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## Editorial

In September, we published our special issue number three, focused on the problem of Mapuche secessionism, which threatens the territorial integrity of Argentina and Chile. In that edition, Dr. Carlos de Jorge, an Argentine academic, presented us with reflections that allowed us to have a broad perspective of the problem, and gave us insights into some geopolitical elements, which make us see that the Mapuche territorial claim and all the destabilization that they cause with their manifestations, they seem not to be isolated facts, but they obey foreign interests.

More recently we have shown the problem that has been presented to Spain with the secessionism in Catalonia, and all the political and social destabilization that this has brought. There, it is also possible that there are foreign interests fueling the dispute in order to fragment and weaken a sovereign country.

We can not be oblivious to these phenomena, because they are media examples of something more complex and more common than meets the eye. Take a minute and check online the secessionist movements of the world, and you will be surprised at the many that there are and the places where they are.

States will oppose resistance to the fragmentation of their territories, and if necessary will apply force to maintain control, on the other hand those who want to become independent, in pursuit of their objectives could be willing to exercise violence, which would generate a vicious circle that would lead to regrettable fratricidal confrontations, and where powers or organizations could influence in order to "fish in troubled waters" and harm societies that generally want peace, stability and prosperity.

A terrorist group with money and influence could, through frontmen, encourage and finance secessionist groups to confront a society, generating anxiety and tension among citizens, demoralizing the authorities, and generally weakening the target country, to also make it target of false flag attacks, which drag those involved to violence.

We invite our kind readers to pay attention to these problems and their possibilities of becoming more complex and worse.

*Douglas Hernández*

Editor



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**In cover:** Troops of the Army of Bolivia, these men made the course of Condors, the most physically and mentally demanding in the Bolivian Armed Forces. This personnel is trained to develop special operations in any scenario, including anti-terrorist actions.

**-Reseña de la unidad al final del Boletín-**



**Fuerzas  
Antiterroristas del Mundo**

This Bulletin is read in over 80 countries on all 5 continents. Hundreds of professionals, military and police civilians, receive this document every 15 days. 52 of them have already taken a step forward and decided to share their knowledge on the subject by sending us their articles, essays or analysis - gratuitously - in order to contribute to the fight against terrorism through knowledge. We are creating community, we are serving society. Writes!

This edition has 10 articles written by 5 European, and 5 Latin American analysts.

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

# Scope of the internal crisis of Venezuela in Colombia

By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)



The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is going through an economic, political and social crisis, therefore they have unleashed repetitive episodes of insecurity, violence and violation of human rights by the repression exercised by the Government National. The current situation shows a breakdown in the social contract, the formal economy and institutions, marked by the bleak socio-political scenario that has been a leader in the latest reported facts.

The economic crisis was received as a legacy of former President Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías (1999-2013), who arrived with the promise of the "socialism of the 21st century", which was, in theory, close social gaps and resolve short-term difficulties of the Venezuelans, specifically, the poorest. For this purpose, the Chavez Government focused on adapting a welfare model that legitimized its mandate and created in the collective imagination, in the words of Arturo Sosa, the idea that the citizen has the right to the enjoyment of social welfare without consideration to the society, or production, or of participation in collective life (quoted in Alvarado Chacin, 2003, p. 451).

The compensatory assistance as State policy, generated disastrous consequences, as you can show in the current scenario, was a risk which is assumed for this style of social interventionism which was much or more rooted to the populism that inspired him. An example of the damage that has been done, are the high rates of inflation.

In the absence of official data of the Central Bank (BCV), the legislative branch, provides the opposition Deputy, Angel Alvarado, indicated that the inflation accumulated 2017 may reached 127.8%.

"This increase of 127.8% accumulated so far this year is due to several reasons; First, that there has been a huge expansion of the monetary base of more than 300%, linked to the unconstitutional funding from the Central Bank of Venezuela the National Executive"(Infobae, 2017)

In addition to insufficient domestic production, from mid-2014 when the economic crisis was already generating a massive importation of products between 60% and 70%, the Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro claimed that nearly 40% of food to Venezuela matter at subsidized prices, they were sold to Colombia by smugglers, also repeatedly said that the economic crisis is due to an economic war orchestrated by the opposition with foreign support. Then Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Elías Jagua, made reference to the issue of the sale of basic food to Colombia through smugglers,

"We have seen a substantive increase in recent years of 20,000 or 30,000 packages being exported via this route to Colombia or to the border, we are already close to 100,000 packages of 30 kilos in which are often staples of Venezuelan products" hygiene, cleaning. This has been suspended from the next hours through a presidential decree, until such is not regularized and sort the characteristics of these shipments, which also unfortunately have

become a form of illicit trade and smuggling". (Colombia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2014)

Bring up these facts has a purpose, and is the show how since the inception of the Venezuelan economic crisis, the Government of Maduro has tried attributed their economic instability to dynamic alternate criminals involving the Colombian State, more exactly, to the border of 2.219 km<sup>2</sup> area, which is strategic scene of action and presence of criminal structures, both guerrillas and paramilitaries and gangs criminals (Bacrim) emerging seeking through the territorial, maintain control the monopoly of force and hegemony in various illegal activities occurring there; smuggling of gasoline and groceries, drug trafficking, illegal trafficking in arms and persons, to name a few.

It is clear that there is a marked failure of governance, both in Colombia and in Venezuela, internally and in the region, this has allowed to be given an intensification of the activities of illegal groups on the border, scaled the security deterioration regional and relations between the two Governments based on distrust.

The dynamics in the border areas have various backgrounds, within which is worth remembering the effect that Venezuela had the internationalization of the Colombian internal armed conflict. The presence guerrilla is not new at the border, or in Venezuela, first registered the guerrilla foray was in March 1985, after fighting between the army of national liberation (ELN) and the Venezuelan military force in the State of Apure, where died three floors of the neighboring country. Another episode involving four members of the Venezuelan army dead, this time by the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia - people's Army (FARC-EP) was introduced in 1986. In February 1995, under the management of Rafael Antonio Caldera, was one of the strongest attacks by the ELN in Apure, as a result killed eight members of the Venezuelan Navy in Carabobo. These incidents led to a rethinking of the security policy outside Venezuela towards the middle of the Decade of the nineties (Avila, Leon, child Ascanio, Cañizares Arevalo, & Guerra Ariza, 2012, pp. 22-23).

These record setters to understand why there have been signs, part and part, as a result of the different internal events that have taken place in both States (as it is the case of the Venezuelan economic crisis or the tolerance of the Government of the neighboring country with respect to the presence of guerrillas in its territory structures), as they relate to other dynamics that indirectly involves actors in common, whether they are legal or illegal.

At this point it is important to take into account that Chavez created a complex political and ideological environment which maintained through some actions that allowed him to stay in power, they were four basically at the time: (i) militarization of politics,) (ii) nationalization of the economy, (iii) creation of an international environment prone to his regime and (iv) elaboration of a political label to post-cold war (Patiño Villa, 2013).

The combination of these factors and the charisma that characterized the Bolivarian leader, were of vital importance to ensure permanence in power and somehow imposed a challenge to the incoming President, Nicolas Maduro. Since his arrival in power, Maduro had a debt to the military wing, as it was not like his predecessor, he was identified as a simple civilian in the political militancy of the Socialist League, contrary to Diosdado Cabello, a Chavez supporter exteniente in the coup of State, who outlined as the lighter container.

Consequently, the loss of credibility for Maduro was a factor that delegitimized its mandate, hence so debated control over institutions and division in the Government. Measures that Maduro has implemented to overcome the crisis are perceived as a betrayal to the legacy of Chavez or deviation to the doctrine chavista, factors that have eroded the Bolivarian country governance.

Currently Venezuela is facing a high fiscal deficit, a rapid devaluation, shortage of foreign exchange and a continuous budgetary pressure, so things, Maduro has against the economy, which has been dilapidated for being a petro-state that the Government of Chavez was used as a basic input to international policy. The crisis is not more than the result of the then economic model unviable for the country.

Oil income, which used to deliver resources to the needy population, now seems to be insufficient for the commitments of public spending and debt, is necessary that the economy is open to foreign investment and to develop the basic industry fundamental, deeper oil its economy, from a different perspective to the past income and assistance.

In this way, the political, economic and social crisis that has been occurring in Venezuela has contributed to increasing loss of confidence in the institutions (such is the case of the National Guard and the Bolivarian national police repression that have exercised against the opposition), the extension of the social debt (despite the abundance of resources) and the fragmentation of the institutional (as in the case of the National Constituent Assembly) scaffolding.

While continuing instability in the neighboring country, Colombia has a direct involvement, this on the issue of security. On the one hand, by the massive arrival of Venezuelans who may trigger a migration crisis and, consequently, the increase in the rates of violence in areas with which Colombia is currently dealing with presence of Bacrim and other armed actors. And on the other, the possibility of military aggression of Venezuela the Venezuelan regime collapse faces his last days and seeks public support as a distractor (Ellis, 2017, pp. 1 - 2).

According to a study conducted by researchers from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (47 points in areas of increased flow were: Cúcuta, Villa del Rosario and Arauca), are allowed establish that 67% of people crossing the border are Colombian

and 33% are Venezuelans, 52% of the people who were coming to Colombia, also make it for shopping, especially for the family, buy shopping basket products purchased toiletries, medicines, among others (Colombia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2017). Ellis (2017) points out that 150 000 people have left in the past year (both Venezuelans and Colombians who had emigrated decades ago to escape the civil war in Colombia, and by the oil boom, saw in Venezuela a place prospero to live), mainly due to economic hardship (including cuts in food, medicines and other basic needs); recrudescidas by violence by the authorities, converted to Caracas in the most dangerous city of Latin America.

Similarly, as a result of the sporadic closure of the border, increased the profits of criminals and the sources of cheap labor for organized crime in the region.

An average of 25,000 Venezuelans are crossing the border with Colombia every day through six official border crossings, and many more are doing so through dozens of crosses clandestine, paying taxes to the army of national liberation (ELN), some Bacrim (like the Urabeños), and corrupt elements of the armed forces to help them do so. Informal activities continue making up almost 70 percent of the economy of the border town of Cúcuta (...) (Investigative unit on Venezuela, 2017)

Structures such as the Clan of the Gulf, Los Rastrojos, Puntilleros, lint and the guerrillas of the ELN, have found a strategic opportunity to extort money from people who are mobilized on the border, under the guise of providing a 'safe' way. Similarly, according to the investigative unit reports, some citizens have been forced to engage in piracy and drug trafficking.

The lack of full territorial control and monopoly of force, the ability to collect taxes, impose law and regulate social transactions, are particular characteristics of the Colombian State (Patiño Villa, 2010). This has affected before take a series of illegal actors have played him the power and political control to the State for decades.

This means that in addition to being in a constant internal struggle to try to overcome historical errors, now the situation in the neighboring country obliges Colombia to lot also with challenges as the massive migration of Venezuelans, which benefits the crime organized and can also end in a humanitarian crisis, the demobilization of FARC (including the return to civil life), control of the empty spaces and new dynamics of violence that are occurring in the country.

It doesn't seem an encouraging scenario every time that the State is forced to change its dynamics and reinforce weaknesses in the areas of security, education and employment. The question at this point is if Colombia is ready to face the consequences of the Venezuelan crisis.

Historical indicators of the Department of Norte de Santander, and particularly of Cúcuta (for being one of the most affected cities as a result of the migration), demonstrate that there is a social debt with respect to rates of poverty and unemployment than even they exceed the national average. This puts on the table the fact that should first think about remedying the shortcomings at the national level and make a redirect from various entities for the State to make the ability to engage with the attention and support of Colombians who return to the country as of Venezuelans.

In conclusion, the Colombian Government must strengthen and create policies that incentivise employment both to nationals and to foreigners, to avoid related problems such as labour exploitation and to prevent to continue increasing rates of violence linked with the criminality.

While it is uncertain the fate of collapse or not of Socialist regime, Colombia must continue facing the challenge of responding to the crisis of refugees, in parallel with demands involving the implementation of the peace agreements.

Not, however, a possible border dispute, as a strategy to join the Venezuelan army and its population against a foreign threat made (Ellis, 2017) should be discarded.

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## Financing of terrorism: Hezbollah and the Iranian nuclear plan

By Erwin Viera (Argentina)



Attorney Nisman, who was accused of being the agent of intelligence that he had ties with the Shiite community in Argentina and who worked for the Memorandum of understanding with Iran regarding the research that linked to Iran and the Hezbollah as you participate in the attacks against the Embassy of Israel in 1992 and the July 1994 AMIA Jewish mutual.

The inorganic spy Ramon Allan Bogado, accused of participating in the cover-up of the Iranians suspected by the bombing of the AMIA, sent a letter to the federal judge Claudio Bonadio which reported that the Iranians financed the presidential campaign of Cristina Kirchner in 2011.

According to news sources "to such an extent was the change of course in diplomatic policy that Iranians through d'elia financed the presidential campaign of Cristina Fernández de Kirchner." Was precisely Luis D'Elía who had a role prominent, influential in informal relations with the Iranians,"says Bogado, who would have been ordered to infiltrate the life of Jorge Alejandro "Yusuf" Khalil, so-called secret negotiator between the Governments of Argentina and Iran.

In this context, the spy said that D'Elía, also cited to investigation, "he received large amounts of dollars that were for the campaign of Cristina Kirchner Fernández and in return, Iran called for the cessation of Red Alerts".

The former spy said Wednesday before Bonadio and contributed 18 annexes of evidence about an illegal "network" for triangular Argentine nuclear technology with Iran through Venezuela. This network would

explain a process that led to the signing of the memorandum with Iran.

Laundering and financing: ghosts companies

With this objective, it would have been created companies Ghost in Argentina and Uruguay that would serve to hide trips, exchange of experiences and knowledge, sending parts and planes, and subsequent payments for these services.

In these maneuvers they would be involved - always according to the version of Bogado - former officials of INVAP and CNEA (National Atomic Energy Commission).

Bogado gave names and societies that were part of this "network". "Strengthened ties and business with Venezuela to have a secure base and triangular turn from Venezuela to Iran, by certain companies, some of which were of coverage, which were linked to the provision of resources from the" nuclear Argentine system, perhaps riding around a parallel and clandestine collaboration program to circumvent the controls imposed by the UN Security Council", explained on the scaffolding.

Among former officials involved by Bogado is the former director of the CNEA, Rubén Calabrese, who would have already been mentioned by the Director of operations and Counterintelligence of the Intelligence Secretariat, Antonio Stiuso in his statement testimony before Judge Fabiana Palmaghini. According to spy, Calabrese "boasted of being tutored by Francisco 'Paco' Larcher", former Deputy Secretary of intelligence Kirchner.

In the records of companies Jorge "Yusuf" Khalil figure from 2010 as head of Eastern Brook SA,



dedicated to "intermediation in the process of import and export of goods and services", as well also as his son-in-law, Wasim Zouhair Salem (son of the clan Saleh, whose padr, Zouhair Mohamad Saleh is it mentioned as an active member of the Hezbollah in the country. At the same time, Wasim Saleh, has developed export and import enterprises in Iquique (Chile)-free port, activities monitored by Yusuf Khalil. The then federal prosecutor Alberto Nisman argues that he was a key player in negotiations illegal to forge an exchange of impunity and grains by Iranian oil.

History of financing of terrorism and laundering in the region for Hezbollah

In December 2015, the federal prosecutor of El Dorado in Misiones (Argentina), received a complaint through the submission of a report of suspicious operation (R.O.S) made by a company in the field of entertainment that operates in Puerto Iguazu.

The obligated subject reported to a person of Lebanese nationality, have charged a casino Prize in the amount of \$51,000. Thus, the entity could see that the client was on a list of WorldChek, corresponding to the category TERRORISM. In addition, mention was made of research carried out by the Paraguayan, Brazilian and North American, Government regarding possible connections to terrorist factions.

At the same time, after gathering information of relevance has been established from journalistic notes that this person would prove to be a critical piece of the structure used by Islamic extremism to finance Hezbollah from Latin America, in particular through transfers sent from the tri-border region.

Promptly, the newspaper report noted that among the places that served as sources of funding was a shopping mall located in Ciudad del Este, where they raise funds for Hezbollah (Gallery Page). He was noted, also, that this shopping trip was under the control of the Shiite militia, and that, even, part of the network comprised of the investigated subject.

According to the Paraguayan newspaper ABC, already in January 2003, was arrested in Brazil Farhat Akram, a well-known merchant Lebanese of Ciudad del Este, which was linked to asset laundering and trafficking of drugs in the Middle East. The police of São Paulo of Brazil, accused it of being linked to drug Lord Bassam Mohamad Naboulsi, who had been arrested a week earlier in Beirut with 20 kilograms of cocaine.

The detainee belongs to the clan Barakat, led by the financier Assad Ahmad Barakat, arrested in Brasilia, who has designated as one of the greatest responsible for finance Hezbollah in the region.

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# "Pens and books." Study impact global child soldiers

By Francisco Javier vouchers Palma (Spain)



## 1. Introduction

"Children must be armed with pens and books of text, not guns and grenades." Ban Ki-moon

In this brief work, related to child soldiers, I try to give an overview about the manipulation of children in conflicts and clear it of exclusivity to a zone on the planet.

Unfortunately is a more widespread issue on the planet than we can imagine, as we will see later not only for using children as soldiers, but also as a clear element of financing of armed groups, also as an element of sustainability in the time (forced pregnancies, Koranic Madrasa, etc...) and for being an element that attracts in the media with ease, seeing the image of a minor but threatening a political leader or running a hostage.

Some time ago, in a workshop that I gave at a Spanish University, ask us a question to attendees, inviting that answer me one by one, there were who did not give me reply, since it is wanted to keep for itself, and which gave me reply I found a very intelligent, which was:

"Do I?... , run away, a child not shot you".

The question at hand was:

"we are in a country in conflict and armed, but we find a child soldier that we start to shoot, what would you do?"

Not everything goes in the war and not everything that happens, is what it seems, for this there is

international humanitarian law and in time of peace, we have our human rights.

In the war fighter captured in the front, is not a recluse and unfortunately in the war the term child, does not mean it should be.

## 2. Definitions / Terms

UNICEF defines as child and soldier girl, all under 18 forming part of any kind of regular and irregular armed force or armed group not only carrying weapons and being effective in conflicts, but also as cooks, porters, weapons and artifacts messengers, vests pump Assembly and always that accompany the group but that they are not members of the family.

The recruits are also included for sexual activities and/or compulsory marriage.

We have a figure in mind recent child soldier, who will serve as financing of these groups previously mentioned, well as for sale to other groups with the same ideology, being the cradle of prices between \$ 50 for children more major and 500 USD for the smaller.

According to published data from the United Nations Children Fund, it shuffles the number of 300,000 minors related to the problem of child soldiers. IHL, offers a definition similar to the child soldier, but in this case as in the case of an international conflict or internal nature, in the first they benefit from the

guarantees contained in the Fourth Convention of Geneva of 1949 and additional Protocol I of 1997 they always devoted to the protection of civilian persons, which do not participate in hostilities, on the other hand, in non-international conflicts are protected by article 3, common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and also by the General provisions of additional Protocol II. But we must have all one thing clear, which is that there are non-derogable principles, that always protect a child regardless of their situation, the right to life, right to not be never subject to slavery or servitude, to not suffer never torture, right to a freedom of thought and worship, these principles are above any conflict and is are not respected, in children today. CIVIL, is a person who does not participate in the hostilities. FIGHTER, is a person who takes part in hostilities and carrying weapons in a visible place, gives equal carrying covered face or not. SPMS, businesses military and private security contractors who are outside the chain of command and not subject to military discipline. As such all its contracts to be done to older, becoming civilian fighters.

The victim, person or animal that suffers a loss or damage caused by certain action or event. Victims should be treated with respect and dignity to a fair and equitable manner, without taking into account sexual status, ethnicity, or religion.

As we know the IHL, is a compendium of regulations, Geneva Conventions and additional protocols, among others aimed at protecting those who do not participate in armed conflict and end up being victims, as in the case of forced recruitment in minors, which does not have an active awareness on what is the danger, due to their personal immaturity and "want to be"

RIGHT to repair, satisfaction for a damage, an offense or insult. The right to reparation is a right human, well established in the various international treaties on human rights.

Repairs must be rapid, appropriate and adequate, and may be either individual or collective, taking the form of restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, taking into account the age of the victims always.

International Criminal Court, the ICC is a permanent and stable Court.

Constitutes the first international jurisdiction with vocation and aspiration of universality, competent to prosecute individuals, and, where appropriate, debug the international criminal responsibility of individuals for crimes more serious, important for the international community.

As established in article 5 of its Statute, the ICC is competent to deal with crimes of war, genocide, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.

The ICC acts on the basis of the principle of complementarity with national jurisdictions of Member States, intervening in cases where those do not exercise its competence or are not in a position to do so. This jurisdiction can be activated by the Prosecutor of the Court, the United Nations Security

Council and the States part of the Statute of the Court.

The structure of the ICC is composed of a Presidency, consisting of three judges;

The Judicial Division with three sections (preliminary cases, trial and appeals) in charge of 18 judges; the Office of the Prosecutor and the registry

### 3. Data and countries

According to a recent study in Spain, by the Doctor and has a degree in psychology, Don Enrique Maldonado Suarez, the interest that the academic world has on the situation of children found soldier through theses, degree projects and articles.

To highlight in its study "child soldiers: a Bibliometric study." Most studies with 39% predominate the focused on Colombia, followed with a 12% the focused on African countries and with a low 9% the focus on Democratic Republic of the Congo, something that really gives meaning to this study, decentralizing and giving light to the other children of the planet.

Afghanistan, there are suicide data contrasted and verified from recruitment of children in Afghanistan and later transferred to Pakistan in order to be the object of attacks, also as transport of explosives and manipulation by them. In the annexes to the annual report on children and armed conflict is also documented during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, the recruitment of children to the local police and Afghan national. Due to this recruitment by the country's security forces was an increase in recruitment by the Taliban of child soldiers.

Democratic Republic of the Congo, a fact to be highlighted is the release of more than 2000 child soldiers during the year 2015, but I think that the best reading you can do to feel the pulse on this subject is the following text:

First sentence of the International Criminal Court on repair to the victims:

The Prosecutor Thomas Lubanga Dyilo case of August 07, 2012.

There is no better reading, to say out loud that child soldiers are victims, but not by this means make them irresponsible, can be charged by age, but if they are responsible for even being victims of their acts.

In my humble opinion I always will defend that they are victims, something that does not choose, but that detail it you later.

I invite you to a reading as a reference all those reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Chad, is a clear example of when you want to do something, you can. Thanks to the signing of a plan in 2011 together with the United Nations for the eradication of child soldiers in conflicts, it is no longer on the black list of countries on the subject that concerns us. Collaboration is always open for observers sent by the UN to check this issue and to highlight is that in 2015 there was no child soldier

recorded in rows, this success has been due to the Government and the awareness of Nations Uni work you give both the population and the country's leaders.

Myanmar, we are faced with the polar opposite of Chad, are still recruiting children for their armed groups and also at the level of army for the defense of "borders", for example in the year 2014 there verified more than 350 child soldiers, even thinking that figure would be short as there is an absolute opposition to any type of verification by the guerrillas and also to highlight the orography of the land which does not provide for anything work, since many of these children, their roles are forced to facilitate communications via land.

But we have a common problem in some countries that use their child soldiers for their armies, which is the crime of desertion from the ranks, children who drop out of the armies are posts in search for this reason, before an offence can bring them life or imprisonment of for life.

It is a very serious problem and an additive to freely choose their way of life.

#### **4. Radicalization, recruitment media**

El or Islamic State, according to Hispantv in May of the year 2017, has become a world figure 500 thousand children radicalized by the TURKISCH, we must bear in mind that there is a geographical point in particular to the Islamic State where to locate it, is global so you're I faced a problem that grows exponentially to the population of the planet.

There are neighborhoods in the most cosmopolitan cities in the world that are highly radical like London, Brussels or Paris in which going to war is well looked to their children, even under have to collaborate on it, with a series of motivations that We will see below.

Is a problem of social and family, according to us indicates D. David Garriga criminologist expert on jihadist terrorism, multiple studies in which mark us the main indicators of a vulnerable person to be first captured and then Radicalizada, they revolve environment to a presence of crisis of identity, social grievances (real or perceived by the person), access to radical narrative, access to social networks that revolve about this topic, few alternative professional or personal, stigmatization for part from the rest of society, always looking to be someone with a sharp and strong identity that will protect them in your environment, it is not a problem of forced recruitment, as it can be in Myanmar or in the Congo when they arrive the guerrillas to their village make them kill family members your selves, which are automatically repudiated his family circle and the only exit that has is joining the guerrillas or be isolated.

The Mexican victimologo, Rodríguez Manzanera speaks of the "circulo victimal", easily applicable to the abused child which ends up being abusive, as it could happen in countries with guerrillas and applicable to the specific case of child soldiers, who do not have another vital output option, but becoming one in the group.

We find the US marketing of children as slaves if they were sick or girls if they were older, to fill the planet TURKISCH puppies, also abducted children as organ trafficking, everything revolves in search of funding to continue its fight.

Those same children are used in media, social networks and in videos, shooting spies, children being their executioners or encouraging to continue bombings well killing Christian children with knife in hand. Use a child executioner in an image of executions in which reflected humiliation and agony, gives a result of fresh, something that is beginning, something that is strong and tireless, so it serves not to radicalization, but to a collection, which is the first step.

The us never signed a collaboration with the United Nations in this regard on child soldiers, so the performance to minimize this impact is made more difficult or almost useless, therefore the only thing that can "negotiate" is directly with the individual. According to the psychiatrist Alexander Vargas, must avoid the radicalisation of the child. That is one of the objectives pursued by the 'programme of strategic awareness in group for different devices of networking with adolescents in situation of vulnerability', go to the individual directly.

I invite you to browse the website of Springs of hope foundation, ICRC, UNICEF, etc. So they appreciate the work being done to child soldiers for incorporation in the social fabric, opting to education, health if they have suffered amputations, choosing a home and of course, to a future elected by them.

#### **5. Conclusions**

This study I've based on United Nations data in the reports of the Secretary-General, which do a great job at foot of field data collection.

My conclusions will be yours, if I've got at least focus it well this study, you will be in "threads" of all read and even make their own investigations coming fully empathize with the problems that these children suffer "" .

This is why, so I want that at the end of this reading I'd create them two questions and you answer them:

- If a child soldier we shoot and we are armed, we do?
- Child soldiers... victims or fighters?

Thank you very much for your attention, it has been a pleasure writing for you.  
In the University of Alcalá de Henares to 26 of October of the year 2017.

# Modus Operandi of the jihadist terrorism.

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)



The Islamic State and Al-Qaeda, running on a regular basis, attacks criminals, particularly in Western countries, against the civilian population, using the following tools, among others:

1. Firearms
2. Explosives and bomb belts
3. Attacks with vehicles
4. Attacks with weapons and acid
5. Bucket pump with a plastic bag

On the 2nd number of the magazine "Inspire", edited by Al Qaeda and that he calls himself as first global publication about jihadism, explains to potential terrorists how to use a vehicle as a weapon of mass destruction. "You'll need a van or truck, the more robust that possible." You might need to put knives in the front. A set of butcher knives can be enough to also thin steel sheets"...

... "They don't need to be especially sharp because, with the speed of the truck at the time of the impact, they will pass through any bone easily. "You can put the blade as high as you want, at the height of the headlights, to hit your target on the torso or more above"...

The 201 03 JUN, Nashir news agency urges the Lone Wolves in the West, attacking civilians during Ramadan (27 MAY 2017-25 JUN 2017), producing several attacks.

For the purpose of minimizing risks, face a terrorist attack, should be considered, some preventive measures:

- Walk facing traffic, for the purposes of having time to react to evade the attacker vehicle.
- Circular public places with works of infrastructure protection of windings.
- Watch out for collision of vehicles or engines unusual noises, to be warned and have time to protect themselves
- Move quickly from the place of the attack, because it is common to terrorists, run another action when first aid and security forces, reach the place.
- Having knowledge of first aid to treat wounds of melee weapon, explosives or runover

On 18 JUL 2017, the Islamic State recommended the application #QuadcopterFX Simulator to learn how to operate aerial robot, for which can be seen as likely, attacks with swarms of UAV, against large concentrations of public, such as stadiums, festival of music, exhibitions, etc.

The Islamists used Inghimasi which means "Infiltrator", terrorist jihadist from the Islamic State or the front to Nusra (to Al Qaeda), equipped with a light gun, grenades, and a belt of explosives. Acts in conjunction with the terrorist suicide.

During the fighting or attacks, Inghimasi, first used his weapon and operates the belt as a last resort. It differs from the suicide attack, in which opera group and may return with an operating life. This term appears in 2013, during the civil war in Syria and the Iraqi civil war.

Tactics of employment Inghimasi: suicide, several vehicles with improvised explosive devices (VBIED), band of fighters and great firepower, from different directions.

4. Kinds of terrorist radicalization are:

- Organized: Members of a terrorist cell in a city of the West logistics cell and intelligence, providing them information, money and weapons
- Guided: Influenced by the media of mass communication of the jihadists, in contact with them and are not detected by the security forces. The following are "sleeping cells" acting on orders from radical groups.
- Inspired: Influenced also by means of the jihadi mass communication, but are not in contact with them. Attack on its own initiative.
- Unpredictable: They do not have contact with terrorist groups, or have a regular militancy with them.

In the case of the Islamic State, has an intelligence service called EMNI (intelligence unit of the State Islamic), with 3 levels: 1 consists of the Chief of operations and their status more specialist, 2nd level: consisting of lieutenants with empowered to plan attacks in different regions of the world and the 3rd level formed by the secret services yihadiatas of Europe, Asia and Arab Affairs.

Counterintelligence jihadist, is based on the following concepts:

1. Anti jihadist agent starts to establish friendship with who are interested in research as a normal person
2. The lies begin to emerge. Note When you use long explanations to defend themselves whenever it contradicts.
3. Spy could assert that it is one of the mujahidin or is a shaykh or who has contacts with other mujahidin or shaykhs.
4. The spy always aims to be busy with a job or studies. This is to not engage in Jihad. However, there is no to rely only on this feature for normal Muslims, but in the review crossed with other features.
5. Spies will always lead a talk to what interests them. Ask if you'd like to participate in jihad and what kind of weapons prefer to use
6. Usually a spy never reprove the jihadist when you make a mistake. Example if you smoke or listen to secular music or puts images on the wall of your home
7. Always tried to demonstrate confidence. It could assert that he saw him once in the mosque or

insinuate that you'd like to participate in jihad or hijra (emigration)

8. Wonder why they want to be with you and not others. Ask yourself why you don't want to make a single operation, but if with you.
9. Once you check that that person is in fact a spy, stop any additional commitment. It may even be necessary to change your contact details.
10. If possible, give a reason to dissociate themselves.

26 FEB 2017, media Islamic Global Islamic Media Front (GIMF) published a translation into English of the Guide's kidnapping. Authorship of Al Qaeda by Saif al - Adl.

Intelligence jihadists recruit their adherents, mainly through the use of social networks, with an emphasis to the weak points: lack of values, exclusion, social inequality and forward "change the world", as well as treat of Discover the type of personality of the supporter, to better handle it, especially those with psychological disorders.

How to recruit on behalf of Al-Qaeda consists of 5 stages: identification, recruitment, radicalization, internalization and action

1. Identification: intends that the new forum user sits well in place and predisposed to radicalized.
2. Capture: the administrators of the site put to the test the subject, to verify that it is faithful to the ideology of the terrorist group.
3. Radicalization: demonstrations are exchanged in writing and small actions of support to the Jihad.
4. Internalization: it is noted that the recruit has adopted the values of radical Islam and takes them as own life goals. At this stage they can commit acts of violence
5. Action: recruit is already part of the jihadist organization, makes trips to training camps, it may commit terrorist acts or make spread

The evolution of common terrorist subject, consists of 5 stages:

1. Indoctrination: attention, block thinking, prevalent ideology of the Group and the objective to comply with.
2. Dehumanization: objectives re socialized.
3. Moral disconnect: Ideas that justify the behavior
4. Dogma: the others are seen as infidels to attack wing, which justifies any attack, for the sake of the cause.
5. Heroism: awakened sense of courage, seeks that the person who commits acts of terrorism should be considered a hero.

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# The restoration of legality in Catalonia is also terrorism. Catalan nationalism versus Salafism, or not?

By Beatriz Torrillas Pallares (Spain)



At measures that are approved in the Senate, the restoration of legality in Catalonia is also terrorism, ghettos and high existing in Catalonia radicalization. To understand the relationship between both ideologies should identify and differentiate the nation, the people, the State and national sentiment. The nation as a result of an historical trajectory that configures a region as a result of objective and subjective, elements whose members have the feeling of belonging to (awareness, or national sentiment), linked by a path in common, low ones universal criteria, as well as historical and cultural criteria. On the other hand the State does relationship to the political dimension, i.e. the relations between society members and entities in organization, distribution of power; This is the power relations between the institutions of the State and the people, as relations between States. While the nation and the State are listed in the same social concept, it is when the conflicts and clashes. National sentiment, is the internal dimension of individuals of one nation that feels link with the same under these elements, objective and subjective, developing a social and cultural feeling altogether. The importance of differentiating the terms which are expressed, is precisely because nationalism employs at will the feeling of consciousness or membership in order to mobilize the population against the State. Historically defined nationalism as a political ideology that binds and interlaces the nation with the of an independent State, making apology of an exclusive partnership, and by means of which the nation is that controlled

politics, the economy and the culture, rejecting everything that collectivity which do not belong to the nation or be contrary to policy which projects, and aimed at the destabilization of the State, in order to expand their ideology.

Is nationalism a totalitarianism? Emphatically yes. Erroneously tend to relate the totalitarianism with the National Socialist regime of Hitler, Benito Mussolini, or of General Franco, but totalitarianism is all that imposition by the political opposition, by force or by means of destabilizing actions against the State, compared to other social groups based on cultural and discriminatory criteria. Totalitarianism as ideological and discriminatory taxation, can develop from various entities, groups, actors, Nations or States. Not necessarily have to be the imposition of a State against the society, is also contrary to.

Nationalism is therefore based on the union of those human groups that share characteristics such as language, race, history or religion, and for these reasons considered legitimate to possess an own political power.

The existence a common feeling among human groups that feel and want to be a nation. The development of the concept of the nation is the application of a nationalistic doctrine, an ideology politics, considering that the people or nation has the sovereign power over the territory in which they are deployed. This leads them to the highest expansionist aspirations, in order to obtain the largest territory and possible influence.



With regard to Catalonia just analyze the expansionist and nationalist ideology designed by the Generalitat, which officially circulated among the upper echelons to enhance the "recatalanization". A Decalogue and Declaration of intent designed by Jordi Pujol in the 1990s in order to expand the catalan nationalism. Consists in that document which are the lines of sensitization and as it should be developed. For propeller of catalan nationalism, the objective of setting up a Catalan personality, passing by the dissemination of the history and the crucial historical elements (manipulated), advocacy of popular festivities, traditions or customs Catalan, the pulse of the economy and culture in the Mediterranean catalan and occitano-catalan space. The expansion of the catalan nationalism through disclosure of an ideology of grievances in order to appear as a discriminated region to raise awareness at all levels of the population. The Decalogue prepared by Jordi Pujol expressly develop points of action:

1. "In necessary to bring together different groups of people, institutions and associations that are determined to develop the listed lines of awareness and disseminate its contents".
2. "Must influence effectively in all media through people with a more positive social influence. At the same time should promote and enhance a cultural extension and training entities that include this content nacionalizador"
3. "Awareness campaigns organized to terme as base the promotion of popular festivities, traditions, customs and national mythology." The empowerment of a family model that ensures the biological replacement. Ensure that Catalonia is a European constituency. Boost Barcelonan, capital of Catalonia, as place of meeting in the space occitanocatalan..."
4. "Edition of books, awareness-raising and support material for the activities of each area (brochures, videos, cassettes, maps, games etc...). A relationship of foundations, institutions and/or existing publishers where can work for elegiro, where appropriate, draw up and publish, if appropriate, the necessary awareness-raising material shall be drawn up in this line.
5. "Would eventually have to create a Cabinet of sociological research in Barcelona and public opinion surveys, as well as the history of Catalonia" then explains how these goals should be developed, through education, of the universities, institutions, foundations, research centers... But focusing on the ideology, it is necessary to highlight a series of statements, contained in the Decalogue by Jordi Pujol, which summarizes the most basic issues of catalan nationalism, totalitarianism.

Expressly indicates that "it is necessary to raise awareness among our people of the need to have more children to ensure our collective personality" (Maxim also applied by the Islamic State), that it is

essential to "the empowerment of the family model to ensure the biological replacement", and nothing better to do so"that the creation of a code of communication and the creation of a Catalan News Agency, nationalistic spirit and great solvency".

It is striking, as their ideology is to the population, that blind fanaticism intends to now defend the indefensible, since the same Jordi Pujol emphasised that where better proliferates this ideology is in the suburbs, there where there is greater marginalization, poverty and ignorance, is where best proliferates the idea of an independent Catalonia.

Analyzed the nationalist ideology Catalan, it is clear that Catalonia is the nest of Salafism. Both ideologies kept too much similarity in purity, and even pursue a purpose in common, each one with its means, but with a goal in common; the weakening and fractionation of the Spanish State. Previously, making Parallels between an ideology, in order to understand Islamic conflict, the extremist side and the affinities between the two, should determine the society and distinguish between Sunnis and Shiites. Although the Sunni side is the majority in the Muslim world, and which proclaims a peaceful position of worship, does not prevent the Shiite side (or faction) is insignificant. It is estimated that approximately 13% belongs to the chiita1 branch, the radical side, and taking into account that there are some 1.8 trillion of with an estimate of growth worldwide from 31.1% to the 20603, we find that the groups radical Islamists are not insignificant minority. Even though the pace of growth remains a moderate in both Islamist factions, the Shi'a branch remains a very significant minority. 60% is concentrated in Asia, 20% in Middle East and North Africa.

Around 300 million Muslims live in areas where Islam is not the religion, as in the case of India. Another relevant point is that the majority of Shias, approximately 65% are concentrated in Iran, Pakistan, India, and Iraq<sup>4</sup>. The Shia / Sunni keep the same religious practices, worship a God himself. With regard to cultural practices are agreed in the profession of faith, the State of purity, prayer, the legal alms, fasting of the month of Ramadan and the pilgrimage to Mecca. Both doctrines follow the teachings of the Quran and maintain the respect of the five pillars of islam: the obligation, prohibition, recommended, as reprehensible and as lawful. But the distinction between the two is the figure seen as a prophet.

There is a theological divergence on Shiism and sunnismo. They find their differences at the level of philosophical evolution and in the cuadriculación of society. The sunnismo, or as truly are called ahl al Sunna wa lyamma, (people of the tradition, of the community) is not imposed immediately. They are in favour of the designation of the head of the community through the agreement of the believers, regardless of any dynastic relationship and even race.

The key distinction between the two groups, is the devotion of power and martyrdom. The difference

between the spiritual direction of the power (transsexuals) and (jilafa) political leadership of the Muslim community. In the case of the King of Morocco, legitimized as the Commander of the believers is an exception to the dualism between Sunni and Shi'a.

According to investigations conducted by Bruno Étienne in his work "Radical Islamism", indicates that throughout history the sunnismo has resulted in other theologies and thoughts: the kalam, corresponding with the webariana category, those instructed by the Writings; and the tasawwuf which refers to a spiritual state, and in the West has been called as the so-called Sufism. The latter group, proclaims the superiority of his Holiness over the life

public and seconded by a doctrine monistic. Although there are different approaches monists, in substance, they appeal to the grandeur of being as the only reality, and where the mind of the individual is not different from the brain. In this line, pronounce the philosopher and theologian Ibn Arabi born in to the Andalus<sup>5</sup>, recognized by the tradition of Sunni, whose works were prohibited in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The Shia took Ali, son-in-law of Muhammad, as successor in title, following her marriage to Fatima and its proximity to the Prophet. Ali was elected the fourth Caliph until his exile to Kufa (in Iraq) after the loss of the battle of Siffin against Muawiya, the Governor of Damascus. In his exile, Ali was assassinated by the khaarjis faction. For Shia Muslims, Ali was the first Imam, and is you It is considered to he and his descendants as the unique successors of Muhammad.

They subsequently followed to Husayn ibn Ali, who after his death in the battle of Karbala in Iraq, he ended this dynasty since his son died at age 4. Shia Muslims commemorated every year during the Islamic month of Muharram the battle of Karbala. Mourning and speeches focus on the importance for them the sacrifices made by Husayn ibn Ali by Islam. The Shiite name comes from the Shiat Ali contraction meaning supporters of Ali. At the end of this dynasty, power rests with a Board of twelve ulema.

For Shia spiritual leader must be a Prophet Muhammad's direct descendant, while for the Sunni, the spiritual leader must be elected by the community and not necessarily has to be a direct descendant of the Prophet.

They dismiss as a successor of Muhammad Ali, they do not consider it an authority. A significant feature is that the Sunnis do not believe in a single leader, there are several religious authorities. The name of Sunnis comes from Ahl al - Sunna which means people of the tradition. For Sunnis, Ali was listed as the fourth and last Caliph. The debate between Shi'a and Sunni is not a theological debate, a debate that revolves around the spiritual direction of the community - imamay the succession of the Prophet-jilafa-. Sunnis prioritize literary exegesis and Shiites penetrate in the esoteric path.

Unlike the Shiites, the Sunni branch is more decentralized by that that there is not a single and unique leader. Contact of man with Wing not only is neutralized by the Imam, who runs prayer and candle by the community, but there are more religious leaders, citizens who elect to your magnet and with it, their calls and fatwas. However, the majority of the Sunni population believes that outstanding magnet is that of al - Azhar mosque, currently Ahmed al - Tayeb as the highest academic authority. The Grand Imam and popularizer of the religion, Islamic culture and issuer of fatwas. And maximum representative and promoter of an Islamic aspect moderate, known in the Arab and Western world, as the propeller of a correct interpretation of the Koran, the sayings and deeds of Muhammad, and even urged the ulema to spread the meaning of the Islam from the interpretation that the Sunnis regard as true. On the contrary, for the Shia, magnet is the intermediary between the wing and the person, maximum knowledge of the laws of God and qualified to govern society. For Shiites, the only ones who can interpret laws are the Mujtahid, and above them the Ayatollahs, experts in ethics, jurisprudence, and philosophy. Preside over the top of this chain of wisdom the Grand Ayatollahs who currently reside in Iran and Iraq.

For the three large Sunni families, in Islam there isn't place for human legislator. God is the lawmaker (Shari'a); as a result, there is no positive law emanating from human reason. Positive human law is the explanation for the divine law. Thus, in the classical Muslim State, there is a legislature constituted in the precise sense of the term. The Shari'a is more than a set of rules, implies all a mindset and a way of life, and, when you are still fully, pervades the mind, acts and the feelings of Muslims. It is the most representative of Islamic life manifestation, since Muslims live in all the time in contact with the law. All custom, institution, relationship or attitude has some kind of connection with the law, including matters more insignificant and intimate as for example, bathing, sleeping, eating etc...

From an Orthodox point of view, there is only a single Islam, which is the religion of truth as the Koranic formula. However, the Islamists are radical by his reading of the story between East and West. His analysis is radical in the sense of that question the economic and world order, as well as the domination by the West. They employ a discourse that supports current struggles and mobilizes the masses victims of the disenchantment of the world. Radical Islamism advocates the return to the origins, to the roots of political islam; the rachidun, the four Caliphs. They deny in categorical benefits of a civilization advanced and modernized on the basis that there is nothing that is not built or is based on the faith of God, the most high. The problem of our civilization lies under the term fundamentalism. A fanaticism applied to the timeless convictions that escape from the universal and rational discourse. What justification does all

this? No, because it continues to be a totalitarian position, and all totalitarianism is anti-fundamentalist. Propellers of Salafism deny all legal or philosophical conception of Islam, you forget the relativism and even the Islamic traditional currents. Denounce the loss of Islam by the future generations, the cultural changes, Western influence and other Oriental people. They denounce the forgetfulness of the sources of the Quran, the loss of what for them symbolizes the pure, religious and faithful man conscientious of the Hadith, sayings and made Muhammad's principles, latest in a long chain of prophets, whose predecessors were Abraham, Jesus of Nazareth and Moses. The Quran is a theological text that proclaims the existence of one supreme being, which establishes a series of rites and laws. Supporters of the Salaf considered that democracy, political parties, Art Nouveau, capitalism and globalization have disturbed beliefs fundamentalist, and want to eliminate any external element. Let's say that they act as a power desculturizador: return to the time of the Prophet in the Qur'an, the Hadith and Sunna following. They proclaim the education of Muslims through original and pure faith.

The self-proclaimed Islamic State, on EI, is not the only terrorist organization with the intention and the ability to carry out attacks against the West, or to inspire individuals and resident groups in the States members of the EU to do so. Groups and individuals affiliated or inspired by Al - Qaeda or Al - Nusra still constitute a serious threat to the Member States and Western interests in general.

According to EI, the worst enemies of Islam are the ones inside. The group argues that focusing on the far enemy (West) and ignore the close (Muslim enemies in the region, especially the Shia) is ineffective. Attacks on Muslims in Muslim countries caused casualties far outweigh deaths caused by the attacks in the West. EI is currently operating in eighteen countries, including Algeria, Libya, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria and countries in the Caucasus.

EI is known for directing some terrorist plots and inspire others. The attacks inspired mainly by EI include those committed by lone actors. Morocco is still a region highly influenced by the us, mostly in the poor or marginal areas. Terrorist groups are still widely using internet and social networks, mainly for the dissemination of propaganda material, but also for recruitment and fundraising. EI employs a strategy of successful propaganda based on messages tailored to different audiences. Its reach is global, with the aim of reaching vulnerable populations across the continents. The Group has created a series of media that transmit productions of propaganda in several languages, adapted to the cultural background of each target group. Members of EI of various nationalities appear in video messages calling his compatriots to join the group or carry out terrorist attacks in their countries of residence.

On the one hand, Jihad is related to externalities of the own fighter, as it is the international situation or the specific situation of the country and the relationship with a globalised environment, situations of injustice, of State abuse, armed conflict and suffering of the population etc. They take as an example the situation in Palestine, Chechnya, Afghanistan or Iraq. The events that take place in these conflicts are used to reinforce the ideas of jihadist Salafism arguably: the conspiracy against Christians, Jews, the duty of Jihad and whether to restore the old borders. As an emotional element, that feeling of belonging to a group that eventually just because related considering the feelings of loneliness and uprooting pushes it. Then another dark side in all of this; that dark side that, for many, may be the curiosity to the contrary, or the attraction by the underground or "the adventure" and the desire to feel admired or be respected or feared; This was the psychological factor of the terrorist group ETA.

In Morocco there are still neighborhoods, villages, or areas marginalized and isolated from a lot of poverty, with a crime rate very high for survival, leading to hundreds of Moroccan youth join the feeling proclaimed by the EI. To join the ranks of the jiyad in foreign territories, and join the war, or in expanding among Muslims, the issue is that in Morocco, the level of radicalization is quite high.

Analyzing both ideologies, it is when it is not surprising that the place chosen by the Salafists is Catalonia. Yes that strange that he has grown so exponentially, and that nobody has mediated at a deep level to avoid the introduction of radical ghettos in Catalonia. If both ideologies employ the same indoctrination, and in form, bridging the gap of actual terrorist action, and they pursue the same aim, is it not that there really is a genuine interest in the maintenance of the radical ghetto? Today terrorism is overshadowed by the referendum and its consequences, and there are no proposals beyond the strictly political, and is a very serious mistake.

This comes to mind repeated statements from Arthur more when it states that one of the largest damages of Catalan society is the submission to possible attacks by the sole fault of the Spanish State. And then why have you allowed the establishment of radical islam in Catalonia? It is not that well you very comes in order to achieve your goal of independence?. Hard to believe the lack of responsibility for the attack on August 17, and more even when underpinned that actually notices and alerts had been given to enhance security. I can hardly believe in coincidences, and without my hands as such evidence, I can believe that relationship of everything that we are living since the August 17 attacks there is no. We find opposite two totalitarisms in struggle for the creation of a nation, of a particular population, due to ideological, cultural, expansion by self-government, by the establishment of the own economy and own power. Like the Salafist extremists, le catalan nationalism advocates of the theory of the "clash of civilizations".

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Fuente de la Imagen: DIC2016: RUMIYAH ROMA N° 4: Revista del Estado Islámico. Técnicas de ataque con cuchillo por Lobos Solitario



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# TRIARIUS

**Hispanic-American Observatory on  
International Terrorism**

## **Mission**

The Hispanic American Observatory on Terrorism constantly monitors the phenomenon of terrorism at the global level, disseminates information and analysis in order to generate a culture of prevention in society, as well as contributing to the academic community.

## **Vision**

By 2020, the Hispanic American Observatory on Terrorism will be an international benchmark, both academically and informative. It will bring together intelligence and security professionals from the Spanish speaking countries with whom it will create an academic community.

## **Values**

Respect for cultural, religious and ethnic diversity.

Rejection of violence and terrorism as a mechanism for achieving political ends.

Respect for human rights.

Plurality of points of view.

Objectivity in information and analysis.

# Analysis of the conflict: The crisis in Iraq and the security impact

By Marta Garcia Outon



To understand the current situation of the destabilization of Iraq must make an approach to the crisis of Kirkuk - the conflict between the central Government of Iraq and the autonomous Government of Erbil (Iraqi Kurdistan) opened since the referendum was promoted from Kurdish independence on 25 September and that resulted in more than 92% in favour of that. Each of the variables involved in this situation present and future cause an impact on the stability of the country. It is advisable to then analyse the main factors of threat to the security and stability of Iraq separately:

## **Kurdish Referendum**

Geostrategic territory: the area they occupy the Kurds in Iraq proves to be of great strategic interest for hosting the main fields of oil and gas in the country (of Iraqi Kurdistan is extracted more than 70% of the oil of Iraq, so that the central Government is dependent on economic management that is made from Erbil). On the other hand, occupies more than 65,000 square kilometres of national territory, extends along the border east of Turkey and Northwestern Iran (limiting with the other territories of Kurdish majority), by extending and United Kurdish identity beyond the physical geographical borders of countries. Struggles initiated after the proclamation of an intention of independence has opened open fighting between the central Government (urging the militia Hash to the Shaabi, Popular mobilization units) and the Peshmergas, above all on the fronts of Kirkuk, making Moldable Kurdish control lines (allowing or pretending to return to the boundaries before 2003) and with about 9,000 miles of territory

that had been recovered by the Kurds at the hands of the Turkisch (50% of profit).

Kurdish identity: the proclamation of the Kurdish referendum has awakened a sense of nation, identified in the same past, a broad population (with enormous political and social impact: the Kurdish people representing more than 30 million people, of which more than 5) million occupy the North-East of Iraq, in Iran are about 8 million (almost 20% of the population) and at least one million lives in Syria) and with a common goal. However, away from that feeling of uniqueness, since approaching the end of the territorial presence of the Turkisch in Syria and Iraq, have soared confrontations that have between them exist, since the ethnic group was absorbed in the different territories of the region, strong differences in national interests among Kurds. All of them share a sense of regional ethnic differentiation but disagree on the politica-nacional address that might. However, Iraqi national, Kirkuk is still the Kurdish Jerusalem, expensively recovered from the hands of Turkisch, and fight with the central Government for its domain will be tense and sensitive to the touch part of the Kurdish dream.

Political system of Iraq: the proclamation of a possible national rupture through the Kurdish referendum raises again the policy issue of Iraq. Although it is a country made up of many ethnicities and faiths, Iraq has always held precisely that diversity; However, specific (and mostly foreign) interests to weaken one of the richest countries and geostrategic, attracting and exploiting the social differences in order to political change, rethinks the restructuring of the country in a system Federal. But

it is with this idea are advised where the greatest danger for the security and stability of the country, with the proliferation of militias that already do not respond to the central power but to foreign powers, making many areas ungovernable and attractive areas for terrorism and organized crime, as well as ethnic violence and the absence of Justice. The problem facing his ideal of independence is that it does not have own currency and can not rely on economic external supply (by having high interest rates that increases its debt and increasing their lack of liquidity), which ensures no development sustainable nor a balanced economic position.

### **Economic Control**

Economic interdependence: as noted above, the area they occupy the Kurds (both in Turkey and in Syria, Iraq and Iran) is the richest in oil; Turkey is where all of the national petroleum, in Iraqi Kurdistan is extracted is extracted more than 70% of the country's oil and the Syrian Kurdish area is home to the largest sources of oil. The independence of the Kurdish people would be a mismatch in the economic control of these countries and a source of conflict for territorial dominance and the main economic sources and resources in the region. Many companies and countries depend on oil exports from Kurdistan. The Kurdish region supplies about 700,000 barrels a day of oil around the world and from Turkey arrives, especially to Europe. This economic engine turns him into a region with high levels of GDP per capita (\$27B in 2012). However, from 2016 Iraqi Kurdistan is suffering a severe recession (mostly affected by the fall of oil prices), although there are no correct and up-to-date statistics on the current economy and the recovery of the territories richer in oil from the hands of Turkisch has been an insurance for the country's economy, post-conflict reconstruction and the economic and social challenges posed by this leaves the economic balance in a great unknown, but a challenge of dimensions huge.

Control of the gas and oil fields: to solve this recession, augmented by the situation of insecurity and combat with the Turkisch (the sale of oil fell by 50% from mid-2014), has opened up a military and economic fight for control of the pe courses trolling and gas in Iraq between the central Government and

Erbil, as well as by initiatives and facilities of export of crude oil (such as the opening of the pipeline connecting Fishkabur with the Turkish port of Ceyhan) and economic independence. The Southeast part (Basra) is one of the most powerful economically prospective country level, since since the central Government is being sought to stop relying on economically fields of oil under Kurdish dominance. This can vary the economic strategy of Iraq with Ankara (wanting to eliminate the middleman, which is Erbil) and enhance economic relations with the neighboring Shiite country, Iran, which is increasing its political and economic influence in Iraq with the advance of their militias.

### **Social Division in Iraq**

Political influence by ethnic groups and religions: sectarianism in the country always has been exploited and supplied to facilitate the positioning of one party or another in power. While almost 80% of the population is Arab, 20% is of Kurdish origin (reaching 5% Turkmen, Assyrian origin and others). By religious branches, 65% are Shia, 15-20% are Sunni Arabs and 17% Sunni Kurds. The current Iraqi opposition (led by former Al-Maliki) press for years - with revolts Shiites when it was in power Saddam Hussein - in order to turn the Iraqi policy as there is a majority of Shi'a in the country and greater influence of milic Iranian IAS. The Abadi President played a moderate role seeking socio-political balance in a multi-ethnic and religious country without seeking to sell it to the interests of Iran or Saudi Arabia. But in a process of recomposition war, where multiple actors (even cooperate for the same aim with the same flag) now seek an award, change and positioning to what was lost with the effort is where most will threaten political and social justice and politics fair.

Militias: Lawlessness and insecurity situation has amplified the role and presence of militias formed with different claims (private, sectarian, also...), many of which did not even respond to the central Government Baghdad, which will make a situation awkward and complicated the process of disarmament and demobilization. This entire situation will open a debate on the reform of the security in Iraq.

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# The EMU, a emergencies military unit, in mind military and civil heart.

By Roberto Mateos (Spain)



"What is more raised for the spirit: suffer beatings and darts of insulting fortune, or take arms against a sea of calamities, and facing them, put an end to them?". Hamlet. William Shakespeare.

Since ancient times, and over the centuries man has suffered the scourge of the forces of nature, if we look at the fires, earthquakes and accidents in the past, there are thousands of examples in our history that demonstrate us the vulnerability of the human being. Now the Governments of the world work tirelessly on improving civil protection systems, combining efforts and synergies to respond with the maximum guarantees disaster response and to respond quickly and effectively when it manifests the threat. The military always have had an important role in the field of civil protection, being displaced to those places where the disaster occurred helping civilians, with its human and material resources to the stabilization of the situation and the security in the area. Nowadays the most advanced armies in the world, have units specialized, trained and well equipped, integrated in the integral systems of civil protection and the service of the population. These units perform a commendable job against any kind of catastrophe that occurs and can be activated by the civil authorities if necessary. In Spain we have EMU.

Emergency (UME) military unit was born in the year 2005, as response to a need that demanded when calamity situations, is made up of almost 4000 members of the three forces (land, sea and air) and the process of selecting their members, looking for operational excellence, is of 400 people for each job offered. Depending hierarchically from the Chief of the State more of defence (joint), as it could not be otherwise, it is a military unit but for civilian use, it is i.e., designed to aid in any serious emergency the civilian population. Since its inception participated in

more than 400 national and international disasters with flawless efficiency, so much so that more than 50 countries have been interested by it to implement the model in their respective Nations.

In its regulation, EMU, can be activated when certain emergencies of a serious nature, and those produced by natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, landslides the national or international level, heavy snowfalls and in general any meteorological phenomenon of great magnitude. Also it will be activated in cases of forest fires and in those disasters arising from technological risks associated with human activity as sinister nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological, as well as climate-related disasters. It should be noted that you apart from the disasters described above, is under the authority of the President of the Government to activate the military unit of emergencies in other circumstances necessary to safeguard national security.

Military emergency unit has a wide range of media that allows you to deal with any emergencies arise with a very high percentage of success, between the major materials and equipment, EMU has terrestrial, aerial platforms and boats, as well as stations to combat technological disasters and modern communications stations, also have a wide range of machinery and technical resources to face any type of rescue and emergency in any scenario.

In Spain there are, distributed throughout the peninsula 5 battalions of intervention of emergency (BIEM) with a very short response capability to reach any corner of the country, the BIEM are amply equipped to deal with any situation of emergency, each BIEM is divided into 3 sections, section of intervention of emergencies of natural risks, of rescue and section of sappers. Within this section is



exists specialties include teams of speleo-rescue, skiers/rescuers, command and control helicopter rescue and urban search and rescue dogs (service Cynological), search and underwater rescue and confined spaces, and Assembly of structures and semi-permanent bridges.

The emergency military unit has garnered since its inception number of successes, his involvement in disasters such as the forest fires that ravaged Galicia, his intervention in the volcanic island of iron and its quick response to the earthquake incident in Haiti, are just a few of the examples where this unit has demonstrated its effectiveness and efficiency, not in vain is one of the military units most wanted by the Spanish people, who feel a great respect and admiration for her because she managed to which

the civilian population is s tool is proud to have a military unit of emergencies which is beside her at the worst times and in which entrusts its security against disasters. Another important quality of the EMU is its outreach, enhancing the brand of country around the world, with a record and good work, promote the full integration of the EMU in the national system of civil protection, on the basis of the cooperation of the public administrations, as well as channelling through other means and resources that provide forces in case of emergency, has been achieved thanks to the involvement of the Government and military sectors, investment in training and human resources and materials to develop a professional and close unit that is bringing so many benefits and good image to the country.



## The Dark Web, a tool of organized crime

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



When we talk about technological innovation, disruption and future, we are actually talking about the ability to adapt to change, be part of the change and does not sit as a Brontosaurus of the 21st century waiting for extinction. It is well known by all as the multiplication and global growth of Internet access has transformed the societies; He has also been a factor in empowerment of organized crime, and South America has not been the exception this immense development.

According to United Nations world population in the year 2017 would reach approximately 7,500 million of inhabitants, of them about 648 million live in our region, Latin America, and according to certain statistical data of the ITU 59.6% of Latin Americans (we have access to the Internet, i.e. approximately 386.000.000 people (March 2017)) with almost half of the world's population online. As we are happy users of Facebook reunite with childhood school mates, the network has also become the home of some of the criminal networks more dominant in the world.

IoT is no stranger to this growth, Gartner conducted an inquiry which estimates that the global number of connected devices will reach nearly 8,400 million for this year and estimates that in 2020 will reach 20,000 million. According to Amado P. Andrés de la Oficina UN drug and crime in Central America and the Caribbean (UNODC) stated that the Criminal organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean exploit the democratization of access to the network. According to a report from the Inter-American Bank of development issued in 2016, the annual cost of

cybercrime in the region amounted to 90,000 million dollars.

Other data of interest that exposes United Nations is that for 2018 is expected the mobile offer in region to reach the 2,000 million users. This proliferation of smart phones has prompted a regional economy of what are called "crime as a service", a Polymorph market on line where criminals can buy tools or digital services already structured and prepared than then They help them to carry out their criminal activities, a sort of self service of the crime.

According to a report of the UNODC, it is estimated that the offence or crime as service in the region has increased fivefold in the last 3-4 years, encouraging a symbiotic ecosystem of cyber crime. In addition, this ecosystem, which is nothing other than the underworld of the cybernetic, makes it more accessible for criminals, and the growing ubiquity of mobile devices encourages more white potential to steal sensitive data.

In some cases, has been detected that the drug cartels as the Zetas, recruited or hired Web services, however this same group of the Gulf Cartel were responsible for the kidnapping in 2013 of an engineer in telecommunications (Felipe Pérez) and forced to work for the "shadow Hacker Brigade" and build a network of hidden communications that use these posters.

Among other concerns that come from the hand with IoT in Latin America is related to smart phones, not only for the personal information that may contain, but also because such devices can be converted into botnets, in These networks of infected computers

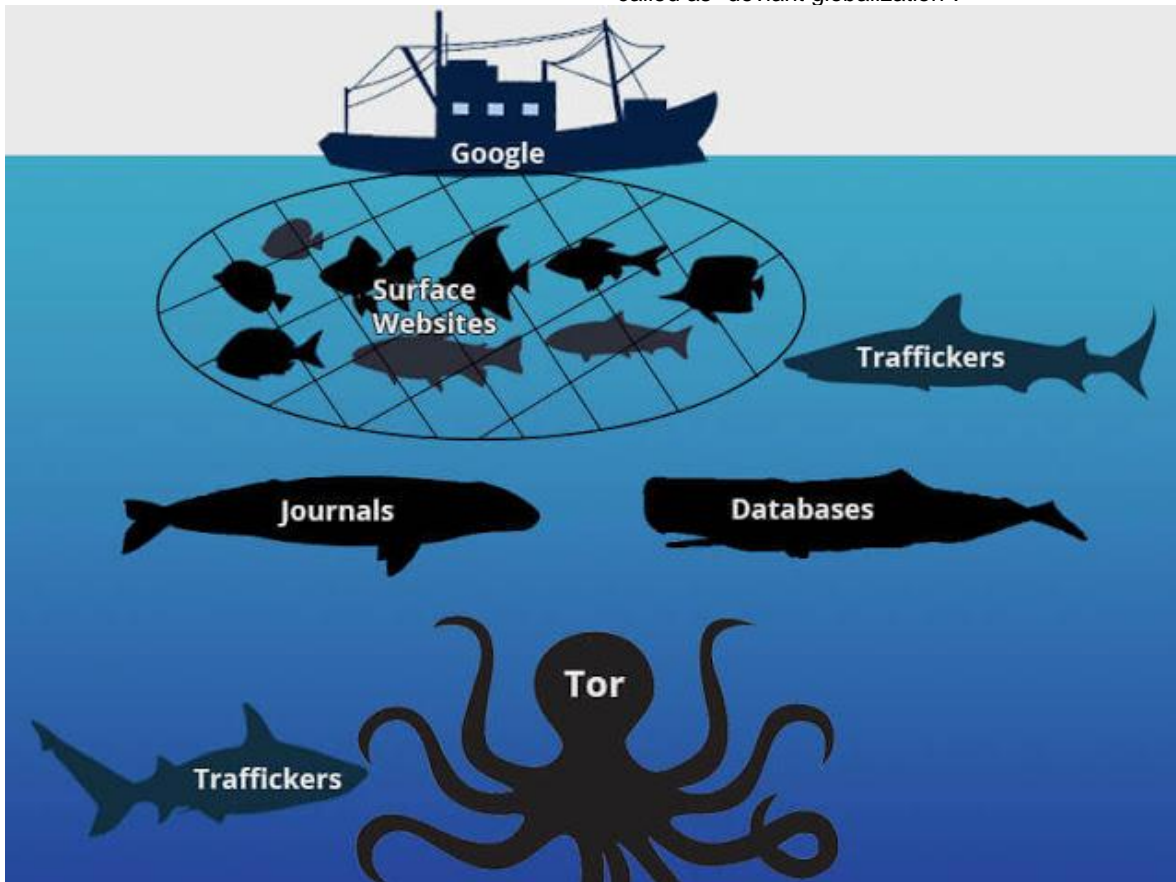
that use hackers to then perform DDoS attacks. In this order of ideas, by 2015 was unveiled a report by Level 3 Communications where he was account Latin America represented 12% of the DDoS attacks in the world.

Most DDoS attacks and other criminal activities, they can have a direct impact on the efforts carried out by Governments and bodies police agencies, as well as case reported by certain law enforcement agencies of USA that he realized as some Mexican drug-trafficking organizations hachearon its border surveillance Drones, by changing the coordinates of GPS of the UAV.

### The Dark Web

As we can appreciate, what is happening on the web is concerned, but the truly macabre and overwhelming this Dark Web, where thousands of web sites that only can be accessed with special browser software has become the nexus for crime transnacion to him as a great market for services and products.

As well as Web access sites such as Amazon, Dark Web is accessed sites such as Sil Road, AlphaBay, Playpen, etc., of course, that you access are criminals, hackers, terrorists and child pornographers and others, and thus form networks increasingly more interconnected promoting what some have called as "deviant globalization".



According to the UNODC in LatAm, cartels are using the Dark Web to find buyers of large quantities of cocaine, gangs of Central America also published ads by making available their services to help with cross-border traffic. Also in this great global village, purchases from Asia synthetic opioids are made.

This however goes far beyond drug trafficking, an example is the international investigation that occurred on child pornography which ended with the closure of the Playpen, with arrests in Chile as Peru. The same happens in Mexico, which has become a world leader in this illegal industry.

To a large extent these illegal activities occur because Dark Web allows criminals to exploit the "anonymity", "encryption" and "virtual currencies",

doing so with this environment rather than appealing to criminals. The use of virtual currency has greatly revolutionized the money laundering and according to UNODC has become cyber financial crime one of the top priorities for researchers. Many bands of criminals organized now use virtual currency centralized such as WebMoney, Perfect Money or Criptocurrency decentralized as Bitcoin to better meet their financial tracks.

Latin America was the home of the 1st scandal internationally of washing of virtual currency, that was in 2013 if Liberty Reserve. Prior to government authorities to come to a close, the indicated service washing around 6,000 million dollars of illegal transactions linked to drug trafficking, fraud

investment fraud with credit cards, theft of data and child pornography.

The activity of the police investigators to be a little more complex, criminal organizations are using "money mules" networks, which structured virtual and conventional transactions in amounts smaller and little traceable. Andres of the UNODC in an interview he said that each Mule receives a Commission of between 3% and 5% of the operation. However, criminal organizations, not only used the Dark Web, but that they also use legitimate shopping sites online that sell goods and legal services to structure the payments.

Forrest market research firm projected that e-commerce sales will reach 42,000 billion dollars for Latin America 2021, one no minor detail taking into account the criminal organizations to launder dirty money through fictitious web sites of airlines and hotels. The UNODC hopes Dark Web economy to grow at the same time legitimate electronic commerce over the next 7 to 10 years.

#### **And terrorism and its influence?**

Today, while there are still those who believe that terrorism is an invention of the CIA and that it operates to maintain the hegemony of USA around the world, the truth is and has been recognized by the UNODC as the link between the criminal networks and organizations terrorists Isl AMICAS is a fact.

It is true that many States in the Region do not give due attention to the problem of Islamic terrorism, since they have a purely political look, the truth is that the Dark Web offers an easy road to travel to terrorist groups who want to launch an attack in a part of the world where historically have had little presence physical. Already on another occasion I've talked about recruiting online that make fighters and the use of the network to promote its message of hate and death. The UNODC Office provide for potential threats from terrorists who urged followers in Latin America to launch attacks against critical infrastructure with cyber military-grade holdings acquired in the Dark Web.

An evident fact of terrorist relations Islamists with organized crime is in the use of the Dark Web to coordinate transatlantic transport of drugs, which are sent through Central American and Caribbean runners to get to Africa West, from there, terrorist groups like Boko Haram then transport these drugs through the Sahara to Europe, using funds obtained by those services to finance their terrorist activities, then is a win win for organized crime and the Terrorism.

Use of routes of drugs or weapons, is one of the many synergies that have materialized in the organized crime and terrorism, transnational money laundering is the same, an example is the case that I carry forward Justice of USA that prosecutors alleged an operative of the Lebanese group Hezbollah used encrypted communications to coordinate activities of

money laundering for the murderous group in the Office of Envigado, Colombia.

#### **The cybersecurity agenda and threats**

On several occasions I have developed the importance of awareness, not only at the enterprise level, but it is even more important at the level of Governments, on the issue of cybersecurity and the same with terrorism, to put topics on agenda before it become the agenda for the day, i.e. put the horse before the cart and everything will be better.

Worldwide these themes are treated with the utmost care and professionalism, without selling smoke as it is in the jargon. There are multiple documents on best practices to implement procedures and standardizations, there are many and good professionals in the sector, however often happens that they are not the sought for government organizations.

Having said that and appealing to the sense evangelist that I have to carry a word on public safety issues, intelligence, cyber-security and terrorism, mean them 4 points which encouraged UNODC to try to deal with the growing environment of threats Cybernetics, which are based on "Prevention", "The associations", "Protection" and "Research".

To be able to carry out any action, the first and most important step is to invest in training, training of researchers, analysts and forensic Cybercrime is without a doubt the most important of any policy that tries to have some degree sustained success.

Accomplished this goal interaction with other local government agencies and transnational corporations is vital, this is a crime without defined borders, so that the joint work of all the bodies of the police or research agencies is necessary. So, it is necessary to count with agreements of cooperation and bilateral and multilateral assistance of mutual collaboration, extradition treaties and share intelligence to combat these criminal activities.

At some point have become important normative plexuses legal, having national laws that reflect the evolution of the different types of cyber crimes and their transversality with organized crime and terrorism with the utmost clarity. Back training and development takes priority, have good trained researchers but not have prosecutors or judges who fully understand the problems is a condiment that only hurts.

Already almost closing the list of desired to fight and to win, inexorably must invest in better safety equipment, in form red teams, to exploit new ways to protect the associated devices and IoT, protect infrastructure criticism as oil pipelines, power plants, ports, airports and more.

As I have been exhibiting, it will be to these issues on agenda as soon as possible, bearing in mind that it is necessary to constantly educate all employees, whether you or end users, use the Red Team, and this clearly possess a comprehensive and global approach based on intelligence and work in team.

# The formation of the new Empires

By Francisco Javier Blasco (Spain)



Over the centuries the various empires that have been going on and consolidated in the world have been fruit or result of great military conquests by invasion or the discovery of old or New Territories respectively and subsequent occupation under manu militari of those territories for what ever is pointed out of significant military forces of different fur. Many of these had to rely mainly on its own indigenous strengths but in the majority of cases, it had to resort to the voluntary or forced recruit fighters from their own or other conquered lands.

One of the main reasons for the existence and permanence in the time of all these domains was due to the capabilities of these forces to maintain internal order in the conquered possessions or to resist and repel the ravages of external hordes who, as the previous, sought to expand their horizons and conquests.

The outrage, the decimation of the land and the subjugation of its people after the occupation was used to get the welded or stipend by way of pay of those warriors who cared for, maintained or increased the Empire at the same time that supplied the needs of the metropolis or capital and its inhabitants.

Although these customs have been refining or hiding in the way that not in the Fund until well recently, the presence of a powerful military force has been predominantly for new or recent armed clashes expansive even. Up to the same origin of the self-proclaimed Islamic State is in need of occupying a territory where imposed and extended its particular laws and exercise as a State in the sense that we all

know as such, without in any way, abandoning military invasion and the use of these to apply and maintain what they understand as its law and order.

This could indicate that nothing has changed, that although new technologies and modern media and combat procedures have come to revolutionize the world of war, this would be that would paving the way for the creation and existence of any New Empire. However, the real reasons which have led to many of the well known empires are not as simple as it seems to guess my initial words. The reality is that most of them have been motivated by a need for economic type; because the conquered lands produced most or best resources natural or manufactured, the cultural development in them more than needed to improve that of the invader or because its warlike people, at one time, were not superior to his own, and he deserved worth to try it without too much effort, thus avoiding that one day, more or less distant, that fear or fight to become a power.

Reaching this point and the view of certain relatively modern movements, one can grasp that much of these objectives are also achievable without recourse to force or the threat of their use and thus arrived at what is known as the great alliances which, even if it is true, initially born as a means of combining forces and efforts to combat the invader or become such, have gradually come drifting in supra-national partnerships that already do not get and materially dominate those territories; just get their markets and settle in them to be able to sell our products or, instead, and by the Exchange, pick up yours in a way that dramatically improve our modus

vivendi. Today, can be that this exchange of products and mutual bloodless invasion of the markets are much more profitable than engage in a long and costly war campaigns, which for certain, more late or early, always ended badly.

The 20th century has been one of the clear examples of what I have just said. After two bloody and costly world wars gave rise to all kinds of partnerships, agreements, organizations and treaties that have been treated with more or less intensity and hit joint forces for the benefit of the free local, regional, intercontinental or global trade and facilitate exchanges and transfers of goods and values in every way.

This fashion which has been lavishing even more during so far century as the best way to address our needs, obtaining products that are scarce in some parts of the globe but produced too much other than, at the same time they require of us. Free trade and the abolition or reduction of what are known as tariffs or rates that record the products purchased abroad, in defense of their own, has been the trend in the industrial, economic and commercial world globally.

It is widely known, that in this life nothing is completely perfect, always appears a but or a repair. Many times, things are not as clear or as simple as they seem, and some see in this way of understanding the economy and trade as a mousetrap that falls to strength boost imports to the detriment of domestic consumption or export due to lack of market exterior r is at this point where there are known as the balances of payment which is not more than the relationship that is set between the money that a particular country spends on products produced in other countries (imports) and the amount spent by other countries to consume product I the previous (export).

It is clear that when a global and not two-way relationship is established somewhere is negative, and those countries that lack the resources or different and advanced technology or their products are uncompetitive must invest more abroad that they receive from the sale of their products away from home. In short, when a country invests much out and not recover much, equals or exceeds the investment, feels invaded commercially for the rest to be completely dependent on these and because as a result, its own industry and production is crumbling.

These are, apparently, the arguments that have nourished part of the great reasons that have led to the Brexit in the United Kingdom or the application of a highly isolationist policy by Trump. Serious error in both cases because, not being a countries outcasts in the world of trade and with a good production thanks to its technological advances; they themselves, with their own policies often are, to suppress the reciprocity, bite in the large and growing Apple that is the world market. An evolutionary market which, in addition to the traditional consumer countries, incorporates every day millions of people who live in places that until recently was unthinkable that they could join the

maelstrom of an almost disproportionate - China, consumption much of Asia, Africa and many countries of the American continent and Middle-

To my mind, these two champions of the modern opt-out only subtract them two ways; search for new formulas that are not so demanding on his raised initial terms or invade commercially to the other, as it seems to be your first reaction. In a global and transversal world in which they live, turn its back to reality is not knowing how to understand things. The solution to a clearly negative balance of payments should not be based on close doors to foreign markets. Otherwise, you have to do is improve them own products, research, development, increase the competitiveness of them and above all, put the head in the great empires of trade that are creating and promoting along and width of almost everyone.

Are behind the times in which modernity, comfort and luxury were reserved a part of the Western world; already no need to travel to New York to see a city full of skyscrapers, luxurious hotels and department stores; Today, all these campan everywhere. Up to areas occupied by the desert sands a few years ago have become full of luxury and modern cities. The image of Chinese or other East eating only a handful of rice, kneeling next to a sad charcoal stove to warm up and sheepishly lit by an oil lamp already has gone down in history. The India with their human potential and the constant technological advances is becoming one of the largest markets in the world, which as we have already mentioned, occurs in much of Asia and many countries on the African continent.

Some countries have clearly understood that as well as having a significant military capacity to maintain its prestige or potential threats, can dominate the world or a large part of it in a different way to the military invasion. Perhaps tired of so much war so costly and little resolution, they have come to the conclusion that alliances must be based only in trade relations, given that if you master these channels or ducts and link with very distant places, the ultimate benefits they are incalculable and highly positive.

I mean clear is Russia and China. Two powers totaling only between the two almost 27 million Km<sup>2</sup> and 1,500 million inhabitants. If these mastodons joined them the capabilities and extensions of their alateres or potential allies such as Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Iran and some other more, round figures would be about 32 million km<sup>2</sup> and 1,800 inhabitants.

A commercial Empire that is bathed by a multitude of oceans and seas and that on its own or through potential allies may dominate large areas of the market such as the own Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

In this commercial puzzle we must not forget the India and Pakistan, two commercial actors that, increasingly, is by its enormous absorption capacity of resources and its wide population in the process of transformation consumerist. Countries that always walk to bickering their aspirations and claims over

the region of Kashmir which serves, not only to improve their weapons, including the nuclear and that at the same time have come to an increase of their needs in quantity and quality of energy production because of its unstoppable consumption in this area.

Both are coveted by the US and Russia although the India, one overcomes time and nearly broken its important ties with the United Kingdom, departs more and more of the American sphere to the traditional Russian amparo - arriving from the former Soviet Union - and Pakistan, although It occasionally flirts with Washington, is much closer and more comfortable with China, a country which maintains important military, economic, strategic and commercial ties that increasing. Is in this region and its surroundings where U.S. has had several and talked-about military K2, and which has exercised dominant and certainly contemptuous attitudes in many cases; reasons more than weight to be seen both as an ally, distant, voluble and therefore very unreliable.

Going to the heart of the commercial question, it should be recalled that Russia and China not giving foster and expand his great project for the region, the Organization for the cooperation of Shanghai (OCS). A little-known large organization despite being perhaps the most ambitious of the present commercial project.

India and Pakistan entered the SCO as full-fledged members last June and did so under the protection of their respective local sponsors; Russia and China. Made this to that in the rest of the world not been given much publicity and importance while incorporation means to reach 60% of the Euro-Asian territory, 45% of the world's population and 20% of the GDP of the planet.

Another initiative that also has been the subject of much global interest is the reference to the agreement of may 2016 between India, Iran and Afghanistan for the construction of a major port in the city of Chabahar which is located to the southeast of Iran and that will house one of the most trascendentales petrochemical complex. The resulting Chabahar free trade zone, will become the principal port of exit from Afghanistan, connecting Central Asia, the Caucasus, Russia and Europe. In addition, under the agreement, the India will be permitted access to Afghanistan and it may elude Pakistan impediments to their business transactions in these regions. Once finished, it will mean that Iran will improve its industrial and commercial capabilities and most importantly, will no longer depend on United Arab Emirates for its oil exports or imports of products or derivatives of it, after being appropriately refined abroad.

Russia also plays their trade with the India assets that you want to share the exploitation of their initiatives for establishment of new routes such as the recently announced agreement to participate in the so-called North-South corridor between Bombay and San Petersburg. More than 7,000 Km route that

goes through Iran and Azerbaijan and that will continue the steps laid out for the new Silk Road. A major project led by China to improve connectivity between Asia and Europe with significant infrastructure and other investments.

Project, which was devised by the Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013 during an official visit to Central Asia and which aims to build major highways, railways, ports, logistics platforms and other infrastructure in more than 60 countries. One of the goals of this new route is to set up a network that allows, by land and sea, creating lines alternative to products that China exports, and to import raw materials required by its industry, for which great connections for Central Asia are planned Russia, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and even East Africa. China estimated to invest in this project some 500,000 million dollars [1].

For its part, China, Pakistan and other allies have also established agreements for the development and operation of port facilities from Gwadar (Pakistan) which began operating at the end of 2016, and which constitutes a key element for the known as China-pakistan (CECP) Economic Corridor. Corridor in which China has reversed amounts close to the 50,000 million dollars - greater foreign investment in the country - which makes available as as counterpart will provide them with access to the Indian Ocean and Middle East and will result in a saving of movements for their investments and imports in Africa, will reduce their movements through the Straits of Malacca - controlled by us - and aleja commercially to that country of their business with Pakistan. A project that improves living conditions and economy of Pakistan; as a negative part with its neighbor, is that the CECP counteracts the effects to the India of the above mentioned port of Chabahar and also its path goes through Kashmir with which further irritate relations between the two.

Everything said above highlights an irrefutable fact, both powers Russia and China seek and invest in new ways of communication to promote the expansion of their products and lower their necessary imports but, although sometimes their interests appear or are actually competing, initiatives between two giants do not face, but to the contrary, often complement and reinforce. Russia supports the Chinese macro-proyecto of the new Silk Road, and China does with the Russian project called the Union economic Eurasian (UEE) which is the great Russian bet [2].

Their respective Presidents get together very often; from 2013, they have done on 22 occasions and it is always to discuss macro economy already that they don't stop in these important projects, but that also complemented with agreements for the execution of overwhelming bilateral investments on the grounds of the communications, economy, energy, new technologies and a great mark on the cooperation in the industry of the armament with the horizon of 2020. In short, a new formula to enlarge their

empires and make increasingly smaller than their common enemy, the United States.

There is a latent problem which in recent months has returned to sprout again and take a greater intensity and which may affect the expansive plans of Russia and China. I mean Korea of the North and their constant threats to break the calm in the region. Threats that have increased recently over their neighbouring countries, traditionally protected by us and where they deploy strong military contingents. North Korean missile systems capabilities and the ability to miniaturize nuclear warheads so that they can be transported by such missiles have been increasing in recent months and years.

Responses brabuconas Trump to counter these threats seem to be that they are still fairly ineffective, if not counterproductive, so much that, somehow remember similar against China in the 60's when this country began to develop their nuclear capabilities. Despite the tension in those days, nothing happened and today China is a recognized the hand of U.S. nuclear power is part of the nuclear-capable countries recognized by the Nuclear ban agreement (NPT). It may happen something similar though not so patent and how style is allowed internationally reach Pakistan and Israel nuclear capabilities, although the latter does not possess nuclear weapons in an official way.

I know what will be the outcome of this situation of tension; but there are enough reasons to think that on this occasion, interests, needs, and Chinese and Russian investment in these new projects are so many that it can be more than enough to leave its traditional support to Korea of the North in their ravings and this time to be able to go somewhat further limited to allow certain sanctions from UNSC as those recently adopted. You are interested to have distracted his main opponent in the area, USA. But not so much as to endanger their own economies and in emerging development.

At the same time, although on a smaller scale, we see that Iran is not left behind in bilateral initiatives of a commercial nature and that, in addition to the already seen and commented, you have a great interest in cooperating with Pakistan, a country that from 2014 has signed numerous memoranda of understanding and cooperation agreements. The same could be said of Turkey, who, despite his worsening internationally for abuses of power internal and lack of respect for human rights, is becoming a focal point for the passage of his land or under water duct and has put in March important energy projects; most of them with Russia and Israel.

Ultimately, when all these initiatives and others in the project to be effective, we will ensure that that famous phrase saying that the world is a handkerchief in your hands and that is used to express is not as great as it seems by people-match is true known anywhere in the world.

Trump May follow theirs, despising others and isolated in the world. Which, apparently, is also

practiced in Venezuela and not only them, since smaller-scale and within Spain, others also preach locally or indirectly support national policies that, despite all the seen and exposed, they seek to impose or encourage a kind of isolationism independentist and separatist creating unnecessary hard-to-ignore borders.

This movement that will not only take them to foreign non-acceptance, but to stay out of all potential global commercial mouthwash. All of them continue to fly on their own, without be aware that the new empires are and will be commercial and that the best to be a good slice of them, is to be in full accordance with the rest and politically backed by strong markets supranational and a significant number of consumers.

Who seeks to survive only in the internal sale of their products and continue to look to the navel, it has enough crude. New initiatives and business trends, without a doubt, pavimentarán road to the speed and security of trade in both directions and that that does not offer a strong demand nor belong to the necessary collective alliances, little or It has nothing to do when selling theirs.

U.S. is losing significant commercial opportunities and leaving the way clear or almost clear to his two major opponents. Maybe it's late when attempt to retrieve the path and lost time and it cost him a serious punishment in the international arena. Bluster of a nuclear capability, impossible to modernize as it ensures, in six months is not enough to remain which was.

On the other hand; the EU if it does lose some of the huge cake which is brewing and already almost underway, should take good account of these movements, trying to put the head in them and not sit on the sidelines or just be content with the arrival of gas in other ways to make sure not whether through the problems Ukraine and its constant political whims and problems with Russia threatening such supplies. Rejoice to have officially surpassed the crisis - as it comes to preach these last days - without a clear and comprehensive plan for the future is not the best way to overcome the new challenges that appear and call in the own gates of our borders and that can put e n danger little secured grounds that still has something to say and sell.

Spain, for its part, must lead other flows in both directions with the American continent, especially with Central and South America to not only fill the void that possibly will leave us, but to implement new commercial formulas much more open and less dangerous or conservative as in the recent past. With respect to other horizons, for months we saw the arrival of a Chinese train to Madrid full of goods and personally I haven't know nothing of this new initiative. China is a great country, with an important economy and above all, with a population of avid to know and enjoy a few pleasures that always have been them banned or they were unattainable for the majority of its inhabitants. Let us open the door to China without forgetting Japan to sell them as to the



rest of the world our products, which are much more than Sun, beach, Flamingo, some bullfights, wine and ham.

Tourism has its limit in terms of its own quality, real capacity of reception and attention required. In several parts of Spain are are questioning these concepts and apart from certain demagogues, in some respects, no reason lack them because their massive presence hinders the normal life of the citizen, encourages the abuse or the picaresque and, therefore, more expensive life aborigine. It is also a product that depends on the discretion of the consumer and fashion preferences can change nothing to cease feeling comfortable or timados and overcome some problems in other countries bordering the Mediterranean. Reasons rather than

weight to not think about keep this phenomenon as the main and almost sole source of income is a permanent or long-term.

Would not want to finish this work without making special mention to the absolute inconvenience and lack of opportunity to the crazy separatist initiatives and support concealed them as some political leaders seem to suggest - even if it is hidden or a little clear - to scratch a handful of votes. These initiatives must be closed from root to avoid that, embedded in bickering, Spain as a whole, is left out of this important business which can be the fulcrum on which is based the future of our children and grandchildren. I sincerely think that it is not time for little founded reminiscences or you already lapsed or for experiences without justification.

**Author's Note:** I would like to thank the important contribution and inspiration of Augusto Zamora r. who in a brilliant opinion article, published in the daily EL MUNDO, from June 28 of the present, contributed with its theme and chronology of the elements to to create this humble publication.

[1] <http://www.libremercado.com/2017-05-15/la-nueva-ruta-de-la-seda-que-impulsa-china-500000-millones-en-obras-faraonicas-1276599004/>

[2] the Eurasian Union is a project of economic and political of law based on the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia and the single economic space of the UEE, and scalable integration to other States of the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) and the Commonwealth of independent States.



## Colombia: A country marked by violence (part VII)

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



*Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria, drug lord, head of the Medellín Cartel.*

### Death of Pablo Escobar

The death of Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria took place on 02 December 1993, when he was shot on the roof of the House which served him as a hideout in Medellín. With this episode is clear that the Colombian Government will not be given up in its fight against drug trafficking and it is also clear that the Colombian Government has the full support of Washington.

The drama of the last years of the life of Pablo Escobar, as well as the danger posed to society is to be seen in the following quotation from the journal week (June 2, 2012):

But their executions as business brain pale against your resume in the crime. Pablo Escobar Gaviria was the first subject in history that declared war to a State, and just lost it in December 1993 when the police shot him on a rooftop in Medellín. Al Capone was a talented gangster and came to control the city of Chicago through intimidation and bribery. But then thought that it declared war on Roosevelt and put in check to American institutions there is a huge stretch. Capone, the man who has inspired the half of mafia films, in his only career detected you 24 murders. According to Colombian authorities, Escobar is responsible for directly or indirectly not less than 5,000 homicides. It is not, but remember that in the year in which paid 2 million pesos for each dead police, the value of uniformed murdered approached 1,000.

The death of Pablo Escobar ended a cycle of Colombian history. With his fall put an end to the wave of terror that had generated, and dismantled the Medellín cartel, however, the Cali Cartel - that

acted with greater discretion and influences between groups enjoyed political and financial of the country - filled the gap left by the Cartel of Medellín, continuing drug trafficking to consumer countries in similar to the previous volumes. Upset of the United States was made to feel, particularly when in the 1994 presidential elections, both candidates - Andrés Pastrana and Ernesto Samper, were accused of receiving money from drug trafficking (week, June 2, 2012).

Ernesto Samper was elected for the period (1994-1998), and in spite of the disagreements with the authorities of the United States by doubts about the financing of his campaign, he had some level of collaboration of Washington, which held that in 1995 is It arrested Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, maximum head of the Cali Cartel.

In this way large posters disappear, but no drug trafficking, on the other hand disappears, the problem has become more complex. But at least now there is a criminal organization that by itself can put in check the State, concerning week (June 2, 2012) says:

Such a blow was not, of course, the end of drug trafficking in Colombia, but from the time of the great posters: from then on, no large organization came to copy most of the market or to openly defy authorities to the point of destabilize the country. The business, according to experts, is atomized and specialized, and its leaders of more weight, when there were, were less powerful and remained in a flat second discrete.

The life (and death) of Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria, was so powerful that his figure has become the icon

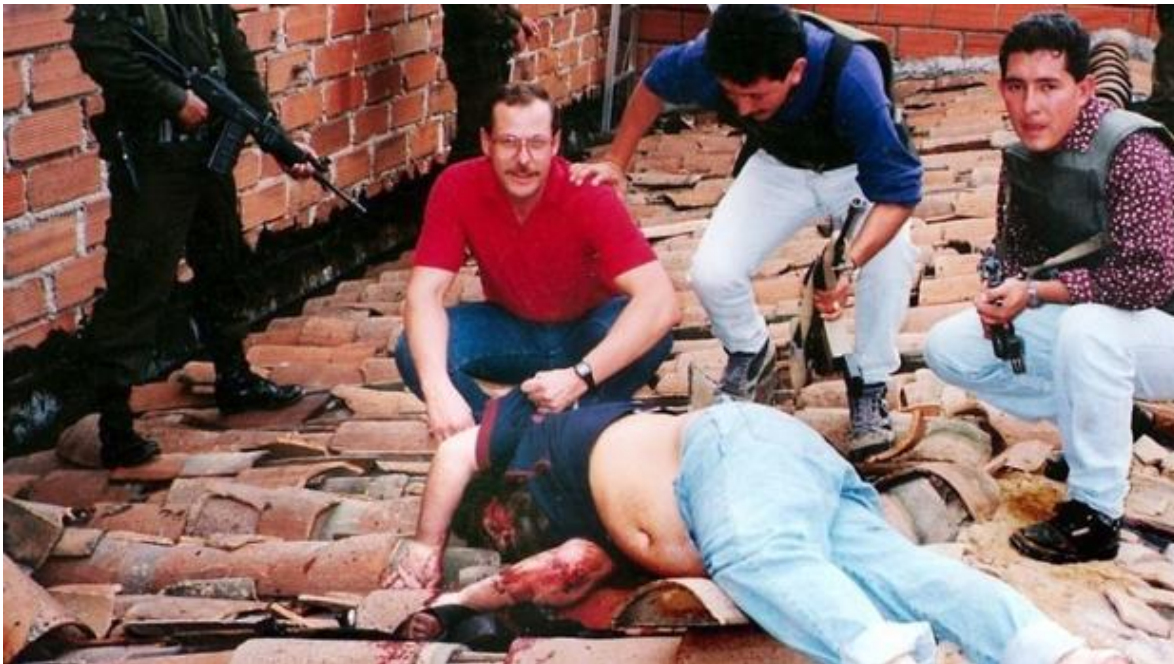
of a stage in the history of Colombia. Many books have been written about it, and television series, documentaries and movies were filmed. "Pattern" (as called you) due to the fascination generated by and the cult that pays, is in many cases a model to imitate, and his legacy - in particular in Medellín and its metropolitan area - has full force: the combos, the killings, the territorial control in the b sets, the inversion of values that makes it possible to the belief that it is possible to be a good criminal, among other issues, is part of training citizen young Colombians receiving daily, in particular - as already mentioned - those of Medellín and its area Metropolitan, which includes the municipality of Girardota.

**Let's go rounding...**

As a recap: at the beginning of the Decade of the 50 country was plunged into violence, confronting

liberals against conservatives in different parts of the country and not be seen an end to such bloodshed. In this way the General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla gives his "Opinion coup" and takes power, largely pacifying the country. But while his coming had been applauded, the political class are upset when they apercibieron that the General was not thinking in a transition, but on the contrary was consolidating power.

Matches former enemies were allied against the General Rojas Pinilla, and managed that it finally resigned on May 10, 1957, giving way to a junta conducting a plebiscite in which it endorses a "national front" that through the alternation in the presidencia of representatives of the liberal and conservative parties, it was thought it would ensure the end of partisan violence.



*Pablo Escobar, dead on the roof of the house where he was hiding.*

The agreement was that the national front would force for 16 years, i.e., 4 presidential terms. It started with a Liberal Alberto Lleras Camargo (President from 1958 to 1962) candidate, was followed by conservative one, Guillermo León Valencia (President from 1962 to 1966), then one liberal, Carlos Lleras Restrepo (1966-1970), and then another conservative, Misael Pastrana Borrero (President from 1970 to 1974). Here must reach the national front, but these parties tacitly continued allies offering the winner of the Presidency important posts in his Cabinet to the party of the candidate who did not win. And it was so until President Virgilio Barco Vargas (President from 1986 to 1990) ended with the custom.

The revolutionary armed forces of Colombia (FARC) arise as a subversive group in 1964, when the

President Guillermo León Valencia (second President of the national front, and conservative affiliation) orders to attack the so-called "Republic of Marquetalia", a autonomous communities created by the Communists by the end of the time of the violence.

In the last elections of the national front, General r Gustavo Rojas Pinilla was a candidate by his party, the National Popular Alliance (ANAPO). Presenting a confusing result that gave like winner to the conservative Misael Pastrana Borrero. The ANAPO said that there had been fraud, and much of its militants take up arms to fight for political power in other ways, creating the April 19 movement, or m-19 (date on which the alleged electoral fraud, which should have won General r Gustavo was realized Rojas Pinilla).

The taking of the Palace of justice by the M-19 takes place in 1985, being President Belisario Betancur Cuartas (1982 to 1986 period). Despite the disaster which represented takes it by the public force, of which he was the Commander in Chief, also home a democratic opening in Colombia and tried the incorporation of the illegal armed groups to civility.

His successor President Virgilio Barco Vargas (President from 1986 to 1990), was the President whose term was captured and extradited Carlos Ledher, and bass who initiated the war against major drug trafficking cartels. He also managed to sign peace with the M-19, on March 9, 1990.

César Gaviria Trujillo (1990-1994 period), assumed the Presidency of Colombia on August 7, 1990, and convenes a constituent Assembly, of broad-based, which aims to collect the aspirations of various sectors of national life, to advance the reforms policies that are necessary to reorient the country towards peace and progress. With the new Constitution prohibited extradition, and accomplished that Pablo Escobar brake his demented attacks

against society and to destabilize the Government, and is delivered. It is to César Gaviria who plays it live, as head of State, good part of war against the Medellin Cartel, as well as the persecution and death of Pablo Escobar by the search bloc, on December 2, 1993.

His successor, Ernesto Samper Pizano (1994-1998 President), captured in 1995 was arrested to Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, maximum head of the Cali Cartel. Putting an end to the large cartels, but resulting in the atomization of the structures of drug trafficking.

President Samper is accused of receiving money from drug trafficking to his campaign. Even United States removes the visa to him by way of sanction. However the anti-narcotics cooperation continues.

His successor Andrés Pastrana Arango (President from 1998 to 2002), surprising the world with the announcement that will advance a process of peace with the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia (FARC).

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# Antiterrorist Forces of the World

*Audentes fortuna iuvat*



Bolivian Army

## Cóndores Satinadores

The School of Condors began its activities on March 16, 1981 with the promotion of Second Lieutenants graduated from the Army Military College in 1980 and with the staff of founding instructors. As an immediate antecedent, the creation and subsequent operation of the Special Training Center for Officers and Command Classes (CEFOCC) was held on October 12, 1980, by order of the then General Commander of the Army and General Captain of the Armed Forces of the General Army Nation. . Luis García Mesa Tejada. At the same time, military training activities began with the first officer course, and the name of CEFOCC was changed to that of Escuela de Condores Bolivianos (ESCONBOL). The 1987 management becomes one of the most important for ESCONBOL because foreign students are received and parallel courses of exchange of knowledge and joint exercises are carried out between Bolivian Satiners and Special Forces of the United States. That same year, the Satinador specialty was extended with diving courses and during the execution of patrols, it reached places like El Palmar de las Islas. The operations of satinaje extend until Trinidad and those of contrasubversión arrive at Ñancahuazú, having retired of the Higuera a bust of Ernesto "Che" Guevara and being placed in its place a plate in tribute to the fallen ones in defense of the national sovereignty the year 1967 Likewise, the plaque of the "Legion of Honor of the Satinators" was introduced, with the purpose of paying tribute to passive service officers considered national heroes for their actions in the campaign. The specialty of Satinador has diving courses and performs special operations of sabotage, hand blows, counterterrorism. Experts to deal with all types of terrain. They receive students from abroad and parallel courses are held to exchange knowledge and joint exercises between Bolivian Satinators and Special Forces from other countries. It has personnel of officers and NCOs trained to fulfill all types of combat mission. They are experts in operations in all types of terrain, instructed to submit to all types of physical demands.

"The Homeland must live like that, we have to die"

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