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Editorial

From a country such as Colombia, which has gone through various kinds of violence, each more horrible than the other, is comforting that Islamic Jihadism is (still) not a problem for us, everything indicates however that soon it will be, and the concern is now precisely that we are not prepared to face this threat. As does not seem to be prepared most of the Latin American countries.

Prevention and safety to Global terrorism, TRIARIUS, bulletin aims to provide theoretical elements for defining, understanding and analysis of terrorism in its various manifestations, thus contributing to the formation of the professionals in the sector, through the exchange of knowledge, and also helping with the development of a culture of prevention.

Personally there is much that I have learned about the threat of terrorism, all and each one of the analysts who contributed articles or analysis to this publication have taught us something at every opportunity and now, after 18 editions, I think that we all think that the experience with this newsletter has been positive. Again I want to thank those who very willingly have sent us their intellectual productions and have brought us part of his experience in the fields of security, defense, intelligence, the Criminology and social sciences, among other areas that you have had a place in our pages. With his unselfish gesture they have contributed to making the world a safer place.

Again I would like to take the opportunity to invite them to continue to contribute to this project, and those who have not yet done it remind you that your contribution is very important. Today we read in more than 80 countries of the world, and every day we have new readers, showing not only that the preoccupation with the issue of terrorism and new threats is greater every day, but also that the quality of our publication is high. From the editorial team we will continue with the same enthusiasm and the same effort to publish a newsletter every 15 days, but this will only be possible if we receive enough contributions. Say all a grain of sand, in solidarity, to make a common, international front against new threats, and especially terrorism.

Douglas Hernández

Editor



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Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo

In cover: Men of the Company of Mountain Hunters 8 (Compañía de Cazadores de Montaña 8), of the Argentine Army, patrolling the Andean peaks. This special unit is located on the "Paso del Inca" site, near the Aconcagua hill. There he provides security in an area of strategic interest, and protects the Argentine borders of various threats to the security of the country and its population.

-Reseña de la unidad al final del Boletín-

This Bulletin is read in over 80 countries on all 5 continents. Hundreds of professionals, military and police civilians, receive this document every 15 days. 49 of them have already taken a step forward and decided to share their knowledge on the subject by sending us their articles, essays or analysis - gratuitously - in order to contribute to the fight against terrorism through knowledge. We are creating community, we are serving society. Writes!

This edition has 10 articles written by 1 European, and 8 Latin American analysts.

The responsibility for what is said in each article rests with its respective author. TRIARIUS does not necessarily share the different views expressed in this journal, but presents them in the interests of freedom of expression and seeking the widest possible diversity in the analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism.

motivated, carried out against targets non-combatant by clandestine agents or sub-national groups" in Chile already in 1984 sanctioned a law on the subject and who has undergone subsequent modifications 1991-2011, being his spirit the of establish those crimes constituting terrorist acts "of homicide, injury, kidnapping, abduction of minors, the sending of letters or explosive charges, the fire and havoc, offences against public health and the derailment, If the fact is committed with the aim of producing fear of becoming a victim of offences of the same kind in the population or a part of it, either by nature and effects of the means employed, or by evidence that obeys a preme plan dictated acting against a category or specific group of people, it is because he is committed to boot or inhibit resolutions of authority or impose requirements".

The truth is terrorism as such exists and there is no doubt about it, but at least a few questions that give rise to the title of this article, there is terrorism in Latin America related to the ISIS Islamist?, there is terrorism in Latin America? and to each of these questions to find the answer in the simple monosyllabic Yes. Also other questions that are more related to the own of the Argentina situation arise, among those questions we will find the what's wrong with the RAM? and there is a danger of terrorism in the Argentina?

While it is true that the responses provided with the simplicity of the monosyllabic tend to be outright or at least decisive, nor is less certain to reach this, per se, to be a worthy of reader response. So for each of the questions, I will give a little appreciation from which I intend to hold to the monosyllabic "Yes".

There is terrorism in Latin America related to the ISIS Islamist?

Yes, but let's take account of some data. Islam is the second religion with more followers in the world, after Christianity. I know that in 2010 there were 1.6 billion Muslims, equivalent to 23% of the world's population, yet according to a report of the Pwe Research Center, estimated that by 2050 the Muslim population will be equal to all Christians and it may even exceed them.

In Latin America there is a significant Muslim community whose presence goes back to the 16th century, although its real growth does not occur until the 19th century with large Arab migration from countries such as Lebanon, Palestine or Syria. Figures are estimated, given that the official censuses do not include religion that professes itself, however according to figures provided by Islamist institutions estimated that Argentina and Brazil are

the countries where most Muslims are located, is estimated at more than 1 million, other countries with significant communities are Suriname, Venezuela, Mexico, Peru and Chile.

Now, in terms of radical Islamist groups, their presence dates back to 80s, where Hezbollah operatives were installed in what is known as the tri-border region (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay), from where he formed alliances with organized crime.

The presence of Islamists in the region or jihadist groups has ties with the impunity that these groups are operating, in the beginning mainly those relating to the financing. However more recently with the emergence of the ISIS, funding went to result in recruitment of adherents to the cause, according to the U.S. State Department authorities, have intercepted more than 100 Latin American citizens who have traveled to Syria and other areas of conflict. As is the case with the citizens of other Western European countries, they could return to their countries of origin where they would plan and carried out attacks that threaten the security and regional stability. There are already several videos mounted by ISIS which looks to young people of South America as part of the burning of passports and then to controls in the name of Allah, nor is it true that there is an incipient emergence of texts translated into the Spanish It has been much communication and propaganda of ISIS in English and French.

Nothing less than to note, is that so far year, ISIS has lost nearly 70% of their self-styled Caliphate in territory of Syria and Iraq, which seeks to focus their attacks on other countries. It is clear that countries such as United Kingdom, France, Spain and then North Africa are zones of influence of the group, while some analysts is losing its "caliphate", notwithstanding this notice of the possibility that they also move its zone of influence between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Neither rule out that ISIS has put eyes on Latin America, a land with certain fertility, ease and institutional weaknesses make it vulnerable. Already at the beginning of this year a report by the Institute of intelligence Soufan Group, indicated that more than 150 Mexicans had enlisted in ranks of the ISIS and that Latin America was an area of recruitment and training, taking advantage of the routes of narco-terrorism.

The case that is striking in the region is that of Trinidad and Tobago, which is the main source of strength to the group from the Mainland, and that according to official data from that country indicates that about 125 young people would have listed it in

the ranks of the ISIS this year. Remember that during the Olympic Games of 2016 Brazil proceeded to the arrest of 8 followers to ISIS which sought to carry out an attack during the games.

In April 2016, the Deputy Director of the Department of new challenges and threats of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Dmitri Feoktístov, told a Conference to the OAS, that countries in this region could, in the future, be used by terrorists as a transit zone. He added that Moscow urged these countries to pay attention to attempts to gain access to the financial system.

Already last year, Gabriel Ben Tasgal, Israeli diplomat, had mentioned that Venezuela, Bolivia and Nicaragua were a "gateway" for its ties with "radical" countries.

There is terrorism in Latin America?

Yes, however comes in the logic of the region, it is to say that beyond what we already saw on terrorism Islamist in the region, there are also activities of terrorism or insurgency which are character, as such due to the political situation racial and ethnic in each place and of course also to businesses in the sphere of drug trafficking are often weaving, which do not fall within that group of Global terrorism that not only leaves the local borders, but that transcends continents.

However, and this thus no less serious for each society and country, Latin America has because of confront and combat the scourge of terrorism for decades, and as we have seen the global terrorist groups have used many times the region as sanctuaries, places incidentally, once as a battlefield for their own causes, and finally as a recruiting point. The drug organizations with the groups linking local terrorists are growing and consolidating itself strongly, thus concerns what the annual report on terrorism issued by the Department of State of USA, which was published in June of 2016. also this report highlights weak capabilities that countries in the Region have to deal with the fight against terrorism, primarily given by the weakness of government institutions, insufficient cooperation, legislation weak or non-existent, and lack of resources.

Some examples of what you can see in the region are:

Revolutionary forces of Colombia (FARC)

The main Colombian guerrilla group was included by the United States on its list of terrorist organizations in August 1997. Despite reaching a peace agreement with the Colombian Government after more than half a century of armed conflict, the largest in Latin

America, Washington maintains the insurgent group in that status, although in last September, after the European Union the remove from its blacklist, it recognized that in view of the new circumstances is appropriate to evaluate their exclusion or not from that category.

The FARC are currently in full demobilization after the peace agreements with the Government of Juan Manuel Santos to end 52 years of conflict, in which more than 250,000 victims fatal, and about 6,000,000 of displaced persons were recorded.

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)

Although Colombian President Santos managed to reach an agreement with the FARC, the armed conflict in Colombia has not finished. Still remains the army of national liberation (ELN) that, despite having recently begun peace dialogues with the Executive, it continues its armed uprising. Even the weeks prior to the first meeting last January in Quito, Ecuador, the terrorists increased hostilities against security forces, killing soldiers and police.

The ELN pioneered the installation of mines anti-personnel and until today used kidnappings for political purposes and extortion to extend their power. Like the FARC, but to a lesser extent, it also had - and has - involvement in drug trafficking.

Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), (SL)

Shining path is a Maoist insurrection that has acted as a group terrorist in Peru since 1980. The Group weakened considerably in the 1990s with the fall of Abimael Guzman, who was sentenced to life imprisonment after a retrial in 2006.

According to the annual report on terrorism made by the U.S. State Department, but SL keeps its capacity to handle coordinated attacks and its members remain active, the Peruvian armed forces have contained fit successful actions. A faction which has an area of operation limited to the Valley of the rivers Apurimac, Ene and Mantaro (VRAEM) in South-central Peru remains strong. SL reported that underlies itself through the production and drug trafficking and the extortion or taxation to other people involved in drug trafficking.

Other

A special paragraph deserves Venezuela, that while he has no faction or terrorist groups themselves, if this is marked by the fact that high-level government officials would have a stake active in support of the activities of drug trafficking and trafficking of weapons of the FARC, and also facilitate or engage

directly with organizations such as ELN and ETA supporters of Hezbollah.

During negotiations of the Presidents Hugo Chávez (Venezuela 1999-2013) and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (Iran 2005-2013), Venezuela served as a gate to the region for Iranian interests and their extremist supporters such as Hezbollah. The interest of entering the region was mainly to circumvent the international sanctions which was Iran.

What's wrong with the RAM?

The Ancestral Mapuche resistance, is nothing that a group of terrorists of dye ethno-nationalist, who aspire to the domination of certain political autonomy and control over the same territories, i.e., they exert violence on the basis of a substrate ideological that it gives them a sense of struggle.

While it is true that the mapuche revolt has its origins in Chile, since if we go to the case, they are originally from there, this situation takes local flight when the RAM burst several years ago with the taking of land and the violent eviction of occupants. What's more, they say "Argentine or Chilean, are Mapuche nation. The whole free and recovered for all our people". According to the desire of nationalists RAM, the Wallmapu (mapuche territory) will be extended on both sides of the Andes mountain range.

In Argentina the autonomist tenets promoted by the RAM, dating from 2010, but achieved notoriety in 2014 in a statement which expressed his political motivations, claiming violent actions in the context of what would be its strategy of national liberation. Action claimed was the arson attack at the shelter Neumayer in Bariloche, as also the burning of a forest plantation of the Benetton company and the attacks on the Consulate of Chile and the Catholic cathedral in Bariloche.

According to the quoted statement, RAM would be part of a mapuche separatist movement called movement Mapuche autonomous from the Puel Mapu which would be developed in Neuquen, Río Negro and Chubut, among communities, organizations and individuals who are autonomous, defined for many years.

In the Chubut province is where major actions have materialized the RAM, since burning machinery and productive to sabotage infrastructure and burning of dwellings of local Chubutenses and attacks with firearms.

The main enemy of the mapuche people, who has been identified by the mentioned violent group, like its counterparts in Chile, is capitalism, so have announced its intention to achieve the expulsion of all what they consider as expressions of the

economic system: estates, transnational, oil, mining and hydroelectric companies. In particular, the fight arises as national (of the Mapuche) and revolutionary anti-capitalist.

In Chile we must meet with the Coordinadora Arauco Malleco (CAM) which has systematically been expressing its solidarity with the struggle that leads the Group terrorist RAM in the Argentina. So were captured in a statement dated 12/01/2017 which stands in solidarity with the communities of the lof in Cushamen Department resistance and the RAM, since "would have been permanently violated and repressed by the Argentine Government to" through its police", to deal with the "growing process of reconstruction, social, cultural, political and military of our nation people", likewise, indicate the way in which support will be translated" that our solidarity will be made available through " actions and the continuity of the sabotage to the productive circuit transnational, without compromise and with the conviction that it is our only way."

Like the CAM, which has cells called organs of Territorial resistance (ORT), RAM announced the formation of the ancestral units of Territorial Liberation (UAL) that - as explained in a statement - considered as "embryo for the" formation of Puel Mapu division of structures for territorial resistance and national liberation". This more than clear and evidenced historically that the Organization of cells is due to achieve greater efficiency in the execution of the terrorist tactics.

Both the presence of the RAM as the CAM not only become a local public safety problem, but strikes and this forces to work in both countries in the fight against these terrorist groups who share agenda. The synergy achieved by the RAM and CAM is a Win-Win, as this impacts on the mutual logistical support, transfer of equipment, weaponry, and mutual learning based on the operations carried out, thus giving them greater potential for damage, influence terror and providing them with of ability to sustain its terrorist campaign in time.

The same will be the achievements obtained in its campaign of propaganda and dissemination, triggering inter-cordillerano enables and facilitates the work of activists given by the transit of terrorists, militants and supporters between the two countries, so will be the digital activism, all this being an enhancer of ideological expansion of this group. On one side will give their propaganda international overtones, at the same time that there will be more people who receive the message and are willing to integrate these terrorist groups, similar as the campaigns being made by ISIS in the Western world.

The problem that arises from a technical perspective is simple, is a terrorist group, and as such should be treated, both by the security forces, agencies of information and intelligence and the judiciary, task that any country fairly mature. It is rather simple to realize, but in Argentina where 3 tangerines can be interpreted as 5 pumpkins, will be a challenge.

Is there danger of terrorism in the Argentina?

The answer is simple and is a resounding Yes, is no longer a possibility or a probability, is a fact, that simply prefer you ignore. Then a valid repregunta it would be who wants it to ignore?, and the answer brutally raw and stripped of self-interest is all. We are a society culturally very rich, but at the same time full of taboos, many justified by our history in the last 50 years, but in the end this prevents us from for example make use of the word intelligence or tell repress crime, and a long so on where the word terrorism is also present.

The Argentina is living an important moment where is trying to return to the institutions of a Republican government, which by the way is very healthy, it is put back to the country on the international stage, both still regards the regional level as well as also inserted in multiple markets. With this in mind, the end of the present year the Argentina will host the Summit Ministerial of the Organization World Trade (WTO for its acronym in English), but more important is the Summit of Presidents and heads of State of the G20 that will take place in 2018 in the city of Buenos Aires, along with another event of international importance such as the Youth Olympic Games.

How to impact all of these events on the topic of terrorism is what is truly worrying, by way of example, it should be recalled that ISIS has already sought to commit an attack during the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2016. There was also media announced at the time that AFI sources recognized the existence of a cell of the ISIS operating in the Argentine Coast, is known for the fact that the jihadist terrorism operates in the region long ago, as I already explained it so that organizations as to the Tabligh, he toured the Argentina to promote the Muslim faith, it would be linked with terrorist groups like Al Qaeda.

It is not news that ISIS recruit fans for all parts of the globe, whether it be recruiting in the traditional way or with the use of social networks. It has been said that there are something like 86 different nationalities, in the ranks of the ISIS and the Argentina is within that list, it is presumed that during the 2016 would have been recruited at least one score of Argentines and a figure less than Brazilian.

Something more serious and worrying is the situation in Brazil, where a group of Brazilian Muslim extremists declared its loyalty to the ISIS last year. So was put in evidence by Search for International Terrorist Entities (SITE for its acronym in English), organization specialized in the monitoring activities jihadist Internet and virtual social networks. The group named Ansar al - Khilafah (followers of the Caliphate in Brazil) Brazil published a manifesto in the service messaging Telegram where he claimed to be "willing to sacrifice himself to become martyrs" and their support to Abu Bakr al - Baghdadi, self-proclaimed leader of ISIS.

Before ISIS threatened to carry out attacks in Latin America, particularising among others to the Argentina. Clearly of the events concerned, whatever the Presidents Summit of the G20, WTO Ministerial Summit or the Youth Olympic Games are more than interesting for any terrorist organization objectives. But they could not be unique objectives, taking into account that Argentina is a country that has multiple communities of other countries including is the Jewish community which is the 4th largest in the world.

Should be recalled that as she published in previous articles, ISIS is in a process of "Aggressive hibernation" in which must demonstrate to his followers that the defeats that is suffering does not mean in any way its final defeat. For this reason we see how reduced his direct actions in its own territorial idea of the Caliphate and therefore extend the upsurge in attacks in different parts of the world.

Already setting aside the transnational terrorism of jihadism, locally in the Argentina we have our own problems with terrorism, and it is that comes from the hand of the ethno-nationalist terrorism expressed by the RAM. While it is true that the ability to damage is limited and the level of training of its members is insufficient, it is no less certain that they would have received training from the FARC fighters and that in recent years they have intensified significantly its capabilities. One of the most cherished goals for RAM, it is his intention to settle in the international community as a separatist movement in Argentina and Chile, and that their claims will be theme of the agenda in diplomatic forums.

According to an assessment carried out by the national gendarmerie of Argentina, and exposed in a medium long ago, the leaders of RAM would have in mind climbing its attacks in different towns of Patagonia, to create a climate positive media for them, that makes them more notorious for when Presidents and heads of State are in Argentina within the framework of the 13th Summit of the G20, which

at the same time would entail carrying out attacks during the development of the Summit and perhaps in the city of Buenos Aires. Although it's worth remembering the limited operational capacity of the group, that means that they would not have a serious capacity to put at risk the security of the Summit itself, but yes in general to disturb public order and if achieving this have a presence in media international any.

Also it should be kept in mind, that during the current month of September 2017, there have been many detonations controlled by the brigades of explosives both federal forces as law-enforcement bodies, of various artifacts explosives which were from conventional grenades, to the classic pipes, passing through artifacts with pressure triggers (type hunting bobos), in none of the cases was there a claim or award to any group. However, in view of the local political climate due to the proximity of elections, as the international stage given by upcoming events to be held, we will have to redouble the efforts of intelligence agencies and the Federal forces for to prevent these events.

Closing ideas

Terrorism is not currency new for Latin America, beyond of the countries who are suffering or suffered from local terrorism, has also experienced the same hand of the terrorism Global Islamist, such so the attacks suffered in the Argentina give a full sample of This is.

Terrorism as such, in any of its variations, needs of propaganda and mass to his message of terror, to

thus be able to condition the will of the people, remember the facts of the 11S, prior to that in the Western world was not present (in the) societies, with force, the issue of Radical Islam. Today, to little more than 16 years of the attack still effective, and such so bands such as ISIS and RAM (at their level) try to capture the largest number of cameras and achieve a wider dissemination of its attacks and ideas as possible.

In Latin America, a large part of the countries that comprise it, do not possess a behavior oriented to the order, to security, to concepts such as the first effort, much of which can possibly find an answer in own history of each one of them. The truth is that both Global terrorism as it is the statement made by ISIS (Islamist terrorism) or local led by RAM (ethno-nationalist terrorism) or any of the other present in the region (CAM, SL, ELN, etc.) exist and must necessarily be treated as what they are, terrorist groups that threaten democracy and the freedoms of citizens. This requires not only technology, equipment, bodies police, special forces and agencies of highly professional intelligence, but also justice and State policies consistent with Republican principles determined to defend their democracies and Western lifestyles.

Better technology, along with better weapons, better intelligence and men more fit and better prepared without a competent justice and a driving policy professional and determined, nothing can be achieved. The weakness of the institutions of Government and justice, are Achilles heel, both to the fight against terrorism to the fight against crime.

Image Source:

<http://valoresreligiosos.com.ar/Noticias/la-iglesia-toma-distancia-de-la-violencia-de-grupos-mapuches-10558>

The presence of Hezbollah in America

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)



There is sufficient evidence to affirm that Hezbolá effectively operates in Latin America.

Activities of Hizballah in Latin America would have as its main objective, obtain funding sources and developing covert actions, as part of an overall plan, beyond the border of Lebanon, for their logistical support networks and their operations criminals and terrorists around the world, as opposed to the role they would play in the United States, where the Government of Donald Trump, is willing to pay 7 and 5 million dollars by Talal Hamiyeh and Fu'ad Shukr, suspected to be planning a terrorist attack, to short or medium term in North America.

Hezbollah to execute their attacks using the "unit 910", intelligence for external operations. They operate secretly and under cover of false identities, non-Lebanese.

The militia cells chita Hezbollah, they would be in Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador and in process of development, in Uruguay and Peru. The steps would be: recruitment, recruitment, training, indoctrination and travel for training political, religious

and military, to return followers to their country of origin and establish cultural missions, aiming to set the bases of offices local recruitment.

In Mexico, there is evidence that they work with the Sinaloa Cartel, for "money laundering" and export cocaine to the Middle East through East Africa. Likewise with the Zetas Cartel have agreed, providing logistical support for the construction of tunnels on the border with Mexico, for the purpose of using it to smuggle, in Exchange for access to the drug trafficking and be able to enter illegally to Shia Arab citizens in United States

Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela, it is estimated that they were countries that maintained greater political ties with Iran, in a direct or indirect way facilitating its links with Hezbollah, to differences in other South American countries, which He has a close relationship, limited to the commercial field.

In the Triple border (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay), provide logistics services and financing of groups of drug traffickers. 28AGO2016, Ibar Pérez Corradi (Argentine, prisoner in Argentina, for the murder of three pharmaceutical entrepreneurs with whom shared the business of trafficking in ephedrine to Mexico), said to have worked for the brothers José Mohamed Khalife, financier of the network Hezbollah, and his brother Armando Abdallah Khalife, owner of MK signature of Ciudad del Este (Paraguay), that

matter food supplements from the USA, from 2010 and have earned \$5 million in 4 years.

No reliable information showed that Hezbollah or other Islamic extremist groups have operational cells or use the tri-border region for terrorist training. However there are ideological sympathizers, trafficking in arms and persons, drugs, money laundering and counterfeiting, which could be used as a source of financing for terrorist groups.



Hassan Nasrallah, leader of Hezbollah, the "Party of God"

In Brazil, Hamze Admad Barakat, Lebanese dealer, syndicated US as financier of Hezbollah of Lebanon and which operated from 2006 from Paraguay, was arrested in Curitiba - Brazil (20 MAY 2013), accused by Brazilian merchants of a scam of U\$ 5 million dollars.

In Chile, the Iquique free trade zone, would have been chosen by Hezbollah to send their dirty money to Shia Islamic extremists, through companies triangulations: Bahamas Ltd., the Vegas Nevada Ltd., Kalmiar Ltd., San Francisco Ltd., Saleh Trading Ltd., Frankfurter Ltd., Guanary Ltd., Teen Child Ltd. and Lucky Crown Ltd (1)

In Peru, one of the visible faces of Shia military structure, was Edwar Quiroga Vargas (aka Quiroga Eduar, Vargas Hossein - Yaku), one of the first to be recruited by the revolutionary guards in Latin America, where after converting to islam, ended his training in Iran. The 27 OCT 2014 Muamad Amadar (28 years, Hezbollah, Lebanese) is arrested in

Surquillo (Lima District), by handling explosives in the House where was staying. After the operation, the police found within terrorist trash, remnants of black powder, TNT, and triggers. (2)

In Argentina (13 MAY 2016), former President Carlos Menem told justice that Hezbollah killed his son, so it was considered by his former spouse, Zulema Yoma, as false as that, for her, it was an attack of "narco-terrorism". He is also accused Hezbollah, link with revolutionary patriotic movement Quebracho and explosives attacks against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires:

- Embassy of Israel (17 MAR 1992, 29 dead and 200 wounded)
- Mutual AMIA (18 JUL 1994-85 dead and 300 wounded)

In Brazil, (09 NOV 2014), police found links between Hezbollah and the gang of criminals PCC (first command of the Capital), which operates in prisons of São Paulo and Paraná.

"Traffickers" linked to Hezbollah, opened channels for the delivery of weapons to the PCC and change, the Brazilian band was to protect prisoners linked to the Lebanese organization who had been arrested in Brazil, for drug trafficking.

In Venezuela, Ghazi Nasr al - Din (44 years, Venezuelan naturalized Lebanese), former Venezuelan diplomat in Damascus and Beirut, is indicted and wanted by the FBI, by analyzing "Operational issues" with leaders of Hezbollah in the Lebanon, and act as a fundraiser for Hezbollah (30ENE2015)

In Suriname, Dino Bouterse, son of President Desi Bouterse and former head of the anti-terrorism unit of Suriname, was accused by United States, guilty of providing material support and resources to Hezbollah. A New York federal court, handed down prison sentence for this cause and on charges of drug trafficking and possession of weapons (11 MAR 2015).

Conclusions

A press information, gives an account of an agreement between Hezbollah and the PCC (first command of the Capital of Brazil) (3), among

numerous allegations of the same tenor, in other countries of Latin America, for drug trafficking or laundering money, however Grand Ayatollah of the Lebanon , Sayyed Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah signed a fatwa (legal pronouncement in Islam before his death in 2010), prohibiting this activity. You can see that much public information that circulates on the internet and social networks, would be part of operations of psychological war, countries that are opposed to their interests.

B. the Social war or Intifada (from the Arabic "agitation; rising"), used in its early days by Hezbollah and Hamas, is developed in several South American countries, presumably by the influence of active members, party and religious movement and social Lebanese, on local leaders.

C the covert actions of Hezbollah, would have a strong comparative advantage with other terrorist groups, because to be of Lebanese origin, captan immigrants living abroad in the Lebanon. Descendants, estimated at 12 million people around the world, maintain a strong identity with their homeland and often are tricked and end up contributing to the Shiite militia, even without knowing it.

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Hezbollah: Past, present and future in Latin America. Part III

Lic. Erwin Viera



Iranian infiltration in Latin America:

The deceased (killed?) federal prosecutor Alberto Nisman Natalio, who was responsible for the 2013 special of research of the Amia cause may 29 unit, publicly denounces a network of intelligence and terrorism, which had produced two attacks claims in the Argentina Republic in 1992, 1994 and was about to repeat it in the United States in 2007, when the timely intervention of the security forces "John F. Kennedy" frustrated international airport fuel tanks blasting of the City of New York. In this case, was the detention of the organizers and executors of the terrorist plot, who were subsequently convicted with the maximum penalties.

Several of these terrorists were Iranian intelligence agents veterans who were active in the region, which include because of its importance, the Guyanese Abdul Kadir, who maintained a close relationship and hierarchical dependence with Mohsen (1).

According to the above-mentioned complaint by Attorney Nisman, emphasized in the development of their judicial investigation appeared strong evidence that identical situation, i.e., the establishment of bases and centres of intelligence with clear capacity operating to produce terrorist acts, could be carried out in several countries of Central and South America, according to the Prosecutor has been able

to prove in the case, constituted and is - neither more nor less than the externalisation of a policy radical regime Iran, which has remained unchanged for years and that takes advantage of the dual use of diplomatic and commercial activity and cultural organizations and associations, religious and charitable to hide behind its legitimacy, goals and actions illegal and criminals (2).

The cause that the former Prosecutor Federal Dr. Alberto Nisman, explicitly as a leitmotif of the Embassy of Israel and the Mutual attacks Jewish AMIA is the cancellation in early 1990's military and nuclear cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Argentina a.

In other words, the AMIA bombing was not an isolated fact and - accordingly - not it should be considered as a single photo, but must be analyzed and investigated as part of one greater, than a more extensive plot sequence, where the terrorist act occurred in Argentina is a gear that, although of great importance, requires knowing its context to be properly clarified and which relates to the words of the first Commander of the revolutionary Iranian guard, Javad Mansouri, who He announced that: "our only revolution can export with grenades and explosives".

Following the accusation of Dr Nisman, in 1982, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a seminar was held with more than 380 clerics from 70 countries in the said meeting was concluded the regime is worth of violence and terrorism to achieve their expansionist aims. That's how Javad Mansouri summoned all Iranian embassies to become intelligence centers and bases for exporting the revolution.

Key role of Mohsen Rabbani:

The Iranian official for Latin America, Mohsen Rabbani will be "the terrorist Professor" (3), who will develop a sneaky and effective work of intelligence towards Jewish goals, and recruitment of local agents. Rabbani concealed their intelligence in many ways parallel activity, from a cultural Shiite meat inspector, and officially added the Embassy of Iran in the country clergyman, from his arrival in the country on August 27, 1983.

As a result of what was agreed at the seminar of 1982, the following year deployed different actions in the region which, over the years, evidenciarían its relevance. In 1984, was sent to Brazil to the cleric Mohammad Tabatabaei Einaki, who was expelled a few years, their activities and links with the terrorist organization Hezbollah. In 1983, the regime began to exercise directly Abdul Kadir as agent in Guyana, who - many years later - would eventually sentenced for conspiring to commit the foiled terrorist attack against the airport of New York (4). Also in 1983, was sent to settle in Buenos Aires Mohsen Rabbani, who many years later ended up seriously engage in the perpetration of the attack against the AMIA.

As the coverage of the actions of the agent Mohsen Rabbani, covert operations of the Government of the ayatollahs consisted of basically three types of coverage in Latin America, according to Humire:

- Commercial coverage through inspectors of meat from cattle to be exported to Iran (halal meat)
- Cultural coverage through local mosques and the actions of clerics, with strong proselytizing to the Arab communities
- Diplomatic cover as "cultural attaché" which provided you the necessary diplomatic immunity for its actions

These different coverages, in recent times were handled by the Ministry of security and intelligence of Iran, in conjunction with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (Pasadaran in Persian, elite guard). As reported by Nisman, and corroborated by various

anti-terrorist agencies, many diplomats assigned to the Embassy of Iran in Argentina, were official intelligence, who were reported to Hamid Naghashan, lofty official the Iranian intelligence.

Recruitment and activism of local clans:

Rabbani developed an efficient task of recruitment and persuasion among certain members of the Lebanese families who live in the Republic of Argentina, being five (5) relevant families for their links with Iran and Hezbollah.

These families are the Hamze, Solomon, Sain, Saleh and Assad, this last family family has been highlighted as the most close, symbolic and functional to the interests of Iran in the region.

Within the Assad family, two women played key roles, a Claudia Assad, Manager of properties that had been acquired by Rabbani, the first building, located at San Nicolas 674, where the first Shia mosque was established in the country, the Tawhid. Claudia Assad recognized by its aggressive and warlike speeches before the State of Israel. His sister minor, Roxana "Masuma" Assad, is the wife of Sheik Abdulkarim peace, a man very close to Rabbani in the country.

At the same time, the brother-in-law of Karim Paz, brother of Claudia and Roxana Assad, is Edgardo "Suhail" Assad, who is considered the spiritual leader of the Shia community in Latin America.

The spouse of Claudia Assad is Zouhair Mohamad Hassan Saleh, the other clan of influence for Iran, who has traveled throughout Latin America, and propagator of the Iranian Islamic revolution, it is linked with cells of the Hezbollah Lebanese militia in the region, whose son, Wassim Saleh (5) (married the daughter of Yussuf Khalil, Florence Khalil, who was denounced by Nisman as Iranian agent).

Wassim Saleh has accused it is an active member of the Hezbollah militia, basically by its actions in the Republic of Chile.

Zouhair cousin Hassan Saleh, is the Colombian Samuel Salman El Reda, who was a key operational figure for the judicial investigation filed by Attorney Nisman, of the attempt to the AMIA. The Reda was identified as the confidant of Rabbani in Colombia and the link logistics to send members of the operational cell of Hezbollah to the Argentina and perpetrate the worst attempt in the history of Argentina.

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The consequences of corruption are similar to the terrorism

By Henry Mario Rodriguez Zambrano (Colombia)



CORRUPCIÓN Y TERRORISMO CONSECUENCIAS

- ✘ Víctimas humanas
- ✘ Reducción de la riqueza
- ✘ Desconfianza aparato de justicia
- ✘ La respuesta implica altos costos
- ✘ Abstención de inversores extranjeros
- ✘ Efecto negativo en la seguridad ciudadana

Design and development: Carlos M. Rodriguez Viloría

Colombia has not been alien to the suffering of the most serious problems faced nowadays in the world, with this I mean terrorism and corruption. Only as reference of the historical existence of this last social phenomenon in mention, worth remembering way non grata the former President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, when during his mandate 37 years ago, pronounced the famous phrase terrible "should reduce the" corruption at its fair proportions", thing that today many consider something until just and rational, when in truth the purpose of any ruling should move to combat and eliminate corruption, implementing it as a State policy but not of Government if you have present the this crime consequences for a country in every sense.

Historically the corrupt adopted the tactic of acting as Lone Wolves, maximum in triads, therefore, are difficult location and identification, demonstrating their criminal intelligence, stalking and hunting illegal, impossible to emulate by any mortal from good principles. Now, the problem is that the corrupt have been inheriting his legacy and teachings, mainly to their peers and members of the same organization evoking in their best times to the families of the "Cosa Nostra", which guarantees continuity in time and the succession in case of absence, temporary or permanent, making this a profitable criminal enterprise of scope not imaginable.

The truth is that we are faced with a real problem, with a level of damage and impact of incalculable proportions; I believe that we have lost the ability to surprise against this cancer with metastasis is becoming faster and more lethal, it appears to be no cure; even studies or investigations that try to at least mitigate its contagion. For this reason, without having to investigate deeply, it is not difficult to compare the consequences of terrorism with the of corruption to realize the so dramatic and complex, similarities that are leaving irreparable damage, differentiating this topic only in the way how do them, the corrupt and violent way terrorists acting quietly and covertly.

The unfortunate experience in Colombia allows us to learn about the aspects mentioned, reason why is worthwhile start by saying that when a terrorist perpetrator acts indiscriminately, leaves in its path of fulminant way consequences mortals, therefore usually violates the main legal interest protected by the law, life, with the aim of sowing terror as main aim. In contrast, we can not ignore innocent human victims that corruption, that enemy silent, because of dissatisfaction with the public purse and the embezzlement of State funds, short-pit the right of the population to worthy medical services and reliable, in the same way that enables the increase in practices such as the so-called "death ride"; the reaction of the justice apparatus is generally very slow and ineffective when investigating this type of

criminal proceedings is, giving priority to investigations by violent death, which actually generates impunity and stigmatizes the justice as

selective, providing the ideal setting for those unscrupulous way of playing with the lives of the people.



The reduction of a country's wealth does not leave to be another serious consequence generated by both phenomena, without the high costs that implies the answer, is tell this involvement by the fact itself and future by representing restore things to their normality as in the case of terrorism or the measures to be taken to mitigate risks in the case of corruption, as there will hardly repair the damage or rather the theft

caused. In any case, the economic damage is severe, and the collateral damage is not expected, the uncertainty generated motivates abstention from foreign investors, even ordinary acts under the negative effects to the security and avoids putting at risk their savings Finally growing distrust of the justice apparatus.

Now, if we think of the perhaps utopian possibility for these white collar criminals decide to propose a possible voluntary surrender pretending to obtain special benefits for collaboration we must consider pardons to those who would see us dedicated to grant, under the premise that hardly would have a submission if it is not so; I know that this would cause his chaste ears of some citizens, but the question is, if we have been able to forgive crimes against humanity and others, what would be the objection of forgive and forgive the sins of those; with approval even from ourselves to keep us silent and helpless to continue committing crimes.

It is a sad fact be taken into account and is that nothing seems to frighten the corrupt, or even jail, this surely for two reasons, first by the paltry sentences and comfortable conditions of detention for the protection, second because the justice system is inefficient and corruptible. Currently there is a single standard bearer in the fight against corruption, all end surfeited in the attempt; public sanctions as political or civil, death loss of investiture and disciplinary actions do not represent most of what serves as a naive way, do promise the ferocious Wolf disguised and knees, little Red Riding Hood was not within their macabre plans of power so freely follow

their way. Well it mentions a stock phrase that the first act of corruption committed by a public official "is to accept a position which does not have the necessary skills".

The scene is definitely not encouraging, we have seen how the peace process with the subversive organization of the FARC, the oldest in the world, despite what represents to Colombia without having completed and shown your true score, lost the limelight, being overshadowed by the numerous acts of corruption, which continuously come knowing, standing out for its penetration ability in major sectors of the Government and justice, overcoming imaginable and, if possible, as it is the case of the Prosecutor in charge of the anti-corruption struggle, not to mention magistrates, judges, senators, Ministers and other officials who swore loyalty to the ill-fated and extinct ethics, leaving without any resquemor his duties as servers public, mocking the controls that the State seeks through its policy of transparency. In conclusion, preferred place at the level of a terrorist because they know that neither possible nor practice happened anything, all they will do is himself, nor placed bombs, only act so silent and Machiavellian, leaving an irreparable trail of death, pain and poverty.

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Colombia: a country marked by violence (part VI)

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



Carlos Lehder, the first Colombian drug trafficker extradited to the United States. In the photograph, just captured he is on board an aircraft of the Colombian Air Force.

Capture and extradition of Ledher

The drug trafficker Carlos Lehder Rivas, was captured by the national police in the village of Los Toldos in the municipality of Guarne (Antioquia), on February 4, 1987, along with 14 other people. Hours later and by express order of President Virgilio Barco, was extradited to the United States. Beyond the Justice of that country applied the law to the fullest, and now thirty years later, still a prisoner. At the time his capture and extradition was the hardest blow delivered by the Colombian States to the drug cartels, increasingly stronger (El Espectador, 8 August 2012, p.s/n).

Carlos Lehder Rivas was born in Armenia (Quindío) in 1949. His father came to Colombia in the twenties coming from Germany and settled in the coffee, where he met what would be your spouse. When his parents separated, Carlos Lehder Rivas ended in a boarding school, but escaped from there at age 15 and moved to the United States, where he became with a criminal record, which included carjacking and possession of marijuana.

In the 1970s it was consolidated in the world of drug trafficking, and although it is not yet clear how it ended up being the owner of the island Cay in the Bahamas - very near the Florida - Norman, the truth is that it was contained as the owner. It ended up being partner of different drug lords who used the

island to make its aircraft recharged fuel his Colombia trip to United States to taking drugs.

He lived in Cayo Norman with all the luxuries, until the end of 1979 when the Bahamas Police conducted a major RAID on the island to capturing more than 30 people. While Lehder was able to escape this time, already it could not act with impunity because the Court of the District of Florida made him charges for possession and distribution of cocaine, in such a way that the DEA put it in the spotlight, and in order to capture it launched another RAID surprise in Cayo Norman in 1980. Stop this time drug trafficker Carlos Lehder Rivas had decided to take refuge in Colombia.

In Armenia it wasn't unnoticed. It acquired the "Pisamal" hacienda, located on the outskirts of the city, where he transformed the structure of La Posada German restaurant, and turned it into a luxury hotel complex where performed festivals eccentric, by calling them in a decent way. In the site placed a sculpture of John Lenon, same that gave much to talk about because of their peculiar characteristics. In addition to strengthened a company investor and commercial call Cebu Quindio. As if this little, out gained much more notoriety when he presented to the Governor of Quindío a Piper aircraft. By the way, the newspaper El Espectador (8 August 2012, p.s/n) review:

Until that time it was nothing more than a repatriated it used to distribute money to the farmers. However, it gained notoriety because it decided to give the Governor of Quindío a modern plane. The strange gift caught by surprise the class leader of your Department and to Bogotá, the office of the then President Julio César Turbay, came the consultation on what to do with the aircraft. In the end it was legalized with the endorsement of the Ministry of Government. In some ways, was a man without legal trouble. (p.s/n)

In 1982 Carlos Lehder Rivas ventures into policy of your Department - Quindío-, founding the Latino national movement, same that was strengthened medially thanks to Quindío Libre newspaper that is distributed free of charge in major cities of Colombia. At the same time and against all advice from their relatives, Pablo Escobar Gaviria also delved into politics in Antioquia. To both capos harmed its notoriety, and particularly the fact of getting into politics.

Lehder in particular, in addition to the traditional and hackneyed speeches, had a well defined political objective: resist the extradition treaty, he paid pages interviewee in major newspapers of Colombia haranguing against the extradition. In 1984 the National Latino movement reached to obtain seats in the departmental Assembly of Quindío. Obviously all this could not pass unnoticed for the ruling class or the authorities - which in Colombia is usually the same-.

Carlos Lehder Rivas was a very strange character. It was common that it cited phrases Adolf Hitler, which declared admirer. Lehder is credited with the authorship of the famous phrase of the Colombian mafia: "we prefer a grave in Colombia than a prison in the United States".

Those mobsters were clenched on the issue of extradition, since after the murder of Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla in April 1984, the Supreme Court of Justice issued friendly concept for the shipment of several mobsters to the United States in case of being captured, to answer charges of drug trafficking. Lehder was among them. This took them into hiding. The authorities were on the trail of Carlos Lehder and on several occasions were about to capture him. In this sense, El Espectador (8 August 2012) relates:

The truth is that never cared much for security requirements and three times was on the verge of being captured. The first time in the Yari Plains, in Caquetá, days after the dismantling of the 'Tranquilândia' laboratory in 1984. Then in the rural area of Puerto Gaitán (Meta), on an estate on the banks of the river Manacacias, in 1985. Finally, in

Airapua, also in Meta, the farm the same year. Even so, with challenging behaviour, he gave interviews to the press and challenged its partners. (p.s/n)

The day that they captured (04 February 1987) wore a week consuming alcohol and drugs, in a scandalous party with a veneer of binge. On the background that led to his arrest were given several versions, including that police had reached the site by complaints by noise and not by the thorough intelligence work as they arrived to testify; others claimed that one of her lovers had betrayed him; others claimed that one of his former partners had betrayed him out of business, since with their conduct "irresponsible" put them at risk all. In one of the few statements that could be stopped once, Lehder said that indeed one of the gangsters of his circle had betrayed him.

Eight hours after being captured Lehder was flying from Colombia heading to the United States. Police transferred him by helicopter from Guarne to Rionegro airport, there air force took him on an airplane Hercules to the military airport of CATAM (annex to the El Dorado airport) in Bogota, where came out right away in a Turbo Commander aircraft heading to Florida. The Court that tried him sentenced him to imprisonment over one hundred and thirty-five years in prison, but for his cooperation in the case of the Panamanian Manuel Antonio Noriega, they lowered the sentence to 55 years in prison.

This decision of President Virgilio Barco left dumbfounded not only Lehder, but all the gangsters of the time. "The extraditable" group among them that Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez, were violently object to be transferred to the United States to face the charges by repeatedly weighing against them. The same anti-drug agency of the United States, the DEA, had in sight, as you review it week (March 9, 1987):

(...) Less optimistic was the director of the DEA, John Lawn. According to him, "we already have the first, but we are missing three more: Luis Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha and Pablo Escobar, Jorge Luis Ochoa". It is that the DEA, unlike Senator Biden, knows very well what was the role that Lehder had in the drug trade and its officials are aware, as stated it the own Lawn, that the capture of Lehder will not determine the slightest reduction in the traffic of cocaine to the United States, because, as he said on American television, "here we also have to fight the consumption, or otherwise nothing will change". (p.s/n)

The barons were then under threat of capture and extradition. They were not willing to submit to the justice, and will begin a series of acts of terrorism,

mainly urban, as a measure of pressure to force the Government to suspend the extradition.



Among his many eccentricities, the drug lord ordered the manufacture of a statue of John Lennon (whom he admired) naked, with a guitar and wearing a German helmet. It is worth noting that he was also an admirer of Adolf Hitler, whom he frequently quoted.

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Analysis and perspective of the implementation of the peace agreement in Colombia

By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)



The peace process in Colombia was given as a result of the exploratory meeting which took Havana, Cuba between February 23 and 26 August 2012 as host, featured the participation of the Government of Cuba and Norway as guarantors, with support of Venezuela as a facilitator log groupings and companion (High Commissioner for peace, 2012). The agenda of the negotiations which started on 15 October 2012 dealt with five points of content and one of procedure: (i) policy of comprehensive agricultural development, (ii) political participation, (iii) end of the conflict, (iv) solution to the problem of drugs illegal, (v) victims, and finally, (vi) the implementation, verification and endorsement.

Phases of the process include: the exploratory phase 1, in which they exchanged views on the termination of the conflict with the aim of carrying out negotiations accordingly, signed the document General Agreement for completion of the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace, which was consolidated as a roadmap to establish conditions and rules of the game and had an agenda around five points and a point of implementation, verification, and endorsement, as mentioned previously. The phase 2 end of the conflict, provided

the content of the agenda to achieve a Final agreement, this work was achieved through specific guidelines, among which stood out the principle of "nothing is agreed until everything is agreed". Finally, phase 3 construction of peace, ratifies the construction of peace after the signing of a Final agreement endorsed by the participation of all citizens.

After numerous cycles of dialogues that ended in agreements embodied in joint communiqués issued since November 25, 2012, until the last registered December 28, 2016, witnessed a moment for the country, since it is assured, from the position of the Government, the possibility to end 52 years of war. Colombia would have achieved the signing of the peace agreement with the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia - army of the people--(FARC-EP), sealing the 26 September 2016 in the city of Cartagena de Indias. Witnessed the day approximately 2,500 people, including representatives of the international community, victims of the conflict, media and the public authorities. The desire for peace was a common denominator, now only remained the population to endorse its validity at the ballot box.

The plebiscite as a mechanism for citizen participation, within the framework of the peace process, is the figure that would ensure the legitimacy of the agreements reached in Havana. The Government was looking for Colombians to approve or reject the agreements signed in response to the question: do you support the final agreement for the termination of the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace? In this way, the past 2 October 2016 Colombians went to the polls, the result threw the imposition of the "No" to "Yes" in the plebiscite with 6.431.376 votes, 50,21% of votes. For its part, the 'yes' gathered a total of 6.377.482 votes, 49,78% (national registry of Civil status, 2016).

After this democratic decision, the stage was uncertain, was on the one hand, an embarrassed Government, but with the firm intention to continue in the search for peace, on the other hand, the FARC-EP is aware that the result was a reliable sample of the way it was not going to be easy as political movement and ultimately a society fragmented by a polarization starring process supporters and opponents from other sectors.

Among the aspects that generated more controversy to win the 'No' was what the opponents of the agreement described as punishment inappropriate to the crimes committed by the rebel leaders during the conflict.

The road map was one and both the Government and the opposition were to conclude now what changes should be made in the renegotiation of a new agreement, in this way both sides they would win and would be legitimized their positions and votes. By the Government and the FARC-EP is wanted a short negotiation, however, for the opposition it was viable to extend them until 2018 elections. Another possible scenario was a constituent National Assembly proposed from the outset by the FARC-EP and repeatedly rejected by the Government.

Finally opted for a process aimed at the revision of the Final agreement and suitability taking into account the results of the plebiscite. This occurred through different participation strategies to promote a space for consensus that pick up the different grievances of the opposition and the victims with respect to this agreement, this was called by "social dialogue".

Following the outcome of the new negotiations and after 41 days of defeat of the "Yes", the Government and the FARC-EP announced November 12, 2016 from Havana that they had reached a new peace agreement. The new text included around 60 modifications and clarifications regarding the first

agreement (table of talks in Havana, 2016a), adjustments revolved around issues such as transitional justice, the precision of the restriction of freedom for those who confess and cooperate openly with justice, participation in politics and gender. According to the Chief negotiator of the Government, Humberto De la Calle, "(...) This agreement is best as it meets many of these criticisms and dissatisfaction. Their acceptance will not be unanimous. As it was not in the first agreement. But hope that the support base which collect (El Tiempo, 2016) make it stronger

24 November 2016 was unveiled the Final agreement for the termination of the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace, whereby the national Government and the FARC-EP convened to

(...) all parties, political and social movements, and all the living forces of the country to conclude a great POLITICIAN national agreement aimed at defining the reforms and institutional adjustments to meet the challenges of the peace demands, putting in place a new framework of political and social coexistence (table of talks Havana, 2016b, p. 7).

After the endorsement of the new agreement of November 30, 2016, by the representative of the people Colombian, Congress, is welcomed to the day. Not only it would be the day after the endorsement, but also the beginning for the FARC-EP handed their weapons. Also installed the mechanism of verification of cease-fire by United Nations and areas of concentration for the grouping of the guerrillas.

Since the beginning of the peace negotiations was the abdication of arms, however, statements by FARC-EP, in turn, came to be contradictory with regard to the issue of demobilization and neglect when they claimed that it was not subject of debate, but they agreed on the agenda and accepted that Sub-Commission. In point three of the "End of conflict" agenda is set among others; (i) cessation of bilateral and final hostilities, and (ii) relinquish weapons and fire. Reinstatement of the FARC-EP to civilian life - in the economic, social and political -, in accordance with their interests (High Commissioner for peace, 2014, p. 9). These sections are explicit regarding issues that from the start the FARC-EP knew that they had to meet, but it was not until August 29, 2016 which entered into force the bilateral cease-fire; five years and a half (four public and one) and half in secret negotiations then. For many analysts, this repetitive position of FARC-EP, in certain deterrent manner with the issue of

disarmament, dilapidated trust and the desire for peace.

And is that the cessation of hostilities has been a cross point in other experiences of international conflict resolution: in Ireland of the North (the "Mitchell principles"); It gave six minimum requirements established by the Governments of Britain and Ireland which they accept parties of Ulster that would like to take part in the peace process and that forced them to engage in the use of media democratic (Institute of studies Geostrategic and Political Affairs, 2013, p. 13). And in el Salvador, where he a cessation of armed conflict which, together with the demobilization and social and economic reintegration of subversive groups, ensured the success of the process, allowing that it can provide its expertise in the Organization and supervision of a ceasefire fire and in the process of reintegration (Institute of geostrategic studies and Political Affairs, 2013, p. 32)

Then the issue of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration - DDR-, is of vital importance for the Colombian process every time that makes an integral part of the efforts aimed at the maintenance of peace and reconstruction in the post-conflict, or reduction of armed forces (Observatory of processes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, 2011, p. 2). Still, arise any challenges to making more difficult is the fact that all members of the criminal structures agree to rejoin the social, political and economic life since they are more profitable to join the ranks of the so-called bands Criminals or continue committing crimes as dissidences given its economic profitability.

March 1, 2017, day D+90, in the calendar of the end of the conflict, began the relinquish weapons. Delivery of armament was planned in three stages until reaching 100%, is made by the observers of the United Nations, which is leading the international component of the mechanism of monitoring and verification (MM & V). These weapons are stored in a container under the exclusive control of the United Nations. Finally, June 27, 2017, in an act of Protocol from Mesetas, Meta, FARC-EP delivered all of their individual weapons and ceased to exist as an armed group.

According to Jean Arnault, head of the Mission of the UN in Colombia, after the abdication of arms, security will be the most important step for peace.

"Today, with full knowledge of the effectiveness of the tripartite mechanism we can recommend to the United Nations to collect the experiences of Colombia to apply them in other parts of the world. We conclude today, when ending the neglect of

arms, the ceasefire is consolidated, at the same time, the efforts of cooperation of the past nine months should not decrease" added (El Tiempo, 2017).

In the last stage of the process are similarly other relevant facts: (i) the creation of the Advisory Committee, impulse and verification of the implementation of the agreement (CSIV) that appears at the point of implementation and verification, to monitor the implementation of the agreement; (ii) the creation of special Electoral Mission, whose purpose is to make recommendations on policy and institutional adjustments to ensure the modernization and transparency of the Colombian electoral system; (iii) the installation of the National Commission of guarantees of security, which aims to track and dismantle criminal organizations that threaten social leaders and the implementation of the agreement; (iv) the formation of a group of experts in land; (v) the approval of Congress for the creation of the special jurisdiction of peace (JEP), through the legislative act that created all the Integral system of truth, justice, repair and non-repetition, the point about victims; (vi) international accompaniment to the implementation, installed in the Foreign Ministry with the presence of a dozen embassies, international organizations and United Nations agencies; (vii) the political reintegration of the FARC-EP, which allows the transformation of an organization assembled into one that will do politics; (viii) the support of the implementation by the Security Council of the United Nations, the 15 ambassadors of the Member countries of the Council ratified the Security Council support the agreement, among others (High Commissioner for peace, 2017).

Roughly this retelling of the peace process allows us to contemplate some prospective scenarios in the post-conflict enabling it to Colombia, as well as exporting their lessons on armed conflict, projected at the regional and international level as a emerging nation.

In regards to the economic situation, Colombia has important to strengthen their role as emerging economy, thus it would ratify their inclusion in the select group of the CIVETS (Colombia, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa); acronym created in 2009 to identify promising emerging economies, the new investment "miracles" (Guerra, 2014, p. 179).

According to the President, Juan Manuel Santos, the main source of funding for the agreements signed in Havana is the direct taxation for natural and legal persons. In this context, it means that there must be a business commitment that must assume the private

sector for the adjustment of tax and legal financial standards to comply with signed agreements. The current political situation then represents a challenge for the Government and society in general, in the same way, national and multinational firms must find the most effective methods to adjust their portfolio of services for the "society of the" post-conflict"(Salazar, 2016).

In this order of ideas, the financial sector is key, every time that benefits the creation of companies in various sectors and the quality of business services that provide the Colombian companies of tools that enhance its competitiveness in the market Latin America and the world. The positive results already are tangible, proof of this is the good behavior of the financial sector by 2016.

Until November of last year was the sector which grew more, an increase of 4.3% matching levels recorded at the end of the previous year. The branch with greater weight of the sector is real estate and housing rental, although that registered higher growth is the financial intermediation (El Heraldo, 2017).

For the same year, the gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 2.0% to 2015, the activities with the highest growth were: finance, insurance, real estate and business services; construction; (e) manufacturing industry. (National Administrative Department of statistics, 2016). According to a study by the National Department of planning (DNP), indicates that the potential growth of the country's GDP could reach rates of 5.9% per annum, higher than the level of current potential growth of 4%.

The study uses a very rigorous methodology where 117 countries that have had armed conflicts in the data base of Uppsala University in Sweden, allowing cross 16 variables to classify the countries according to the intensity of the conflict are taken armed (high or low). This sample, leaked the countries that had a termination of the conflict, for 36 countries (31 with peace agreements and 5 with military victory).

Of the 31 countries with peace agreement crossing data from the Peace Accords Matrix built by the Kroc Institute of the University of Notre Dame in the United States that has the information of the world peace agreements signed to date. In addition, it includes variables related to the measures contained in them and its follow-up. Finally, this information intersects the variables included in the Colombian peace process, and gets a last sample of 18 countries, which had a similar to the case of Colombia peace process. DNP conducted its study of these three groupings of countries (36, 31 and 18) analyzing the economic impact of the termination of the conflict

over 16 of the main variables of development of a country (National Department of planning, 2016).

The signing of the agreement a historic precedent, creates international confidence which can translate into an effect positive internal (increase of investment rate and consumption of households) and external, with more foreign investment and an improvement in trade via increased exports. In addition, it allows local production explore and exploit the regions where before national trade did not arrive by territorial and institutional co-option inflicted by the FARC-EP. It is a strategic reorganization involving geographical positions that allow to improve competitiveness.

On the other hand, the Standard & Poor's financial services firm said that the increased investment in the energy sector will boost world economic growth and Latin America would not be the exception, this shows that the sector continues to be decisive) Arias, 2017). To wait a greater flow of investment capital in some of the larger power such as the Brazilian Petrobras and Ecopetrol Colombian companies (which will contribute to the growth of investments in Latin America), expected Colombia to evaluate the behavior of oil this year for projections of the growth of the country and compliance with fiscal targets.

While there is expectation regarding an increase in the openness and dynamism of exports with a greater supply of goods and services for international trade, would be expected to take the most out of the Treaty of free trade agreement (FTA) applicable to Date1; specifically the most recent Korea South and Costa Rica, since this opens the doors to diversify the export basket of products other than goods belonging (América Economía, 2016).

It should be noted also that the Pacific Alliance, as regional integration mechanism formed by Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, turns out to be a strategic space for the projection of the commercial interests of the country over borders, promoting the growth and competitiveness.

It has a market of about 217 million people, with a per capita GDP average of US \$16.759 (in terms of purchasing power parity), the Pacific Alliance is ideal to encourage joint ventures, provides opportunities for foreign investment and is open to new ventures and innovation in different areas (Pacific Alliance, 2017).

It is not in vain that one main market objective is that extends on the Asian coast of the Pacific, one of the key regions of the global economy. As a result, access to global markets facilitated by the geographical position of Colombia must be articulated with a developed logistics infrastructure.

Particularly, should be considered industrial Buenaventura's port complex, since it is the most important port of the Pacific and Colombia, due to the volume of cargo handled. Moving more than 60% of the trade of the country, which leaves a significant tax revenues for the country in what has to do with the import of raw materials, equipment and supplies and export of raw materials, in process and finished goods. It is a natural area that positions it as one of the most biodiverse country, home to major rivers such as the Dagua, the Anchicayá, the Calima, the Cajambre, the Yurumanguí, a part of the Naya and another of the San Juan annual (Molano, 2013). However, this strategic location makes Buenaventura loot which face various criminal groups, generating that this is one of the poorest, unequal and violent country. It thus becomes a paradox, on the one hand it is a city with the most important port network in the country (five maritime terminals) which gives the nation more than \$5 billion in taxes a year, despite this, the return of that money is low in social investment generating shortage of water, high rates of unemployment, poverty, and other basic needs (El País, 2017). The reasons are obvious so that the State focus their attention and efforts to keep control of the territory and a total coverage of institutions in a strategic area for the country, is necessary to cope with the social, economic and humanitarian crisis e institutional which is reflected in the high rates of poverty and inequality that are in the population, the weakening and delegitimization of the institutions, the inability of the territorial control and the low level of economic development and competitiveness of the city.

In the same way other key ports in the Colombian foreign trade should be strengthened such as Cartagena, Santa Marta and Barranquilla.

In conclusion and as you can demonstrate in this analysis, the opportunities are numerous and even missing by exposing more factors and dynamics that favour the economic conditions for the country. But challenges also must overcome to get the greatest possible benefit to the legacies of the signing of the agreement. Even though the conflict with the FARC-EP has damaged the use of factors of production such as capital, labour, the use of the land, among others, with the implementation of the agreement the economic growth will pick up. Unfortunately, it is not the only actor from the conflict, the gangs, the disagreements of the FARC-EP and others networks criminals who profit from alternatives to drug trafficking activities, as the mining of gold, extortion, kidnapping, it is of persons and prostitution, among others, are in a constant evolution and adaptation criminal, put in check the monopoly of violence and justice that the State should have.

The Colombian State in addition to reaching the end of the conflict with the FARC-EP guerrillas, faces a trial of the reinvention of the same period to remedy weaknesses and voids institutional historical which have been co-opted by groups outside the law, repeatedly violating sovereignty. Projections on economic and commercial matters can become effective strategies to enhance the development and benefit of many populations hit by the conflict, which will allow to recover the confidence and go moving actors with interests opposed to the defended by the State.

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The plight of Yemen

Roberto Mateos (Spain)



Few days ago, in a speech to the Security Council in New York, the Special Representative of the UN in Yemen, Ismail Uld Sheij Ahmed, it called for a cessation of the war in Yemen, claiming to be working on "measures" to facilitate the peace negotiations.

These requests from the cessation of the conflict by the UN, seem not to be heard by the actors (local and international) involved in the same. The lack of interest of each other to find a peaceful solution, merely lead to the increase in violence, which has already claimed the lives of more than 15,000 people with several million displaced people who have had to flee their homes.

With an uncertain future, after 2 years of conflict between the Government of the President Hadi, supported by Saudi Arabia, and huthi, which have the backing of Iran and the troops loyal to the former President Saleh, Yemen is becoming a failed State where chaos reigns desolation, poverty, terrorism and death.

The geographical situation of Yemen, is considered a strategic point for many centuries, today this situation creates a conflict of interest for your environment-oil-producing countries, as it is must for distribution and living managed by the rebels could adversely affect economic relations with host countries.

Despite this advantageous situation, Yemen is the poorest Arab country and one of the poorest in the world, according to UN dies every 10 minutes a child from starvation, on the other hand with 55% of in-operativos health centers the lack of running water in most of the country, caused by the fall of the electrical system, and almost no access to basic drugs, has led to a terrible outbreak of cholera,

spread throughout the country, that's not settled, has several thousand of dead so far and a forecast of one million affected by the end of this year.

In addition to this bleak scenario, the Yemeni population suffers constant air raids, which have intensified in recent times, according to several sources, these attacks are perpetrated by the Saudi air force and by the United States with the the use of drones. As for the controversy over weapons distributed in the area, Amnesty International reports that you despite the numerous news about daredevils in Yemen behaviors and the devastating impact that serious violations of international law they are having on the civilian population, many countries have continued selling and transferring arms to Saudi Arabia and other members of the Coalition for its use in the conflict, also have strayed weapons that have ended in the hands of huthi forces and others armed groups fighting in Yemen.

Also the mafia and piracy have their participation in the desolation of the country, thousands of immigrants, mostly Africans, through Yemen every year with the aim of achieving any of the countries of the Persian Gulf, while others are abandoned to their fate, thrown to the sea near its shores due to the fear of traffickers to be detained by the authorities. It is estimated that around 55,000 immigrants have made the sea crossing between Africa and Yemen in so far this year.

Terrorism also has been a scourge for this devastated country, Al Qaeda and its affiliates on the one hand and Turkisch on the other hand, it seems that they compete for ownership of the territory. The precarious situation of the country has influenced the proliferation of these groups, both see Yemen as the birthplace of the Caliphate, the geographical situation of the country, the recruitment capacity and the possibility of resources make Yemen an ideal country for its purposes, this situation translates into multiple attacks by Parties of both groups that destabilize the country further and increase the insecurity of the population. It is noteworthy, according to American Government sources, among these groups, rivals among themselves, there are specific collaborations when it comes to fighting against the Government of the country.

Image Source: <http://www.cordobainternacional.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Yemen.jpg>

Strategic mistakes of the Government of Iraq in the 1990 Gulf crisis / 1991

By Alfredo Campos (Argentina)



Map of the area of conflict

The crisis in the Persian Gulf in 1990 / 1991 preceded the Iraq war. The crisis broke out with the invasion of Iraq to Kuwait. United States led a coalition of more than 30 countries, which was supported by the UN and thwarted the plans of occupation and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq.

1. two techniques used by Iraq crisis management:

- (a) recurrence to the public threat.
- (b) the alternation of cold and heat.

2 fact or facts that demonstrate the use of such techniques:

(a) with regard to the use of the public threat more explicit and specific facts are that have taken place on the following dates:

- August 17: threat of holy war and murder of American citizens.
- August 31: threat to implement terrorist acts.
- September 24: threat of arson wells of oil and Israel attack.
- December 24: new threats of attack against Israel.

(b) with regard to the technique of alternating between "cold" and "heat", this was a technique that at the end of the conflict was misleading, the perspective which was used against a coalition of countries led by the United States and other global organizations composed by well established and stable, and hardly influenced Governments on the psychological.

Facts that demonstrate the use of the technique:

Application of strain:

- 12 August: initiative of peace but with conditions of expanding the agenda.
- August 15/16: proposal to confer and offer of withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the occupation zone. Peace proposals with countries of the region and attempt at conciliation with the United States.

Application of pressure:

- 17/26 August: threat of holy war; summons against embassies and hostage-taking among foreign citizens having them as potential white; mined areas and strategic installations of weapons and oil wells.

Application of strain:

- 29 August: announcement of the release of women and children.

Application of pressure:

- August 31: new threats of terrorism and use women and children as protection from possible attacks.

Application of strain:

- September 1: offer to release hostages in Exchange for non-aggression.

Application of pressure:

- September 6/18: search of potential allies in the region and globally, condemns Arab traitors and new threats of terrorism. Occupation of embassies and embargo on goods from the countries of the coalition.

Application of strain:

- September 22: message conciliator of the Iraqi leader.

Application of pressure:

-September 24: threats against Israel and oil installations.

Application of alternation:

Between 1 October 1990 and mid-January 1991, Iraq applied the alternation of this technique through building bridges of communication with countries, according, to gain time while preparing for armed conflict (and in an attempt by) weakening power political and decision-making Assembly of the Coalition), the release of hostages, and, on the other hand, mobilizing troops, announcing the deployment of missiles, threatening Israel and hinting at an escalation of the conflict.

It should be noted that the use of the above techniques is not confined to a stiffness in its application framework, given that a fact as the propose a peace initiative with the requirement to include a broader agenda to be discussed, as it is the case of the general problem of Med IO East, leaves to transcend, without making explicit the threat, the possible expansion of the conflict (if a solution is not yet in), through contagion or effect domino, and the likelihood of increasing the magnitude of the disaster with the incorporation of new actors, already only through alliances and offering of oil possible allies in search of support.

3. mistakes of the Government of Iraq in the conduct of the crisis

I believe that the mistakes made by Iraq in the management or conduct of the crisis, they include:

Although the value of the scenario, in terms of the geographic proximity, favoring it, and the reason for the confrontation they were both worth the penalty for Iraq to give rise to a conflict, either by nationalistic convictions, Kuwait's oil wealth or other issues as the debt, Iraq Government underestimated the interest of Western powers in terms of the same natural resources at stake (as in other regions, gas), and, therefore, the need for these powers to maintain the political-military influence in the area (to the) as well as their investments in terms of exploitation).

Before launching the challenge or challenge, Iraq should have foreseen the decision-making response of USA and its historical allies mobilize its weapons might, as usual in these countries, and in such a proportion to the challenge posed.

Or did not have, or did not take into account the wide sphere of global power of the countries in the coalition and his ability to always intact response to potential crises and conflicts.

In this regard his appreciation of the situation was distorted and lost competitiveness against its opponents.

In addition to this he earned the condemnation of the United Nations in contravention of international law.

It also underestimated the opponents arms capacity and its effectiveness in mobilizing and moving to remote areas and theatres of operations at a global level.

Incorrectly evaluated its own military power, assuming that the numerical superiority and the concentration of troops was enough and was sufficient to deter the coalition of other political measures that went beyond the negotiations.

It gave for granted, making a mistake of perception in the context of the situation, which as a military power in the region, catalyse support from Arab Nations, increasing its influence and hence pressure on organizations and countries of the Coalition without taking into account the process of opening Western pro of some countries such as Egypt (which, in turn, was favored by the cancellation of part of its external debt), Saudi Arabia and at a later stage, the approach of Syria to the coalition.

This rigidity in the forecast caused him to lose flexibility and freedom in their actions. He lost control of the crisis that stretched for too long leading to an escalation.

Iraq had another failure in its perception of the conflict by trying to expand the crisis through an effect domino and contagion, attracting ideologically with little interest to their neighbors in the region through, and by appealing to a holy war and call for terrorist actions. Here influenced two factors which involved an error in such actions: the tendency to process the information according to beliefs and ideologies and adherence to preset visions.

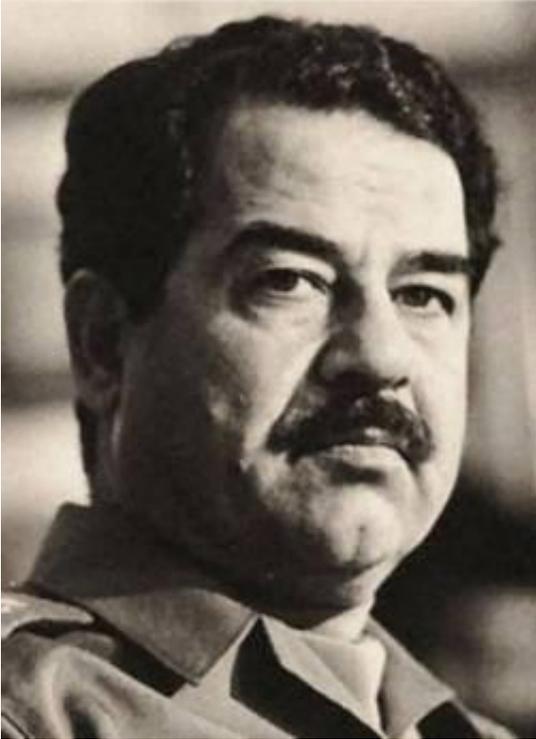
I tried with thin performances add new actors to the conflict with the offer, inter alia, provide free oil or seal breaking agreements with countries such as Russia.

In this regard, the - less improvised - Western countries, already had international agreements of old data and organizations such as NATO which the nuclear under common interests.

Iraq appealed in his strategy to revive old confrontations and global enmities already overcome, or at least in the process of depletion and geopolitical realignment in the context of that time, as the of the cold war, other crises caused by oil or times of extreme terrorist virulence after the establishment and creation of the State of Israel.

The threat to Israel, allied unconditional and senior partner of the United States in the region, undoubtedly handicapped even more its position before the world community, revealing the Messianic and charismatic leadership without limits of the Iraqi

leader and his visions, divine, announced by He himself.



Saddam Hussein (1937-2006). Dictator of Iraq from 1979 to 2003.

It was wrong when trying to add the influence of third actors to promote their own interests, concerned those for that imbalance in the future could cause the prevailing dictatorship in Iraq - or a harmful internal policy, in opposition to the democracies of the Coalition, with an unstable internal situation that hatched overcome conflict revealing opposition structures silenced by the regime. Their own public opinion had already condemned it.

Although he kept communication channels open, ultimately he failed to limit their objectives or not regulate the escalation of the conflict, which was growing as the adopted positions were becoming increasingly exaggerated reactions, glimpsing an irrational actor play, causing untoward reactions in the eyes of the world and international public opinion with the taking of hostage-taking, assault on the embassies, increase forces, embargoes, threats of murder against citizens foreigners, who included women and children, etc.

The Government of Iraq lacked information or at least the capacity for analysis and prediction of the possible consequences of the crisis and its actions. His intelligence information was inefficient or short range compared with the levels achieved in this regard by the countries of the coalition and, in this case, driving the crisis centralized at the highest level may have played against the Iraqi Government to the be a one-man dictatorship.

Of the actions mentioned above, for example: the increase of forces in the area of crisis, hardening of postures, the attempt to involve more actors and expand the area of conflict, as well as invade other economic interests and politicians (embargoes, incorporate (to Kuwait as a province of the regime or influence on other Governments in the region), led to a growing escalation of the crisis that eventually led to the last technical strategy used by Iraq, which was the burning ships (as the fire incident of the) oil wells), initiative that given the results of the conflict was also failed.

In short: the impetuosity and irrationality led the Government of Iraq to increasingly dangerous and deprecated techniques used to facilitate a solution and acceptable arrangements for the parties involved.

Images Source:

<http://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/upload/yuiupload/407959220.jpg>

<http://cdn3.list25.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/151.jpg>

Cyber-Security: Strengthening the weakest link

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



All General who claims to be a great leader and strategist, looks for its weakest to become its greatest strength or unless it becomes an item of value, so don't have weaknesses. It is a little play the alchemist who seeks to convert into gold all-metal that crosses on its way, but cyber security is not Alchemy, although if it seeks to transform an object, what makes me weak that give me strength. Turns out to be that this link is not other than the individual, but as we have said here is not Alchemy, this is something simpler, and therefore its solution is to train, train and raise the awareness of the individual. The cyber security and the cyber world is facing multiple challenges, the technology is developing at a very fast pace and sometimes arise the question of if we can continue that pace, and this certainly does not help when it comes to attacks cybernetic or train personnel to get it even TI basic skills. The only true and constant, as they refer to some researchers is that the future is change, things do not remain the same over time and in response what remains is fitness and thinking that we adopt, i.e. at what point of the Cyber-food chain we want to be . Recent trends suggest that you may try to transform our

staff, it is to say that they go from being the weakest link in the chain to one of our secret weapons.

The vast majority of businesses and Government agencies, tend to make large economic investments in the acquisition of software, hardware, and services to help prevent and combat cyber attacks, but similarly tend to forget about the training of the end user. Here is where it comes full force that that an organization is as strong as the weakest link in the chain. Today the attackers seek to gain access from those technologies that are linked or require the end user, that is much easier than trying to find gaps in the same technology.

The end user

The end user is usually the weakest link when it comes to cybersecurity and that is what the attackers have. This is the reason why phishing is a popular technique to disseminate ransomware attackers try to overcome the hardware, software, and know-how of non-technical staff with the hope that are gullible enough as to bite the hook. If your personnel are not properly trained to recognize the risks, then the information and data handling are in danger.

A good end user security training program is an inexpensive and thoughtful way of improving security in your organization, but must be done correctly. The information must be given in a language and in a technical level that everyone can understand. The courses must provide information to end-users at a pace and in a timeframe that is digestible. If the course is too long and the information is too technical and too dry, the staff will lose interest. It is also important to try to make a little fun and interactive presentation to keep people engaged.

Some organizations dismiss the importance of training and coaching to the end user, because they feel that he is needed too much time, that end users don't care or understand the content or that your end users are not it enough Smart to digest the information. Each one of these assumptions is false. There are several ways to give training to the end user. End users can and should be part of the strategy of cybersecurity if it explains why it is important for them and the organization. If the information is given in the right level and avoids the use of jargon, end users will understand the information.

Business and Government agency need to empower their employees to feel proud of the Organization and take responsibility for keeping it safe.

Should every private company and Government agency train their employees in cybersecurity?

Nowadays modern organizations, especially government agencies (police, intelligence, critical infrastructure, transportation, education, etc.) rely on data and confidential information completely and this data almost they are always handled by people. So if your staff is not aware of the latest types of cyber attacks and the basic rules of security of the information, your company / Agency of Government is virtually powerless and extremely vulnerable to data breaches.

According to research conducted by Kaspersky Lab, more than 60% of companies around the world already invest in programmes of education and training for their staff. Despite this, cybercrime and data losses greatly increase and expected that it does cost them the companies \$8 billion over the next five years. This is an indicator that no business is immune to hackers. So this is a good time for companies and Government agencies begin to train their staff.

To minimize cybersecurity careless errors and promote the monitoring of employees, it is necessary, and a good practice, which will talk to staff about cybersecurity regularly (regularly means at least once a month). Security issues should

always be at the top of the minds of the staff. It should inform the staff about the latest techniques and penetration methods that hackers use. Employees should know what impact has a breach, how it might affect the whole; they must also be aware of the danger that represents social engineering, phishing, malware, ransomware, etc. It must be well clear that if given a training or awareness annually, the information security training will be forgotten almost immediately.

Some activities and good practices that can be carried forward as part of a continuous training program are:

Fake phishing attacks

An effective method to train employees is a fake phishing attack. Using this method you can train employees on how to recognize and manage emails that contain attachments and dangerous links. In addition, the staff members will learn how to recognize phishing attempts to malwareloaded. Why is this critical? 30% of the gaps in data, according to 2016 for Verizon data breach report, are caused by the negligence of employees, for example the opening suspicious emails.

Awareness of the use and type password

Their cybersecurity training must include lessons on the importance of strong passwords. Forget the "123qwe" as the old reliable. Verizon says that 63% of data leakage occurred mainly due to weak or stolen passwords. Passwords should be complicated, contain lowercase letters and numbers, but at the same time being easy to remember.

Social engineering attacks

Social engineering is the manipulation of the people, not machines, in order to break the systems of the body and steal sensitive data. Today it is one of the main threats to security, since it is based on the vulnerability of human psychology. The staff should know that there are different types and social engineering tactics and know how to prevent them. For this purpose, part of their training must be directed to clarify the danger of phone calls and emails from third parties who claim to be his co-worker with an urgent problem that requires access to confidential information.

Involve all staff

Even the most educated, computer security specialists tend to make mistakes, so staff should be involved in a constant training including it professionals and Yes, CEOs and CISOs. The chain

of command above (the managers) are especially vulnerable because they have a high access to all confidential data. In addition, the IT staff is a key objective due to their administrative access to all corporate networks and resources. Cybercriminals with the intention of hacking corporate networks often know the value of the executives and staff IT.

Test and periodic assessments

It is essential to undertake evaluations and analyze training needs. You need to know the level of knowledge and skills of staff in order to see the lakes and soft spots. What to include in the testing? For example, fake phishing attacks to see how many employees will be clicking on suspicious links and therefore provide information. For those who fell in love with the fake phishing emails carry out additional training, create several courses and workshops. In addition, can also see how many employees transmit confidential data of the company by e-mail if you request them via web service.

Closing ideas

Information security training should be continuous, regular and keep abreast with the latest trends and techniques. Inform the staff about the latest threats

and infiltration methods as they evolve daily and regularly perform demonstrations live during class turns out to be very useful, it is also send emails and newsletters with different Tip security reminders as well as technical solutions and advice on how to monitor and mitigate Cyber risks and steps to follow after a data breach.

As I said at the beginning change is the real future, but everything there is always a constant variable, and this constant (in this case) is the individual, the person who is a doer in any of its levels, this is the resource that should be more rating a private company or Organ ISM's State, is where everything pivots. Take care, motivate and train staff permanently is to take care of the body.

It is vital and necessary that companies and Government agencies carry out constantly awareness training and necessarily include examples of measures of threats and vulnerabilities. Employees must have a clear understanding that ignorance, carelessness and unwillingness to study will invariably lead to constant loss of data and hacker attacks. Today there are many and various consultants and experts who are dedicated to train, educate and work with the staff, is one of the best investments that can be made.

Image source:

http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/tecnologias-de-la-informacion-y-comunicacion/imagenes/seguridad_informatica.jpg

Terrorism by the water

By Marco Aurelio Terroni (Brazil)



During my service in the environmental military police, had the opportunity to participate in the lecture in 2002 in the House of Councilors, by Professor José Galizia Tundisi, researcher on water issues, currently Coordinator of the environment of the City of São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil. At that Conference he referred to the danger of contamination of the waters of the world, and that the search for clean water could be a cause of armed conflicts in the future.

Then at the Conference "La war to the terrorism and the protection of the freedoms individual" in the Amphitheater of the COC faculty in the city of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil, 2003, issued by Professor Charles Cole, American popularity in the area, He pointed out that the prime motive for the global war is over oil, the second by the mineral wealth, and the third reason - perhaps the most interesting-, drinking water.

In the same year 2003, on an analysis made by the BBC Brasil.com described that "the lack of water could expand terrorism". The lack of water in the world can encourage terrorism.

The idea was picked up during the III World Water Forum, held in Kyoto, Japan. At that time raised the concern about water, mineral wealth, essential to survival, and in the future, those who possess it may be victims of terrorist attacks. The following are other examples.

The largest aquifer in the world, according to the UOL news, if you're on the Brazil with 1,200,000 square kilometers, the region Amazonica (Alter do Bye) with the capacity of the planet supply for 250 years, plus there is another very important aquifer, which is shared with the Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay with less potential of reserve, but is also one of the largest in the world (Guarani).

"Water, possible cause of wars and terrorism in the future objective", published March 23, 2012 in actualidad.rt.com/ciencias.

In guideline the drafting by the channel tv24 Sociedade, 2016, "Portugal is attentive to the terrorist attacks to the water", said the President of the Portuguese Association of distribution and drainage of water that "people already know it's danger is not imminent ", effective, because there are targets that are more spectacular, more media than water, on the other hand are aware that it is necessary to take precautions". Add the guarantee that the authorities responsible for the safety of the country and those with the task of managing the distribution of the resource are attentive to the problems of terrorism.

Nelson Geda responded to questions on the issue at two conferences in association with the information of security service (SIS), the last one in Lisbon, with the theme "Protection of water against terrorism infrastructures".

From the certainty that the water is our biggest well for survival, we have to redouble attention to protecting the natural resource to global terrorism.

Then, there is not distant from the conflict because the threat is already here!

Recently a group of supporters to terrorism has been thought use of chemical weapon in the Olympic Games for the Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The plan was to contaminate the water supply station. "Excellent opportunity for the death of Americans, saudis, Iranians, Shiites, etc, said a member of the group called Jundallah (soldiers of God)." Fifteen suspects were arrested by the Federal Police after the FBI alert.

Collaboration Mauri König Sao Paulo's UOL publishing, September 2016. Attacks on water in history. Attacks on the water are not just hypothetical. There are cases documented from the year 1000 B.c. when the Chinese warriors contaminated supplies of their enemies with arsenic.

Defence of water reservoirs must be the top priority of the security forces, hence the use of various strategies becomes necessary in common agreement with the States, municipalities and local military forces.

There are then two possibilities, the first committed terrorist attacks in attempts to seize sources of clean

water, and the second, committed terrorist attacks that involve water as a vector for affected victims. Authorities and experts on issues of terrorism, must be aware of these possibilities, and - with time - devise concrete strategies to confront these threats.

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Antiterrorist Forces of the World

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Argentinian Army

Mountain Hunters Company 8

This elite unit is located in Puente del Inca, Mendoza Province, 2,700 meters above the sea level, between the mountains of the Cordillera de los Andes, just on the border with Chile and about mount Aconcagua. A position that allows you to control a strategic region and prevent there the presence or unauthorized movement of potentially dangerous elements, including, of course, terrorist.

The Ca Caz M 8 has 127 troops, between officers non-commissioned officers and soldiers. By the tremendous limitations that exist in the place, very few families live there, so military personnel live long periods away from their loved ones, under tremendous climatic conditions (in winter the temperature drops to - 30° C), This makes that this destination is not envied by other members of the Argentine army. These circumstances has strengthened the camaraderie among mountain hunters, and troops have formed a big family together. Each of the members of the unit is passionate about mountain, vocation and spirit of sacrifice are the engines that move to these brave, whose motto is "Where nobody dares".

The unit divides its activities in summer and winter. In the summer reconnaissance patrols are sent to the most important mountain passes in the area, and held promotions to the different summits, the lowest of which is 4,000 meters above the sea level. Establishes a military refuge in "Plaza de Mulas" to support military and civilian ascents - among which there are many foreigners who want to climb the Aconcagua and other summits Andean- and rescue patrol is prepared to meet any eventuality . Mountain hunters company has a significant number of mules, to support its operations in summer.

During the winter season, rests the preparation courses command and mountain hunters, and the hunters of mountain workshop for volunteer soldiers. He is dictated the course of orientation in the winter mountain (COMI), is the Andean winter testing (CAI), exercises are done on ground snow with own staff, and winter ascents are supported. The rescue patrol is also ready. To support its operations in the winter, the unit has a Prinoth snow vehicle.

At the entrance of the unit emphasizes the phrase "mountain unites us", below explaining that "(his) doors are open to all mountain people of the world".

Experts who participated in this edition

(In order of appearance)

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(Argentina) Bachelor of Security, graduated from the University Institute of the Argentine Federal Police. Teacher of the IUPFA in the career of Security Sciences, analyst, Director of Aerial Planning of the Ministry of Security of the Province of Buenos Aires. Specialist in cyberterrorism and criminal intelligence.

Daniel Martínez

(Uruguay). Colonel removed from the Infantry Weapon. Diploma in General Staff. United Nations Peace Missions: Angola, Georgia, Haiti and R.D. of the Congo. Courses: Terrorism and Antiterrorism (USA), Strategy (Germany). Public and Private Security before Transnational Threats (Uruguay). He currently serves as an advisor in the security area and military analyst. Teacher in civil and military institutes

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Mauricio Javier Campos

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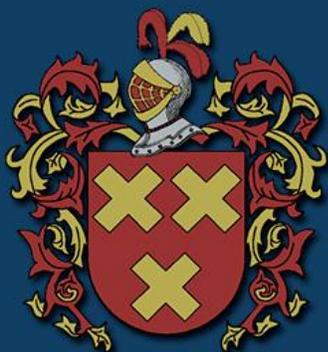
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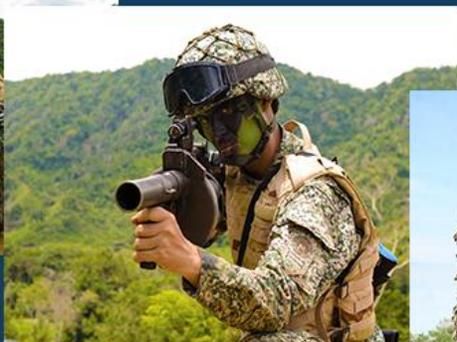
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