

TRIARIUS

Volume 5 - Issue 91
May 1, 2021

ISSN: 2538-9610
(on line)

Prevention and Security Bulletin on
Terrorism and the New Threats



JAPAN



ISSN: **2538-9610** (en línea)
Medellín - Colombia
Volume **5** - Number **91**
May 1, **2021**

Editor

Douglas Hernández

Triarius Analysts

Guadi Calvo, Douglas Hernández

This bulletin is a publication of the **International Observatory on Terrorism and New Threats**. It is produced fortnightly, in pdf format, and its distribution is free.

Contact information:

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



This newsletter has a Spanish version.

Editorial

In the first article of this installment, our senior analyst Guadi Calvo presents us with an update on the situation in Afghanistan, and the complicated withdrawal of US troops after 20 years trying to achieve an elusive victory. Now, by unilaterally modifying what was agreed with the Taliban, they are withdrawing from the talks, and hostilities will possibly intensify, to the detriment of an unstructured and inefficient Afghan National Army.

We then move on to Pakistan, to taste an analysis that, although brief, is still intricate and interesting, and that is geopolitically related to previous history. It is about the protests in different cities of Pakistan, calling for the expulsion of the French ambassador, in retaliation for the publications of the Charlie Hebdo newspaper, which are offensive to Muslims, and for the French president's clumsy statements about it, which made everything worse. At the center of this analysis is the Pakistani fundamentalist party Tehreek Labaik Pakistan (TLP), which, in a fight with the government of Pakistan, has demonstrated its ability to convene and destabilize. It is highlighted that the TLP, as well as the Pakistani intelligence service (with its own agenda and different from that of its government), have links with the Taliban, which, if they returned to power in Afghanistan, would form an axis that would support each other.

Next, Guadi takes us to Africa, to review the intricacies of Chad's internal politics, after the death of the tyrant Idriss Déby. Starting with the possible complications in the succession, where different personalities dispute the right to govern the destinies of that country, all under the watchful eye of a powerful Praetorian army, which will be the one that finally decides. It is worth noting that this is one of the African countries with the highest rates of poverty and unemployment, despite the fact that its income is important. Another case of poor distribution of wealth, and spoliation of resources by the privileged classes, who, clinging to power, exercise it without measure, crushing the majority. While France supports these people, without hesitation or remorse.

This issue ends with a review of the Immediate Attention Commands (CAI) of the Colombian National Police.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



TRIARY 091

Content:

Afghanistan, no time for peace, p.4

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Pakistan: For Allah against all, p.7

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Chad the perfect storm, p.11

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

CAI of the National Police of Colombia, p.15

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)

TRIARIUS

Suppose a new pandemic breaks out, but this time it is a much more dangerous, contagious and deadly disease. The health system collapses and there is no possibility of going to hospitals. You must stay at home. How many days is your water, food and fuel reserve for? Do you have a supply of basic medicines? Are you prepared to isolate/care at home for one or more sick members of your family? Have you formed a support network? with your closest neighbors and other family members? Do you have a plan to obtain new supplies once your reserves are depleted? These things are no longer fiction, but an overwhelming and frightening reality. The only way to survive is to think about it and prepare yourself.

On the cover, a **Japanese Soldier** on a peace mission under the UN flag. In this edition, the guest is the Japanese Army. See more information at the end of the magazine.

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

Very special thanks to the international analysts who freely and disinterestedly have sent us their articles for this issue.

Afghanistan, no time for peace

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Afghan Army troops in formation.

President Joe Biden, last Wednesday the fourteenth, announced that the United States will withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan, before next September eleventh, although a minimum supply will be maintained, as a warning gesture, to any attempt by the Taliban, of missing the commitments made after the Doha (Qatar) agreements in February 2020 with the Trump administration. Biden pretends that when it will be twenty years since the attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the Afghan war begins to be part of the darkest past in American history.

That event showed that the vulnerability of the world's leading power, which precipitated the invasion of the Central Asian country, to give a historical lesson to whoever was believed to be the mastermind of the attack, the Saudi Osama bin Laden, and his Taliban

associates who kept in his country as "guest of honor" to the founder of al-Qaeda. At that time, Afghanistan was governed by the Taliban, after having prevailed in a bloody civil war, which broke out immediately after the withdrawal of the Soviet Union, against more moderate sectors, led by the Northern Alliance, whose leader Ahmad Shah Massoud, was assassinated, in a resounding suicide bombing of two shahid, (martyrs) sent by Mullah Omar, two days before the operation against the New York towers.

Today, the Northern Alliance, after years of defeat, has once again managed to establish itself as an important force, perhaps the only one capable of resisting, should the Taliban attack against Kabul occur, after the US withdrawal.

Twenty years from now, there is no longer any doubt about the resounding military and political

failure of Washington, after a monstrous economic investment to finance the war and in the attempt, against the grain of reality, that did not take into account the ancient social and political structure of Afghanistan, based on a convoluted tribal system, based on their ethnic groups, and mistakenly tried to create a state structure that included from an executive to political parties, together with the creation of armed and security forces, which could sustain said system. Beyond the useless expenses, which are calculated in billions of dollars and the hundreds of thousands of Afghan deaths, whose minimum is estimated at 300,000 souls, and whose true figure will never be known, as well as the American casualties to which the Pentagon measures it at two thousand, an insignificant figure if one takes into account the type of war to which the mujahideen

dragged the United States, throughout these two decades.

In his Wednesday speech, Biden, who set the date for the US withdrawal without consulting the mullahs, some 2,500 regular troops, plus a thousand belonging to "special forces," which, along with troops from various countries, mostly from NATO, round up, around seven thousand, prolonging by several months, the one stipulated in Doha, which had clearly been scheduled on May 1, where the parties committed to the withdrawal of the foreign military, to take steps towards the pacification of the country, a drastic reduction in violence, abandoning support for "terrorist groups", aimed almost exclusively at the sacred alliance between the Taliban and al-Qaeda, a link that was forged during the anti-Soviet war . In addition to the commitment by the mullahs to start talks with the government of President Ashraf Ghani, whom the mujahideen have always despised.

Biden's speech has provoked a forceful response from the Islamic Emirate, what is the Taliban called, which immediately announced that this change of dates would make it impossible for them to continue participating in peace talks, "until all foreign forces completely abandon our homeland". What in fact cancels the next round of discussions, which was going to take place in Turkey, on April 24, encouraged by the Secretary of State, Anthony Blinken , where there was the option of even discussing the possibility of an interim government composed of the Taliban and members of the much discredited political class.

The escape passed through Doha

Undoubtedly, the Doha agreements represented for the United States the most elegant way to abandon Afghanistan to its fate, without being too noticeable, and

avoid assuming an astonishing defeat, with Vietnamese reminiscences.

For three years the insurgent group has had an almost flooding comeback in the military field, having caused numerous defeats and casualties to the weak Afghan army. Therefore, these agreements leave the president and the corrupt mafia that governs from Kabul in a position of extreme weakness, therefore, for Ghani, aware of the old Taliban tradition of assassinating incumbent presidents, the memory of President Mohammad Najibullah , overthrown and publicly tortured to death in 1996 in the streets of a defeated Kabul, must haunt him like a shadow.

It is known that Kabul has no chance of being supported by the Afghan National Army (ENA), formed, trained and armed by the Pentagon, which has given no sign of having the capacity to contain Mullah Hibatullah 's men. Akhundzada , since most of the members of the ENA have joined, simply looking for a conchabo, as a response to the chronic unemployment that the country is experiencing, for which there are constant reports of desertions, abandonment of positions, sales of weapons to the insurgents themselves and when not, joining their ranks. So Biden, to mitigate the abandonment effect, stressed on Wednesday that the United States would continue to provide assistance to the Afghan security and defense forces, adding: "Together with our partners, we are training and equipping almost 300,000 people." .

US invasion of 2001, endangering the scant progress made in terms of health, education and women's rights. . There are thousands of Wahhabi combatants, some estimate more than a hundred thousand, who have spent

practically their entire lives in this war, having sacrificed absolutely everything, so that the high command of the Taliban, if it were their will, would contain their mujahideen, fanaticized With the "religious" message that since childhood they have received in the madrassas and a stone's throw from a resounding military victory, along with the desire to avenge the thousands of deaths of their brothers and relatives, along with the humiliation and torture suffered, it heralds a real carnage when coming down from the mountains they can freely enter Kabul, without being held back by anyone. The mullahs, in addition to being great warriors, great politicians, know that, for the United States, to intervene again in Afghanistan would be at a colossal cost, now fundamentally political, a price at which no one, who has followed the war since the comfortable offices in Washington, he would be willing to pay.

Other Biden officials in the same direction have stated that the United States intends to monitor the peace process and provide humanitarian aid and assistance to the government and security forces, which remain totally dependent on foreign support, which is of no use. It would be useful if the Taliban took the shortcut of revenge, a possibility that remains completely open, bearing in mind that after the stagnation of the talks inter-Afghan negotiations , which had only begun last September, and which very reluctantly reached a partial agreement on the release of prisoners, gave excuses for the fundamentalists to increase their attacks against the ENA, and extend the areas under their control, which already exceed sixty percent of the country. Not to mention the increasingly significant presence of Daesh Khorasan , which, faced with the mullahs and obviously the

Ghani government, is still an excellent destination for the Taliban fighters, who are not willing to agree now, so close to victory.

The delicate move of the United States, to withdraw once and for all

from Afghanistan, initiated by Trump and continued, with few modifications, by Biden, clearly shows the degree of saturation of the American people to continue financing the longest war they have

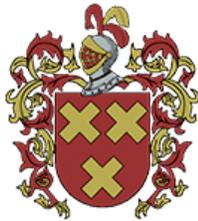
waged, knowing that powers such as China and Russia, in addition to Iran, India and Pakistan, have their eyes fixed on that country, which has no time for peace

Image Source:

<https://israelnoticias.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/il-afghan-army.jpg>

Guadi Bald

(Argentina) Argentine writer and journalist. International Analyst specialized in Africa, Middle East and Central Asia.



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Pakistan: For Allah against all

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Mass protests against France in Pakistan.

maulana (religious teacher) Saad Rizvi, leader and son of the founder, in 2015, of the Tehreek-e-Labaik party, was arrested in the city of Lahore, capital of the Pakistani province of Punjab. Pakistan (TLP), ultra-fundamentalist cleric Khadim Rizvi, who died of coronavirus in November 2020.

The Rizvi, together with their party, have led countless demonstrations since the end of October 2020 against French interests in the country, and seek the expulsion of their French ambassador, and the rupture of relations with Paris, after the new clumsy and stupid provocation of the weekly Charlie Hebdo, which in October 2020, had again published images that ridiculed the Prophet Mohammed, once again generating a succession of tragic consequences: How the beheading of Samuel Paty, a teacher from the Parisian suburbs, who had

exhibited those images his students, many of them Muslims, which was followed by a brief but bloody series of attacks (See: Je suis hypocrite and Je suis le suivant) to end with the even more clumsy statements of French President Emmanuel Macron, who, after defending the right of the French to publish the infamous caricatures, accused Muslims, no more than 1.5 billion of inhabitants of this planet, of being "separatists" and "being in crisis". What generated not a few manifestations of repudiation, by high-ranking leaders of different Islamic governments and protests around the the Islamic world, who called for a boycott of everything that smacks of French.

Since the arrest of the new maulana Rizvi, the protests increased and with much more violence, while the deadline approached, April 20, the date that was reached during the talks last November between the government

of Islamabad and the heads of the TLP, for the expulsion of the French diplomat; the withdrawal of the Pakistani ambassador in Paris and the rupture of relations with France, which apparently is far from resolved, and to which is added the arrest of the maulana, has tensed the situation to the extreme unsustainable.

With the news of the arrest of the new ameer (director) Rizvi, the protests intensified in the cities of Lahore, Karachi and Rawalpindi, in which hundreds of thousands of people participated without distancing and much less masks, which would undoubtedly increase notoriously in the coming weeks the cases of coronavirus, which so far have been reported an average of 6 thousand a day. In these massive marches, public buildings and commercial premises were attacked, while numerous roadblocks were produced, including the one that connects

Lahore with Islamabad, the country's capital. While the port city of Karachi, Pakistan's most populous, is under virtual siege, while other reports indicate that traffic on the main routes from Punjab, Sindh and Khyber provinces Pakhtunkhwa, is detained, affected the oxygen supply to hospitals where patients with Covid-19 are treated, which throughout the country exceed 700,000 infected, while the dead are close to 20,000. In this context and given the escalation of the security crisis and the increase in threats against French citizens, Paris recommended that its citizens leave the Central Asian country.

The situation that has already generated about twenty deaths, most of them TLP militants, who, according to one of their leaders in Lahore, Muhammad Shafiq Amini, they will not be buried until the ambassador is expelled", while the same leader had given an ultimatum to the government to release Rizvi before the twentieth, in addition to the fatalities, almost a thousand were injured, including 300 policemen. and thousands of detainees. Last Sunday, the gravity deepened when it became known that protesters had kidnapped a dozen security agents in Lahore, who were released a few hours later, and stolen two fuel trucks, causing more concern in the authorities than they fear it could be used to attack repressive forces. The religious authorities called for a general strike, with the closure of businesses, for Monday, which was met unevenly.

This last Monday the 19th, in a televised speech, Khan, in addition to calling for the end of the protests, sincerely refused to expel the diplomat, arguing that: "If we expel the French ambassador, the loss would be for Pakistan, since France would not nothing would happen to him". It is clear that a break with the

Elysee means, given the statutes of the European Union (EU), closing all doors with those nations. This would entail not only a drastic decrease in its exports, but also the increase, already very high, in unemployment (28%), the closure of factories, the increase in inflation, which is already overwhelmed, and of poverty (66%), for the 210 million Pakistanis. A panorama that is further clouded by the FATF (International Financial Action Task Force) pressure for Pakistan to clearly demonstrate that it has no links with terrorist groups, in order to access different credits.

In the face of FATF pressure, in a memorable Realpolitik stunt, the Prime Minister forgot the times when being part of the opposition to the then ruling Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PMLN) party of former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, allied himself with the TLP against the government, on the fifteenth day Khan decreed the banning of the TLP and other religious parties, together with the decision to freeze their assets, taking refuge in the anti-terrorist laws, while the following day authorities blocked social networking sites for at least four hours in an attempt to quell the growing unrest.

Beyond any attempt to end the demonstrations and violence that are stopping the country, Khan has given in to the claims for what was known in the early hours of Tuesday the 20th in a televised statement by the Minister of the Interior, Sheikh Rashid Ahmad, where he announced: "After long negotiations between the government of Pakistan and the TLP, it was agreed that we will present today (Tuesday the 20th) a resolution in parliament to expel the French ambassador." Granting a very dangerous victory to the fundamentalists, the TPL called for a stop to the protests.

A tough neighborhood

It is not new, the historical and high level of conflict in which the region has lived since the beginning of time, which, with its epicenter in Afghanistan, has always been the objective of the great empires, where all have finally succumbed, the last being the United States.

Particularly and since the beginning of the anti-Soviet war in Afghanistan, Islamabad was a fundamental player in the outcome of that war, in which it won two points, preventing a socialist state from being installed along the 2,700 kilometers of its northern border, which, in the framework of the Cold War, would have been almost unsustainable, and would have prevented India, a sworn enemy since the partition of 1947 and an ally of Moscow, from having any interference in a nation that, with the emergence of the young Taliban, it had turned Wahhabi fundamentalism on its head.

To achieve the memorable victory over the Red Army, the United States and its allies encouraged the growth of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), which, from the heart of the Pakistani military, rose to become an autonomous power within the state structure. which has allowed it to operate according to its interests in many cases even far from those of Islamabad. Therefore, in many cases a joint venture, with the Taliban and other Takfirist groups operating in India and even Pakistan. Osama bin Laden's refuge in Abbottabad, just 120 kilometers from Islamabad and a few meters from a military base and school, the Bombay attacks in 2008, and the innumerable terrorist actions on the disputed border of Kashmir, are just a few. signs of the alliance between the ISI and fundamentalist groups.

Therefore, the forthcoming United States left vacant. and that collaborated in that victory. Almost withdrawal of the United States from practically all of it was occupied, yes definitely sealing the possibility of Afghanistan and the inevitable rise or yes, by the mullahs, who would that India could have some of Taliban power, due to a civil war undoubtedly pay their debts to the influence in Kabul, Pakistan's main or a peace agreement, will make ISI and the Pakistani fundamentalist objective, although, by Allah , it Pakistani intelligence gain access to groups, such as the Tehreek -e- must be against everyone. a part of that new power that the Labaik Pakistan , who have greatly

Image Source:
<https://estaticos-cdn.elperiodico.com/>



LISA Institute
Security Education

**Fórmate Online con Expertos.
Cuando quieras. Donde quieras.**



**+20%
DESCUENTO**

Código: TRIARIUS20

(Descuento disponible hasta fin de existencias)

CURSOS CON INSCRIPCIONES ABIERTAS

INTELIGENCIA

- Curso de Experto en Análisis de Inteligencia
- Curso de Analista de Inteligencia Especializado en Redacción de Informes de Inteligencia
- Curso de Analista de Inteligencia Especializado en Sesgos Cognitivos y Esquemas Mentales

TERRORISMO

- Curso de Gestión de Objetos Sospechosos y Explosivos
- Curso de Asistencia y Tratamiento a Víctimas del Terrorismo
- Curso de Análisis Interno de Procesos de Radicalización en Terroristas Yihadistas
- Curso sobre Drones como Tecnología Dual: Seguridad y Defensa vs Terrorismo y Crimen Organizado

RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

- Curso-Certificado de Analista Internacional
- Curso de Experto en la Unión Europea

**100%
ONLINE
INTERACTIVO
FLEXIBLE**



www.LISAINSTITUTE.com

Chad the perfect storm

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



General Mahamat "Kaka" Déby, son of the late president and heir to the post.

Despite having perpetrated countless crimes against his people during his thirty years in power, the death of President Idriss Déby, announced last Tuesday, April 20, remains, at this time, tragic news, not not only for Chad, but for the entire region.

In an official statement, the Chadian army reported the death of its leader, in the village of Mele , near the city of Nokou , capital of the Nord Kanem region , more than 300 kilometers north of N'Djamena , the capital. of the country, on Sunday night, during the fighting against a column of rebel troops from the Front pour l'alternance et la concorde au Tchad (Front of Alternation and Concord in Chad or FACT) a Chadian political-military group formed mostly by former members of the armed forces,

belonging to the Gorane ethnic group , who had entered the country, on the eleventh day, after meeting the result of the elections, from the south of Libya, where he had lost his "job", together with the Libyan National Army (LNA) of General Khalifa Hafther , forced to step aside after the Geneva peace accords last February (See: Libya or the snake that bites its own tail.)

For some analysts, Déby's death raises some doubts, since the official announcement speaks of "death in combat", while some suspect the result of a "palace" intrigue, while other versions speak of the death occurring in a meeting with the FACT rebels that, let's say, got bigger.

The alternative of death at the front is not far-fetched, since Déby, as president, participated in some

confrontations against rebels, such as those in February 2008, in Massaguet , about eighty kilometers from N'Djamena . , the capital of Chad, in which his life was at stake and where the chief of his General Staff, General Daoud Soumaïn , died, and more recently, he appeared with his men in an operation against the Nigerian fundamentalist groups Boko Haram and the Willat of West Africa (ISWAP). (see: Boko Haram , the powerful muscle of terrorism.)

Regardless of the true circumstances of his death, Déby leaves the country in a situation as critical as he found it when he staged a coup, in a successive and tragic game of mamushkas , against President Hissène Habré "the African Pinochet" , in December 1990, who in turn had come to

power through a coup against, Goukouni Ouedé in 1979.

Déby, 68, barely had time to enjoy the beginning of his sixth term, after prevailing on April 11, by "barely" 79.65 percent. In whose electoral campaign there was no lack of: repression, harassment, such as the assault on the home of Yaya Djerou , a former rebel leader, nephew of Idriss Déby and member of the same ethnic group, the Zaghawa , who accused the now widow, Hinda Déby , of corruption and embezzlement. . The campaign was also spiced up by "Supreme Court" bans that nullified the participation of seven opposition candidates, causing three others to drop out. Given the irregularities, opposition leaders demanded the annulment of the elections, to install a dialogue table. For which the Wakit Tama (Now is the time) campaign was launched, which was not successful.

The family and personal circle of the dead president, who occupy the main political, economic and military positions, are accused of corruption. The climate of repression and instability was also nuanced with the use of the pandemic, which allowed the government to establish restrictions, aimed at the mobilization of opposition parties.

Déby will be replaced by his son, four-star general Mahamat " Kaka " Déby, 37, about the age his father was when he seized power, the heir apparent, will be accompanied by the Transitional Military Council (CMT) of fourteen generals, which, saving time to go to the Constitution revised in December of last year, just to allow Déby to remain in office until 2033, indicates for cases like this, the president of the National Assembly.

Kaka , whose baptism of fire was in the battle of Am- Dam in 2009, against a rebel coalition in the east of the country, is a deep

connoisseur of the backstage of power, since from a very young age, his father placed him in positions keys such as: Commander in Chief of the Presidential Guard; the general directorate of the security services or DGSSIE, and the elite body of the Chadian Armed Forces, not only dissolved the Government, but also closed Parliament, decreed a curfew, and ordered a 48-hour border closure, Kaka , also announced that a transition to a new "free and democratic" election of 18 months, when the Constitution gives 90 days to carry it out. In addition, a national mourning was arranged for two weeks, to honor the "egregious" deceased.

From N'Djamena , there are reports of tensions within the circle of power, due to the distribution of roles closer to the state treasury, which, although rich due to the different exploitations of natural resources such as uranium, gold and oil, with a production of 130,000 barrels of oil a day, poverty subjugates 90 percent of the 16 million Chadians, trapped in a country with the highest rates of poverty where millions of people live on less than a dollar a day and 70% of the population is illiterate, and 90% are out of work.

The health rates are as alarming as the economic ones, where according to the UN, 8% of babies do not survive their first year and 20% do not reach their fifth birthday and in adults life expectancy is 53 years. In the country to cover the health of 16 million people, there are only one hundred hospitals without the minimum conditions for the care provided by just a few hundred doctors and professionals. In 2019, Transparency International found Chad among the most corrupt countries in the world, ranking 162 (out of 180) while on the list of nations by the Human Development Index (HDI), which measures values such as life expectancy ,

schooling or GDP per capita, malnutrition, child marriage and violence against minors, is in position 187 of 189

The war fronts

The latest information points to scandals inside the *Palais Rose* , the government house in N'Djamena , between Mahamat and his half-brother, Zakaria, his father's right-hand man in the state administration. Since, within the framework of the presidential succession, different observers pointed out Zakaria as the right man during the first hours of the tyrant's death. Although they also claim their space, General Abderamane Dicko , who claims to represent the majority of the troops, who do not accept the leadership of Mahamat and the president's widow Hinda Déby, a close political associate of her husband and in fact his oil minister.

General Déby, in his three decades of power, managed to build an army that is among the best in the continent, making it his most powerful political arm, both within the country and for international relations. His men, with French help, managed to defeat the rebellions of 2006, 2008 and 2019. Experiences that have allowed him to coordinate with the Sahel Five Group (GS5 , made up of Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali and Niger) where more than 1,200 troops participate. Chadians and articulating with troops from the United Nations, the United States and France with five thousand men from Operation Barkhane , whose base is in N'Djamena , fight groups linked to al-Qaeda and Daesh that since 2012, have been become a nightmare for the countries of the region. In addition, it participates in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in

Mali (MINUSMA), with some 1,400 troops.

The death of Déby, and the internal division, can be seen as an opportunity to intensify the attacks of the Takfirist groups, in the northeast of the country and in the northwest, the different rebel groups, not fundamentalists, who, in search of a victory about military power, months ago they began a process of integration under the banners of FACT, which, willing to continue with that air of victory that Déby's disappearance has given them, warned the different heads of state not to participate in the funerals this Friday "for security

reasons". Despite the threats, the French president, Emmanuel Macron, along with a dozen African presidents and prime ministers, have participated in the funeral, without much news, which can also be interpreted as support for the young Mahamat.

No one can be sure how the succession will finally be resolved, although Paris, who has supported without protest the dead despot, responsible for thousands of disappearances and extrajudicial deaths and the looting of his people: Given its logistical and economic interests, the Elysee, who truly

defines, seems to have already given his verdict.

Instability with a new government, not consolidated, can deeply affect the country, as it already does with all its neighbors involved in civil wars such as Libya and the Central African Republic, in full political transition, such as in Sudan, where there is also an increase armed violence in Darfur and Kordofan and the Wahhabi war against terrorism in Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon, which could unleash a multi-sided civil war in Chad. A perfect storm, which can already be seen on the horizon.



Expodefensa 2021

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

29 DE NOVIEMBRE
AL **1** DE DICIEMBRE
• BOGOTÁ - COLOMBIA •

BOGOTÁ, EPICENTRO
DE AMÉRICA LATINA
Y EL CARIBE PARA
LA **SEGURIDAD**
Y **LA DEFENSA**

ASISTA A LA FERIA QUE EXHIBE LAS **NUEVAS TECNOLOGÍAS**
TERRESTRES, MARÍTIMAS Y AÉREAS EN LATINOAMÉRICA Y EN EL CARIBE.



251
expositores de
26 países



10.359 m²
de exposición



75
delegaciones
oficiales
de 24 países



13.000
participantes
de 47 países

cifras 2019

www.expodefensa.com.co

Con el apoyo de:

Organizan:



CAIs of the National Police of Colombia

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Immediate Attention Commands (CAI) of the Colombian National Police

The Immediate Attention Commands (CAI) of the National Police of Colombia were created in 1987, and their responsibility is to attend to security in their jurisdiction, through integration with the community, and prompt and timely attention to their requirements, in order to improve coexistence and citizen solidarity. They arise from the need to deconcentrate the services of the Police Stations, granting greater operational autonomy, through the modification of the traditional system of surveillance in shifts, granting the responsibility to the commanders of each CAI in terms of the integral security of their jurisdiction, with the supervision and advice of their superiors, and the support of the local administration.

For the location of the CAI, the following criteria are taken into account, among other criteria: ease of access for citizens, critical points of the city, busiest roads, residential, commercial or industrial development poles, which register high rates of violations or criminal acts.

The Manual for the Immediate Attention Command, CAI, indicates the following information:

1. Definition

The CAI is the police unit with minor jurisdiction, strategically located in the urban perimeters of the municipalities, localities, communes or neighborhoods of the main cities that have this territorial division, in charge of guiding and strengthening the urban surveillance service in charge of the National Police, protect the rights and freedoms of citizens.

These units decentralize the service provided from the Police Station, bringing it closer to the citizenry, through participatory work with them and local authorities.

2. Purpose

The main purpose of the CAI is continuous contact with the community in order to prevent crime and contravention, meet citizen requirements in terms of security and peaceful coexistence through the efficient and timely use of available elements and applicable technological means.

3. Mission

Its mission is aimed at strengthening the urban surveillance service in charge of the National Police, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, enforce duties, comply with citizen security territorial management processes with local authorities and provide institutional mechanisms that contribute to the peaceful coexistence and solidarity of citizens.

4. Specific objectives

Through the execution of standardized Police procedures, the Immediate Attention Command, CAI, will contribute to:

- a) Bring the police service closer to the community.
- b) Participation in the development of the Comprehensive Coexistence and Security Plan of the municipality or locality.
- c) Citizen participation and the action of local authorities in the fulfillment of the police mission.
- d) Address the security needs in the first instance, derived from the mission entrusted to the National Police, for citizen security and coexistence.
- e) Prevent, neutralize and control delinquent and misdemeanor conduct.
- f) Optimize the use of human talent and the resources available for the police service.
- g) Generate and strengthen the sensation and perception of security in the citizenry, as a result of the previous actions.
- h) Strengthen the institutional and corporate image of the National Police.

5. Importance

The Immediate Attention Command, CAI, has as a fundamental duty the materialization of strategic objectives in the application of the unit's operational plans to guarantee citizen security and coexistence, highlighting:

- a) Priority and prospective action, through:
 - The adaptation of the service, contribution and improvement of institutional tools
 - Citizen acceptance, becoming a fundamental part of the community organization
 - The promotion of harmony, solidarity and civic spirit of the community
- b) The participation and commitment of local authorities in citizen security programs
- c) The citizen's commitment to promote their safety and that of their environment
- d) The strengthening of confidence in the National Police and the credibility of its capacity, based on timely and effective attention to citizen security needs.
- e) The close, real and effective coverage of the Police service to the community, with the activation of fixed and mobile posts of immediate attention for the decentralization of this and the optimization of resources.
- f) The facilitation and speed in the development of institutional plans and programs and the fulfillment of goals, based on autonomy and competence in the planning and execution of the service, for the local level in neighborhoods, communes or sectors.
- g) The improvement of the work environment, for the application of postulates and Institutional doctrine, given the personalized relationship between the Station Commander, the Commander of the CAI Immediate Attention Command and the members of the unit.

6. Addressing the Immediate Attention Commands, CAI

The management of the CAI Immediate Attention Commands will be in charge of the Police Station Commander, who will develop and apply the plans and programs conducive to achieving and maintaining the purpose, specific objectives and goals proposed for the CAI.

The fixed CAI of the Colombian National Police have a standardized design, which includes fortified walls and armored glass, and a modern design that facilitates perimeter observation, as well as reaction and counterattack in the event of an attack or harassment. It is worth noting that due to the fact that multiple organized

crime, drug trafficking, gangs, terrorism, guerrilla and paramilitary organizations commit crimes in Colombia, on different occasions, the leaders of these groups have ordered attacks on the National Police, with a view to intimidating the police and reduce its effectiveness in combating crime. In many cases, small police posts have been attacked, killing or kidnapping staff and stealing weapons. Hence, it became necessary to improve the ability to offer armed resistance to the enemy.



CAIs of the Colombian National Police

In addition, the Colombian Police has mobile CAIs , equipped with an office, bathroom and cell, as well as communication elements, to deal with transitory situations in the cities, and to make a dissuasive presence in places where statistics indicate that crime, violence or contraventions are growing.

References:

Colombian National Police (2009). Manual for the Immediate Attention Command, CAI. National Printing. Bogota.

Image Source:

<https://nuestrollanotv.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/cai-poli.jpg>
www.militaryforces.org

World Anti-Terrorist Forces

Audentes Fortuna iuvat



Type 90 tank of the Ground Self-Defense Force.

Japan

Ground Self Defense Force

The Japan Ground Self-Defense Force, or JGSDF according to its acronym in English (Japan Ground Self -Defense Force), is the ground branch of the Japan Self-Defense Forces, the largest of the three that comprise it. The JGSDF operates under the command of the Chief of the Ground Staff, based in the city of Ichigaya (Tokyo).



History

Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration in 1945, and based on Article 9 of the Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Army and the Imperial Japanese Navy were abolished and replaced by the occupying army led by the United States armed forces, which became Japanese defense charge.

The National Security Cabinet was created in 1952. As a consequence of the Korean War, the reserve force of the police, the Maritime Guard and the anti-mine corps of the Maritime Security Agency were reorganized to form the National Security Force, with functions of garnish

On July 1, 1954, the National Security Cabinet was incorporated into the Defense Agency, and the National Security Force and garrison were later reorganized as the Ground Self-Defense Force, the Maritime Self-Defense Force, and the Air Self-Defense Force. The Defense Agency became the Ministry of Defense on January 9, 2007.

The Self-Defense Force is designed to repulse an attack, repel a small invasion, or perform a delaying action until it receives reinforcements from allied forces. It is neither equipped nor staffed enough to mount an effective defense on its own. It is not allowed to have a marine infantry force or to build itself into a large military force. There are additional restrictions on aircraft carriers, cruisers and strategic bombers, in short: you are only allowed to have defensive equipment and no offensive potential outside your area of action.

The Ground Self-Defense Force is the largest of the three branches that make up the Self-Defense Force. It is under the command of the chief of staff and its headquarters is in Ichigaya (Tokyo). Although it is allowed a maximum number of 180,000 troops, the actual number is often below that number, due to budget restrictions,

which is an insufficient number for an operational deployment. Due to this, the proportion of officers is very high and, in times of crisis, the necessary troop personnel would be covered by volunteers or reservists. However, the reserves - some 46,000 troops - have little professional training.



Japanese soldiers in training.

tactical organization

The GSDF is made up of the following tactical units:

- An armored division (the 7th),
- Nine infantry divisions (originally twelve), each consisting of three or four battalion-sized regiments,
- An airmobile brigade,
- Two mixed brigades (the 1st and the 2nd),
- Four training brigades,
- An artillery brigade with two groups,
- Two air defense brigades with three groups,
- A helicopter brigade with 24 squadrons and two anti-tank helicopter platoons.

JGSDF divisions can be 9,000 or 7,000 strong. A JGSDF brigade is a combined arms force that brings together infantry, armor, artillery, support, and logistics units. It is a regionally independent and permanent entity. Although its function is similar to that of a division, having the ability to engage in combat on a front, it is smaller than that, having between 3,000 and 4,000 troops.

The Ground Component Command

The Land Component Command is headquartered in Asaka, Saitama Prefecture. In times of war, he would take command of two to five armies. Directly controlled units are as follows:

- SOG Special Operations Group
- 1st Airmobile Brigade
- 1st Helicopter Brigade
- Central Readiness Forces Regiment
- International Peace Cooperation Actions Training Unit

regional organization

Army of the North, the largest, headquartered in Sapporo, Hokkaidō, where the limitations imposed by geography and population are less than elsewhere.

- 2nd Division
- 7th Armored Division
- 5th Brigade
- 11th Brigade
- 1st Artillery Brigade
- 1st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade
- 3rd Engineer Brigade
- Hokkaido Arsenal (Northern)

North Eastern Army, headquartered in Sendai, Miyagi

- 6th Division
- 9th Division
- 2nd Engineer Brigade
- Northeastern Army Mixed Brigade
- Tohoku Arsenal (Northeast)

Eastern Army, headquartered in Nerima , Tokyo

- 1st Division
- 12th Brigade
- 1st Engineer Brigade
- 1st Instruction Brigade
- Kanto Arsenal (Eastern)

Central Army, headquartered in Itami , Hyōgo

- 3rd Division
- 10th Division
- 13th Brigade
- 14th Brigade
- 4th Engineer Brigade
- 2nd Instruction Brigade
- Kansai Arsenal (Central)

Western Army, headquartered at Kengun , Kumamoto

- 4th Division
- 8th Division
- 15th Brigade
- 2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade
- 5th Engineer Brigade
- 3rd Instruction Brigade
- Amphibious Rapid Reaction Brigade
- Kyushu Arsenal (Western)

Other units and organizations

- Control and Material Command
- Ground Research and Development Command
- Signal Brigade
- Military police
- Military Intelligence Command
- Security and Intelligence Command
- College of Ground Officers
- Ground Officer Candidate School
- Others

Training

Basic training for graduates at the secondary academy begins in the drill brigade and lasts approximately three months. Specialized NCO and conscript courses were available at various schools, and qualified NCOs could complete a program to become a lieutenant in an eight- to twelve-week course. Senior NCOs and

graduates of an 80-week NCO pilot course were eligible for entry to officer candidate schools, as were graduates of the Yokosuka National Defense Academy and senior graduates of all universities. The GSDP also conducts advanced technical, flight, medical, and staff training courses. Like the Navy and Air Force, the GSDP has a junior cadet program that provides technical instruction to high school graduates, in exchange for an enlistment commitment.



Due to Japan's high population density, the number of places available for large-scale maneuvers is scarce, and even in these areas noise limitations are an issue. The GSDP has tried to overcome this situation by conducting exercises and maneuvers on the map and through the use of simulators and other training devices.

Equipment in service

Tanks

Type 10 (76).

Type 90 (315). The planned total will be 600 cars

Type 74 (560). They are being retired and will be replaced by the Type 10.



Tanks and armored personnel carriers of the Japanese GSDP

Infantry fighting vehicles

Mitsubishi Type 89 (70)

Self-propelled artillery

Type 74 105 mm self-propelled howitzer

Type 75 155 mm self-propelled howitzer (140)

MLRS (90)

Type 99 155 mm self-propelled howitzer

Towed artillery
FH-70 (480)

Mortars
107mm M2
81mm Type 64 Mortar
81mm L16 Mortar
Rayé Tracté Modèle F1 120 mm Mortar
Type 96 120mm self-propelled mortar

Armored vehicles
Command and communication vehicle Type 82 (500)
Type 87 Alert and Reconnaissance Vehicle
Komatsu Light Armored Vehicle (1000+)

Armored Infantry Carriers
Type 60 (60)
Type 73 (340)
Type 96 (on wheels) (160)

Air defense vehicles
Type 87 self-propelled anti-aircraft gun (41)
anti-aircraft guns
Twin 35mm Oerlikon L-90 anti-aircraft gun
Bofors 40mm anti -aircraft gun



Japanese GSDF air defense systems.

Surface-to-surface missiles
Type 01 LMAT light anti-tank missile
Type 64 MAT anti-tank missile
Jyu -MAT anti-tank/anti-landing craft missile
Type 87 anti-tank missile
Type 88 anti-ship missile
Type 96 Multi-Role Missile System

Anti-aircraft missiles
Patriot PAC-3 8 batteries, anti-ballistic missile capable
Improved -HAWK
FIM-92A Stinger (80)
Type 81 (short range) (57)
Type 91 (portable) (210)
Type 93 short-range surface-to-air (90)
Type 03 medium-range surface-to-air



Patriot anti- aircraft system of the Japanese GSDF.

Other vehicles

White Mitsubishi Type 73 Jeep used by Military Police units.

Hitachi Type 73

Jeep Mitsubishi Type 73

Light weapons

Howa Type 20

Howa Type 89

Howa Type 64

Minebea PM-9

FN Minimi

Howa Type 96

M4 Carbine (Special Operations Group only)

M16 rifle (only for the Special Operations Group)

Sumitomo NTK-62

SIG P220

SIG P226

M24 SWS

Carl Gustav M2

panzerfaust 3

Aviation

The JGSDF has 548 aircraft, including 532 helicopters:



TRIARIUS

Por un mundo más seguro, estable y en paz