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Publishing

The first item we present, is a contribution of a Colombian analyst, Hernandez, who deals with the problem of insecurity and violence that currently affect Mexico, country that shares many similarities with Colombia: large posters, crime transnational, the emergence of "Welcome" when fighting big cartels, institutions corrupted or violated by drug trafficking, problems of governance. But unlike Colombia - where the situation in this regard is to improve - Mexico goes wrong at worst. Says Hernandez that 2017 was the most violent year in decades for Mexico. Undoubtedly, the international community must be attentive to what is happening there.

From Spain, Sanchez, makes an interesting analysis on year violence arguments. An academic vision very well-supported on the actions of opposing players, seeking to capture for the sympathy of the different white audience. This article seems to perfectly complement him referring to the theories of Johan Galtung, appeared in our previous issue.

In this issue, Benítez, from Spain, explains in detail what the National Strategic Plan to combat is the radicalization violent (PEN-LCRV) that has been established in his country. It explains its features, fields of application, structure, and expected results. These details, is essential for professionals of the security, defense, and intelligence. In fact, is of interest to follow up on the results obtained, as this plan to be successful can be replicated in other countries.

Kandiko, brings us an interesting article from Argentina, referred to the Cyber Defence. Prelude to the special number 8 of TRIARIUS. It deals with important matters on the Organization and functions of the cibercomandos, essential in modern units, which should make part of the conventional armies, beside the Marines, artillerymen, engineers and others. One must understand that today's Cyber-warriors are as indispensable as tanks, guns, planes, and boats. Be deficient in the preparation of this new kind of war scenario, will mean the possibility of losing the next war.

Fields, from Spain, speaks about the situation in Turkey. It presents a critique supported Turkish methods of fight against terrorism, in particular the offer of rewards for subjects of interest to the American "Wild West" mode. But it also gives clues about complex geopolitical actions by the Turkish Government.

The last article of this issue is the issue of sustainability-oriented and violence against nature, but at the same time, becomes a reflection on the causes of crime phenomena that affect different countries in the world.

Douglas Hernández

Editor



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On the cover, *Kopassus Commands of the Special Forces of Indonesia*. See the unit's review at the end of the magazine.

TRIARIUS privileges the freedom of expression, however, the responsibility for what is said in the articles, is exclusive of its authors.

Special thanks to international analysts who have sent us their articles for this issue for free.

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Crime in Mexico, a history of never ending

By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)



Mexico faces dynamic security scenarios that are tied to a long tradition associated with smuggling the proximity with the United States, as well as the presence of criminal organizations (considered as the biggest and most sophisticated of the) hemisphere already that its networks extend to Canada and even Europe) which oblige to reconfigure policies and strategies implemented by the Government because of the complex characteristics of powerful drug cartels. To mention a few are El Cártel del Golfo, the Beltrán Leyva organization, Los Zetas, La Familia Michoacana, the Juárez Cartel, the Tijuana Cartel, the Knights Templar and the Sinaloa Cartel; that despite the recapture of El Chapo Guzmán is still the Organization's drug trafficking more thriving in America. In addition, multiple smaller criminal organizations that have acquired importance as a result of the fall of large posters, for example, the Jalisco poster - new there is generation (CJNG) (Insight Crime, 2018).

As a result, public safety and citizenship have become destabilizing factors for governance, every time that the violent environment has permeated deep into the social fabric. And it is that extortion, criminal actions, executions, kidnappings, homicides, among others, are recurring in various States of Mexico, endangering even the effectiveness of the institutions of public security. Despite the fact that the Federal Government has identified the areas most at risk and delinquent vulnerability through polygons of security, appears to be insufficient to control large sectors of the country such as Chihuahua, Guerrero, Michoacán, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

This can be evidence in the increase in the number of killings by organized crime, according to figures from the social project citizen criminal traffic and Lantia consultants, a total of 18.898 homicides reported 25.339, i.e. 75% make the 2017 the most violent year in two decades. There was a 55% increase with respect to the 2016 confirming a growing trend caused by the controversial military offensive against drug trafficking launched by the Government in late 2006 (2018).

In 26 of the 32 Mexican States, there was an increase in the number of homicides, emphasizing the escalation of more than 500% in Nayarit (West), as well as in Baja California Sur (Northwest) and Quintana Roo (East), home to popular beach destinations frequented by millions of tourists from the United States, Canada and Europe. (Blonde Coello, 2018)

These indicators were obtained with methodologies for Lantia consultants that includes cases of executions that were not recorded in the official records of the national system of public security (SNSP). Compared to 2016, the majority of the Mexican States (with the exception of Morelos and Sonora) had an increase in the number of executions by organized crime. The States with the largest number of cases were Guerrero, Guanajuato, Veracruz, Michoacán, Chihuahua and Baja California (Dittmar, 2018).

Taking into account these critical numbers, one can speak of a failure of public policy security and procurement of justice the President Enrique Peña

Nieto. The policy "aims to reduce the violence; combat killings, abduction and extortion; and the re-establishment of peace in the country", however, in regards to the murder figures are not encouraging. As for kidnapping 1,148 cases were recorded for the 2017, increased 2% compared to 2016 and extortion figures amount to 5.649, implying an increase of 7% over the previous year. As it is evidenced, the reduction of the rates of insecurity not materialized, instead, which will catalogue the 2017 as the most violent year in decades, means a setback for the country.

After becoming public so gloomy scenario, federal and State authorities announced the creation of a joint operation to counter violence in some areas of the country, with the aim of creating greater conditions of perception of Security and tranquility in the population (CNN Spanish, 2018). And it is precisely another indicator which will be worried, since according to the XVII national survey on perception of public insecurity in Mexico, in 2017 fell from 19% to 15% the percentage of Mexican satisfied with his country's security; the lowest value during the Decade measured. The ranking of States with the highest level of people who reported having been victims of a crime is led by the State of Mexico, Baja California and the city of Mexico (followed by Sonora, Aguascalientes, Guerrero, Jalisco, Morelos and Quintana Roo) (Mexico United against crime (MUCD) & Consulta Mitofsky, 2018).

This type of Government reinforcements, as the increase in foot of force or additional operational, are not new, the security systems recorded the growth of the police body in Mexico, 359 police officers per 100,000 inhabitants, figure that is above the global average in the proportion of police officers, which is 319 per 100,000 inhabitants. However, having a high number of police does not mean holding the right capabilities to fulfill its tasks, which is reflected in designated security system performance problems. (University of the Américas Puebla, UDLAP Jenkins Graduate School, & Center for studies on impunity and justice, 2017, p. 12)

Despite the extension of the military strategy of Felipe Calderón, Peña Nieto Government far propose a solution of Fund, as it could be the regulation of drugs, has been focused on mitigating effects of the violence, such as arms trafficking and laundering d and assets, but not the causes of violence and corruption.

On the other hand, must be aware that in accordance with the Global rate of impunity, Mexico figure in the Group of thirteen countries with highest impunity with 69.21 points; Philippines (75.6 points), India (70.94

points) and Cameroon (69.39 points) occupy the top positions. Again, it tops the list of countries of the American continent with a high impunity rate, followed by Peru, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Honduras and El Salvador. (Universidad de las Américas Puebla et al., 2017, pp. 9-10)

In this way, the increase in resources to government systems has not been reciprocal with the reduction of the levels of impunity and violence, since corruption of the use of resources and the lack of oversight has undermined the functioning of the institutions, both

Homicidios vs. ejecuciones del crimen organizado en México

Estado	Homicidios contabilizados por el SNSP	Homicidios por ejecuciones contabilizados por Lantia Consultores	Porcentaje relacionado con crimen organizado
Guanajuato	1.096	1.983	181*
Nayarit	255	337	132*
Baja California Sur	560	658	118*
Veracruz	1.641	1.919	117*
Colima	700	737	105*
Michoacán	1.277	1.327	104*
Quintana Roo	359	326	91
Guerrero	2.318	2.011	87
Tamaulipas	805	691	86
Zacatecas	562	479	85
Coahuila	231	194	84
Morelos	602	489	81
Chihuahua	1.578	1.260	80
Sinaloa	1.332	1.028	77
San Luis Potosí	469	333	71
Nuevo León	656	416	63
Tabasco	388	222	57
Hidalgo	200	114	57
Baja California	2.092	1.187	57
Durango	225	123	55
Tlaxcala	122	65	53
Yucatán	46	24	52
Oaxaca	919	474	52
Aguascalientes	81	40	49
Querétaro	176	85	48
Sonora	693	330	48
Jalisco	1.369	600	44
Puebla	919	381	41
Campeche	67	27	40
Estado de México	2.041	675	33
Ciudad de México	1.085	267	25
Chiapas	475	96	20
NACIONAL	25.339	18.898	75

*Comparación por estados entre los homicidios contabilizados por el SNSP y los homicidios del crimen organizado registrados por Lantia Consultores

Fuente: Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública, Semáforo delictivo, Lantia Consultores insightcrime.org

locally and nationally. In addition, they have neglected vital factors that exponentially increase the rates of violence, according to Santiago Roel, director of criminal traffic, these causes are: (i) young people with few opportunities, (ii) bad government, and (iii) drug market in the hands of the mafia and the narco.

In different contexts is a common denominator that young people with few opportunities and immersed in poverty, are attractive to opt to be part of criminal organizations by the economic gains that this represents them or are more vulnerable to recruit them, since they can threaten its integrity or that of their families. The issue of bad government is directly related to the practices of corruption and impunity, causing the federal unit is inefficient and that citizens

increasingly trust less in the institutions of the State and public security.

Finally, rent them criminals product of illicit markets as drugs will always be protagonists of violence and corruption practices since the prohibition is not synonymous with abstention, on the other hand, generates a high consumption and at the same time represents a risk to safety and health, therefore, it is necessary that arise beyond a repressive response and implement strategies that take a multidimensional and inclusive component.

Requires a comprehensive approach, which considers all variables that increase or influencing

levels of insecurity, thus, needed for the strengthening of the institutional scaffolding to restore the confidence of the population and to respond systematically to the most immediate needs, this with the objective of combining policies and inclusive programs that provide solutions to short and long term that requires the social unit. The most important thing at this point is the willingness and commitment of stakeholders, as well as the continuity of effective policies that go beyond political schemes of Government, should be State policy.

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American Intelligence Group

Powers arguments of political violence

By Jesús Sánchez Gómez (Spain)



It is entirely predictable that, if a group is felt strongly deprived, i.e., in addition to living in a situation of deprivation the group is aware and perceived the same feeling, and estimated that their demands will not be met by the existing power structure There is a high probability that resort to political violence if you think your goals will get through that medium.

Aside from the violence generated by the groups that challenge the *status quo*, there is another qualified on many occasions as institutional, it is intended to maintain the current situation and resist the changes demanded by other sectors of society .

In terms of the legitimating arguments of violence, who referred to below, these can be used by any of the parties in conflict. In fact, what usually happens is that both groups appeal to those beliefs and arguments. Therefore, also in this area occurs a significant struggle between different visions and interpretations on the causes of conflict and the role of each of the warring parties.

Basically, legitimating these beliefs have two purposes. First, they try to win the support of other groups and public opinion regarding the behaviour of violence carried out by the ingroup.

Well, who know that political violence does, in principle, a rejection in the majority of the population, as it is the case with any other behavior socially undesirable, needs to be justified. Trying to avoid, in

this way, the conviction that their actions would cause, and even getting a certain complicity of citizenship.

In this way, if you achieved such support or complicity, the population will be one of the key elements in the further development of the conflict. Circumstance occurring, especially in democratic countries, on which we are focusing, where the weight of public opinion can influence decisively in the decision-making process, given the difficulty of the responsible politicians to hold a position contrary to that adopted by the citizenship due to the huge cost that it might be them. For this reason charged special importance legitimizing violence beliefs, as in practice are authentic speeches with a clear persuasive and political purpose, modern forming techniques of persuasive speech a reference to time write, present and discuss the arguments.

On the other hand, perpetuate the violent conflicts in time, they generate a social situation in which pain, fear, and uncertainty, shall become part of the daily life of each one of the members of that society. Here, legitimizing violence beliefs pretend that citizens, especially members of the ingroup can most directly suffer as a result, understand the reasons for this situation, assuming the costs of the conflict can Suppose.

With respect to the objectives of the violent actions, among which you can find people directly involved in

the conflict or innocent, some beliefs used to legitimize those acts will be common to both, however, other is they will necessarily be different. Among the differences that can be found to legitimize violence, deemed suitable to highlight:

- 1 - Legitimizing discourse of violence against the adversary; in this, the groups openly justify the use of violence against their opponents using three types of arguments:
 - The Justice of the purposes intended
 - De-legitimization of the adversary
 - Victimization
- 2 - Legitimizing violence against innocent speech; occurs when the victims are innocent and, in addition, thus the population perceives it. In these cases, the following arguments will be those used by the group to confront a public opinion that openly criticizes his crimes:
 - External attributions of responsibility
 - Depersonalization of the victim
 - Asymmetrical evaluation of suffering

It was noted in the previous section, within the legitimating discourse of violence of the opponent, in the first place, *the late Justice*, whereby presented the objectives of the group as reasonable and necessary, justifying, the use of the conflict for the achievement of these, and at the same time, arguing the goodness of the defence of these goals and the disqualification of the points of view of the opponents, by providing a greater ethical superiority and ability to withstand the necessary suffering to defend something fair, while the opponent tries to impose his theses threatening its survival.

Knowledge of the history of any terrorist organization shows that they tend to develop justificadores speeches, its reason for being and activity, based on the existence of alleged oppression and repression suffered by those who advocate it, While most of the time, nor is there oppression or repression, except that which is exercised from a legitimate State, maintenance of the rule of law and human rights.

From this line of approach, there are two aspects that are worth watching. On the one hand, the extreme importance attached to that situation, thereby legitimizing is the terrorist group as well to take action consistent with this picture. On the other hand, establish a partnership between the interpretation of reality that makes the terrorist group and its supporters, raising to a general category Manichean situations and paradigms of unreal items, invented with manipulative mood. So, what could be one of the possible ways to understand the aspirations of any terrorist group, becomes as the only legitimate. The object is to create an identification between the insurgent group and the whole population which seek to represent.

Following the first paragraph of the legitimating discourse of violence, is concretized, secondly, the *delegitimization*, whereby it is categorized

negatively, adversaries, in such a way that it manages to create an attitude, the more widespread possible rejection towards them. So, be attributed them to these dehumanizing features, outlawed types (violators of social norms), personality traits characterized extremely negatively by society, etiquetamientos (Nazi, fascist, imperialistic, Communists etc.), and will try to compare with other groups which symbolize the essence of evil (vandals).

To achieve the objective of delegitimizing and discredit the adversary, the battle for the support of public opinion will be won. Longer, given its characteristics, which provoked the conflict and responsible for the confrontation continued. In the same way, justifying the hostility towards them.

Thirdly, *victimization*, pursues a dual purpose. On the one hand, the ingroup will be presented as the only victim of the conflict, giving partial views, with the aim of attracting sympathy and support from other sectors of the population, and on the other, attributed to the adversary the responsibility. Thus, any violent act that can commit "victimized" group is automatically apologized, so reasons in his speech will emphasize the importance of suffering.

Within the second section, legitimizing violence against innocent speech, must insist that this occurs when the victims are innocent and, in addition, thus the population perceives it. In these cases, the violent group must confront a public opinion which criticizes and rejects openly the crimes.

Here are the *external liability powers*, becoming acts through which it tries to make that it falls on others the consequences of acts carried out.

On the next point, within the study of this speech, the *depersonalization of the victim* occurs when it may not be its delegitimation. In this case, when it is aware of the rejection that cause violent actions, you opt for this strategy, trying to provide less possible information about the victim, presenting it anonymously, without showing photographs reflecting the pain, without giving personal references, thus denying the existence of this and avoiding, thus, that the population can feel identified psychologically and emotionally with it.

We finished this article referring to the last form of delegitimization, *asymmetric suffering valuation*. Here it is observed that in the historical evolution of the groups that resort to violence are in need be presented to others as genuine victims of the situation, though, when they commit criminal acts against innocent it is difficult to present in that role and try to persuade the rest of the population. In these cases the asymmetric valuation, now treated, is the resource for the violent group.

So we see some elements of the asymmetric valuation of suffering. On the one hand, they tend not to condemn the assassination, only "regret it". In this way they are trying to give a certain image of solidarity with the victim, in a way that makes them seem more human and thus avoid criticism by his insensitivity. And on the other hand, while it will speak

of the tragedy, you will recall that their suffering is much greater and constant in time. Building a version in which the violent group continues to appear as the main victim.

Image Source:

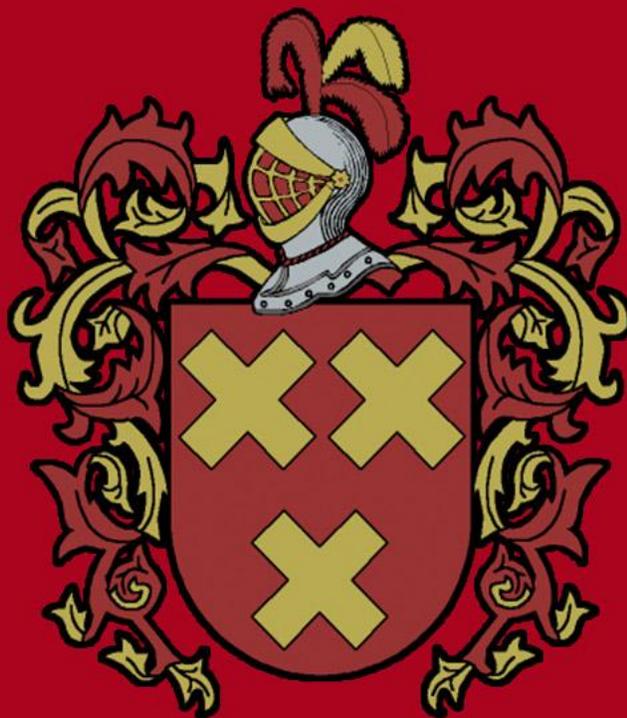
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National strategic plan for the fight against the violent radicalisation (PEN-LCRV)

By José Manuel Benítez Rodríguez (Spain)



What is the National Strategic Plan for the fight against the violent radicalisation (PEN-LCRV)?

The PEN-LCRV takes violent radicalisation as one of the main risks to national security and articulated the policy of the State in this matter through a comprehensive and national structure that allows to prevent and radicalization processes culminate in violent extremism or terrorism.

This plan means that, through comprehensive and coordinated action, it will be possible to deal with any generator of violence effectively, putting at the service of this purpose the resources of the State, especially those related to security, working together to achieve awareness and sensitization of the Spanish society on the significance of the threat posed by extremism violent.

Only in this way it may maintain a pluralistic society in which freedom of expression and of thought are fully guaranteed and any violent ideology that seeks to undermine stability and normal coexistence of citizens can be treated.

The objective of the Plan focuses on constitute an effective tool for early detection and neutralization of individuals in a situation of risk or vulnerability.

Why is the plan created?

Being national security one of the priorities of the Government of Spain, constituting an essential guarantee of the well-being of the citizens and the stability of the nation, to ensure their maintenance, continuity, and defense against risks and threats lurk you approves the strategy of national security (ESN-2013).

Likewise, at the national level is approved the comprehensive strategy against international terrorism and the radicalisation (ELCTIR), designed to respond at national level to the commitment made by Spain as a Member State of the European Union in their coordinated struggle and global terrorism.

Consequently, assuming the mandate in respect of the Government, the Ministry of the Interior has designated the center of intelligence on terrorism and crime organized (CITCO), of the Secretary of State for security, to implement and develop the EICTIR, giving as a result the National Strategic Plan for the fight against the violent radicalisation (PEN-LCRV), approved by the Council of Minister's January 30, 2015, prepared in compliance with the guidelines of the European Union's fight against radicalisation and violent extremism.

What is PEN-LCRV?

The PEN-LCRV features define it as:

STRATEGIC; in its approach. Establish a framework of minimum obligatory observance and designed a few general lines of action that requires further development and specification in subsequent management plans, provided on an annual basis.

NATIONAL; in its application and involvement. With a vocation of generality and an integral character, counting not only with the close cooperation and involvement of the whole of the administrations, but also with all and each one of the departments of these throughout the territory of the State.



EFFICIENT: It is its structure. Leverages resources, media and existing instruments, especially those of the whole of the Administration, establishing a system of coordination from a perspective that is centralized and exerted from the field of public safety.

COHEREBTE: with the strategy of national security - 2013 in its formulation. It has a predominantly

preventive against violent radicalisation, one of the main threats to national security. It is one instrument more within the maintenance of security actions, and identifies terrorism as the greatest of threats; It can arise from a process of radicalization

Structure of the Plan

The PEN-LCRV structure an integral system of action allowing the observation, assessment and treatment of situations with a history of possible sources of violent radicalisation, which performs with a multidisciplinary approach.

The plan designed a structure with three fields of action, the inner, outer and cyberspace, where established, should develop the actions of the State, interrelating with three functional areas defined by the earlier (area prevent). the during (watch area) and then (Act area) of all process of radicalization and indicate as and when they have to put into effect the previous actions. Each area has an operating action front which determines that action must be carried out in each one of them.

Implementation of the Plan

The plan includes those who are responsible for executing actions distinguishing three blocks, the Administration, the groups at risk and vulnerable and the whole of civil society.

The Administration; It is the responsible actor who assumes the implementation of the Plan. THE PEN-LCRV, distinguishes different levels in the administration. A responsible single centralized and interministerial, maximum national and multi-sectoral groups to local, provincial and/or regional level.

Following the marked, the State acted through the different departments of the General Administration of the State (AGE), settling a forced contribution from the rest of Government. They will be coordinated by the scope of State public security.

Collective risk or vulnerable to the threat of radicalization.

They will be cooperating actors the groups directly affected by the development of the Plan. Once determined in the first Management Plan, the ideology that underpins the threat gathered as a priority, the collective risk were identified or most vulnerable are affected by it.

Civil society as a whole.

The most representative social organizations will also have the character of cooperative actor. Their representatives will appoint to assist in the development of this. Plan prioritizing those sectors of highest incidence in relation to the issue of integration and social welfare. It will also expressly include sectors of the academic or university level, as well as social media.

Development of the Plan

Geographical area. At the internal level, established as a priority, it is assumed that the term geographic

local is the main stage where he must act on that phenomenon and designed local groups fighting radicalization which, under the coordination of the security sector public State, integrated to the rest of social sectors in the prevention and treatment of local outbreaks detected.

The functional areas collected depending on where she is located the phenomenon, it either to prevent through normative action arising out of the Administration, either acting on individuals or groups already in process of violent radicalisation, through the aforementioned groups local, either acting when those processes are completed and there is real risk of violence, directly through the State security bodies and forces.



For a better understanding, an Exchange is designed specific information between the Central and Local Administration. In the specific field of treatment in prisons, the Plan provides that the General Secretariat of penitentiary institutions must be made a specific plan in this regard and establish a coordination between these centres and the referred method local groups in the fight against radicalisation

Although not the case specifically, the need to regulate the desradicalizacion, work that will be collected and developed in annual management plans is collected.

Externally, the national coordination structure be known on the external action of the State in all that stuff of affecting the phenomenon of radicalisation and violent extremism, distinguishing functional areas to propose to Prevent (attendance and participation in international forums). to monitor (support, training or collaboration with other countries), or Act (dispatch armed forces or forces and the State security bodies in risk scenarios). The Plan gives a role Coordinator in this area to the foreign and cooperation Ministry of affairs

In the field of cyberspace that same national structure will know of that circulate in the network that affects this phenomenon, especially about authors and content. The functional areas are differentiated by understanding the situation of affectation to the

national territory (monitored) or propose executive actions for content closure or arrest of authors (acting).

Evaluation:

THE PEN-LCRV will be reviewed annually, depending on the level of implementation of each Plan and annual management on a global basis every three years, and may be amended wholly or in part. Your evaluation will be continued since its approval, and entry into its process, objective and impacts.

Source of Images:

<http://www.nuevatribuna.es/media/nuevatribuna/images/2017/07/14/2017071410184072718.png>

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The war "in" Cyberdefence

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



Like almost everything that happens in the cyber world, few people who take a real dimension of things that there occur or may occur, and unfortunately that decision of conscience usually manifest itself not as an act of faith, but when everything is too late. Nothing different happens in the cyber world, the common denominator of people still believing that wars are only resolved with aircraft, ships, tanks and soldiers fighting in the trenches, but it is more serious when those people are military or Political officials. To some extent a stretch of the film " Tora, Tora, Tora"comes to my memory (attack on Pearl Harbour in the WW2) when against Admiral Yamamoto his staff discussing what valid for aircraft vs Super destroyers; obvious were those who defended the traditional model of the Imperial Japanese fleet and those who glimpsed the power of naval aircraft. Here is the same, only that we talk about cyberspace instead of aircraft and ships.

On several occasions I wrote about this exciting world of cyberspace, its consequences and how works, to some extent as a good Jesuit taking the word, so this time it won't be different. For various reasons, at least in the Argentina, begins to talk about the Cyber Defence and at least puts the issue on the table. That is to view it I want to bring them some reflections and State of the art, with a few central themes in the following topics: "cyber security", "new platforms for

Cyber Defence in the USA", and "Defense and attack in cyberspace".

Cyber safety

There is one thing that most high-profile security violations have in common: were preventable. However, even with the increase of incidents, the majority of organizations are still in reaction mode when it comes to information security. And often are making the same 3 mistakes surprisingly, surprising because they involve fundamental parts of a security plan. And here we are talking about mainly process documentation, patch and redundant technology investment.

Reinforcing the base: documentation

Be proactive about an information security strategy begins with the documentation process that dictate the policies of patching. This is a basic and fundamental step in TI and skip the documentation is a basic error.

Documentation provides a command string, enables compliance, and helps verify if the updates were made or not. Put policies and processes in records of testing, implementation, verification and recovery planning. Such work should be granular to be effective, so it is often tedious, and that's that the practice can be overlooked. On the other hand,

reverse and mitigate a violation requires a lot more time and effort.

Stay updated: patches

In terms of making updates issued by the documentation, that action is often seen as idle time. Ironically, such omission is exactly the cause of downtime and worse.

Take for example WannaCry. Microsoft discovered a vulnerability and a patch issued in March. The news of the ransomware emerged in April and toppled organizations in May. A simple patch policy would have prevented the attack.

It is worth remembering that when massive updates are issued, people with malicious intent also discover it. Cybercriminals and cyber-warriors are put to work knowing that many organizations and companies make the mistake of not patching.

Security is a matter of the Agency / company: investment

A major obstacle to applying patches is when it says 'updates', often hear "down time", and renounces the use of patches for availability and uptime 24/7.

Given that the budgetary decisions that impact on TI are made through functions, and because success depends on the integrity of the data, security is clearly important. Putting look to the year ahead, it is likely that the constant proliferation of endpoints and cyber-warriors / more sophisticated cybercriminals will recruit and manage security professionals make more important than ever. The TI can help quantifying look could have a violation in the long term compared with an investment in the short term in technology.

Falsely believed that the patch breaks the continuity. Yet, when there is a gap, the Commander or CEO would be (rightly) the first to ask: why? were we not updated? Or if current solutions do not work on legacy technology: why not we've updated?

Therefore, to accomplish simultaneous updates and activity time, must understand the need for an infrastructure duplicated for critical applications. With a system in standby mode and one that is active, updates can be made and tests, may be performed then updated applications switched without interruption. The result is 24/7 availability and security.

The preparation is equal to the prevention

If the steps of documentation, patches and redundancy seem obvious and simple, that's because they are and should be the fabric of TI. However, the number of organizations that ignored the documentation, ignore is overwhelming the patching, and not updated, especially when there is software available to automate reports and patches, and minimize service interruptions.

Given that violations became almost commonplace in 2017, there is no doubt that security tools will increase exponentially in 2018, however, the problem is not the tools, they employed.

By a stranger who seems, increased violations and violations systems is escalating indifference about the security of the information. Instead of increasing the volume of security best practices, the regularity of incidents is turning them into noise. So the common people generates one greater acceptance threshold to the manifestation of the threat.

New platforms for Cyber Defence in the USA

Notwithstanding that the great powers have their own development is no less true that working closely with private industry. It so a couple of weeks ago, Lockheed Martin submitted a proposal for a program that has been considered as the main priority of acquisition for the Cyber command USA for this year. I take leave to remind that Lockheed was founded in 1912 and as Martin Marietta (who merged in the 90') were and still are companies dedicated to aviation and aerospace, and just as at the beginning of this article referred to the change of doctrine to military Here lived the Imperial Japanese Navy (Super battleships vs. aircraft), see as the private sector wide cyber war planes.

Returning to the theme, the Lockheed Martin is a unified platform that has been described as a "Cyber Carrier" (we could say as a conveyor Cyper - the term Carrier also is employed as aircraft - carrier), platform that cyber-warriors can use to coordinate plans, domestic tools and launch attacks. The prototype of Lockheed Martin for the program is a joint, integrated mission system, called *Henosis*.

Henosis from the Greek refers to the unit, the Platonic and neoplatonistas the aim of the henosis is union with what is fundamental in the reality. With this in mind the idea of the development of Lockheed Martin is that the ciberguerrero moves away from the concept of the unique solutions and rely instead on a platform where it can interact with all possible tools, they are these mounted on a laptop that use Linux or Windows and having all these different systems and capabilities that traditionally operators you should train them on how to use them in a single environment.

The central idea, simple and is to move to a common interface for the user with all the tools that interact with this common framework. This common user experience creates a more consistent interface for defensive and offensive operations. This includes all access, the scope of intelligence and analysis, which is shared in a cloud environment.

According to David Hathaway, Lockheed Martin cibersoluciones project leader, he equated the system on a plane that can effectively use a variety of payloads, sensors and missiles, which are in a seamless interface for the operator. Unified platform, analyzed, more resemble a platform such as the Rivet Joint of the force air U.S. (<http://www.af.mil/About-Us/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/104608/rc-135vw-rivet-joint/>), with all these operator stations different interacting on a single unified platform that provides that single point to unite everything.

Hathaway also said that *Henosis* aims to reduce the burden of fighters and individual units of

cyberwar. "There is a heavy workload on the training, that the idea is to simplify the user experience so that it is not necessary to be a computer programmer from high-level to run cyber operations".

This will be increasingly important as cyberwar operations become more entrenched in traditional military operations that could be performed by enlisted personnel leaving the training camp, similar to enlisted personnel which is He was trained to shoot a rifle or artillery pieces. This is in contrast with the operators highly qualified in the world of the offering that should be carefully developed tools for infiltrating foreign networks with the purpose of espionage.

One of the difficulties in the construction of a platform C2 (command and Control) joint and integrated all of the force of Cyber Defence of the Cyber-command is that it must support all of the missions since the attack through support and defense.

The military chiefs also discussed something called the *Platform military cyber operations*, or *MCOP* (for its initials in English - *Military Cyberspace Operations t-*), which has been the main objective of the Group of Development of capacities of the Cyber command. *MCOP* has been described as "essentially the sum total of the portfolios we manage" officials. However, has not been clear how this larger effort interacts with other works, such as the unified platform, which will be a component of *MCOP*.

Hathaway said that *MCOP* is really an environment that will include the unified platform, which serves as a platform of war, and other sensors as Big Data Platform, developed by *DISA* (Defense Information Systems Agency) and the Cibercomando of the US Army to support the entry of data, correlation, and data visualization.

Defense and attack in cyberspace

It is not like the football teams where there is a group for the defense and one for the attack, the operational concept in cyberwar is mutating to a ciberguerrero that is multipurpose with ability to swap in a combat mode. While the attack and defense are related, they are different missions. Obviously, one is by extracting data from the sensors DoDIN (DoD Information Network) over which it has control, and on the other trying to access the network of the opponent, so it has access mechanisms with which it should interact.

To create a kind of ciberguerrero, the Department of Defense of the USA and the Cyber command seeks

to not hamper its workforce in certain roles, namely, offense or defense. From their perspective, the relationship is symbiotic and both parties are equally imperative.

During a panel at the National Summit of security and intelligence of the INSA. Washington, September 6, 2017, Rear Admiral T.J. White said on the subject: "the first thing you should do is careful to say that it is one or the other. I think that there is a benefit and advantage... that one could inform each other," "have learned much to anticipate what could do offensively understood very well what is happening to the defence".

One not less subject recurrent in all the ministries of Defense, is that there is a set Cibercomando (usually organically dependent of the General Joint Staff / Ministry of defence) and each force (Navy, army and aviation) have their own Cibercomandos, here as in almost all critical is the education and training of cyber-warriors, who have a solid common foundation for all, that they have the same joint standards is essential before you define attack or defense.

Sincerely believe that this is one of the basal pieces, the big question that policy-makers before that choose this or what software should be made / hardware, how do ensure us that this workforce we're developing does not sink?, in short, those troops are which will operate the guns and howitzers of cyberspace, which make up the offensive that then nutria defense.

However, it is not wrong that each force is trying to develop its own organic Cyber forces to address problems specific to the service, in addition to its joint community responsibilities through the building of the force Cybernetics.

A fact to bear in mind and not less, is to generate the State of belonging and the building of a professional career. As well as in the Marine Corps (army of the Republic Argentina) there are gunners, communicating and riflemen infants, should the forces form a new weapon that is cyber war at the same time traditional, allowing Cyber soldiers to remain in this field throughout his career.

A new spatial domain has been established unequivocally, Yamamoto opted for Naval Aviation and had his victory, the question we must ask ourselves is whether we'll bet to the Super destroyers battleships or us are encouraged to innovate and see the clarity of the facts that in the world of cyberspace already surround us.

Source of the Image:

https://www.grandpalais.fr/sites/default/files/field_manifestation_thumbnail_v/cyber-war-crime1.jpg

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Turkey and the war on terrorism

By Alfredo Campos García (Spain)

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CATEGORIES

RED LIST

 <p>MUSA AŞOĞLU SAKARYA-1961 DOĞUMLU</p>	 <p>MUZAFFER AYATA Ş.URFA-1958 DOĞUMLU</p>	 <p>İLHAMİ BALI TABUK-1982 DOĞUMLU</p>	 <p>CEMİL BAYIK ELAZIĞ-1955 DOĞUMLU</p>	 <p>NURİ ERYÜKSEL GÜMÜŞHACIKÖY- 1958 DOĞUMLU</p>
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Meeting these days by the networks a page that I confess has struck me powerfully. It is a page of the Turkish authorities with the following url: <http://www.terorarananlar.pol.tr/en/Pages/red.aspx> which comes from the Turkish "teror arananlar" - wanted terrorists. On the web, in the style of "far west" are categorized by colors lists of suspected terrorists, respect of that offers juicy rewards in Exchange for providing information about the whereabouts of members of these lists and that lead to his capture and start to available to the judicial authorities. The rewards ranged from the 300,000 to the 4,000,000 YTL (60,000 to 800,000 euros approximately).

Turkey occupies a position privileged in the world geostrategic, true knot of communications and transit of goods between Asia and Europe, within walking distance of the main reservations world of hydrocarbons and key country in regard to the transit of immigrants and refugees from Middle East and Asia to the countries of Western Europe. These circumstances have turned him into an enviable ally for any average or power in the world that boasts. On the other hand, the negative side Turkey has become for some years in the world and white epicenter of numerous terrorist organizations. Should not be forgotten that Turkey had already traditionally suffered the action of terrorist groups that could include the

"third wave" of political terrorism targeted by Professor David C. Rapoport, as the party of the workers of Kurdistan (PKK), that combines Kurdish ethnic and nationalist elements with ideas Marxist. The PKK is responsible for numerous and serious human rights abuses. In fact, the PKK is currently an organization considered terrorist not only for Turkey, but by the US and the EU, having renewed the latter inclusion by the Decision (CFSP) 2015 / 1334 Council July 31, 2015. Along with the PKK, the 1980s witnessed the growth and action of other extreme leftist groups such as the front revolutionary people's Liberation (DHKP-C) among others.

Against the action of these groups, in the turbulent Turkey of the 80-90s emerged reactions armed of the extreme nationalist right as the "Grey Wolves", which became famous when one of his supporters, Mehmet Ali Ağca, tried to murder to the Pope Juan Pablo II in 1981.

Recent times have seen the strange relationship that the terrorist group Islamic State has had with the authorities in Ankara, with enough dark aspects such as the sale of oil by Turkish through Turkish territory or the permeability of the Ottoman border to allow the transit of fighters toward the conflict in neighboring Syria. It is true that once, in 2015, Turkey began to attack positions of the Islamic State in Syria, taking

advantage of the international situation to remove Similarly the bases of an overextension of the PKK in Syria, following the collapse of peace talks with this group. In the past 3 years, different Turkish cities have been the target for ruthless terrorist attacks by the PKK such Turkish.

Turning to the question of the web of the fight against terrorism that opened this article, there is no objection with respect to the legitimate struggle of a country like Turkey against the terrorist groups such as those mentioned above. You can discuss the adequacy or effectiveness of do it through a policy of denunciations and rewards, as if it were the wild American West. More questionable is the inclusion of organizations like the of the exiled Turkish clergyman in the United States, Fethullah Gülen, called by the Turkish authorities as "FETUS (Fethullahcı Terör Örgütü) / PYD" which means Fethullah terrorist

organization / structure Parallel State, putting it in the same category of terrorist groups such as the PKK or Türkisch. Turkey has argued that this group would be behind the failed attempt of coup d ' état last summer of 2016.

Without going to assess the accuracy of these assertions of Turkey, does not seem a very effective instrument the elevate to the category of terrorist to everything what has committed some fact or even crime, by serious to be as you can be all the attempt coup of State p because in the background, is distorting what all the fighting against terrorism in general. Terrorism is a global phenomenon, perfectly defined and characterized, and in no case can be combated with a view to short-term and local dyes, since there is a risk to undermine even the very concept of terrorism and undermine the efficacy in the fight to global level.

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR | TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE | GENDARMERIE GENERAL COMMAND | COAST GUARD COMMAND | **TURKÇE**

CATEGORIES 

AWARDING

- INFORMANTS/PEOPLE ASSISTING TO ENLIGHTEN THE OFFENSES STATED IN ANTI-TERRORISM LAW AND TO MAKE PERPETRATORS CAPTURED WILL BE AWARDED ACCORDING TO THE CATEGORIES IN CASE OF APPLICATION.
- SENSATIONAL DENOUNCEMENTS ABOUT THE CRIMES STATED IN THE ANTI-TERRORISM LAW NO.3713 AND CRIMINALS THAT CAN'T BE IDENTIFIED BUT ACTIVE IN TERRORIST GROUPS WILL ALSO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION AND AWARDED.
- PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE INFORMANTS WILL BE STRICTLY CONCEALED. ONE DISCLOSING THEIR IDENTITIES SHALL BE PROSECUTED UNDER THE RELATING ARTICLES OF TURKISH CRIMINAL LAW.

SEARCHING STATUS	SEARCHING STATUS	SEARCHING STATUS	SEARCHING STATUS	SEARCHING STATUS
 RED LIST	 BLUE LIST	 GREEN LIST	 ORANGE LIST	 GREY LIST
REWARD AMOUNT up to 4 million Turkish Liras	REWARD AMOUNT up to 1,5 million Turkish Liras	REWARD AMOUNT up to 1 million Turkish Liras	REWARD AMOUNT up to 600.000 Turkish Liras	REWARD AMOUNT up to 300.000 Turkish Liras

...AWARDS WILL BE PAYED IN CASH...

...AWARDS CAN BE INCREASED ACCORDING TO THE RISK OF DENOUNCED TERRORIST...

Alfredo Campos

(Spain) Alfredo Campos García. Law degree from the Complutense University of Madrid. Lawyer with more than 10 years of experience in migration and asylum law. Interested in geopolitics and following conflicts, with special interest in the Middle East and Latin America.

For the poor, sustainability is not a priority

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



When you and your family are hungry, and have nothing to eat nor expectations can acquire basic elements for their food, is not expected to make a rational use of resources that can lend a hand, or to reflect on the need of preserve them for future generations; the survival instinct will force him to make decisions that allow them to stay alive now. Under this premise, we find that the 3.460 million of the world's poor, which according to the World Bank perceived income below the 5.5 dollars a day, will be forced one way or another and in varying degrees to

try to improve their power or their quality of life, although the practices that advance may not be the most suitable and even could not be lawful. This fact endangers a multitude of plant and animal species around the world and threatens the sustainability. There are all sorts of laws to protect the environment and regulate the exploitation of natural resources, in a rational and sustainable manner, and there are authorities prosecute the offenders, bringing them to justice and apply the sanctions to the There is place. Interpol (n.d.) States that in general, "is considered crime against the environment the illicit exploitation of wildlife anywhere on the planet; and pollution crime, trade and the Elimination of waste or hazardous materials in contravention of national and international laws." (y/n) Such actions are meaningful in Venezuelan legislation. That means that they are described as prohibited laws and your violation brings as a consequence both civil and criminal penalties. The top five of the environmental crimes around the world, is presented in the website specialized ambiente.org (n.d.), citing as sources to Interpol and the Office of the United Nations against crime (ONODC), - among others-

1	Trafficking of wild animals. Interpol notes that it is the third type of largest illicit business in the world, after drug and arms traffic, traffic with wild animals is a serious threat to the survival of the biodiversity of the planet.
2	Indiscriminate felling. To get uncontrolled logging wood for furniture or appliances, or even to assign land to agriculture, are the major causes of this environmental crime.
3	Bad management of electronic resources. Each year occur in so-called developed countries up to 50 million tons of electronic waste, and it is estimated that up to 75% of all of them disappears from the official control and a good portion are illegally exported to Africa, China or India.
4	Shark finning or finning. 100 million sharks are caught each year by specialised boats and up to 70 million of them only to start them live the fin on the boat and be returned to the sea, maimed and wounded death.
5	Indiscriminate discharges. Businesses, industries and public administrations are the most common of this type of crime environmental cause. Usually, fecal waste or toxic waste from factories are removed in a controlled manner, but it is not always the case. In these cases, are released way uncontrolled into the environment, polluting rivers, lakes and aquifers.

Table 1. Top 5 environmental crimes around the world. Own elaboration based on information from ambiente.org (n.d.)

It is no doubt that the media influence the perception of the problem, and give priority to some of its edges and others less so. For example, is possible - for example - that many Venezuelans know that whales are endangered because of their indiscriminate fishing, who know the subject of the finning with the sharks, who know how threat to elephants for the ivory trade, or who know that in some regions of Africa became extinct rhinos, even it is possible to know that tigers are in danger due to the belief that an exotic wine made with bones, is a powerful aphrodisiac. All thanks to Discovery Channel or Animal Planet. But it is possible to not know about Venezuelan species that are endangered, such as the tigrito, bear, otter,

weasel palmero, mount Jack, the ocelot, the tonina in the Orinoco, the mountain PACA, the Bush Dog, tapir, the spectacled bear, manatee, humpback whale, the volcano deer, among many others. It is also possible that, even knowing it, it doesn't matter them, since conservation is not on your list of priorities. Following the initial example, if you are a poor person and live near a natural marine park where fishing is banned, most likely it is that does not respect the ban in an effort to get food for you and your family. Perhaps also tale mangrove for timber, and is even possible is dedicate to capture small sharks to kill them and remove the fins, which are very well paid on the black market. Shark fin soup in considered in

some parts of Asia as a symbol of status, and despite global efforts to combat the excessive exploitation of sharks, the black market continues to evolve. Worth to note that evade predators from an ecosystem, immediately alters the natural balance and has long-term consequences.

In almost all countries of the world have the problem of deforestation. The felling of timber species is a

global problem, through her forests, and indeed cascade to all animal species requiring those ecosystems to live are eliminated. With the disappearance of the topsoil, arise erosion and/or Desertification, making in many cases the forest recovery virtually impossible.

Additionally there are criminal activities with a high environmental impact, such as:

Illegal mining	If you have problems to get the support of his family and inhabits a region known for the presence of gold or precious stones, surely ignores a ban on exercising the mining without Government permits, and will proceed to DeForest, open mines (mining of tunnel), and even use mercury without contemplation, creating serious environmental problems.
Illicit crops / Drug trafficking	Thousands of farmers came to the conclusion that traditional crops are not profitable, or - for different reasons-easier to market, while cultivating marijuana, coca or poppy, if you have a steady and profitable market. While the farmer receives just a minimum portion of resulting in drug trafficking, is much more than what you get while maintaining legality. For planting in a clandestine way they tend to DeForest large areas of forest/rainforest, with serious damage to ecosystems.

Table 2. High-profile crimes that seriously affect the environment. *Homemade.*

Considering all of the above it can be assumed that rather than suppress the illicit, while the poor are multiplying, it would be more efficient and rational, help people out of poverty and give them the possibility of obtaining their livelihoods within the law. Not only would this prevent the continuation of activities contrary to the norm, but that it would also slow environmental degradation that is related.

Of all the breaches listed, the most difficult combat are illegal mining and illicit crops / drug trafficking, by the volumes of money handling and its corrupting power. In Colombia, for example, have been advanced interesting projects of substitution crops, assisted way and with the granting of subsidies to the participants, in addition yet extraordinary cases as the company's commitment to Starbucks is committed to buy the coffee harvest in an area of the North of

Antioquia where resigned from the coca. Another interesting approach in the case of Colombia, consisted of name "forest ranger families" and put them in the pay of the State, to engage them with the conservation of the regions that before depredaban.

People in State of necessity will incur little related practices to the conservation in order to meet their most immediate needs. It is normal that the instinct of survival obliges us to keep us alive now, but let's make an irrational use of resources, do not think of future generations, and even make a crime. Instead of investing huge resources to strengthen repressive measures, more intelligent would be developing strategies to help people overcome their condition of poverty, providing them with lawful means of subsistence, which also do not go against the conservation of the environment.

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Antiterrorist Forces of the World

Audentes fortuna iuvat



Indonesian Armed Forces KOPASSUS

Kopassus is an acronym of "Ko remote control Pasukan Khusus", which means "Special forces command". This is the name of the special forces of Indonesia, capable of advancing missions including sabotage, unconventional warfare, intelligence gathering, and especially the fight against terrorism. Kopassus was founded on April 16, 1952.

Special forces quickly left his mark at the forefront of some of the military campaigns of the Government: as rebellions regional to late 1950s, the campaign in the West of New Guinea from 1961-1962, the confrontation with Malaysia in 1962 until 1966, the invasion of East Timor in 1975, and the subsequent campaigns against the separatists through Indonesia. Remember that Indonesia (former colony following Dutch) is a large Equatorial archipelago of 17,000 islands stretching 5,150 kilometers east to West between the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia Pacific oceans. It is the fourth most populous country in the world, 86 percent is Muslim, making it the largest in the world, despite being a secular State Islamic country.

On April 15, 1952, Colonel Alexander Evert Kawilarang laid the Foundation for Kesatuan Komando Teritorial Tentara III / Siliwangi (Kesko TT), the initial name of Kopassus.

The impetus for the creation of this special force was the frustration they suffered in battle against the troops of the RMS (Republik Maluku Selatan or Republic of the South Moluccas) forces, which were supported by two companies of Korps Speciale Troepen (KST). The Indonesians were amazed by the abilities and skills of the Dutch snipers. They are then inspired to create a similar force for Indonesia. However, at that time, there was no commanders of Indonesia with the necessary experience and skills in special operations.

Not long after, Colonel Kawilarang met with Rokus Bernardus Visser a former member of the Dutch special forces who had been as a peaceful and respectful citizen of Indonesia, settled there and married an Indonesian woman. He was the first recruit of Indonesian special forces, as well as its first Commander. Because of it, the unit that would later become Kopassus adopted the distinctive red beret similar to the Dutch special forces.

At that time, the name of the special forces of Indonesia was third Territorial command: Komando Teritorial Tiga (KTT). Kopassus was the result of five name changes. The first generation of this force was only a hundred of soldiers, it is now much more numerous.





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