

Yassine Bendriss, Ernest. Brief History of Islam. Nowtilus, 2013

Zaptcioglu, Dilek. History of Islam. Oniro. 2008

Image source: <http://www.foreignpolicyjournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/isis-militant-flag.jpg>

- The sentence. There are five prayers a day, important to say that can be grouped five in the morning when the sun rises or evening
- Alms or zakat
- Fasting in the month of Ramadan
- The pilgrimage to Mecca (which can) once in life.

For Sunnis there is a sixth pillar is called jihad. Jihad can be translated as effort to defend the faith. In strictly religious terms, is defined by an inner spiritual effort, this kind of jihad is the greatest jihad. There is also the minor jihad is to preach Islam or defend it from attack. This word has been manipulated countless times by jihadists around the world. They make a literal interpretation of the word. For them jihad is a holy war.

Important to say that the Sunnis are 90% of the world's Muslims.

A reflection mode would expose a number of considerations. I think Islam will have to make an internal depth reflection on religion in the globalized world we have. This reflection will not be easy because Islam has not had even a Renaissance nor an Enlightenment. For the Western world these two historical stages were instrumental in making a separation between God and Man. Important to remember that Islam according to their calendar is still in the fifteenth century and can not make a jump of more than five hundred years.

I sincerely believe that Islam when you have your own Renaissance and then a separation enters secular politics and religion will not have as much animosity and jihadist radicalism obviously lose much of its ideological discourse.

Prevention and Counter-Terrorism narrative

Do I have a terrorist at home?

Analyst: David Garriga



Since the emergence of the terrorist group led by Abu Bakr al Baghdadi there have been many young Westerners who have left their homes seduced by a radical discourse through social networks to join the ranks of these murderers. This seduction used by the terrorist group is somewhat different, have managed to concentrate a fantasy and sell it as an attractant that regenerates the rhythm of a snowball, the more achievements get these terrorists, the more weapons and more territory have more people they are attracted. And the sad thing is that all this marketing them is working.

Seen from outside seem easy to apply a speech that all this propaganda to discredit the young man stopped believing in it. But it's not like that. The counter-narrative here in the West do not just get the expected results.

In my opinion three basic tools to neutralize this attracting young are necessary: firstly to provide a general level training to the entire population on signs of radicalization for effective early detection and avoid a witch hunt. On the other, a counter-narrative seductive anti-subtract appealing discourse of these murderers, but not only from state and police institutions but also from closer and safe for young spaces and finally some effective and programs of de-radicalization from any stage of radicalization.

In March last year, Judge Michael David of the Federal Court in Minneapolis urged a risk assessment and implementation of programs of de-radicalization four detainees who wanted to travel to Syria and join the DAESH. For this evaluation, Judge Davis requested the services of an expert in this field. In addition to assessing Judge Davis asked the expert to provide unique training for probation officers in order to design a new program of de-

radicalization in Minnesota, one of the places in America that has seen more cases related to this type of terrorism.

The counter-narrative from the family

One of the areas where the changes that the young are more observable is in the family. There have been many cases of mothers and fathers who after losing her son because of the misleading speeches of these terrorist groups have clearly explained as his son entered a process of change. First confused, thinking that was a Muslim, then realizing he had nothing to do and were alone against a radicalization of his son. But many of these same parents were wondering: where do you turn?

Relatives often when they are aware that their child is undergoing a process of radicalization, it is too late. It costs a lot to the police until it becomes an extreme problem where and domestic violence is present and becomes unbearable or disappearance of the young man and walks swelling the lists of fighters killed in Syria for a cause which is neither produced nor should it be yours.

There are few parents western children after losing his heir have joined to form part of an association where they can tell their story so that it can serve to help other parents who are going through something similar to early detection this radicalization and save the lives of their children. Mothers Canadian Christianne Boudreau who saw his son ever spent long hours watching videos of the terrorists, Karolina Dam from Copenhagen, he learned that his son was shattered by a message from Viber or Saliha Ben Ali while in a conference on humanitarian aid he received a call from a Syrian phone in which he communicated his 19 year old son had died ... engrosan the human potential of the association Mothers for Life,

It is very difficult to ask these parents, siblings, relatives ultimately denounce the slightest change if there is on the one hand, training on how to detect these signs and symptoms of radicalization and on the other, some social assistance programs. Programs that far from punishing, offering solutions through a multidisciplinary team both the family and the young to reverse this process of radicalization.

References:

<http://highline.huffingtonpost.com/articles/es/mothers-of-isis/>

<http://girds.org/mothersforlife>

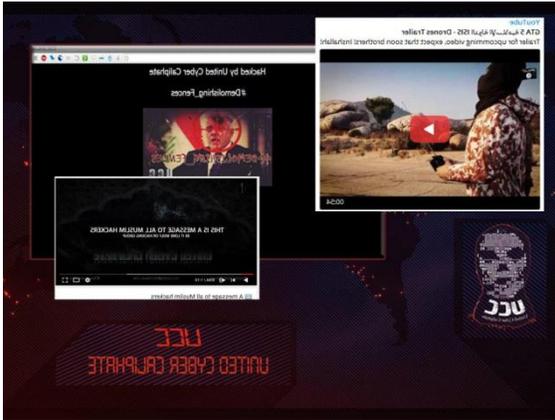
Image source: <http://img.huffingtonpost.com/asset/55cb5d2a1400077002e2acb.jpeg>



Cyber-Terrorism

"Demolishing Fences" The ongoing operation of Cibercalifato - UCC

Analyst: Marc Fornós



About two months ago, began squarely in the new operation carried out by the cybercalifato the daesh, the UCC, an operation that has been called "Demolishing FENCES" precisely with the intention of demolishing, overcome or defeat, barriers to the West.

Its operation is not only want to tear down the cyber defenses that could be related to critical infrastructure of a country through infringement by a cyber-terrorist, but involved many other assumptions that we can not ignore, and that then I will try to explain with the utmost caution.

The UCC, in this operation, start a first campaign to recruit graphic designers, publishers, people who design from a poster, production of a propaganda video for the caliphate and its cause- Such was the response, subsequent weeks, we had the digital recreation of several of the actions taken by the DAESH on YOUTUBE among other platforms, and where these videos hiding your search by title, GTA (known PC game and console) and allowed to remain its channel longer , which normally took YouTube administrators to locate and cancel .. After about 5 to 6 days of its circulation and viewing videos, the account was canceled.

Just six days ago, the cybercalifato began broadcasting messages and manuals, to physical actions solitaire, hidden wolf on land "KUFARS" that call attempt is made, honoring the jihad, by which they, the UCC encourages its obligation to perform it, one way or another. At the same time began opening up different channels of communication networks doctrinal messages continuous, videos, nasheeds, aimed at awakening the sleeping wolf, not only that, but seeped ways and places to commit these attacks, even called to imitate others already made their actions in the past, one of the alabados to be

copied, he has been Ahmedand Coulibaly, responsible for attacks MONTRouGE and the Jewish supermarket in Paris (France). We do not know whether by chance or not,

Currently the campaign launched again within the same transaction, is called the "Muslim Hacker," by which the UCC has made a massive call with messages and a video distributed by networks such as YouTube, daly motion, share4 , etc., asking the necessary help in the cyber field.

Campaigns hacker, for the moment, just drifting in the hack numerous websites, some institutional type and social network accounts, IP cameras, but do not forget that these hacks not only intended to disable or create fear, but one of the premises is to collect as much information as possible, they can get from breaches of these sites, cameras or accounts and can thus replace, filter, or obtain private information about its objectives, as with military personnel of EE. UU. And we have, nor can we disparage this type of activity, though not physically notice it, at first. Every time they are having more facilities in the cybernetic campaigns in specific countries, many administrations far from wanting to invest in their cybersecurity, and on the other hand necessary, for the protection of critical infrastructure, and its citizens are tending to leave forgotten, making the role of CyberTerrorist becoming easier. We need to understand that the performance of cybercalifato always going to be, intending to defeat the defenses, creating chaos or crisis in European, American regions, or any country considered an enemy far from land combat in Syria. By this we give the alert cybercalifato actions are not in vain, and have a real participation of people outside Syrian territory, and allied terror regime, which have real communication with them, and they are among us. cybercalifato the performance always going to be, intending to defeat the defenses, creating chaos or crisis in European, American regions, or any country considered an enemy far from land combat in Syria. By this we give the alert cybercalifato actions are not in vain, and have a real participation of people outside Syrian territory, and allied terror regime, which have real communication with them, and they are among us. cybercalifato the performance always going to be, intending to defeat the defenses, creating chaos or crisis in European, American regions, or any country considered an enemy far from land combat in Syria. By this we give the alert cybercalifato actions are not in vain, and have a real participation of people outside Syrian territory, and allied terror regime,

which have real communication with them, and they are among us.

Promote our Newsletter solutions, products
or services, and access to an exclusive
audience in the world of security,
intelligence and counterterrorism.

The world Triarius

Jihad generation

Video Games: The Reef Dáesh Recruiting for children in the West.

Analyst: Antonio Martin



Tolerance and equality are pending issues that lead the West to position itself as the first recruiter to Daesh.

In schools, parks and especially at home is the main cause: the neglect of this generation, germ that caused states of loneliness in these children and isolating them teenagers from the rest and locking them in their world to be potential victims of recruiters group terrorist. Either to join them or to be used at the same time as recruiters recruited.

One of the most profitable patterns following Daesh in jihadist propaganda to recruit young etiology is the game use are in the top ten in sales. Applying, in them, a narrative that attracts and enrolls these young people to join the fight for their cause.

Games like "Call of Duty" is one of the favorite by the terrorist group to adapt at will the structure of the game and thus capture those under West. The "cyber units Caliphate" better known as "UCC" are responsible for performing all game adaptations they deem appropriate for the message to be transmitted reaches its recipients as successful as possible. The "UCC" advantage reef title of the most popular games to implement them terrorist recruitment videos and commercials so they take longer to be located and removed from the network.

The method recruiters "UCC" are pursuing is to interact with these young people through games online for possible profiles that can be potentially recruited to their cause.

These approaches go completely unnoticed by parents or guardians when dealing with games where you interact via the Internet with other anonymous users. Games in which players use their microphones and headphones to communicate with the other players. These communications can be

private or group decision taken by the player himself. Through this harmless game recruiters start very well structured and studied for the occasion, and valuing users and discarding those that are not relevant conversations. On the contrary, young people themselves are of interest for recruiters to contact them pass through potential private chats in the game itself,

Its objectives in this capture are profiles of children with schooling problems, difficulties with social integration, basic education, which dominate social networks and all pervasive problems of integration, easy to grasp and sunk by today's society.

Daesh knows the Western discourse, their customs, their weaknesses and knows how to exploit to the maximum the narrative that the West used against him to get stronger, turning to all that effort to discredit and turning it into a message that enlists and attracts these children in their cause.

The "UCC" have not invented anything new, US and scheduled a video game simulation to facilitate the recruitment of people in their armies. It was the first person to live in a marine advanced towards salvation of a people, creating a patriotic sentiment among Americans.

While in the West our concern revolves around whether a toy or game is valid for a single child by the age of this, we forget, and this Daesh it is well aware that behind may have a speech that can, over time and assiduity manipulate the way of being and thinking of this child.

All the creators of these games have developed Islamic plot in the Middle East as its vision to attract more users with the only precept of enriching their sales. In all these stories of video games, Muslims remain a social and cultural threat that seek to conquer the West shedding the blood of the infidels, far removed from reality and even less of the story. This kind of distorted virtual structures are the result of coming future prejudices.

Only through learning and knowledge we will be able to understand the true war story in the world among religions and countries, the reality of what happened, the motivation that led both sides to end up killing each other and all that triggered their victories and / or defeats for our society. We do not realize that video games label as bad or good as religion, race or country of residence, inculcating indirectly a good or

a bad nonexistent and will cause in the least lifetime. This in the hands of terrorists Daesh is a prejudices that tomorrow unknowingly affect their very effective tool to indoctrinate our youth.

References:

http://www.bbc.com/mundo/internacional/2010/03/100317_juegos_militares_rg.shtml
Image source: <http://allnot.com.ve/sucias-tacticas-daesh-isis-modifica-videojuegos-reclutar-ninos/>



European stance against Terrorism

They include: the journey of young European to radicalization.

Analyst: Javier Torregrosa



When an incident in which a person is involved, takes place many newspapers flock to his old neighborhood to ask your neighbors or relatives, immediate context, if they had previously noticed any changes that might suggest in such imminent problem. Mostly, the answers usually range from "did not know him," the "was a pretty nice person," the hackneyed "always said hello" to the "we do not think this could happen" ... samples that actually no one could imagine what was happening, because the signs are not always clear. With the radicalization occurs, if possible, an amplified mode.

One of the first conclusions reached by different authors when they began to study the profile of radicalized was that, actually, there was a fixed profile. There was a variable that "fired" change, there was not a single sign, no isolated traits or motivations that provoke change in the individual. Simply it happened. And precisely the unexpectedness of this transformation was (and is) what they themselves gave them much advantage. Only certain features (not unlike those of a normal criminal) appeared to be useful in determining the profile. Age, educational level, contact with jihadi groups ... or sex.

However, changes in international conflict posed by terrorism in recent years has also meant a change in the rules regarding radicalization. And now, European women have begun to position themselves in the crosshairs of the radicals.

Why European women? What they have in particular did not have several decades to be such a priority? The answer is actually much simpler than it seems. Where once soldiers sought to carry out holy war, they are now seeking wives also accompany these soldiers. Where once there were strong men recruited for combat, now the focus is put on women

to give birth to new generations of radicals. Where once the fanatical advocacy of heroism that gave light for their brothers and their religion was made, the idea of the woman who supports her husband in such an arduous task currently broadcasts. European girls are lured with promises of love, adoration and, above all, for a purpose.

What drives these women to leave their life in the most Westernized countries, with an ideology and as concrete thoughts, and embrace a culture and religion unknown to them, in changes that often occur from one year to another? It is perhaps equally or more complex to determine that in the case of men who embrace the idea of jihad Daesh. There is, in fact, a single risk factor in radicalization. Generally, it is younger women (less experienced and more unstable personality), with certain ignorance about what is really Islam, discontented with the policy of his own country and, many times, they even to justify the use of violence to vindicate the importance of a group.

During the duration of the process of radicalization, recruiters convince them that their struggle is just, give them certain values and motivations, many times, have not been able to find in their home countries. The armed with promises that his brothers and sisters receive them with open arms, a man (probably a martyr, and therefore a hero to them) the care and love always. They collect, in general, pieces of people's self-esteem and rebuild, giving it a much more sinister form.

When women return from their trip (if they return), they have profoundly changed. Themselves often use the more conservative Islamic culture garments, hiding and creating a rift between themselves and the people around them. Act, on many occasions, as recruiters and facilitators of new individuals, which will be allured with the same promises that led them to embrace jihad as a way of life. They are, in fact, a cog in the great machine of radicalization and fanaticism that is jihadist terrorism.

It is especially confusing to see on television portraits of three young European and read the caption "fled to the border with Syria." As human beings, accustomed profile of a particular offender (represented both fiction and scientific) to, it seems that something got removed inside when we see three young girls, apparently westernized in their

habits, dress and thinking, disappearing towards what probably is a much more terrible than imagine life. However (and taking advantage celebrate Europe Day woman recently), it is convenient to visualize this group which are not cannon fodder in the bloody war being waged internationally, it remains a priority of Islamism radical.

Recommended article: Women in the Religious Wave of Terrorism and Beyond: The West Versus the Rest An analysis of women's motives and agency in Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State (2016), Regina Blaskie

References:

Image source: <http://www.infobae.com/2015/01/10/1620141-quien-es-hayat-boummiedienne-la-mujer-terrorista-mas-buscada-francia/>



Intelligence and Terrorism

Mainstreaming of Intelligence in Spain: The Intelligence Center against Terrorism and Organized Crime (CITCO).

Analyst: José Manuel Ávalos Morer



They met in Spain 13 years since the fateful attacks of March 11, 2004 in Madrid. During the course of this morning a series of bomb attacks almost simultaneously backpacks carried out by a jihadist terrorist cell type were committed. Up to ten explosions on four commuter trains during rush hour in the morning. The result: 192 dead and 1858 injured. It was the second attack in jihadist etiology in Spain, the first was the April 12, 1985, which caused 18 deaths.

After the attacks of 11 March and during the following weeks, the Forces of State Security (FCSE) began their investigations to clarify the facts. He arrived to fruition: backpacks were defused, the suspects were identified and put to justice many of them, others decided to blow themselves up seeing corralled by the Special Operations Group National Police (CNP). But what was a great success police showed numerous errors and problems that showed serious deficiencies within the security forces, especially in the coordination and exchange of information.

Therefore, a month after the attacks of 2004, it launched the National Center for Antiterrorist Coordination (CNCA), consisting of members of the National Police (CNP) of the Civil Guard, prison officers, military chosen for their knowledge and

career and staff of the National Intelligence Center (CNI). Among his duties they had the responsibility to receive, process and evaluate strategic information on all types of terrorism was a national or international threat to Spain. No doubt it was the prelude to a single office of the security forces on issues of terrorism, where different security forces put on the table their reports on investigations of this kind.

On the other hand the Intelligence Center against Organized Crime (CICO) was created in 2006. Among his priorities were drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering, cybercrime, trafficking, trafficking and exploitation of human beings, crimes against intellectual property and fraud and forgery. They carried out their duties by developing strategic intelligence in the war against organized crime, receiving, integrating and analyzing all relevant information on these subjects. Unlike the CNCA, the CICO itself had operational capabilities, which allowed to organize interventions of various kinds.

It is clear that intelligence is generated from the various bodies that make up the security forces through its different teams or units and, on numerous occasions, they initiate investigations that ultimately, show connections between organized crime and terrorism. Both the terrorists and organized criminals in numerable occasions, intertwine, intersect, or mutate from one state to another, reaching give a dichotomy between the terrorist and organized criminal. It is clear that terrorism feeds for funding organized crime and supply and that some terrorists have been in prison for crimes related to it. Terrorism thrives drug trafficking small- and large-scale trafficking in human beings and to money laundering. For these reasons, in Spain the determination was made, in 2014, to merge the National Antiterrorist Coordination Center (CNCA) and the Intelligence Center against Organized Crime (CICO) and optimize more threats against Spain.

Such fusion Intelligence Center comes against Terrorism and Organized Crime (CITCO), with the receive, integrate and analyze strategic information on terrorism, organized crime and violent radicalism of different etiology, producing strategic intelligence and foresight . You also need to devise strategies to

combat these threats and coordinate operationally. Basically it centralizes the functions and structures of the CNCA and CICO, organized into two divisions: the anti-terrorism and organized crime. Also it included in its national office passenger information (PNR) and the Unit of the Judicial Police for terrorist offenses (TEPOL), formed in part by many former members who composed the structures of CNCA and CICO, that is to say, members of the security forces, CNI, Customs Enforcement and Corrections. It is noteworthy that some police Autonomic nature have been included in it, such as Policía Foral and police in the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia and the Basque Country study their incorporation. The results speak for themselves, in 2016 has coordinated 144 of the 248 anti-terrorist investigations and has driven 3,907 investigations

into 9,203 related to organized crime, according to data published by the Secretary of State for Security, José Antonio Nieto in Congress of Deputies on Tuesday, March 7, 2014. undoubtedly, its incidence is notorious, made from the monitoring of foreign terrorist fighters or "foreign fighters", through the coordination of the destruction of seized drugs, to realization numerous intelligence reports in which terrorist threats both internal / national type and external / international are valued.

No doubt the unification of databases, the implementation of collaborative information and joint operation is avoiding duplications and mitigating errors in the functions of the various bodies that make up the security forces in the fight against terrorism and crime organized.

References:

The Diario.es (2017). Interior claims the role of CITCO 144 and 3,907 anti-terrorist investigations against organized crime in 2016. Madrid, Spain. Recovered: http://www.eldiario.es/politica/Interior-CITCO-investigaciones-antiterroristas-organizado_0_621537965.html

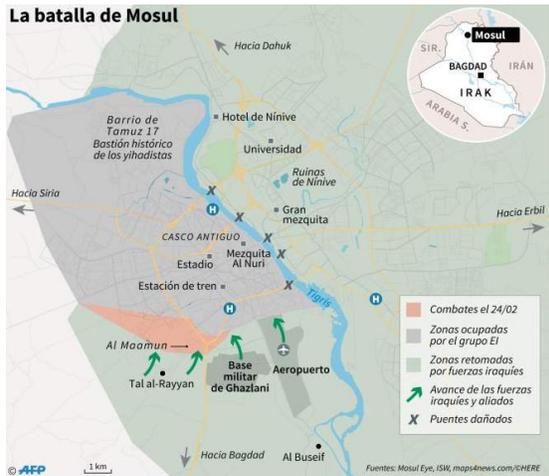
Europa Press (2015). Government authorizes the creation of the Intelligence Center against Terrorism and Organized Crime merging CNCA and CICO. Madrid Spain. Recovered: <http://www.europapress.es/nacional/noticia-gobierno-autoriza-creacion-centro-inteligencia-contra-terrorismo-crimen-organizado-fusiona-cnca-cico-20141010160638.html>



Technical means Terrorist

The Battle of Mosul: A clear example of the concept of future hybrid warfare.

Analyst: José Luis Franco



France, Britain, Canada and Italy, fighting every inch in the neighborhoods of Mosul. Neighborhoods that do not allow progress to Cavalry formed by tanks, infantry fighting vehicles and armored transport due to the configuration of the construction of the streets and houses.



Frame Google Maps Old Bridge in Kalakchi, Mosul

the trenches are over, fortified positions, artillery beating the target above the heads of their own infantry, cavalry with their chariots riding over the enemy, etc .. These battlegrounds will not return, I would venture, the unless there is a declaration of war, as of old, country against country.

We are in a new war scenario, which requires an adaptation of protocols and strategies, but always in compliance with the laws and rules of war by the Regular Army. The end of the ongoing war, that if the bend being an enemy, which today are masked and camouflaged among the population which uses, knowing that his opponent must comply with these rules and laws.

The Battle of Mosul and in general the fight against DAESH, is a clear example of asymmetric warfare concept, where one party is clearly superior to the other and this field uses harassment tactics and strategies unconventional, as terrorism, use of civilians as human shields, violation of all treaties on prisoners, use of weapons prohibited by international law as chemical, etc ... another concept would be to Hibrida War, which will develop into another document.

Certainly to name all these tactics and strategies, which would get sick to Carl von Clausewitz himself, it comes to my head the DAESH and the battle of Mosul. 40,000 to 50,000 men from the Forces (FS Iraq, Sunni Tribal Militia, Paramilitary Peshmergas Kurds and Shi'ites) Coalition supported by the US,

This scenario is ideal for the enemy and barricaded the expected harasses the Marine in his arduous quest to rid of terrorists and FDI city. These insurgents use coward use resource civilians remaining in Mosul as shields, knowing that the Coalition not use or conventional aviation F-35, F-14 or AC-130 to bombard from the air or artillery 155 mm to beat the target, nor DRONES as the Hellfire missiles cause considerable devastation radio and must abide by the laws of war prohibiting it under the premise of zero civilian casualties.

So no other infantry, house by house, exposed to snipers, the IED (Improvised Explosive Device) placed in vehicles, motorcycles, maps or weapons tied to these explosives and suicide vests adorned with explosives, etc ..

Has lost the surprise for surgery (Special Operations), operators EOD (acronym for "Explosive Ordnance Disposal) or EOR (" Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance ") in binomial action with the infantry to protect them are required, so all military tactical analyzes lead us to the conclusion that it will be a battle of attrition and that will continue this year. It suffers the brunt of the civil population, common denominator of other conflicts. They have cut access roads to Mosul by the Army, but the DAESH built a vast network of tunnels, foreshadowing this final

siege, which makes us remember those used by the Vietcong in the Vietnam War or the caves of Afghanistan as they it served to endure bombings, provisioned,

Highlight the participation of the Spanish Army in Operation INHERENT RESOLVE in the Base Great Captain Besmayah, which lead the training mission in the BPC (Building Partner Capability) through the MOE and GOES, Engineers, Infantry, Military Health and 25 Civil Guards recently. Mission's future in the

post-conflict scenario, military training 22,800 Iraqis who are participating in the Battle of Mosul and someday would ensure a secure Iraq, hopefully.

Also highlight the training provided by the Spanish military Center of Excellence C-IED based in Hoyo de Manzanares (Madrid), a world leader in the training of officers and NCOs in locating and deactivating explosives-munitions, helping the fight against IEDs using DAESH deadly.

References:

<http://www.laprensa.hn/mundo/1047614-410/ej%C3%A9rcito-iraqu%C3%AD-avanza-en-oeste-de-mosul>



Bogotá, 4 with December 6, 2017

Expodefensa

Feria Internacional de Defensa y Seguridad
International Defense and Security Trade Fair

Terrorism and Cyber Terrorism in the Southern Cone

Ciber Ciber Financing of Terrorism and Transnational Asset Laundering

Analyst: Roberto Uzal

Terrorist Financing is regarded as a crime against Humanity in various countries. The fight to eradicate this felony gained momentum since September 11, 2001 when the member countries of the United Nations pledged to block the funds suspected of being intended to support terrorist organizations. This transformed the Ciber Transnational Asset Laundering, and Terrorist Financing Ciber in crime "close relatives".

The theme "whole" Transnational Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing is very broad. In this article, for reasons of space, only some aspects and procedures common to the two "sub items" were mentioned.

The structure of organizations dedicated to Ciber Transnational Asset Laundering and Terrorist Financing Ciber

The following modeling the essential aspects of the core of a scheme based Cyber Crime wash, in this example, in online gambling cyber shown; Ciber-oriented Terrorism Financing scheme has an important analogy. In the example used, the specific unit of "cyber gambling" and the bank working in partnership with it are shown on an imaginary island off the coast of Europe (Eastern Europe). The bank receives the assets to be "washed" through transactions from another camp located on the continent.

La "empresa" de Ciber Lavado Transnacional de Activos / Financiamiento del Terrorismo

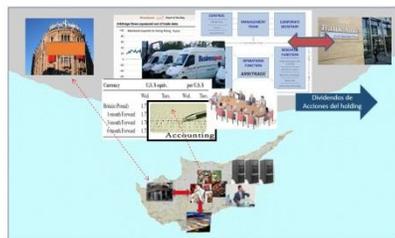


Figura 1

This island for its political situation and geographical location is particularly suitable for the purposes of "business" being described. Tax policies there are no taxation, there are no restrictive rules on financial transactions and opacity of the companies settle there favors; It is very difficult to identify the owners and it is almost impossible to detect the source of the funds that are administered in the island territory. In Figure 1 the relationship between "business unit" online betting installed on the island with the "holding" diversified based on the continent shown. Financial assets "laundered" are delivered "customer" in the form of dividends "holding" which is

made by mail companies, consulting, financial arbitrage, entertainment such as cinemas, etc.

In the scheme being described, tens or hundreds of thousands of real gamblers place their bets from countries in Western Europe, North America and a few countries in Asia, Japan for example. The activity of these bettors masks the real "business".

On the other hand, there is an "army" zombie computers, or botnets running their tasks (pretend the presence of bettors) quasi autonomously without the owners of infected computers know that a malicious program is running on your computer. In this case we call the Master Botnet creator of the botnet that can also control all infected computers are used to simulate the existence of hundreds of thousands of players.

A server or "cluster" Command and Control Servers enable integrated system management.

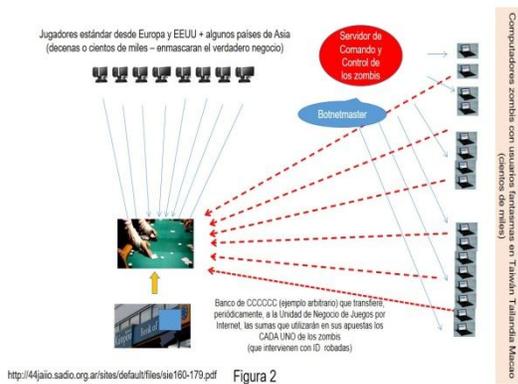
g. Infected computers or fake players are located physically or virtually in Asian countries such that, for geographical, cultural, economic and legal tackle them impossible investigations or legal proceedings "traditional" approaches.

Itinerary "wash"

(Case example: Government Corruption)

Following indications executives "service washing" the "client" (corrupt government official in the example) moves to a neighboring country in which develops the following "successful" activities: I) Attends a casino which "wins" a lot of money. Withdraw your winnings obtaining relevant supporting documentation. II) is hired by major corporations in this country to develop training activities. Its major fees are backed documented. III) Develop consultancy activities. Their compensation is also well documented. These revenues are deposited in a bank of that neighboring country. Counters "washing service" harmonize the statement with the tax regulations in the country of origin of the "client". Generating money "white" has begun.

Núcleo de un sistema de Ciber Lavado Transnacional de Activos / Financiamiento del Terrorismo



funds deposited by the "client" are then transferred to another bank based in a country of Central Europe. From there they are transferred to a country based on Eastern European bank. This country is where is the "holding" that reports the "specific business unit" online gambling which is installed on an island (imaginary). With the funds in question the "customer" becomes a shareholder of that "holding". The above steps for each amount to be washed, some variants are repeated as many times as they see fit executives "laundry service"

Synthesis example itinerary of money to be "washed"

The itinerary to be described is instantiated to a case of government corruption. The "client" washing services expect to receive their "participation" for facilitating the process of awarding a tender for a major public works. Who was the "beneficiary" (entrepreneur who was awarded the tender amañadamente) is the origin of "cash flow" to be washed agreed to pay the bribe. Also in a neighboring country, where there are facilities to create short-lived corporations and "quasi-virtual" characteristics of these "ghosts legal figures" is created; their "managers" (recruited ad hoc open a current account in the name of the new company in a

References:

Uzal et al "Asset Laundering Crime in Cyberspace. Presentation of the context, problem statement and formulation of proposals "SIE 2015, 9th Symposium of Informatics in the state. Argentine Conference on Informatics. Presented and published prior international refereeing. <http://44jaiio.sadio.org.ar/sites/default/files/sie160-179.pdf>

Ehrenfeld, Rachel, "Funding Evil" How Terrorism is Financed and How to Stop it Taylor - October 31, 2003

particularly suitable for this purpose bank. From a Caribbean island, paradigm tax haven, the "beneficiary" effected a transfer to such current account in the "neighboring country". That way the "client" verifies that the "beneficiary" complied with the agreement.

The bank "in the neighboring country" transfers the funds to a bank in Central Europe with a strong tradition of efficiency in this type of Requirement (after costs and fees were deducted). This central European bank transfers the funds to a bank of a country in Eastern Europe which is based on highly diversified holding company that owns the "business unit online gambling". Since the Bank of East European country mentioned, the funds based on the island (imaginary) bank transfer. The bank operates with "business unit online gambling". This bank gradually credited funds in thousands of current accounts opened with stolen identities, in correspondence with the army of zombie computers. and. "Losses" of false bettors (actually zombie computers) are consolidated in the accounts of "holding".

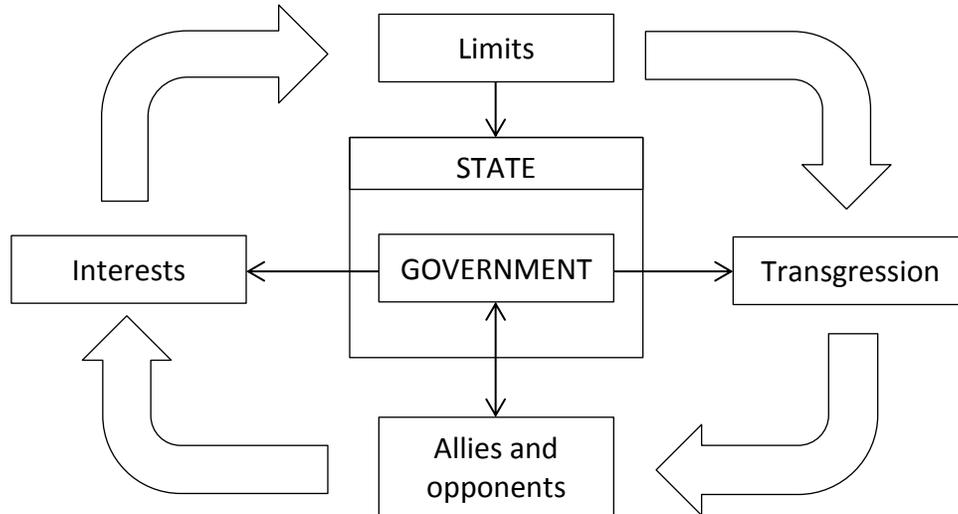
conclusions

This article is intended to give an overview of the functioning of Ciber Transnational Asset Laundering noting the existing instrumental analogy with Ciber Terrorist Financing. It is also written intention motivate readers interested in Ciber Transnational Asset Laundering and Terrorist Financing Ciber. According to the United Nations (UNODC) on Money Laundering today is about 5% of global GDP. The transfer of the Transnational Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism Cyberspace power very dangerously both issues. Combating Transnational Cyber Asset Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism should be on the highest priorities of every State nation. Be successful in this fight is possible and also necessary.

Colombia: Terrorism, War and Peace

State terrorism

Analyst: Douglas Hernandez



Source: Prepared for Triarius.

For several decades since terrorism in its various forms it occupies the attention of the world population, because its manifestations have felt on every continent.

As already shown in previous editions of this newsletter, "terrorism" has a fuzzy definition makes sometimes abuse the term and naming criminal actions that do not necessarily fall into that area. This is because there are two aspects in the definition / analysis of the phenomenon, on the one hand are those from politics seeking to qualify as terrorist any act that violates the status of those in power, and on the other are those who still do not get according from the case law to legally define what is a terrorist action. To add even more epistemological difficulties in this field, some say that not only some anomic organizations carry out terrorist actions, but there are governments that do too, in what is known as "state terrorism". In this sense we present a definition that synthesizes this new line of analysis:

While modern states have a monopoly of force to fulfill its purpose, according to what we know as "social contract", those in power should use that right in a rational manner and according to the laws. When the State, through those who hold government represses the population in different ways, pursues systematically, harasses or harasses, in an attempt to dominate through fear, fighting any manifestation of resistance to oppression, and we criminalize social

protest, we are witnessing what is known as state terrorism. It is this phenomenon as a clear abuse of coercive power that citizens have delegated to the State in order to ensure peaceful coexistence, this abuse has clear demonstrations that later will list as an example.

Even more interesting is recognized that this approach is not new, nor exclusive to modern states. There are clear examples in history where it is verified that those in power exercised over the actions governed causing terror, whose purpose was to deter any dissent, or severely repress their opponents.

Today this sort of thing is frowned upon in the West because of the rationalization we have done through political science, sociology, social psychology and other sciences and disciplines that make us value human rights, democracy and the rule of law. However, it is undeniable that state terrorism, as described in the previous definition, has itself been in modernity, and indeed there are still manifestations of it in Spanish speaking countries. So says the sociologist William Schulz: "While state terrorism is as old as class society itself, and although it is one of the main modes of operation of many contemporary national states, has not been well analyzed.

As a contribution to the debate on this issue, I present some of the characteristics of so-called state terrorism. Establishing two fundamental premises. to.

the action has political, b purposes. that action is taken on non-combatant civilians.

Violations of the right to life

Political assassination.
Summary executions.
Forced disappearance (which leads to murder).
Murder in alleged confrontations.
Death by torture.

Violations of the right to humane treatment

Physical torture.
Psychological torture.
Cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment.
Sexual abuse.

Violations of the right to personal liberty

Arbitrary arrest, without a warrant.
Lack of due process.
Kidnapping.
Existence of political prisoners.
Confinement in harsh or remote locations.
Isolation.

Violations of the right to personal security

Arbitrary searches without a warrant.
Intimidation and threats.

Violations of the right to live in the country

Forcing citizens into exile.
Forcing citizens to seek asylum.
Forcing citizens to take refuge in other countries.
Forced displacement.

References:

(1) Schulz, Williams, in state terrorism, Txalaparta, Navarra, Spain, 1990.

It must take into account, in addition to the assumptions already mentioned, the following:

1. Abuses of the previous list will not be recognized as a state policy.
2. Such abuses can be committed only by officials and not by all the agents of the government.
3. These abuses can not occur at the national level, but only in some regions of interest.
4. The State evade responsibilities noting that the facts obey immoral individual actions of officials, who promptly dismiss ordering "thorough investigation" of his conduct, of which you may never hear speak.
5. Paradoxically the Government to proceed according to these methods, it will qualify as terrorists those who make active opposition to the regime or to take up arms against their oppressors.

To conclude this short paper, I would like to mention that during the Cold War intimated in Latin America that state terrorism was something out of the "reactionary" by the elites in power, the governments of the right, opposite the revolutionary changes and the class struggle. However, in retrospect we can assure you today that state terrorism is not unique to the Right, but also some leftist governments have practiced, as evidenced by the purges, processes, deportations, executions and disappearances carried out in the USSR, China, North Korea or Cuba, to name a few cases. Of course that makes it no less bad actions in Latin America by military governments and their cronies.

Fight against Jihadist terrorism in Spain

Objectives in the fight against jihadist terrorism in Spain

Analyst: Pilar Rangel

Objetivos en las grandes áreas de actuación

- 1 Estados Unidos**
Mayor aportación a la relación trasatlántica. Impulsar las relaciones en Defensa y fomentar el uso de la lengua y la cultura española
- 2 América Latina**
Enfocar los acuerdos estratégicos bilaterales a la concertación sobre asuntos globales. Crear una Comisión de inversiones en la región
- 3 Unión Europea**
Estar en la vanguardia del proceso de reforma de la arquitectura comunitaria. Relaciones bilaterales intensas con los socios
- 4 Gibraltar**
Reanudación de la negociación bilateral con el Reino Unido sobre la soberanía y abrir un mecanismo de diálogo sobre cooperación regional



- 7 Oriente Próximo**
Apuesta por la cooperación internacional para combatir a los elementos yihadistas y apoyo al proceso de paz palestino-israelí
- 8 Asia y Pacífico**
Incrementar la presencia política en los grandes países. Promover el comercio y las inversiones. Prioridad de las relaciones con China

Fuente: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores / ABC

If at this time Daesh is not committing attacks in Spain is because it has no operational capacity, thereby avoiding further Jihadist attacks is the ultimate goal. The response from our Forces and State Security focuses on several aspects:

- 1.- Combating the financing and illegal trafficking of weapons and explosive substances.
2. Anti-terrorist recruitment, recruitment and violent radical indoctrination.
3. Combating the spread of jihadist propaganda, mainly through Internet

To do our FYCSE have externally police cooperation with other countries in the European Union and outside the European Union, especially the Muslim majority for his deep knowledge in the jihadist problem.

Also we have the European Center for Counter-Terrorism Europol (European Counter Terrorism Center, ECTC), whose director is Colonel of the Civil Guard Manuel Navarrate. The ECTC network works with Member States through various actions of coordination in the fight against jihadist terrorism.

However, the legal framework in which the objectives are marked in the fight against jihadist terrorism is in the European Council of 20 November 2015 and European Council of 17 and 18 December 2015 and are as follows:

1. Improving the exchange of information using SIS, Europol, Eurojust, EURODAC, Interpol and Border Security with a systematic exchange of data and information and explore and head towards the interoperability of existing systems at the level of the European Union.
2. Detect connections-terrorism organized crime and establish a common plan, coordinated and integrated approach to prevent and combat it, especially with regard to arms trafficking analysis actions.
3. Add new opportunities and enhance the use of existing financing of terrorism, such as an identification program Financing of Terrorism.
4. Tackling the spread of terrorism, propaganda and terrorist activities on the Internet, both in prevention and research.
5. Develop a structured and multilateral operational cooperation against terrorist threats methodology.
6. Review Framework Decision 2002/475 / JHA decision to combat terrorism.
7. To support the initiative of the Commission to improve the Plan of Action against illicit trafficking in arms and explosives of 2 December 2015.
8. Improving cooperation between intelligence services in the European Union to propose and implement specific by the Dutch EU Presidency in 2016 measures.

9. Support Action Plan prepared by the Commission on 2 February 2016 to increase the fight against terrorist financing in line with the anti-money laundering directive adopted on 4th May 20, 2015.

10. Improving cooperation with the private sector, especially in the field of combating terrorist financing and the use of social networks by terrorists.

11. Intensify action in preventing radicalization, supporting existing initiatives such as the Radicalization Alert Network (RAN English), Team Communication Strategy for Syria (SSCAT its

acronym in English), the performance of Europol through a specific unit in this area and cooperation with Internet service providers.

12.- criminal Response radicalization and terrorism. And finally we have the cooperation of other international actors, including the United States, MENA countries (Mediterranean and Middle East), Balkan countries, Aviation Security and other countries, international bodies and institutions of interest whose line of action falls in computer graphics attached.

References:

Notebooks strategy to defeat Daesh IEES, European Council of 20 November 2015 and European Council of 17 and 18 December 2015 and Infographics the Ministry of Foreign Affairs



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Experts participating in this edition

(In order of appearance)

Enric Cavalry

(Spain) Degree in History from the University of Barcelona and currently pursuing a Masters in Contemporary History and Current World. Parallel with studies of history, I am Director and Chief Security Officer authorized by the Ministry of Interior of Spain. Among other courses include the Technical Analyst Jihadist Terrorism and International geostrategy.

David Garriga

(Spain) Degree in Criminology. Jihadist terrorism analyst etiology, Insurrection and radical movements. MA in Arab and Islamic world and Crime Prevention and Analysis. Analyst and member of the Spanish Observatory of Cybercrime and Digital Analyst Escort. Co-founder of OPRA (Observatory of Violent Radicalism Prevention). Behavior & Law Foundation Professor. Executive Member IOS (International Observatory of Safety).

Marc Fornós

(Spain) Degree in Criminology and Forensic Science. Cyber-Intelligence Analyst in Islamic terrorism in OEDI (Spanish Observatory of Cybercrime). Intelligence analyst in Islamic terrorism - Haifa University and University Miguel de Cervantes. Technical progress in Improvised Explosive - International Campus Security and Defense. Advanced technical intelligence HUMINT- International Campus for Security and Defense.

Antoni Martin

(Spain) Analyst Jihadist Terrorism and International geostrategy. Analyst nonverbal communication. col • laborador analyst Jihadist Terrorism and Prevention of Violent Radicalización in OPRA (Observatory of Violent Radicalism Prevention). Advanced course on Arms and Ammunition Regulations. LEFR-TCC

Javier Torregrosa

(Spain) Degree in Psychology from the University Miguel Hernández de Elche, has completed a Masters in Criminology and Forensic Sciences and one in Analysis and Crime Prevention, currently being expert in personality profiling. He currently serves as Technical Director of the Master in Personality Profiling and Behavior Negotiation & Law University and an investigator of this group Foundation.

José Manuel Avalos

(Spain) Intelligence Analyst. Member of the Society for International Studies and Young Eurodefense Spain. Masters in Strategic Studies and International Security, Master Degree in Psychology and Social Psychology. Madrid Spain.

Social networks: Twitter: @avalosmorer LinkedIn: José Manuel Ávalos Morer email: jmavalosmorer@gmail.com

José Luis Franco

(Spain) Director of Security, Ex Military Infantry Troop, Professor in the field of Private Security, Shooting Instructor Private Security Researcher military and Security.

Roberto Uzal

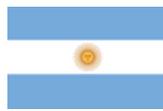
(Argentina) Bachelor of Engineering (UBA); Financial Management Specialist (UBA); Doctor in Business Administration (UB). Regular Professor (UBA) - retired. Researcher Category I (Incentive Program National Universities Research) Member of Study Committee Transnational Organized Crime of the Argentine Council for International Relations Member of the Institute of International Security and Strategic Affairs of the Argentine Council for International Relations

Douglas Hernandez

(Colombia) Manager website www.fuerzasmilitares.org, Works as a specialist in security and defense journalist. He collaborates with the institutional magazine USAF -Air and Space Power Journal-, and Segurança & Defesa Brazilian magazine. It is Sociologist and Magister in Education from the University of Antioquia (Medellin, Colombia), a doctoral student. He has a degree in International Relations. director@fuerzasmilitares.org

María del Pilar Rangel Rojas

(Spain) Professor of Public International Law and International Relations at the University of Malaga. A lawyer. Mediator in conflicts. Prevention Specialist Violent Radicalization



Newsletter Prevention and Security at the Global Terrorism

© Triarius. Hispano-American Observatory on Terrorism

If you want to provide testing or analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism, from any approach, and contribute to enriching the views presented in this newsletter, please write to hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com