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Editorial

The 33rd edition of the journal Triarius brings you a set of articles that address various topics of interest relating to terrorism and new threats. First, our regular contributor from Spain and prolific writer, Colonel Blasco, analyzes the issue of migration on Europe, which together have become a multidimensional problem affecting in different ways the continent.

In the second article in this issue, from Argentina, Kandikó talks about operations in the 5th domain, remember that domains are land, sea, air, space and cyberspace. In his speech, the analyst discusses the different types of operations that can be performed in cyberspace, among other matters of interest, explains the characteristics and limitations of the war in the fifth domain.

Then we moved to Colombia, where Hernandez Haylyn reviews the problem of dissidence of the FARC. As you may recall, in Colombia just a peace process between the government of Juan Manuel Santos and FARC group, which led to their demobilization, disarmament and reintegration into civilian performed. Unfortunately several fronts that organization had not accepted this peace process, and decided to continue their criminal actions in the areas of influence which had been operating, and where indeed there are problems such as illicit crops and illegal mining, among other related crimes of those who are nourished economically.

Next, Moya, our Mexican analyst, presents a worrying possibility that has to do with the current complex geopolitical landscape and the possibility of violence in the Middle East present in Central America is made in retaliation for its support to the positions of the US and Israel in the region.

A step we have followed a brief lecture from Italy, where the issue of terrorism is reviewed in South America. We thank Mr. Aldo Baggio his frequent contributions.

This installment ends with an article that aims to present a management tool to have under their personal responsibility and resources of the security and defense sector, hoping to put a grain of sand in an attempt to strengthen them. Incidentally, with this magazine a forum for meeting and exchange for professionals from different countries, we invite you to share their successful experiences. Colleagues to help others become better managers, directors or commanders. Recall that terrorism and new threats are our common enemy.

Know to Win!

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



This newsletter has an English version.

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Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo

TRIARIUS

We thank all those who have contributed articles and analysis to be published in this bulletin. Their contribution has been invaluable. We would like to have a group of senior employees, who selflessly commit to keep this project alive and active, making regular contributions throughout the year. Want to be a senior analyst at Triarius ?, contact us.

Headlines, members of the Special Air Service of New Zealand. Please see the review of this unit at the end of the magazine.

Triarius favors freedom of expression, however, the responsibility for what is said in the articles, it is exclusive to their authors.

special international analysts that free us have submitted articles for this issue thanks.



SHIELD AFRICA
A b i d j a n 2019

Migration to Europe

By Francisco Javier Blasco, retired Colonel (Spain)



For years he has written and spoken extensively on the subject at hand; even I myself have done on several occasions. I firmly believe that after so many writings, comments, opinions and specific legislation is not an issue or free silver lining on this has not judged or treated in depth.

It is said that times run which is outrageous, it is true, especially when you already reach a certain age and see that you still have many things to know, wants to achieve, problems to be solved and questions to answer and you realize clearly that you will not have time or ability to meet or cover everything.

Where time runs does not mean that the problems, at least the most important, disappear at the speed and pace of that, fundamentally, those who were not well identified, or were misunderstood, wrongly raised, at the time very badly resolved or left unresolved. Those, are remaining in time, persist and even, in most cases, enlarged or aggravated by putrefaction own or severe and complicated drifts of it.

One of the consequences of rapid passage of time is that persons responsible for directing the designs of peoples or alliances of several of them are changing by the disappearance of previous owners following the brief and priced some processes or electoral mandates , complications from wear of power or certain maneuvers, more or less legal, causing unexpected by becoming other, less likely, true bedfellows who support you around and take you to the summit changes, although these parties resemble in their idearios how physically makes an egg and a chestnut.

In Europe and especially in the EU has been talked about and tried to correct everything regarding the immigration problem and its consequences; have led, after marathon and multiple meetings and plenaries, countless laws, rules, agreements binding or non-compliance and approved quite a few various budgets for generously providing the boundaries of military, police and welfare in order to limit media and humanize the most possible and in accordance with international law, host processes on the continent.

Even two years ago, before the great flood of people who wanted to settle in European territory,

Processes directly or indirectly derived war calls Primavera Arab -never really get to know how expensive and disruptive in lives and resources, which has cost humanity the happy movement, driven, supported and applauded by the West, other conflicts local or regional in north, central and the horn of Africa and the Middle East and surrounding areas, together with the consequences of the profound global economic crisis and the great economic and social differences between continents so close have been detonating more than valid, necessary and sufficient for one reason or another, millions of refugees or economic migrants known as is decided for years and progressively, to embark on the adventure; for,

It is very normal to facilitate the whole process of mass movement of people, soon different types of "travel agencies" appear. Agencies, very few legal, almost all created, directed and dominated by mafias unscrupulous to obtain huge profits to deal with now come to call "human flesh" with those who do whatever it takes to reach your destination or power together with their loved ones previously settled in these lands.

Also worth noting that this issue would be much to talk about attitude, passivity or overacting, where applicable, in some European countries individually or collectively and their previous and current governments in which this issue has influenced much that they have risen, fallen or risen to power and the current political capacity.

People generally very given to individual and collective emotion, have also influenced the demand and initial acceptance of these needy persons; but also they influenced much in the process of gradual cooling of said fizz up to and including widespread or bitter and total rejection against everything that is identified as an economic personal risk, social, political or their lives, populations, budgets and properties. These movements, quite encouraged by the multiplication of terrorist acts attributed or actually perpetrated by elements of Islamic Jihad who arrived in European lands camouflaged among the uncontrollable flood of immigrants or refugees.

It is not insignificant to note the role they can practice in such situations three fundamental elements of worldwide impact and more likely to foster motley types of income, I mean of course is: the insatiable and very targeted media, a number of NGOs and some international organizations (IOs) official and especially new or newcomers to politics height or applicants with hints to get it.

The shocking news media live, normalcy kills them; So when a migration like this plaguing Europe is extended in the time process, try to search and highlight occasionally, actions or shocking movements that cause hope, rejection and even rejection of policies or actions taken individually, collectively or regionally and re-create tension, encouragement or praise, again, the spirit of solidarity among the nations and their rulers to thereby not get these, taken down or misplaced with respect to their voters.

So, this topic would highlight blaring publicized events like the famous crisis of Aquarius, the mounted paraphernalia around his rescue and politicians, for it individual or collective excesses. Another no less than the previous item, is broadcast from time to time, photos or stunning graphic reports in which normally are usually collected tragic scenes of children through wire fences, hungry and cold or stranded in the Mediterranean by which finally appear dead by drowning. News, reports and frames, which must not lavishing much, not tired, and that, like all exclusives, after a certain and forced rest of the audience and its beneficial and timely dissemination ad nauseum, go irretrievably,

There would be much to talk about NGOs and IOs. I feel that there is a widespread tendency to think that the mere fact that an association or organization belong or identify with one of these groups is a good thing without hesitation. But really, sorry to say, is not it at all.

In addition to the many lurid stories in the media, occasionally, such as complaints of some of these organizations or their members for fraud, abuse and many other unspeakable crimes; I must say that for personal and professional reasons, I have spent many years working in close contact with many of them and really like work. The line of action of the vast majority of those due to good intentions and interests try to cover broad spectrums and aid projects and at the same time, economic survival more or less loose of its members modus vivendi-its on the basis of certain individuals, grants or donations subcontracts with governments or other organizations own church and all kinds of religion,

But in some cases and there are few unfortunately, some of these organizations obey, are nurtured and respond to certain hidden agendas that are rooted in political, religious, mafia, ethnic, industrial and consumer social or causes. This makes their performances, with the appearance of full legality and under the cover of specific humanitarian laws, interpreted or enforced the limit of its possibilities-serving on their own or another

charity or looking for certain positive or negative publicity that makes right or wrong about other, even governments, if necessary. Its capital funding come from mafia organizations, corporations, political, social, religious and even in certain states or association of these movements.

For all these reasons, I recommend taking very carefully its actions since, in some cases, and so increasingly studied the courts, they can respond to spurious interests or be totally illegal, even if they appear to be totally humanitarian, altruistic and legal. There is no international law that moderate, control and coordinate; registration is unreliable and anyone can set up an NGO just to give a name. Even if it is false, and the number of a mobile anywhere in the world.

Regarding politicians sufficient to review the recent developments interpreted by the leaders of several countries in Europe, its multifarious actions, certain conflicting positions, some direct or veiled threats and even different engolamientos between the political class that currently governs the designs of countries EU members. For one reason or other, in a few months, they have changed the vast majority of them, all comers clearly have their own agendas on the issue since some are purely the result of having deftly handled the issue of migration on Europe in general or in particular country because they see this as a fishing ground of votes or a way to pass the insignificance among their peers pretend lead or appear to do about something that apparently unaware,

Cases and we have many examples among new European leaders; but not dwell too, I would like to focus on our recent, bright and very calculating president. Mr. Sanchez and his closest advisers, saw a possible topic goose that lays golden eggs to increase and launch the popularity of President of Spain internally and to the listless and almost on the verge of breaking Europe. His unwise and striking - for his move on and to Aquarius effect- Aside from giving a positive and personal humanity and responsibility, sold in both environments intended as a step towards the powerful leadership of this impossible [1] mission.

He wanted to show that he alone had the answer; that, in this problem, regardless of whether the EU take years trying, legislating and addressing and spending huge sums of money, their "magical" solutions, the style of Zapatero type socialist, would be the calming of all evil and the solution a general problem that affects everyone and increasingly Spain.

We know what has been the result of his mini tour and bilateral meetings with some European leaders and their presence and interventions among and with their counterparts in the EU. Finally, after much fanfare, nothing new on the horizon and even harmful. For now we must welcome an undetermined number of migrants currently in Germany, but they reached European soil by Spanish borders; maintain, and I dare say that expand far the current CETis and CIEs, if not open more of them; promote the urgent classification of migrants who reach our borders for any reason in order to try to return them to their country of origin if they do not qualify as refugees or attempt to endorse them voluntarily, other European countries where migrants will announce reside. All this in exchange for a picture with Merkel and Siripas, recognition, with a small mouth, Europe everything we do on the issue of immigration and financial compensation, without determining, by our aid to Germany.

Sanchez has happened within hours of trying to lead the EU in this area to turn Spain into a Turkey mini (receiving migrants and refugees in exchange for money) together with Greece, while other European Mediterranean countries will not do anything like that. Also, and not least the other hand, he went from being the biggest critic of Merkel to literally save the political [2] back. Reaction capacity for change and not be blamed, but I must say that as much as shows, we still perplexes and quite misplaced.

After this brief review of the situation and in view of this new effort by the EU and its leaders; forced, by the way, the political situation of the most important, Germany and the refusal, under duress, to remain one of the few who met him previously agreed without anyone moving a finger in his support and understanding, Italy. Of an effort, like arduous and exhausting sold until late in the morning, as has been its usual-but which has not been brought nothing new; even, I would say, on the contrary; I must say that once again my fears reflected in many previous works, inevitably, are being met.

The EU does not know more than react with patches to serious crises, has no legal force or moral ability to force its members to comply with the agreement, passed by a whisker qualification Monetary Union, but is far from being on aspects monetary or political and still has no legislative powers binding on aspects of security, defense, foreign policy or solve problems of all kinds, not just surround it on all fronts, but enough of them, and they have inside.

I fear that eventually dissolve slowly or becoming a club composed of different groups of partners at different speeds and with different capabilities and very distant. Russia, who rubs his hands with all these manifestos, and even problems, maybe even the foster and exploit and especially with our little or no capacity to solve them, continue lurking. The UK is increasingly more convinced is having adopted its Brexit promptly and on time, thereby preventing filled even more unwanted outsiders without having to work with a group of countries ruled by inept politicians and thoughtless. Finally, Uncle Sam, customized by Trump will arancelariamente economic acogotándonos and to prevent the departure of our products to its important market and at the same time, will try to sink all their maneuvers to strengthen the military capabilities of NATO knowing that we are incapable of it and never reach the ceiling marked; with what will make us even more a slave to the Yankees.

Just ask the beardless politiquillos three fourth, the fans sorcerer sells smoke and his advisers well trained in "performances" of marketing but totally useless and inexperienced in diplomatic LIDES and high international politics, which stop trials, attempts impossible leaderships and do not put more at risk to their countries and bring hope to many eager hearts accelerated them. Because the reality is that, after fumbling tiny and examples of support and generosity must replicate candles and turn around to retrieve the sparse and not triumphalistic journey be successful recipient of a set goal but a blunder. Let yourself of your personal highlights, do not lead us to greater ridiculous situations and do not charge us with more responsibilities than we had before his brilliant ideas; while others ask for another drink, because with you. in charge of the bar, the bar is free and apparently just enough to leave a tip to leave and let the empty glasses on the table.

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Image source: <https://www.monitor.bg/web/files/articles/103992/gallery/951401.jpg>

Francisco Javier Blasco

(Spain) Army Colonel in the reserve. He was Deputy Director of the Center of Intelligence of the Armed Forces (CIFAS) and Head of proliferation; Defense Attache in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; 2nd Brigade Chief of the Spanish-Italian in the West (KFOR) in Kosovo Region; head teacher Army at the College of the Armed Forces (ESFAS) of CESEDEN, among other positions of great importance.



AIG

American Intelligence Group

War in the 5th Domain: Attack, Defense and Cyber Operations

Ulises Leon Kandikó (Argentina)



Reality tends to surpass fiction, I have spoken several times about this, until I claimed my lightsaber. The former fiction to some extent marked the path of technological advances, these gains were seen 50 or 60 years later, today these developments tend to be in a closer time horizon. Maybe so, that in the military world of cyberspace, from the Army Cyber Institute at West Point published a sort of Comic "Silent Ruin" (Silent Ruin) that, in the near future in 2027, war breaks out in Romania and the United States of America (USA) lost to Russia, whose military use drones and computer viruses to disable US tanks 70 tons.

This comic paints a bleak vision of a future in which Russian forces use technology to exploit the vulnerabilities of the US Army (US Army). The comic takes place nine years in the future. The union of Moldova and NATO member Romania triggered a Russian invasion, and M-1 Abrams tanks of the US Army have orders to defend the border. Russian forces launched a couple of cyber attacks against NATO, which disables blinded unmanned US Army tanks to the Russian onslaught explorers.

Moments before the attack, Russian hackers exploit a software vulnerability in unpatched Abrams, preventing the tanks fire their weapons and block your navigation system. Advancing Russian tanks and ground vehicles unmanned shooting at defenseless US Army tanks destroying them as they conquer and secure ground. The comic ends with

Russian forces advancing menacingly toward the US consulate.

Fiction comic view this only intended to illustrate what might happen to Americans caught unprepared in the era of cyberwar. NATO forces have unmanned reconnaissance aircraft, as well as their own unmanned ground vehicles that provide great benefits, but also create capacity gaps if suddenly neutralized.

Similarly, the advanced tracking system Blue Force integrated tanks US Army allows Army forces easily track friendly and enemy forces, comics, a software error unpatched at the Blue Force software It allows the Russians to insert a virus that disables the tanks for the next battle.

Reclinking focus on contemporary reality, Admiral Michael Rogers of the US Navy, who was the head of the NSA and Cyber Command of USA, said fend off Russian hackers requires more than operators launching ones and zeros to the Kremlin, trying promptly the issue on elections in USA and operations carried out from Russia said: "I do not think we anticipated the level of aggressive behavior that we would eventually Russian actors", not the government appreciated how Russia would see the war information and influence as a strategic imperative in time.

As in the analog world (physical) there are weapons and / or measures that are designed specifically for defense and other for the offensive and, of course covering both the roles and there are

also special operations. Similar is what is happening in the digital world, however, it is important to clarify that offensive cyber weapons do not usually deal with passive activities such as data collection and monitoring; rather, a cyber weapon is something that is "deliberately designed to cause damage or destruction" with this basis we can say that "the offensive cyber weapons are not designed to take information but to degrade, disrupt or destroy".

All are aware of the major cyberattacks that have come to light to show how powerful cyber weapons can be. Perhaps the most notable of these is the aforementioned Stuxnet, a computer worm that caused the self-destruction of some centrifuges involved in the nuclear program of Iran, or Triton that violated Control Systems Information (ICS) and Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS) on a Critical Infrastructure in the Middle East. Stuxnet is interesting because it was one of the first cyber incidents where access effectively used for destructive purposes.

Stuxnet also showed how some banks are willing to carry out an offensive cyberattack. Kindervag of Forrester said that tools like Stuxnet obviously not built in overnight, and some experts in the development of such tools have estimated that, if constructed as a commercial product, development costs would be about \$ 100 millions.

One issue that appears in action is the need to mask, a sort of cibercamuflaje for our actions, or why not for our non-actions. No doubt camouflage or masking is important examples throughout history abound. Being cibercamuflado means that we will continue with our activities and remain invisible to our opponent.

When we are faced with the domain of the "war" it is quite appropriate to mention that this type of scenario could encompass the game of "show and hide" in the internet. Today the armed forces, all are subject to increasing threats such as those generated by transnational organized crime networks and terrorist groups, so these depend more or less cybernetic technologies. In other words, the computer uses a soldier in logistics and administration with web connection could become a micro-battlefield and as such, thinking Militarily it would be good first to end users were trained and sensitized and their you see these creak activities cibercamufladas to try to avoid damage,

One of the best known ways to protect your data is through encryption techniques. At this stage, I do not try to explain any cryptographic algorithm, but try to provide a good idea of how encryption tools could be used at the user level. Modern cryptographic

software solutions treat that offers the opportunity to transform our information from a plaintext to ciphertext using some encryption tool. Once you get encrypted information, you can decrypt it using the same tool and deal with the same cryptographic key.

The cibercamuflaje and use of encryption is so important to both the end user level and at the top of the pyramid in decision-making, it is part of knowing how to prevent our resources and find the bad guys and intelligently communications organized.

closing ideas

"We must I be equally effective in the cyber domain and on land, sea and air, with a real-time understanding of the threats we face and the ability to respond anyway and anytime", so stated Secretary General of NATO Jens Stoltenberg.

There is no doubt that in any military conflict or Government Operations High complexity, 5th will be an integral part domain, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen cyber defenses and enhance cyber attack capabilities and intelligence.

When several senators asked the Admiral Michael Rogers why he had not done more to counter the hacking Russia and the leaks in the race and after the elections of 2016, Rogers said he did what was possible within his authority. Then, Senator Richard Blumenthal asked why he had not asked for more authority. Rogers responded that Cyber Command and NSA could do much to harden networks running attack and cyber operations against an adversary after the fact, but there was little he could do to dissuade Vladimir Putin of conducting an intelligence operation and influence (psychological operations). The real deterrent, he said, would require a government-wide response.

Cybernetic add to the arsenal of military weapons is only the latest step in a strategy of Cyberwar, there are many previous actions and already in other analyzes and articles have seen. And although some knowledge of cyberwarfare and cyber defense are relatively easy to share, cyber weapons are different from conventional weapons. They tend to be very expensive, difficult to use and are only effective against systems or particular objectives. Lay the foundation for deployment can also take a long time, as often it involves infiltration systems for long periods. The most sophisticated often rely on software vulnerabilities day zero, which means that once used can not be reused,

The bad news on this front is to win the battle does not mean you're winning the war. Cyberwar is an endless game of recovery. In fact, this is an area

where more spending does not guarantee better results.

As it becomes more difficult to anticipate or prepare for the next big cyber attack, the race becomes more chaotic and endless. The tools are different weapons designed to reside and extract information may be different than those that are designed to delay, degrade and disrupt.

Regardless of the tools necessary to do their military cyberwarriors cyber mission, it could also be necessary to develop tools to assist combatant commanders to understand how cyberspace can include in their campaign plans and how it could help visualize the effects.

Whatever the terminology, the fact is that offensive or defensive cyber weapons are here, and are intended to be more frequent and more powerful in the future.

Comic "Silent Ruin" is an attempt to imagine how future wars will be developed to minimize surprise and prepare for unexpected developments. It could happen? Maybe not exactly the way it portrays Silent Ruin. But as hardware, software, and particularly wireless networks become increasingly essential part of military technology, the opportunities for adversaries to exploit the weaknesses grow, creating a Maginot Line Digital.

Image source: https://eastwest.eu/images/blogger/mrusse/2016-1/2016-OTTOBRE/cyber_warfare.jpg

Ulises León Kandikó

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The threat of dissidence of the FARC-EP

By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)



The armed conflict that Colombia has lived for over 50 years has not only jeopardized the capabilities of the State to circumvent related to illegal groups threats, but simultaneously has given the opportunity to gain experience with negotiations is concerned. The country is not only attributed it to have the continent's oldest armed insurrection, it is also the one with more experience in peace processes. For example, with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - Army -FARC-EP-Pueblo four negotiations were(Torres, 2016), Including the latest with the government of President Juan Manuel Santos.

Since 1981, Colombia has seven Agreements negotiated peace which he missed six times. This record allowed to learn from the lessons of predecessors, so much of the success of the peace agreement with the FARC-EP, signed on 24 November 2016, it is due to a non-personal historical construction; Still, while it is a significant step forward this is not the end of the conflict.

This assessment is based on the current scenario where often speak of a post-conflict, however, this term is too broad to describe the

situation by which crosses the country. It is well known that the FARC, a guerrilla group are not the only criminal group, so to speak of the end of conflict or post-conflict is too ambitious for the situation that is going through, it would fall into the fallacy of underestimating or ignore the existence and influence of organized criminal groups and organized armed groups -GDO- -GAO- (defined and classified in accordance with Directive 015 of 2016 of the Ministry of Defense), present in the country.

One of the main risks in the stages of negotiation and implementation of the agreements, is the emergence of dissent, because it is very difficult to ensure that the entire armed group to transition to legality. Consequently, the presence of dissidence poses a threat to security in urban and rural areas, as there is the possibility that criminal actions and illegal activities are conducted, also can become a negative influence on the implementation of the Peace Accords.

This problem has already occurred in the country with the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia -AUC-, since after their demobilization were several organized criminal groups, which influenced for the

National Police coined the term criminal gangs to refer to them. Another case is that the People's Liberation Army -EPL-, called 'The Pelusos' by the security forces, seen as a GAO dedicated to drug trafficking.

The emergence and evolution of dissidence is not due to a specific factor, since converge both internal and external variables, although there is talk of a single armed body pursuing common goals, they are ultimately shaped by different individuals with different interests (Alvarez Vanegas, Pardo Calderon & Cajiao, 2018, p. 17). Clearly these interests, in most cases, are due to economic reasons, as not being present the great structure, residual members who disagree with the negotiations can appropriate criminal incomes such as drug trafficking and illegal mining obtaining greater returns.

The phenomenon of dissent FARC began when part of the Frente 1 or Armando Rios, one of the historic and representative structures whose origins date back to 1965, issued a statement in which he claimed that they were not willing to surrender their weapons and demobilize, saying that:

We decided not to demobilize, we will continue the struggle for the seizure of power by the people and for the people. Regardless of the decision the other members of the guerrilla organization. We respect the decision of those who give up armed struggle, lay down their arms and rejoin civilian life, we do not consider our enemies. (Front First Armando Rios, 2016, p. 3)

The reactions at the time did not wait on the one hand, President Santos said that if the process is not accounted for would be persecuted by the army,

while the Central Staff of the FARC said the commanders and fighters of the Front should be declared regardless of the Directorate for having opposed interests to the end of the conflict, "If the commanders and fighters involved have the desire to embark on an uncertain adventure require them to do so taking a different from the real structures of the FARC-EP named" (Staff of Commander Jorge Briceño Bloc of the FARC-EP, 2016).

Consequently they expelled five controls who braved the unity of the organization, including Miguel Santillana Botache alias "Gentil Duarte", who had been sent to try to bring order stands. Nestor Duarte by Gregorio Fernandez, alias "Ivan Nibble" and Gener Garcia Molina, alias "Jhon 40" are the main commanders. Its catchment area is located in the departments of Guaviare, Vaupes, Meta and Vichada, where control of smuggling routes established in the jungles of Guaviare and coming to Brazil and Venezuela (Kjelstad, 2018).

According to the latest report of the Ideas for Peace Foundation, one group (Front 1) has passed between 16 and 18 structures which grouped about 1,200 members with some type of presence in different areas of 13 departments (2018, p. 17). It is also noted that the figures do not match those provided by the national government as the vice president, Oscar Naranjo, said that 6% of the FARC migrated to dissidence and Commander of the Armed Forces, General Alberto Mejia, said that corresponds to 15%, about 1,200 members, meanwhile defense Minister, Luis Carlos Villegas talks about 1,100 militiamen. This only evidence is that this is a complex phenomenon which diffuse and there seems to be clear, at least as to the number of members that comprise it.

Table 1. Dissidences FARC confirmed by region of influence.

confirmed structures	Region of influence / operation
<i>Frente 1</i>	Meta, Guaviare, Vaupes, Vichada, Caquetá
<i>frente 7</i>	South of Meta, Caqueta
<i>10th front</i>	Arauca
<i>Fronts 14 and 15</i>	Caqueta
<i>front 16</i>	Vichada, Casanare, Arauca
<i>front 36</i>	Antioquia
<i>front 40</i>	Goal
<i>front 48</i>	Putumayo
<i>front 62</i>	Goal
<i>Front Acacio Medina</i>	Guainia, Vichada (border with Venezuela)
<i>Oliver Sinisterra or United Front Guerrillas South (composed of former members of the front 29, the mobile column Daniel Aldana mobile column and Mariscal Sucre)</i>	Nariño and Ecuador

<i>Peasant resistance and those of Sabalo (Composed of former members of the Front 29 and the mobile column Mariscal Sucre)</i>	Nariño
<i>People of the Order or the United Guerrillas peaceful front 6</i>	Nariño and Valle (possibly Bonaventure)
<i>Miller Perdomo column</i>	Cauca
<i>James column Arenas</i>	Cauca, Valle del Cauca
<i>front 30</i>	Cauca's Valley

Note: Adapted from Vanegas Alvarez, E., Pardo Calderon, D., & Cajiao, A. (2018, pp- 27-28). paths and territorial dynamics of the dissidence of the FARC (No. 30). Ideas for Peace Foundation.

Based on the above information, it is clear that the presence in the country by dissidence not go unnoticed (Guaviare, Nariño, Cauca, Meta and Caqueta are the areas of highest concentration), also because the violent acts have been increasing, demonstrating that the capacity to destabilize security and threaten peace remain.

Acts such as kidnapping and subsequent murder of an Ecuadorian news team by Oliver Sinisterra Front under the command of alias Guacho; wanted by Colombia and Ecuador, realize mutation of conflict in many criminal groups are profiting from illegal activities, choosing border areas with Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama, as their areas of influence, which has caused the shares to be visible in public opinion.

It is not new that the illicit economy is the one that moves the criminal scaffolding, despite the discursive excuses about state policies and resolving political and social problems of the country, as at the time communicated the Frente 1, clearly what they need is an explanatory speech which most dissidents ownership, under which leaders gain legitimacy of their struggle. If not employ a speech claim simply their organizations could not exist. As Paul Collier points out "the speech should be exactly the same as if they were protest movements" as the rebel movements need good public relations and should motivate their members, what differentiates a criminal organization(2000, p. 3).

This assumption is evident from the public statement of the Front Oliver Sinisterra after the situation with Ecuadorian journalists, stated that: "(...) We are not a group of criminals or drug traffickers as

they [the governments of Colombia and Ecuador] call us, we are FARC-EP we have our own principles and our ideals reminding him that returned to the battlefield by the irresponsibility of the Colombian government not complying with the agreed with the management of the secretariat of the FARC-EP "agreements.

The new criminal dynamic blurs a picture that is not encouraging for the government or the authorities, these armed factions are present in much of the territory gaining control of illicit income, hiding their actions by state weakness and corruption. While there have been significant operational results in terms of catches, deaths and seizures still needs to strengthen the responsiveness and institutional control to ensure effective disarticulation.

On the other hand, it must take into account political instability on account of the capture of Seuxis Paucis Solarte Hernandez, alias "Jesus Santrich" because within the party of the revolutionary alternative Joint Force -FARC- have generated divided opinions, on the one hand, Ivan Marquez hinted that the peace agreement could be broken, however, the party leader Rodrigo Londoño, alias "Timoshenko" reiterated the support of his party to the peace agreement regardless of the actions of any member of the party. Chances are, if convicted, once the investigation process takes,

Being committed to the security and political fields must be answered on two sides, which should be implemented in a comprehensive and committed to the consolidation strategy, state control and monopoly of force.

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Central risk of Middle East

By Emmanuel Moya (Mexico)



The Gaza Strip is a self-governing Palestinian territory, which along with the West Bank form the Palestinian state, but since 2007 is ruled by the Hamas group, its name means Islamic Resistance Movement and its origin dates back to 1987 when Israel occupied part of the West Bank and Gaza.

Hamas is considered by the United States, Canada, Japan and the European Union, among other countries, as a major terrorist group because of the attacks has made against Israel, but it is the strongest group fighting to liberate the Gaza Strip Israeli domain.

Earlier in 1993 the Oslo accords between Israel and the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine (OLP) seeking a solution to the problem permanently, agreements were terminated when Washington recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel are signed (06.12.2017) and announced the change of the US embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. It was then that the problem of violence escalated in the Gaza Strip recently have erupted intense Palestinian demonstrations which have responded Israeli snipers, artillery trucks and even with the Air Force as a reaction or pretext of Palestinian attacks by a missile launched into the territory of Israel.

On the other hand, unconditional ally of Israel that is the United States, far from putting a solution to the conflict has fueled tension in the Gaza Strip, for

his Paraguay part followed by Guatemala has also recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, this It makes it increasingly difficult for Palestine to have mastery of the so-called Holy land.

It is noteworthy that these Latin American countries adhere to the American ideology and take risks for a territorial recognition could be the beginning of a global terrorism in Latin American lands, and once started it, it will be difficult to contain. Today we see that before the tragedy in Guatemala by the eruption of "Volcano of Fire" Israel is one of the first countries to show their material, human and financial support, is not a minor thing that this recognition as we said is a way of thanks or an invitation to work together and thereby increase the bloc of states in favor of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

It is not known when it will end the problem in the Gaza Strip although it appears that will not be soon, we must be aware of new developments since foreign policy not only is involved by attacks committed by both sides, but by each one of the direct and indirect messages that are made by the governments of these countries.

In other facts and newer still, in June 2018 before the World Cup of Russia, the selection of Argentina canceled a friendly match that was selected against Israel, the reasons were precisely

intimidation Palestinian groups exerted against the Argentine national team with order not play in Jerusalem as scheduled. To such threats and pressures, the Argentine Football Association (AFA) suspended the meeting and preferred to respect the decision of the players, this because of the threats that were raised especially against Lionel Messi.

Finally, we see that more and more links and contrasts of Latin American countries in relation to the problem of the Gaza Strip, did not seem strange what we already mentioned earlier, terrorist attacks in America on the occasion of political affairs in the Middle East or Medium, or simply terrorist cells interconnected with Hamas to prevent more countries to the US and Israeli stance join East.

Furthermore, and adding to this, US diplomacy that makes getting to that country as an enemy in the world with a problem of uncontrolled immigration that

threatens the human rights of Central Americans and people from the Middle East, with Canada on the other side fractured in their diplomacy with the same United States for the trade issue of the Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) America, and with Israeli President (Benjamin Netanyahu) begins to be charged with fraud of his wife (Sara Netanyahu) and untestable expenses or diversion of resources in actions that are not strictly those conferred its mandate.

This panorama becomes an institutional weakness that can be exploited by terrorist groups that are lurking in his staunchest enemies, let's hope things calm down and the relations between these countries return to the level of dialogue, for the good Central America and the population in general. What do you think about it?

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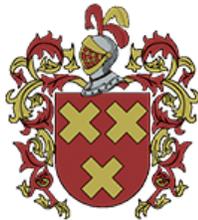
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Terror in South America

Marcus Aurelius Terroni * (Brazil)



In the history of mankind there were always crimes and wars, but terrorist acts are recent. There have always been attacks against the authorities, public and religious agencies. For terrorism characteristics have another vision, because almost entirely made up of organized groups always with the aim of destroying various types of violence, including car bombs, suicide bombers, trying to shake governments name of religious, political, economic, social or technical reasons.

Members of these groups believe their actions are fair, are considered heroes sacrificing people spreading misfortune, believe they will achieve happiness and glory through their actions, however generate social rejection, and generally should be hidden by and for its Actions.

The United Nations submitted the following definition of terrorism in 2005, "Action designed to cause death or serious injury to civilians and non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compel a government or international organization to do or not do something".

South America compared to other regions of the world and in the context of war, it was one of the most stable and peaceful planet, but at the beginning of the century, went to experience terrorist attacks and to obtain information about the presence of terrorist groups and their financiers, and having several detainees in different countries.

In some countries of America, emerged during the twentieth century various armed groups with a political-ideological character and acted as guerrillas against military or oppressive regimes. Eventually conditions changed, but these groups continued to operate, being classified as terrorists by the most recent governments, and international organizations.

With the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the 1990s, they believed that the guerrillas would have disappeared, but on the contrary, the guerrillas continued in some countries gaining greater attention on the international agenda, considering that some of these groups They were considered armed by the United States and other States as terrorist groups. This is the case of the FARC, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the ELN, the National Liberation Army.

Brazil has not classified any internal illegal armed groups that had, as terrorist groups, as they have structures, performance area, and characteristics that differentiate them from terrorist groups. The guerrillas have hierarchical structure militia and its area of action is basically national and against an established government. However, the historical origins of the guerrillas back from the 1960s and inspired by leaders like Simon Bolivar, Che Guevara, Mao Zedong and Lenin.

Examples of guerrillas who had presence in Brazil

Carlos Marighella (1911-1969) was a Brazilian political guerrilla, one of the main organizers of the resistance against the military regime that began in 1964. Marighella, worker, son of Bahian Maria Rita do Nascimento, the daughter of former African slaves brought Sudan, grew up in the Lower Zapatero, in the city of Salvador, in a poor family in the middle of six children, there he attended primary and secondary. In 1934 he joined the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB). He was arrested in 1939 until 1945. In 1968 he founded the armed group National Liberation Action, which participated in several bank robberies and in 1969 kidnapped the American ambassador Charles Elbrick in conjunction with the Revolutionary Movement 8. He died in Sao Paulo in November 04 1969, in an ambush in the Alameda White House, Paulista capital.

Carlos Lamarca (1937-1971) another guerrilla and military Brazilian. He was part of the guerrilla movement that fought Vanguardia Popular Revolutionary military regime. Born in Rio de Janeiro on October 23, 1937, the son of a carpenter, did his secondary education at a college of priests, he entered the Military Academy of the Black Eagles, em Resende, Rio de Janeiro, where he arrived from officer candidate, in 1960. Lamarca became sent to integrate the United Nations peacekeeping in Palestine. Coming to Brazil was appointed to the army police. After the military coup of 1964, he was promoted to captain in 1967. He made contacts with leftist groups and left the army to become part of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard-VPR. He led army weapons and participated in several bank robberies with the militants. He installed a guerrilla focus in the Ribeira Valley, in Sao Paulo and also commanded the kidnapping Giovanni Enrico Bucher Ambassador. He fled to Bahia, but was found by the Brazilian army and killed with other members of the VPR. Carlos Lamarca died in Ipupiara, Bahia, on September 17, 1971.

Other movements and terrorist acts in the region

In the 1990s, Argentina experienced the unfortunate experience of having terrorist attacks on its territory, where the attacks took place against the embassy of Israel in 1992 and then to the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA) in 1994. There, the United States created the expression "Triple border" referring to the border between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay and the presence of terrorists in the region.

Virtually no news of terrorist attacks in other countries in South America, being considered

countries concerned to maintain peace and security in their territories and the region as a whole.

The Tripe border is formed by three large cities, Foz do Iguacu (Brazil), Ciudad del Este (Paraguay) and Puerto Iguazu (Argentina). In that town, also it has a large population, a huge trade making a very long border and leaving precarious surveillance, made it easier commission of crimes of drug trafficking, piracy, smuggling, theft, among others, putting safety at risk regional public, generating a huge job to combat illicit scales with different efficiency.

After the terrorist attacks of Al Qaeda's September 11, 2001, the twin towers of great economic and military significance in the US, greater care with the Triple Border happened to exist at that border because of issues related to terrorism the region.

Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, which until then were not known as threat in view of acts of terror, but became accused of allowing their territories it had the presence of terrorist groups, applying to the region the Bush Doctrine and Tactics and international safety rules.

US concern that part of the world, happened to have space in the Interactive Agenda, because it has a large population of Arab origin, who send money to relatives in the Middle East, raising suspicions.

Prevention and combating of terrorism in Brazil

In Brazil, there is no specific institution responsible for preventing and combating terrorism, but studies for the creation of a body that can centralize preventive and repressive actions. Prevention of international terrorism is carried out by the Abin (Brazilian Intelligence Agency), corresponding to the Federal Police Department (DPF) actions of police repression and the Army Command, through its Special Operations Brigade, based in Goiânia / GO, military enforcement measures.

The main Brazilian legal provisions on terrorism are the Federal Constitution of 1988; Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 (Penal Code); Law No. 6,815, of August 18, 1980 (Statute of Foreigners); Law No. 7,170, of December 14, 1983 (NSL); Law No. 8,072, of July 25, 1990, including terrorism in the category of heinous crimes; Law No. 9,112, of October 10, 1995, which created the Interministerial Commission for Export Control of sensitive goods and offers on the control of exports of services and goods of military application, dual-use goods and assets in the chemical and biological nuclear area; Law No. 9,613, of March 3, 1998,

which created the Council for Financial Activities Control (Coaf) and has over crimes "

Brazil has gained space to confront new threats and coming from the core countries, especially the United States. After Obama's speech to the Australian parliament, military Brazilians got an internal report from the Ministry of Defense on the state of equipment of various weapons. Much of the materiel had become trash. Of the hundred boats Navy fighter are sailing just 53 aircraft and 24 A-4 are operating (O Estado de Sao Paulo, November 22). The Navy is responsible for defending the Amazon, referring to the two main wealth of the country: biodiversity and oil.

Brigadier General (retired) Luiz Eduardo Rocha Paiva, member of the Center for Strategic Studies Army with extensive military experience and strategic training, analyzed the recent US turn warning that the "lost spaces" of the superpower and its allies has a direct impact on Brazil and the South American region. "The conflict came to our environment. Failure or limited success of the US and its allies in distant areas will result in pressures to impose conditions to ensure privileged access to the riches of South America and the South Atlantic "(O Estado de Sao Paulo, December 20). Paiva highlights China's influence in the region, the presence of Russia and Iran in countries like Venezuela and concludes: "The United States will react to the penetration of rivals in its area of influence and that affect Brazil's leadership in the process of regional integration and the defense of its heritage and its sovereignty." So bet to reinforce the defensive military power to the new reality.

How Brazil perceives the new threats

That perception of the threats facing is shared by a majority portion of the Brazilians. Recent study by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA in Portuguese). More interesting still are the answers when the question revolves around what country can constitute a military threat in the next twenty years for Brazil. 37 percent think the United States. Far, Argentina with 15 percent. It should be noted that this

was the most likely hypothesis since independence until the creation of Mercosur, including the military dictatorship (1964-1985) war whose main deployment was heading south. This perception reveals that changes in military strategy in Brazil, which were reflected in the last decade and especially in the "National Defense Strategy", published in 2008,

The strategic positioning of a mature country long time and implementation of the new strategy reality decades ago. Brazil above and below agree that the country is likely vulnerable to external threats. Perhaps that perception has begun to change on December 8, when two welders Franco-Brazilian team working in shipyards DCNS (Direction des Constructions Navales) in Cherbourg, a total of 115 trainees who are working to transfer technology , they began to weld the last joining sections first of four submarines Scorpene target Brazil (Defesanet, December 8). Henceforth, they will be built at the shipyard in Rio de Janeiro Marina. (Raúl Zibechi, a Uruguayan journalist,

Another fact approach: Fifty years ago, on June 26, 1968, the guerrilla Dilma Rouseff, directly or indirectly, with other accomplices of the terrorist faction, VPR - Vanguardia Popular Revolutionary eliminated the young soldier who was serving his mission sentry the then Second Army in Sao Paulo. The artifact left in the vehicle which forced the invasion of the barracks, blew carrying the air the soldier Mário Kozel Filho, who did his duty to his country, hero of a fight that badly understood and was thrown into the air by cold murderers, for trying to help a potential victim, his enemy, the vehicle collision with wall barracks sicaria unknown word that slavery clinging to a murderous ideology. Sergeant promoted, postmortem the military was destroyed with the violence of the explosion by the insanity of people selling their souls to atheistic countries, destroyed any traces of moral and ethics, meaning total disrespect for human life. (Aileda de Mattos Oliveira, Drª in Portuguese language, Academic Founder of ABD, CEBRES member. Trecho extracted June 21, 2018, by whatsapp).

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Matrix Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Strengths, SWOT

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Matrix SWOT, SWOT or SWOT in English, is a very useful tool for organizational assessment and strategic planning management tool, through which can strengthen the intellectual capital, through making decisions based on an assessment rather realistic situation in which that organization is. About Ponce (2006) points out the following:

SWOT analysis is an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses factors that together diagnose the internal situation of an organization and its external evaluation; ie, opportunities and threats. It is also a tool that can be considered simple and allows to obtain an overview of the strategic situation of a particular organization. Thompson (1998) states that the SWOT analysis estimates the fact that a strategy needs to strike a balance or adjustment between the internal capacity of the organization and its external character situation; ie, opportunities and threats. (P.2)

It is clear that this tool is useful in any organizational context. particularly interested in its application in organizations dedicated to security, defense, intelligence and counterterrorism. However, due to the sensitive nature of the information handled there, this article will be presented by way of

example, the preparation of the SWOT matrix for an educational institution Colombian, year in which no sensitive information to put in touch risk national security or people's lives. Hoping to shed light on simplicity, but also the power of using this resource, to diagnose organizational situation and draw from there strategies to improve.

The first is to define the type of organization this is, because this will give clarity on the different elements to consider. In this specific case we speak of a (real) official educational institution will call ABC, located in the department of Antioquia, Republic of Colombia, which serves 850 children and adolescents in a rural area, in a headquarters with primary and secondary school and 7 other smaller offices which only serve the population taking primary.

At the headquarters to a female population is in the process of "restoration of rights" is served¹. It is

¹It is meant by restoration of the rights of children, girls and adolescents, restoring their dignity and integrity as subjects and the ability to make effective exercise of the rights that have been violated. The persons referred to in this essay are in

also important to note that this organization is not for profit, not competing, but cooperating, which produces nothing, but provides a service (educational service), you never go broke because being the education an essential service state, has a regular annual budget allocated by the national government.

Finally, we must take into account the special characteristics of "personal" of this organization, which is affiliated to several organizations: managers, teachers, students, administrators, workers, alumni, parents and guardians, each with special characteristics, and different powers .

After this brief contextualization, it is possible to develop a SWOT matrix with more elements and also facilitate understanding readers unfamiliar with the Colombian education sector.

For the purposes of this analysis, the following definitions will be taken as valid.

- Weaknesses: Status of internal order which opposes the achievement of organizational goals.
- Opportunities: external order condition that favors the achievement of organizational goals.
- Strengths: Condition internal order that favors the achievement of organizational goals.
- Threats: Condition external order that opposes the achievement of organizational goals.

Each of these conditions must go through the formal filter the purposes of education in Colombia. In this regard, each of the items that arise in the womb shall be called a weakness, an opportunity, a fortress or a threat, while positively or negatively affect the performance of the organizational mission of the Educational Institution.

According to Article 5th General Education Act or Act 115 of 1994, the purpose of education in Colombia are:

1. *The full development of the personality without more limitations than those imposed on the rights of others and the legal order, within a process of physical, psychological, intellectual, moral, spiritual, social, emotional, ethical, civic comprehensive training and other human values.*

a boarding school under the supervision of "Family Welfare" institution responsible for addressing issues relating to the protection and rights of minors, and studying at the Educational Institution in question.

2. *Training in respect for life and other human rights, peace, democratic principles of coexistence, pluralism, justice, solidarity and equality, as well as the exercise of tolerance and freedom.*
3. *Training to facilitate the participation of all in decisions that affect the economic, political, administrative and cultural life of the nation.*
4. *Training in respect for legitimate authority and the law, national culture, history and Colombian national symbols.*
5. *The acquisition and generation of the most advanced scientific and technical, humanistic, historical, social, geographical and aesthetic knowledge, by appropriating suitable for the development of knowledge intellectual habits.*
6. *The study and critical understanding of national culture and ethnic and cultural diversity of the country, as the foundation of national unity and identity.*
7. *Access to knowledge, science, technology and other goods and values of culture, promoting research and encouraging artistic creation in its various manifestations.*
8. *Creating and promoting an awareness of national sovereignty and the practice of solidarity and integration with the world, especially Latin America and the Caribbean.*
9. *The development of critical, reflective and analytical capacity to strengthen national scientific and technological progress, oriented with priority to cultural improvement and quality of life of the population, participation in the search for alternative solutions to problems and social and economic progress of the country.*
10. *Acquiring an awareness for the conservation, protection and improvement of the environment, quality of life, the rational use of natural resources, disaster prevention within an ecological culture and risk and heritage protection cultural life of the nation.*
11. *Training practice work by the technical knowledge and skills, as well as the assessment of it as the foundation of individual and social development.*
12. *Training for the promotion and preservation of health and hygiene, comprehensive prevention of socially relevant problems, physical education, recreation, sport and the proper use of leisure time, and*
13. *Promoting the person and society's ability to create, investigate, adopt the technology required in the development process of the*

country and allow the learner in the productive sector.

In this vein, the Educational Institution ABC has the following ...

weaknesses

As for the infrastructure:

- Heterogeneous construction materials and poor condition.
- Failure to comply with current regulations (NSR 10 and NTC 4595).
- geological features and soil type unknown.
- Location of buildings in relation to water sources and areas already identified risk.

As for the socioeconomic:

- Poverty and food security.
- Low income.
- Limited access to public services.
- Limited access to the labor market.

Strengths

- teaching staff with postgraduate training.
- Managers support the initiatives of students and teachers.
- Community (semi) rural and semi-closed, which hinders criminal actions.
- Mostly students respect their teachers.
- Existence of a food service that delivers daily nutritional supplement to students who request it.
- Existence of clubs from different areas, to strengthen the training of students who have already identified some vocation.
- Existence of technological resources such as laptops, tablets, and a network of Wi Fi institution itself.
- Coordinated work with the authorities of the educational institution adjacent to boarding school.
- academic results above the city average.

opportunities

- Education is a constitutional right, for whose existence the government always provides resources.
- The provincial government and the municipal government, pay close attention to the education sector.
- Private enterprise, and international cooperation agencies are alert to support and finance projects in the education sector.

- People in the industry are very religious. There is a parish priest and a friend of the Educational Institution.
- The local mayor, supports educational institutions and the community in general, with specialists in different areas of knowledge, including psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and lawyers.

threats

- Anthropic order: Crime, microtrafficking, Sexual Abuse, Bullying, family violence, substance abuse, incitement to prostitution, child pornography, terrorist acts, traffic accidents, fires, poisoning.
- Technological order: Structural failure, Toxic Gases, Chemical Spill, Explosions, Short Circuits.
- Natural order: heavy rain, windstorms, hailstorms, lightning, floods, subsidence, mass displacement, Earthquake, fires, epidemics, plagues, accidents with animals.

Strategies

Once these elements are passed to a parent, there should be drawn concrete strategies to minimize threats and weaknesses, and enhance opportunities and strengths. Amaya (2010) specifies these strategies:

- Strategies and Actions DO: In this action group should meet the plans leading to each of the weaknesses that were considered opportunities for improvement of the working group or representing positive adjustments to the project.
- Strategies and Actions DA: In this action group should meet the plans leading to each of the weaknesses that were considered as threats to the project. These actions should be accurate and sufficiently analyzed, accounting weaknesses of the working group that put directly at risk the success of the project. The priority level of these actions should be considered very high.
- Strategies and Actions FO: This action group should meet the plans leading to each of the internal and external strengths that were considered opportunities with the working group to potentiate and ensure project success. Thus, to be submitted actions to make the most of these strengths that are on our side in implementing the project.
- Strategies and Actions FA: In this action group should meet the plans leading to each

of the generally external strengths, which in one way or another put on permanent risk the success of the project throughout its implementation. These actions are also very high priority, therefore, should be well-researched and detailed plans that contain or minimize the negative effects that threaten the project. (P.6)

"FO" alternative solution to a problem that advantage while the positive forces of the system (strengths) and environment (opportunities).

"FA" alternative solution to a problem trying to harness the positive forces of the system (strengths)

to neutralize the negative forces of the environment (threats).

"DO" alternative solution to a problem that tries to neutralize negative forces in the sector (weaknesses) taking advantage of the positive forces of the environment (opportunities).

"DA" alternative solution to a problem dealing with a particular action neutralize the negative forces acting both within and outside the sector.

"WOST" alternative solution to a particular problem, where more than two positive or negative, internal or external forces are combined.

According to the above, we proceed to develop the SWOT matrix of School ABC.

<h2>Educational institution ABC</h2>	<p>weaknesses</p> <p>As for the infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heterogeneous construction materials and poor condition. Failure to comply with current regulations (NSR 10 and NTC 4595). geological features and soil type unknown. Location of buildings in relation to water sources and areas already identified risk. <p>As for the socioeconomic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty and food security. Low income. Limited access to public services. Limited access to the labor market. 	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> teaching staff with postgraduate training. Managers support the initiatives of students and teachers. Community (semi) rural and semi-closed, which hinders criminal actions. Mostly students respect their teachers. Existence of a food service that delivers daily nutritional supplement to students who request it. Existence of clubs from different areas, to strengthen the training of students who have already identified some vocation. Existence of technological resources such as laptops, tablets, and a network of Wi Fi institution itself. Coordinated work with the authorities of the educational institution adjacent to boarding school.
	<p>opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education is a constitutional right, for whose existence the government always provides resources. The provincial government and the municipal government, pay close attention to the education sector. Private enterprise, and international cooperation agencies are alert to support and finance projects in the education sector. People in the industry are very religious. There is a parish priest and a friend of the Educational Institution. The local mayor, supports educational institutions and the community in general, with specialists in different areas of knowledge, including psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and lawyers. 	<p>DO strategies</p> <p>Harnessing the interest of the public sector and the private sector in educational issues, to present projects to improve infrastructure and acquire more didactic elements.</p> <p>Expand coverage Foodservice to serve more children and adolescents in condition (possible) malnutrition.</p>
<p>threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anthropic order: Crime, microtrafficking, Sexual Abuse, Bullying, family violence, substance abuse, incitement to 	<p>DA strategies</p> <p>A coordinated with other public and private entities to promote and strengthen the values work.</p>	<p>FA strategies</p> <p>Expand the services provided by the educational institution to the community, through agreements with universities, which</p>

<p>prostitution, child pornography, terrorist acts, traffic accidents, fires, poisoning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological order: Structural failure, Toxic Gases, Chemical Spill, Explosions, Short Circuits. • Natural order: heavy rain, windstorms, hailstorms, lightning, floods, subsidence, mass displacement, Earthquake, fires, epidemics, plagues, accidents with animals. 	<p>Advise parents and guardians regarding the use of the platform of government employment service.</p>	<p>would provide practitioners in different areas of knowledge, which would provide on-site services. Create a brigade of Disaster Prevention and Attention to manage risk.</p>
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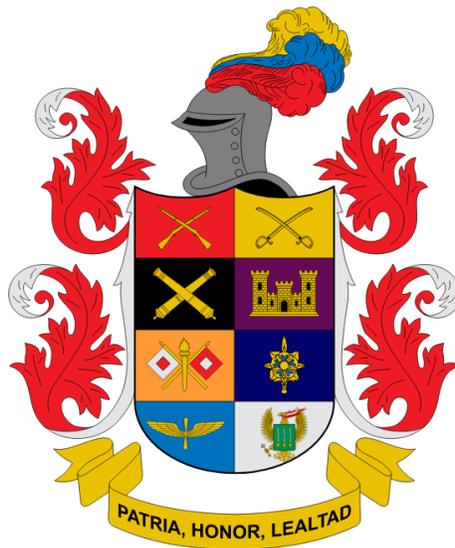
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New Zealand Special Air Service

The Special Air Service of New Zealand, abbreviated as NZSAS, was formed on July 7, 1955 and is the unit of the Army Special Forces New Zealand. In its structure and functions take as an example the British Special Air Service (SAS). It has its origins in World War II and the famous Long Range Desert Group in which New Zealanders served.



The Government of New Zealand declares that NZSAS is the "main unit combat Defense Force New Zealand" and it has been deployed operationally in locations including the Pacific region, Afghanistan, and the jungles of Southeast Asia. The NZSAS individual members have received honors and awards, especially the Victoria Cross for New Zealand granted after Willie Apiata (see photo below). In 2004, the unit received the Presidential Citation from the United States for its contribution in Afghanistan.

NZSAS was granted the status regiment in 2013. It has the responsibility to conduct special operations to combat domestic terrorism and abroad, and also eliminate chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks.

As already mentioned, you can trace the roots of the NZSAS to the famous Long Range Desert Group, a unit of the British Army and the Commonwealth who fought in the North African desert in World War II. New Zealanders also served in the original force Special Air Service (SAS) during World War II.

In February 1955, the New Zealand government decided that based on the British Special Air Service squadron was formed as part of the New Zealand Army. Major Frank Rennie was appointed to form and command unit, and the decision to recruit mainly from the general public around a box Regular Force personnel took. There were 800 applications, which were selected for training from 1955 to 182 individuals, including 138 civilians (101 of them had previous military experience). In late 1957, shortly after the squad

returned to New Zealand from Malaya, the unit was disbanded, being operationally replaced by an infantry battalion. The NZSAS was revived in October 1959.



As part of the changes in the command structure of the NZDF, the 1st Regiment Special Air Service of New Zealand he was put najo the command of the new Special Operations Command on July 1, 2015.

Unit designation

On May 1, 1955, after the Cabinet gave its approval, formally he established the "Special Air Service Squadron New Zealand". From August 24, 1963, the unit was renamed "one Ranger Squadron New Zealand Special Air Service" in recognition of the "Forest Rangers" who fought in the Wars of New Zealand being one of the first units of Special Forces New Zealand. The unit returned to the name "Squadron 1st Special Air Service of New Zealand" on 1 April 1978. From 1 January 1985, the unit became known as "1st Special Air Services Group New Zealand" until redesignation as a regiment before February 2013.

Location

When the unit was first established in 1955, before attending the Malayan Emergency, all training is conducted at the Waiouru Military Camp. After the restoration Squadron in October 1959, the unit was based at the military camp Papakura, until he relocated to the Base of the Air Force Hobsonville the mid-1990s, however, training NZSAS in counterterrorism and demolition continues on military installations and Ardmore Papakura. In 2001-2002 a new facility for the unit was built at CampPapakura Military.

distinctions

When the unit was established in 1955, it was agreed that members wear a maroon beret. Garnet beret was chosen because it was the color of the British Special Air Service beret. However, the British changed their color beret oil (colored sand) at the end of 1957, the same color as that used by SAS during the early stages of World War II. On December 19, 1985, the then Chief of Staff of New Zealand, Major General John Mace, who had previously deployed in Malaya with the squadron Original NZSAS, granted approval for the NZSAS

change from brown to beret color sand. used by other units of the Special Air Service Commonwealth. 21 March 1986, a parade was made to formally give the new tam unit.

training

After completing the full course selection NZSAS Regiment, candidates continue with a cycle of intensive training to develop basic skills. Those who complete the training cycle are accepted in the NZSAS and sand-colored beret use the distinctive and characteristic NZSAS belt. NZSAS operators then perform additional training to learn advanced skills special operations.

Squad Command

Squad Command (formerly Tactical Assault Group Antiterrorist until December 5, 2009) was formed in 2005 in an attempt to provide a dedicated counter-terrorism capacity within the NZSAS and the Defense Force of New Zealand. Swarm is an undisclosed number of operators Counter Terrorist. Squad Command has the function to respond to terrorist incidents and local special recovery in New Zealand.

Squadron Explosive Ordnance Disposal

1st Squadron Explosive Material Removal New Zealand (EOD) is a specialized unit within the NZSAS Regiment. It was established in August 2005 as a Squadron Troops independent force, before entering the Operational Command 1st Regiment NZSAS in July 2009. It provides support for New Zealand police to "make sure" chemical explosive devices, biological, radiological, nuclear and improvised explosive commercial and military munitions, both at home and abroad where New Zealand troops operate. The staff serving in the squadron uses sand beret with the insignia of EOD Squadron. Squad logo includes the slogan "Into Harms Way". The Squadron is based at Trentham Military Camp, with troops located in Auckland,



Support Squadron

Support Squadron is responsible for meeting the needs of support staff Regiment NZSAS and includes logistics, intelligence, medical, administration and communications. Staff is taught him to join the Regiment specific training as well as have the opportunity to complete other courses, such as skydiving. The Support Squadron qualified staff uses sand beret with your logo body.



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