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Editorial

In this Edition, we present six articles of great interest, that address a diverse range of threats or presents theoretical aspects to take into account.

Firstly, since Argentina Kandiko delivered us an analysis referred to social networks and the importance in the context of globalization. We now have hundreds of millions of people in social networks by making different kinds of interactions positive, but also criminal and even terrorist type. In his text we find a quote that calls us to reflect: "man by nature is good, but a tendency to evil", hence we should be alert to the threats, even from the virtual. Take this into account when you place your personal information in a public way or has relationships with strangers over the Internet.

Step followed the Colonel Martínez of Uruguay, us illustrates the definition of what the improvised explosive devices, are to then make a detailed list of its employment in Latin America during the past 3 years. Proving that its use has become a trend among criminals in the region. The countries analysed are: Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, El Salvador and Uruguay. With the highest number of incidents in Brazil and Argentina.

From Italy, Baggio presents a brief, but illustrative x-ray of the 3 main criminal organizations in his country: La Camorra, the 'Ndrangheta and the Mafia (or Cosa Nostra). Presenting a conclusion that serves as a lesson learned - to them and to all of us-: at the time was not paid enough attention to urban and rural crime, and this allowed them to consolidate with the passage of the years as dangerous bands of organized crime.

With the article on the violence according to Galtung, is presented to our kind readers a different view on violence, its origins and consequences. This academic view can be considered as divergent, opening up possibilities for the analysis of complex modern reality.

Benitez, from Spain,-country that has been a victim of terrorist violence again and times - presents an interesting analysis on the phenomenon of jihadist terrorism, the terrorist organisation Turkisch, and fighters that have come out of Europe for get in that and other groups. In addition, touch two crucial issues for the future: on the one hand, the inaccuracies in the figures on foreign fighters of the Turkisch, and on the other hand, what will happen to these people when they return to their countries of origin if they return.

We ended this year with the participation of women. From Colombia, Hernández analyst gives us a comprehensive view of what takes place in the town of Tumaco, in a complex situation of poverty, drug trafficking and violence. What about reading this article, the perspective of Johan Galtung?

Douglas Hernández

Editor



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Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo

TRIARIUS

"The triarios (lat. Triarii, singular triarius) were the veteran legionaries in the organization of the Roman legion in times of the republic. The triarios were much smaller in number to the rest of the line infantry. In the classic formation of the republican legion, they stayed in last line, like reserve for cases of crisis. If the situation of the battle was complicated to mobilize the triarios, these, if they could not win, at least they were prepared to resist the enemy as a phalanx, giving time to the rest of the army to regroup or retreat in an orderly manner, avoiding a massacre and making the victory costly for the enemy. In ancient Rome there was a saying, "the fight came to the Triarii", applied to situations that festered a lot, in reference to the difficult situation in which a legion had to be seen to resort to these reserve troops. "

On the cover, **Commando of the Chilean Navy.**
See the unit's review at the end of the magazine.

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

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

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Social networks, intelligence, commercial espionage and terrorism

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



Today almost everyone uses social networks, it is more, the way and growth that they have had in the last five years has been exponential and indeed has connected the world in ways unimaginable in the past. As many things and well-conceived actions has served and serves families, friends, professionals, political movements and corporations use social networks to keep in touch throughout the world, share ideas, politics, petition, join in common causes or simply to improve the positioning or recognition of a company's brand. Such is the growing point that Facebook has slightly more than one billion and a half of users; Twitter is not far behind and with something so 300 million users, you could be considered either as a large family or because instead of two separate States.

Man as being very particular, and those things that invents or creates sometime in that existence makes it something negative, it is worth the Thomist - Aristotelian reflection "man by nature is good, but a tendency to evil". Nothing different happens with the technological advances, social networks have been used both for better and for worse, already in other editions have spoken for the use by terrorist groups. However, the terrorists aren't the only ones who exploit social networks for nefarious purposes, the use of social networks is ideal for deception and it is exploited on a daily basis by criminals, criminals and people in general with bad intentions.

But the truth is that not only the bad guys operate in social networks, these offer excellent job opportunities to intelligence agencies to identify, assess and cultivate relationships with other peers or potential contributors, here takes preponderance of OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) actions. In this virtual scene of networks social is where Type "false flag" operations are given in full, they are operations designed to deceive a target and make him believe that he is in contact with another nation or Government agency. Social networks tend to become an extension of the home or place where we believe that we are sure, for this reason and given the informality in it that occur is that users tend to let down the guard and in consequence to disclose seemingly innocuous information. Everything turn to social networks, our opinions, tastes and opinions among others provide insight into the beliefs, political opinions and attitudes toward work and employers. Publications on the activities of a user throw information about habits and interests. Formerly an inflammatory agent, recruiter or intelligence analyst spent months trying to collect this type of information that would allow them to assess access, attitudes and potential vulnerabilities of its objective; In short, everything to determine if he could induce their prey to spy, currently is resolved with a couple of clicks in social networks.

It is more than Crystal intelligence staff to create false identities, which shares common interests with the objective and allows you to cultivate a relationship. In addition, and in the field of police activities, there is what a friend termed "Virtual patrols", in this context do not create false identities, but on the contrary they are used they have institutional or official, the concept is that if the physical world to No one finds it strange to see a policeman walking in a park, it should not be if see it through public spaces on the net.

An undeniable reality is that intelligence agencies have managed the art of "social engineering" long before the existence of social networks.

This World Cyber or virtual operation carried out by an intelligence agent is once identified the objective should be to create a profile that will attract based on common interest, usually not related to work of the objective and the access to secret, so that the contact does not seem threatening. The operator may choose to establish a direct connection with the objective, however, to improve its credibility, you can develop a relationship with a friend or follower of the objective that shares the same interest and, later, uses this intermediary involuntary to establish his good faith. Once the relationship in order to mature, intelligence operator sends a message of 'phishing' with a link or attachment. With a simple click of the victim, the intelligence obtained access to their documents and others that are in this terminal. A clear example of this occurred in 2015, when the Russian intelligence used social networking accounts in their email attacks of phishing that penetrated into the Pentagon.

Other examples given of popularity or importance media in the field were:

- 2012, the people's Republic of China opened a false Facebook account with Admiral James Stavridis, NATO member, in order to have a profile credible to with other high-ranking military objectives, to establish contacts and finally's profile steal your personal data.
- 2014, the Islamic Republic of Iran mounted a large operation forming identities and fake profiles, posing as journalists, government officials and defense contractors to spy on military officers and Government of States United, United Kingdom and Israel. The operation was of such magnitude, that to strengthen certain profiles created a news website fictitious, newsonair.org, to feed the contents of its objectives.

There is no military or Government officials doubt that the victims of spying on social networks are not only

official. Both intelligence agencies, and criminal and commercial rivals use the same techniques to get those critical or sensitive data. There was a security company in India, Cyberoam, who conducted an experiment type demo to clarify and illustrate this type of threat. From public information, which has learned that the Chief Financial Officer of a company that was objective had divorced, Cyberoam believe a fake female profile on Facebook, with such profile made contact and then friendship with the Chief Financial Officer, farming and thus paying a virtual relationship up to a certain point where they could eventually get sensitive information of the company.

Already in previous editions have addressed the issue of cyberterrorism, cyber, of importance in awareness to staff and train him in the use of technological tools, to conclude that the individual is the weakest link in this chain food. But it doesn't here concern, since large social networking companies, understand that this will end against the use of this site not to take active actions. Such so companies like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and Microsoft have joined to fight terrorism in line and in some other cases such as paedophilia and trafficking in persons.

It is not less true that these actions are not just an altruistic idea, but that after facing multiple accusations of let enjoy to terrorists in a "safe place" online, these companies decided to form synergy. They do this by creating environments that make the platform in "hostile" places the terrorists and extremists. Released as a Global Forum for Internet (GIF for its acronym in English), it has 3 main objectives:

- To develop technological solutions to counter terrorism On Line,
- To investigate relevant issues, and
- To share as much information as possible.

In terms of Nations, in the case of the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister Theresa May directed to regulate the virtual space and while economic sanctions being applied to companies dealing with does not concern against the material right-wing extremist that are On Line. In the case of Germany is already advanced with a law to fine companies with up to U\$ S 55 million if they do not eliminate as soon as the hate speech once reported to them.

In his blog post, GIF says that it will work in the technological problem of the content related to terrorism to be shared online. This will be done through a database hash, which previously announced in December 2016. The scheme considers images and videos of terrorist content acquainted with a unique identifier (a hash) that you

can find and automatically recognize when you load material on the Internet. Sharing this hash, enterprises can easily detect material that already it has been identified as of terrorist nature. The Internet Watch Foundation uses a similar system for images of child abuse.

Both in the fight against terrorism as against the organized transnational crime, the GIF works in close relationship and collaboration with Governments, NGOs and groups that study the extremism On Line. The main thing is to share best practices on how it used machine learning to identify images and create a standard for how many pieces of terrorist material removed from its services.

In June of this year, Facebook launched its Online Civil Courage Initiative in the United Kingdom. The association with the Institute for strategic dialogue was created to offer "financial and marketing support" to groups in the country who work against extremism in line. It will include the possibility of launching "contra-discurso" campaigns and the participating groups will get free advertising space on Facebook.

Facebook initiative follows the company that reveals how his artificial intelligence and machine learning are used to detect material and terrorist accounts. The social network of Mark Zuckerberg has said that it is using a system of pairing of images and analyzing text messages to find extremist content.

YouTube, through its parent company, Google, has also been talking publicly of how it is combining machine learning with the human personnel to detect and remove videos of extreme content, "have used video analysis models for" find and evaluate more than 50 percent of the content related to terrorism that we've deleted in the past six months,"said Kent Walker, general counsel of Google.

The threat of this digital espionage requires both Government and industry to take direct and concrete actions, it is not strange at this point of the circumstances to find both high government officials as executives who do not see the true It threatens that cyberspace represents, take to the information security policies or the areas of cyber security or cyber defence as a mere flow chart. There is no real awareness about the reality that prevails in the virtual world. There is a great lack of knowledge and education to employees on social networks existing vulnerabilities. Prohibitions issued by government agencies or companies, against the use of social networks at work are unrealistic and impractical. Such draconian approach tends more to damage morale, to seek ways to overcome these limitations and clear this does not prevent failures since employees could freely use social networks in any place outside the office.

The realization of "penetration test" is important, it is vital to have a "red team" within own structure (if required by the scope as in Government, critical infrastructure, public services, etc.) but above all there is that empower the weakest and that is achieved through training, retraining and awareness as part of the sessions for the safety of employees, supplemented by periodic reminders of the threat on the social networks and illustrated by case studies.

Is worth more to never remember that the Virtual world is as or more dangerous than the physical world, not recognize it so is not be part of the progress and become a threat to security. The truth is that nothing new I'm saying, but more true is still that nothing is being done in this regard thus generating huge gaps in safety, having an area of cybersecurity or cyber defence in the chart is not remedy anything.

Source of the Image:

<https://prensapcv.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/redes-sociales.jpg>

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Emerging threat improvised explosive devices in Latin America

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)



I. introduction

Improvised explosive device is an explosive device used in non-conventional or asymmetrical wars by special forces, guerrillas and terrorists. They can be made with different designs, explosive and detonating devices, which increases the risk when they are detected and must be disarmed. They use a detonator activated by remote control, infrared rays, spring, radio frequency, cable shot, timer, or other mechanical or electronic means sometimes mounted for explosion in chain.

Improvised explosive device can be agents: (destructive, lethal, noxious) chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear, pyrotechnic or incendiary, explosive devices, ammunition or components of some type of Ammo, or Fragments of different materials, which was modified and has the possibility of causing death, hurt, injure, incapacitate or generate damage. In manufacturing are applied different techniques on the military, commercial or home-made explosives and other materials that joining in a container (envelope, letter, pail plastic, cardboard box, etc.), create an activation or ignition system.

The production is limited by the availability and access to be the technology of the different devices, as well as subtlety, insight, and resources in the region in which it is manufactured; While improvised explosive devices in constant adaptation and innovation.

Victim of anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices, is considered in accordance with the rules and national and

international jurisprudence on violations of human rights and breaches of international law Humanitarian, civilians or members of the security forces who have suffered damages in his life or in his personal integrity including physical or psychological injuries and emotional suffering, as well as the deterioration of their fundamental rights, loss financial or deterioration in their assets, as a result of acts or omissions related to the employment, storage, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

II. background by countries

Paraguay

15SET2016: charge pump from Canada, within the precincts of air cargo of the Silvio Petrossi International Airport (Gran Asunción - city of Luque). Book bomb and letter bomb. It contained drivers, batteries, detonators, shrapnel and gel, over the instruction manual. (The article header photo)

Argentina

19ENE2018: explosive device near the police branch of the 03 February party (Buenos Aires). Device: Incendiary device with electrical initialization time, System watch with timer, fuel and detonation battery 9 volt.

15ENE2018: the police of the province of Buenos Aires found a homemade bomb at a checkpoint in the municipality of Tres de Febrero. A few meters from the appliance, had metal plates with threats to security, Patricia Bullrich, Minister and federal judge Claudio

Bonadio. The bomb did not explode because it failed the timer, however had everything necessary to be detonated. At his side was a pail of 5 litre fuel, 3 containers of butane gas, a box of matches, napkins, a 9 volt battery and several cartridges of pyrotechnics. 05ENE2018: 2 homemade explosives against the Central Police Department, with the CWP and threats pamphlet: "Freedom to prisoners or attacks will continue". The leader Jorge Altamira denied connection with the facts. Device: Homemade bombs, armed with 3 tubes of butane gas with a timer.

05DIC2017: exploded homemade bomb in an encomienda in cardboard box located on the beach of the Argentine Esteban Echeverría - Buenos Aires mail distribution. 2 wounded. Device: Spout metal 30 cms threaded on both sides and linked to a battery with two wires

26 NOV 2017: Federico Rodolfo Morera (50), had amputated his arm left at the Hospital of Pacheco once accidentally exploded a homemade bomb that manipulated in his house. In the interior of the House (corner of Millberg - Buenos Aires, had left organizations publications and by the onset of life and claim of justice by Santiago Maldonado (17 OCT 2017 appeared his corpse in confusing incident in support to the Mapuche), also) There is spray painting suspected anarchist activities by this family-oriented

14 NOV 2017: bomb threat with a backpack with clock & battery and a note calling for the release of Jones Huala (Mapuche leader). Explosive device EFO 128 YPF - (rural area of Allen, shale gas Fernández Oro station), near the towns of rock and Cipoletti. Molotov type timed, with battery pump moving the clock hands. When the needle made contact they would Kindle the light bulbs which warm papers and chip that was inside the conservative, kicking off the fire which would finally enable the fuel which had black pot

29SET2017: detonated ATM on Avenida Mitre and Las Flores. Avellaneda. Buenos Aires. There were no wounded

20SET2017: disabled explosive device home type "silly House", at the entrance to the University campus (Belgrano - Buenos Aires). These devices detonate to be handled.

08SET2017: fake explosive device in a parcel of DHL, with destination Lagos - Nigeria. Shopping Unicenter, Buenos Aires. Device: Circuit wires and a lithium battery -

24AGO2017: City of la Plata. Explosion outside the Ministry of security of 2 drum with naphtha and precarious apparatus of detonation, which caused the partial destruction of 2 parked cars and that is set on fire. A wounded custody.

18AGO2017: explosive against the non-commissioned officer gendarmerie national circle (Santa Rosa 490, Córdoba), made an attempt in support to the Mapuche community. Homemade bomb inside of a cover

10AGO2017. exploded on pump. 2 wounded. Office of computer science, responsible for the scrutiny of the way Spanish company Indra (primary elections, open, simultaneous and mandatory -

13AGO2017). 5th floor of the building Madero Riverside, Cecilia Grierson to 200, Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires. 13SET2017: responsible for the explosion Mariano Fresco detainees (30, related to kirchnerism and chavismo according to your account on Facebook, contractor of the telephone company) and his partner Verónica Altamirano in his house in Claypole, province of Buenos Aires. Device: Homemade bomb stuffed with black powder. The mechanism had a trap for mice (delay system) and a battery of 9 volts (initiation system). All this within a wooden box with open type hinge lid

30 JUL 2017: try to steal ATM in La Plata, Buenos Aires. They detonated it with gas. They tried to open the cashier with a mallet and a bull, but as they did not, they filled the cabin with gas, until it erupted with battery and destroyed the glass. Device: Home-made explosive device. Bottle of 15 kilos, a cable and a battery, which detonated. The explosion destroyed the cashier, the wall of durlock which was behind and blind entrance to the Bank door.

28 JUN 2017: steal cash machine at the branch of the Banco Santander of Berazategui. Device: Homemade explosive device, carafe, auto battery and baby cart.

21 OCT 2016: subfluvial tunnel (road connection between Paraná and Santa Fe) police tries to stop a bike that went on the run. Falls a backpack with 12 loaves of Trotyl (used in the AMIA 18 JUL 94) and stuck to pack a cell phone

20ENE2016: kidnap car carrying 547 sticks of dynamite in gelatin brand "Riodin" of Bolivian industry and 5 rolls of detonating cord. 3 arrested in a routine control carried out by members of the gendarmerie, on a Renault Clio which was circulating the route 50 from "Whitewater" (Salta)

Chile

13ENE2017: Oscar Landerretche Chairman of the Board of the State Chilean CODELCO (copper National Corporation), wounded next to the employee by explosive attack at home. 15ENE2017: ITS (individualists tending to the wild"), call themselves eco-terrorists, claimed the attack on the House of the President of CODELCO Oscar Landerretche (13ENE2017).

23 OCT 2014: the Prosecutor advises that Sergio Guillermo Landskrom Silva (29 years, former convict and drug addict) dead 25SET2014, during the handling of an explosive device, burst you in the neighborhood of Yungay in the capital of Chile, was indeed foreign to this pump, the that makes him the first victim in attack, since the arrival of democracy in 1990. The event occurred in a House, where the victim suffered serious burns when the explosion of great magnitude, occurred and ended up dying while doctors attending him.

18SET2014: 3 arrested for the bombing explosive in the station of the Metro school military of Santiago. 10 days of the explosion that left 14 wounded in a shopping mall near a metro station in Santiago de Chile, the police stopped in the commune of La Pintana (popular and humble area south of Santiago)

to Juan Flores Riquelme (22), perpetrator of the explosive device and backgrounds by disorders in public spaces, theft and robbery with intimidation. Nataly Casanova Muñoz (26), which is being investigated by two simple thefts (2012) and Guillermo Durán Méndez (22), also with record for theft and disorders. Anti system groups, have since 2005, 209 explosive ordnance, including 29 have been placed in 2014

Brazil

06 OCT 2017: criminals surround armoured values on the route, forced the guards to descend and detonated the vehicle on the highway Luiz de Queiroz (SP-304), district Tupi of Piracicaba (São Paulo State). The thieves had access to the safe and managed to bring money

03 OCT 2017: thieves make explode, electronic box, in place of fuel in the road BR-277 - Curitiba

30 MAY 2017: 11 inmates escaping of the presidio's handsome (Goiânia, capital of the State of Goiás). Accomplices of the defendant occupied a house next door to the criminal and used explosives to open a gap. 7 inmates wounded by the explosion.

29 JUL 2017: seized explosive power to cause explosions in up to 200 banking agencies, in San José de el Mipibu. 2 dead

28 JUL 2017: Bank is attacked with explosives in glass, large river of Sur.3 ATMs were opened with explosives

28 JUL 2017: assault to truck shielded BR-277, Morretes (80 km from Curitiba), with explosives and.50 machine gun

28 JUL 2017: assault with explosive agency Do Bradesco de Santa Cruz da Venerada, Sertão do Araripe

29 JUN 2017: criminals exploit the Bradesco Bank agency in the Valley of the Pianco city; the only ATM in the city.

29 JUN 2017: they exploit and Rob the Bank chest do Brasil in 2017: 23 JUN 28 Nuporanga kilos of explosives found in a car in the Luiz de Queiroz route in Piracicaba

28 JUN 2017: 2 groups strafe House of the military police and exploit mail (Lagoa, Catolé do Rocha, Paraíba) Agency

16 JUN 2017: die young 14-year-old. He would have found an explosive device when it exploded. Real name Juan Gabriel Farias Albad with false documents in the name of Selmo Da Silva Olivera RG 8051282005 at the bottom of the R.C.Mec. 8, street Nelson Dalmas, Villa of the sergeants, Serraria district South of Porto Alegre

06 JUN 2017: armoured vehicle assaulted en route that joins municipalities of Amambai Caarapo, 60 kms from the border with Capitan Bado (Paraguay). Neutralizes and open conveyor flow, grenade, machine gun.50 and explosives. They stole 700 thousand reais = U\$ S 213.300 dollars

22 MAY 2017: robbery with next-generation explosives truck shielded in Formosa, Goiás State,

Confederal surveillance and transportation of values, Enterprise bound for Brasilia, 25 kms of Unai.

09 MAY 2017: 9 NN assault mobile unit of Prosegur security, on the bridge of the Pinhal Brook, between Galopolis and Vila Cristina. BR-116 (Nova Petrópolis e. Caxias do Sul). They installed an explosive device on the bridge

02 MAY 2017: Syrian 2 and 2 Palestinian immigrants captured in Sao Paulo, for throwing a homemade bomb to demonstrators protesting peacefully against the draft law of migration. Detainees: Hasan Abdul Hamid Hasan Zarif (43 years, Palestinian, leader of the Palestinian movement for all). Alsayyd Nour El Deen (22 years, Palestinian), Antonio Roberto Gomes de Freitas (18 years, Syrian) and Nikolas Ereño Silva (22 years, Syrian), weapons, hammer iron and American fists.

24DIC2016: assault with explosives banks Do Brazil and SICREDI at São Sepé, near Santa Maria (Rio Grande do Sul). Wounded: 3 hostages, a police officer and a thief.

25 JUL 2016: bomb threat. Chui Prefecture (quartermaster). Legend "PP Fora" (Progressive Party of right). Device: Unarmed transformer and a clock

23 MAR 2016 bandits steal Agency of Banco Do Brazil with Ibitiara explosive.

24 MAR 2016: military police found 47 bags of emulsified explosives (3,300 total), 11 rolls of 81 bags, 1,000 detonators and detonating cord with explosive granulated Ibitiara-Bahia

01 MAR 2016: the bandits were divided into two groups and attacked a base of the military police and an agency of the Bank of Brazil in parallel. Before attacking the city, they took hostages at a restaurant. 30 criminals exploit Bank, attacking the military police, used hostages. 4 injured police

23ENE2016: 100 prisoners escaped from a prison in Recife. One of the walls was detonated with explosives. 40 have been recaptured, of whom two died

Bolivia

12 NOV 2015: 3 Australian detained for carrying explosives in the backpack of hand. At the airport of Viru Viru (Santa Cruz) was found 1 capsule of dynamite, 1 capsule detonator and 1 bag with a pink granulated substance. They would have obtained the explosive in Oruro or Potosi. Diagram of dynamite. Content and method of use: A. sawdust (or other type of absorbent material) soaked in nitroglycerin B. protective coating around the explosive material C. detonator D. detonator Cable. Detained Australians: Julián Giovanni Vincenzo Musumeci (24); Justin Maurice Ewikwong Sun (25) and Liam Mark Eales (24) which sought to travel to San Paulo (Brazil). 7601 airline flight goal.

Peru

27 OCT 2014: Muamad Amadar (28 years, Hezbollah, Lebanese) is arrested in Surquillo (Lima District), by handling explosives in the House where was

staying. After the operation, the police found within terrorist trash, remnants of black powder, TNT, and triggers.

Ecuador

27ENE2018: car bomb's criminal gang, against the command of the police of San Lorenzo, Esmeraldas North. 33 wounded (20 policemen and 13 civilians). 38 houses affected by the car bomb.

H Colombia

28ENE2018: 10 dead and 49 wounded, in 24 hours, 3 terrorist explosive attacks linked to drug trafficking against police bases. One in Santa Rosa in the South (Department of Bolívar). 2 police officers dead and another wounded and 2 attacks in Barranquilla (8 policemen dead and 48 wounded). One of the bombings in Barranquilla, was claimed by the front of national urban war of the ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional)

El Salvador

11 FEB 2018: Dejan abandoned car and when open it the CAM (municipal agents Corps) agents, EXPLODES, in "Black Christ" km 11 road to the port of La Libertad. 2 injured agents. The explosive device artisan, had an electronic mechanism that is triggered to detonate. By 2015 were placed, 3 vehicles with explosives inside, in different parts of San Salvador. The order to commit the attacks would have left the criminal of Gotera. Justice sentenced to 7 members of the neighborhood 18 gang for one of the narco-terrorist attacks.

Uruguay

15ENE2018: attack by explosion in Artigas, border with Brazil (Quaraí). A police officer of the Directorate for investigations of Artigas auto. Explosive device under the car, wrapped in flames and car parts came flying, exploding glasses of buildings.

29 NOV 2017: with sodium homemade bomb exploded in Las Piedras; without injured, in a jar of waste, in the courtyard of the school of the UTU

ATM. Explosion or attempt to

30 OCT-2017 - 10 FEB 2018: 15 ATM.

10 FEB 2018: 3 criminals tried to exploit an ATM network BROU, in lexical.

06 FEB 2018: exploit ATM in Parque del Plata. (Canelones). There were no money. The criminals used a battery and cables to trigger the explosion.

02 FEB 2018: exploded ATM in the city of Canelones and attempted to exploit another in Montevideo (Avenida San Martin and promotion), in both cases of BANRED through gas.

01 FEB 2018: gas Explosion. Stolen cashier of Banco Itaú, stop 8 Roosevelt Avenue, near Oslo, Punta del Este - Maldonado

28ENE2018: tried to exploit and steal a cash machine in the city of Paysandú. As in 3 previous attempts in the same place, could not take the money.

23ENE2018: steal the Disco supermarket cashier (Ejido and Paysandú - Montevideo). 280,000 pesos in bills of 1,000 were scattered by the explosion. U\$ S \$ 9,800.

22ENE2018: tried to exploit another ATM, in Montevideo, opposite the Hospital de Clinicas. They settled all the elements used to explode the cashier, including the bottle and hose, but the place they fled without activating it. Police are investigating the link of this fact with the robbery at the casino of Montevideo Shopping which happened minutes later when officers went to see what was happening with the cashier

17ENE2018: tried to flying General Flores and Serrato (Montevideo) ATM. Only material damage.

14ENE2018: 4 criminals exploit ATM Banred with flammable gas and initiated electrically, a supermarket at the Malvín neighborhood of Montevideo. Stolen 2 million pesos, u \$ \$ 70 thousand dollars. Device: Used several cars, a battery, a carafe, hoses, wiring, a Brown and a fingernail.

11 NOV 2017: ATM Banred in supermarket km 27 Giannattasio Avenue and Avenida Central, Sandhills Solymar, white "band of the gas". The used mode was the same as in the other 6 cases. The criminals inserted a hose into the cashier, free gas from a cylinder, to cause an explosion and take the money. Faces covered with hoods

08 NOV 2017: in Montevideo, thieves try to unsuccessfully do exploit ATM in Avenida Garzón and Lanús, Barrio Colón

06 NOV-2017: explosive in attempted robbery at Agraciada y Grito de Asencio cashier. The mode of action is again reiterate.

05 NOV-2017: blasting the "disk" Barrios Amorín and Cebollatí supermarket cashier. Supergas 13 kg cylinder, connected to a hose and dispenser of banknotes. Criminal form that began in Europe in the late 90s moved to Chile, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia.

01 NOV-2017 trade and Rousseau, are trying to exploit another cashier, 2 NN with masks, same modus operandi.

30 OCT 2017: supermarket disk of the street Maldonado and Pagola (Pocitos - Montevideo). They steal a US \$16,200. ATM explosion is made with unpublished mechanism in Uruguay. Flammable gas which was applied through a hose from 25 meters which was introduced to the compartment where the money is

Incidents with apparent dangerous substances

to 04 NOV 2015: 6th regional incident, with apparent dangerous substances. 4th off in a year, near the Embassy of Israel in Montevideo. Common denominator: Montevideo. Artifact found on the side of a car in Pocitos, was a bag of batteries and wires which, at first glance, pretended to be an object with explosive components

b-17 JUN 2015: firefighters and equipment deactivation of army of terrorists artifacts (EDAT), should intervene to investigate the complaint in the presence of a device suspected of being explosive

near the Embassy of Israel in the March 26 Street and Luis Alberto de Herrera

c 08ENE2015: there was a small explosion caused, metres away from the World Trade Center where in the 9th floor is the Embassy of Israel. The device was neutralized.

Device: Element e that it simulated an initiator and a piece of detonating cord, which is explosive. The package was small and consisted of a white bag of supermarket, which had within electronic components corresponding to the a chime receiver. It contained batteries and electronic circuits. Around the receiver was detonating cord (cable 4 mm thick and measuring about 15 cm).

Lace was in poor state, but the same was designated by the army as an explosive cable, but needed to detonate it in an "initiator".

d-24 NOV 2014: near the former headquarters of the Embassy of Israel in Artigas Boulevard, we found a suspicious Briefcase, which turned out to be empty. The Mossad was filming the car where it was the Iranian Ahmed Sabatgold on that day, near the diplomatic mission. The Ambassador of Israel gave it to the Foreign Ministry.

e and f incident: 29 JUL 2015 and 01AGO2015 in Ezeiza – Buenos Aires airport. In both cases, dangerous material from Montevideo - Uruguay, was neutralized

III. conclusions

1. in Uruguay and Argentina, of organized crime, steal ATM with explosives, is a copy of what is happening in Brazil, in the last few years, so it can be seen, that this form of crime, could spread in the short run to other countries in the region.

2 often the robberies at ATMs, with improvised explosive devices, are used to Kada Systems virus and after a while to activate them. It is a way to access systems. Not looking for money at the moment, but stealing large sums of money later, reason why not interested the silver thing in the cashier.

3. in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil many attacks with petrol bombs and improvised explosive devices attributed to anarchist groups by social demands, followed by attacks on ATMs with gas bombs, executed by gangs criminal and to a lesser extent for other various reasons.

4. in Brazil and Paraguay, the PCC (first command Capital) criminal organization, is involved in most of the robberies of armored trucks of values, with improvised explosive devices.

5. in Colombia and Ecuador, where in theory, in the latter country, there were no bands or production or attacks, the 4 terrorist attacks explosives against the police, linked to drug trafficking (27/28ENE2018 10 dead and 82 wounded), were in retaliation for the fight against organized crime

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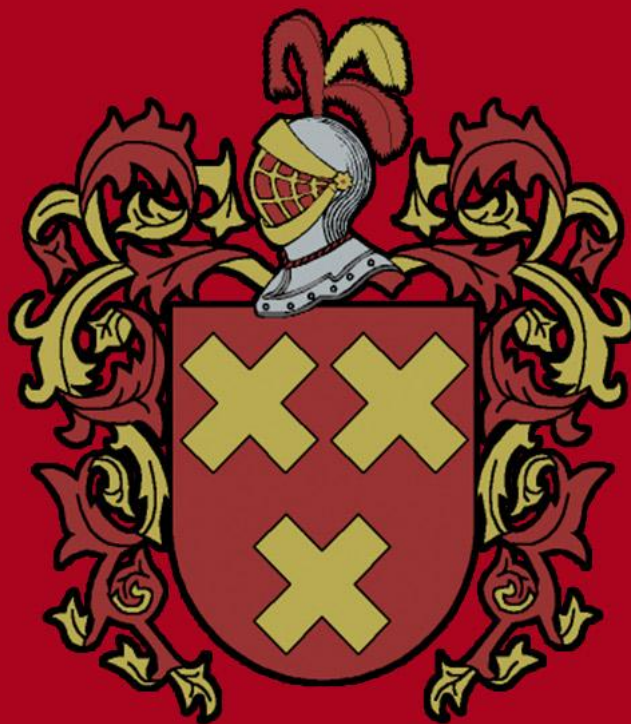
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Organized crime in Italy

By Aldo Baggio (Italy)



There are three major criminal organizations in Italy, particularly in the geographic South of the peninsula and the Camorra in Campania, the 'ndrangheta in Calabria and the Mafia in Sicily. These criminal associations have common interests in criminal activities such as trafficking and trafficking of drugs, game, extortion, prostitution, illegal residues and arms trafficking, but differ in their organizational structure.

The Camorra

This criminal organization that was born and developed in Campania was the cause of extortion in gambling and prostitution and their ranks also included characters from the local aristocracy. At the time of the Kingdom of Ferdinand II of Bourbon it was tolerated and in fact was recruited to litigation of disputes, also members of the police of Bourbon. During the period of the unification of Italy, Naples was controlled by the Camorra to prevent possible uprisings supported by the exiled Bourbons. Same scenario during the Fascist period, Mussolini underestimates the criminal Union force by enlisting members of the Camorra in the row of the square, promising them to erase all trace of the criminal past, which gave birth to the first marriages of labor for oppose to the workers.

In the first post-war years, the Camorra was still linked to the illegal trade of fruits and vegetables markets, only the intervention of the American boss of Cosa Nostra Lucky Luciano was sent to stay in Naples that the organization is entering into a part International cigarette smuggling: Naples thus became the Centre

for the classification of this illicit activity controlled by the family of Zaza, Bardellino and Nuvoletta.

In the mid-1970s of Poggioreale prison, Raffaele Cutolo, where he is imprisoned for murder, to make the best use of the income from drug trafficking attempts to organize the camorra in a hierarchical fashion on the model of the mafia. Thus was born the new organized Camorra, which in an attempt to control illegal activities focus is opposed to the new counter to the aforementioned management family, there is a war between the two factions, will be driven until the early 1980s, leaving in the streets of one long stream of the blood of innocent victims also.

Currently, there are about 200 families or clans in the region that are strong in their jurisdiction except the clan of the dominant Casalesi Caserta with the families of the top 3: Bidognetti, Zagaria-Iovine and Schiavone with a common case.

The 'ndrangheta

This criminal organization was known since the times of the Bourbon domination and until the beginning of the 19th century was a rural crime. With the start of internal migration, Ndrangheta began a slow but progressive insight into the economic and social fabric rich and industrialized North.

The 'ndrangheta is organised in the ties of kin, the 'ndrine and not rare marriages between different things, to strengthen the relations between the different families, this last aspect partly explains the phenomenon of the poor by not going against your own family.

In Calabria the territory is subdivided between the Ionian, Tyrrhenian mandate and the mandate of the people, while outside there is a sort of assumption of Control of the area with the same powers of the mandate.

The activities the organization is involved in are drugs and trafficking weapons, waste, disposal of waste, recycling and purchasing control, strong presence of the Association even beyond national borders it has to deal directly with Colombian drug traffickers. In the mid-1970, members of the Pimalli and the De Stefano clan reinforced contacts with Masonic Lodges diverted so they had no intermediaries in dealing with politicians and bankers and increased its criminal force.

The Mafia

The Sicilian mafia or Cosa Nostra originated in the 19th century, where factors that influence the landowners of the Sicilian nobles, surrounded by claims of the inhabitants, surrounded by characters who forced the will of feudal landlords.

With the unity of Italy, the central Government could not manage the economic crisis on the island and resorted to the troops of the mafia that soon took control of the situation by the replacement of the Government officials. During the Fascist period, Mussolini decided to vigorously counter the mafia by sending prefect Mori in Sicily, also known as "Iron Prefecture", which achieved excellent results: many arrested mobsters, who escaped the crackdown they decided to emigrate to the United States that others decided to stay apart.

Immediately after the war in a report dated October 29, 1943, reads that the mafia:

"It's more horizontal [...] "vertical [...] to some extent broken down and reduced to a local dimension."

As a result of this report, the Mayor of Palermo, baron Bordonaro (in a report carabinieri referred to as capomafia), the mafia Calogero Vizzini, Mayor of Villalar, the head of the genocide of the Italian army, is supervised by the AMGOT (military administration Allied occupied territories) support public of Mussomeli, this shows the inability of the time to consider the dangers of the mafia.

Assessment of dangerousness errors continued after the first war of the Mafia: 62 the head Di Pisa was killed by the capomafia of Cavataio, who in turn wanted to blame the brothers La Barbera (Palermo Mafia Center). There was a war between rival clans that culminated in the massacre of Ciaculli where seven carabinieri were killed in an attempt to disarm a car bomb intended for mafioso Salvatore Greco. Numerous arrests and the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission for the fight against the Mafia that started collecting information on the phenomenon, while in the process against the mafia in Catanzaro, the maximum punishment, few had

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followed many of the defendants sued for lack of evidence, other penalties under an offence and from that were detained until the trial (December 1968), were immediately released.

The ascent to the top of the queue of Toto Riina Mafia occurs when Luciano Leggio joins the Commission and when he was arrested in 1974, Riina took over. Fierce man who knows only of a violent and when it came to his conviction in the maxiprocesso of Falcone and Borsellino, declared war on the State: the murder of judges Falcone and Borsellino, the democratic Christian Salvo Lima, then called political reference the Organization and, after his arrest in 1993 by the carabinieri ROS, favored the continuation of the strategy of the head.

The interests of the clan of drug and arms trafficking, prostitution, and all kinds of illegal activities, also manifest interest in government procurement, is a mafia-type organization.

Contrast methods

As we have already seen many errors of appreciation, they have been caused by collusion with the political world and deviated from the State apparatus or a poor approach to the phenomenon of rural and common crime, allowed that eventually the affirmation of these mafia not only locally but also internationally, with links to other Nigerian and Albanian mafias such as narcotics or South America.

Judge Falcone had first guessed the importance of keeping track of the money from the Mafia, and international collaboration between the judiciary and the police. Thanks to their points of view, there are some policy measures for contrasting the mafia:

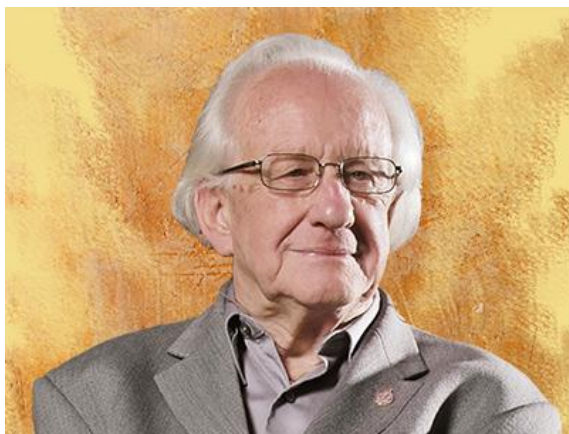
- Decree Law of 29 October 1991 n. 345 - converted into law No. 410, which established the direction of Antimafia research;
- Decree-Law 08 June 1992, no. 306 - converted into law No. 07 August 1992 n. 356, which contains rules on money laundering and the management of judicial assistants;

Also at the level of strategy of enforcement there has been a change in the activity of contrasting the mafia phenomenon, as it is clear from the words clear by the Colonel Sergio De Caprio which arrested the head of the Mafia Toto Riina:

"At our level, we have conceived, organized and carried out the fight against criminal associations based on the mafia through the creation of an operational module within the army of Carabinieri that represents the military approach to the Judicial Police. It is understood that the concepts of action, use procedures and operating procedures used, always in accordance with criminal law and criminal procedural law, have their roots in philosophy and military culture... "(see L' Azione by Laurus Robuffo).

The violence, according to Johan Galtung

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



Johan Galtung

When attempting to address the category 'violence', is almost as mandatory to consider the theories of Professor Johan Galtung, sociologist and mathematician Norwegian, with extensive experience in the field of peace studies, and international recognition after decades of systematic work.

This article intends to make a brief introduction to his theories, which in a way are divergent, and give us further possibilities of analysis of the phenomenon. We started with a basic definition of what is violence, according to this social scientist:

I understand violence as avoidable affronts to basic human needs, and more globally against life, which reduce the real level of satisfaction of the needs below what is potentially possible. Threats of violence are also violence. Combining the differentiation between direct violence and structural violence with four kinds of primary needs (...)

Four kinds of basic needs - result of in-depth dialogues in many parts of the world - are: need for survival (denial: death, mortality); need for welfare (denial: suffering, lack of health); identity, need for representation (denial: alienation); and need for freedom (denial: repression) (Galtung, 1980a).

This conceptualization is very powerful and has many implications. The first, is that it focuses in needs - and the deprivation of their satisfiers-, giving it an original item view, since, in the imagination of people associated with immediately the violence with its most visible manifestations, and yet there are other ways of violence, not as visible, but equally terrible, more far-reaching and that are permanent.

Being that the subject of the need becomes a category of analysis, because of the central role that gives Galtung in its conceptualization, is lucky himself set needs concerning them. Taking into account that mentioned two manifestations of violence (the direct and structural), and that it also mentions that the basic needs are four, you can develop a matrix where intersect these variables and thus obtain a first "typology of the" Violence":

A typology of violence				
	Need for survival	Need for well-being	Needs identity	Need for freedom
Direct violence	Death	Mutilation, harassment, sanctions, misery	Desocialisation, resocialization, citizenship	Repression, detention, Expulsion
Structural violence	Holding A	Exploitation B	Penetration, segmentation	Marginalization, fragmentation

Source: Galtung, j. (2003).

The ecological theme

Galtung mentions some subtypes, and also establishes the possibility of a fifth column in this matrix, which include the rest of nature, requirement for the existence of our species on the planet. Being the ideal to achieve an ecological balance, and its denial ecological degradation, the bankruptcy, the imbalance. In the words of Galtung, ecological equilibrium corresponds to the other four needs. Perhaps we could say that it is transverse to other needs, if we do not respect the ecological balance will have inevitable resulting human degradation, but peace will be achieved if instead everyone meet their needs of survival, well-being, freedom and identity in an ecological environment in balance.

Direct violence

The author points out that the categories contained in the table above **death** and **mutilation** do not require further explanation, and that combined both are used to represent the low, realizing the magnitude of a war. Precisely when referring to this topic Johan Galtung is emphatically stating that peace cannot be conceived only as the opposite of war, as this would make the peace studies, studies on the avoidance of war, preventing analysis interconnections between types of violence, as well as reasoning how control or reduce one of the types of violence at the expense of the maintenance or increase of another, a kind of Exchange.

It is interesting that the author qualifies as mutilation (the modern equivalent of the sieges or blockages) sanctions, since they also impinge on human needs. While some analysts sanctions prevent violence, as direct and immediate, for victims

sanctions mean a slow but deliberate death to lack food in appropriate quantity or quality, and possibly also lack of medical attention. Under these conditions the first to succumb are the weakest, such as the elderly, children, the poor, women. Assumes that the actor who imposes sanctions is giving a chance to their victims, the subject, which in turn involves another form of violence: the loss of identity and freedom, rather than the loss of life. Undertakes to the other to give up using as the threat to survival that involve the asedios-boicots - sanctions. It is this type of "exchanges" to which is referred in the previous paragraph.

Johan Galtung defines the category **alienation** in terms of **socialization**, understood as internalization of culture. And this results in two aspects: you might be "**desocializado**" away from their own culture, and "**resocializado**" in another culture. Put as an example the prohibition and imposition of languages. Although an aspect does not imply the other, it is common for them from melting in another category: **the second class citizenship**. This subject group (not necessarily a minority), it is required to practice the dominant culture, at least in public spaces.

From the above reasoning, the author poses an immediate consequence, if the above is true, then also be taken as certain that the process of socialization of children is a violent act, insofar as it is forced, because () was not given any option cultural). In the family, at school and in society in general is washed them the brain in one direction. It establishes that so there is a socialization non-violent children, it should be offered more than one cultural language options.

In relation to the categories repression, detention and expulsion, Johan Galtung points out that the first has a double definition - contained in the Charter international rights human-: "being free of" and "freedom of", with the historical limitations and cultural relevant. Detention, it means the detention of people in prisons or concentration camps, and expulsion means the exclusion of people, banishing them abroad or to other parts of the country Parties. In this sense, the forced displacement that is evident in Colombia, is obviously a form of violence.

Structural violence

This apart Galtung States that since structural violence is much more subtle than the direct violence, it is necessary to make an effort to display a violent structure, as well as a vocabulary or speech with regard to the phenomenon that is necessary to be want to understand. You can only thus be understood as aspects of this violent structure to identify, relate to categories of need. It establishes that the structure typical violent has to exploitation as the centerpiece. (Galtung, 1978: parts I-III). And broadly defines this exploitation as "unequal exchange" (calling it understatement). It explains it saying that in a violent structure (with holding) "the above" obtained in their interactions much more (in term of needs) as "the bottom". The latter may be in such a condition of disadvantage that gradually die of

hunger or disease, this called the **operation type A**. Or may be in a non-desired and permanent state of misery (which usually includes malnutrition and diseases), this is called **exploitation type B**. points out the author as "a violent structure not only leaves traces in the human body, but also the mind and spirit."

The following categories work preventing exploited aware by persons training and mobilization, being these fundamental elements to combat such exploitation.

The penetration Galtung as the dominant ones understand it dominated people inside; **the segmentation** is to provide "below" a very partial view of what happens to your around; **marginalization**, tries to leave out "the underdog" processes, positions and opportunities; **fragmentation**, is to keep "the underdog" separated each other. It is not clear, although it is possible it refers both to a physical separation a division by subjective matters.

These four elements must also be seen as violence structural in themselves, and more specifically as variants of the general theme of the repression that is inherent in the structure. (...)

In summary, exploitation and repression go hand in hand, as the violence, but are not identical.

Violence against nature

Such violence also occurs in direct and structural form. It is direct when there is burning or felling fulminant, as it would happen in a war, and is structurally when in more useful ways, slowly but gradually we pollute or were exhausted natural resources to satisfy the demands of the industry. Marketing worldwide curiously causes to the consequences of industrial activity are not visible to those who originate them. Everything is legitimized by economic growth. For Galtung "sustainable economic growth" is not more than a cliché, that basically is nothing more than another form of cultural violence.

Cultural violence

According to Johan Galtung, cultural violence occurs when the symbolic realm of our existence, or cultural aspects are used to legitimize or justify direct or structural violence. This includes religion, ideology, language, art, the empirical Sciences, formal Sciences, or other cultural events. The thinker, clarifies that the previously mentioned features are only aspects of a culture and not the culture itself, this shows that no one can classify a culture entirely how violent. Although it admits the possibility that there are cultures that have with a "set of issues so violent, vast and diverse, extending to all cultural fields, that would be guaranteed to go talk about cultural violence violent cultures" ".

If there is somewhere in the direct violence or structural as justified, that is thanks to the cultural violence. Studies on violence are about two fundamental problems: the use of violence and the legitimacy of its use. Internalization would be the psychological mechanism that would come into play.

The study of cultural violence highlights the way that will legitimize the Act of direct violence and the structural violence fact and, therefore, are acceptable to society. (Galtung, 2003, p8)

Designates the author consisting of one of the forms of action of cultural violence, change the "color" moral an act - using the analogy of a traffic light-, turning it red (incorrect) to green (correct), or at least to yellow (acceptable), we have This example, which is completely valid in Colombia:

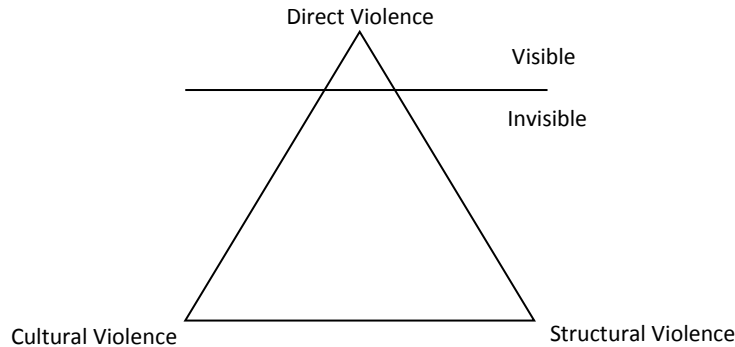
- Murder self-serving: incorrect.
- Murder by homeland: correct.

Another of the ways of acting cultural violence is to make opaque reality, so we don't see the fact or violent act, or at least we don't see it as violent. The example would be the abortus provocatus.

Linking three types of violence

The violence is then defined by the fixed rates in the table above, being the structural and direct violence there represented local categories or supratipos. We now have the third supratipo with which we can build a triangle (vicious violence) in the cultural violence.

According to Galtung, if we put the triangle on their bases of direct and structural violence, the image that the violence is cultural legitimation to the other two. If the triangle is placed on the direct violence angle, it shows the structural and cultural origins of violence. Depending on the position in which is placed the triangle - and are six possible positions - (three with one of the angles down, three with one of the angles upwards), different interpretations can be made. The author says: "Despite the symmetries, there is a basic difference in the temporal relationship of the three concepts of violence."



Triangle of violence by Johan Galtung

In addition to the previously explained, an analogy with an iceberg can be: direct violence is the most visible, and yet cultural violence and structural violence cover much more, with much more complex and cause more damage in the long run than the previous.

As soon as the issue of temporality, the direct violence is an event, the structural violence a process, and the cultural violence a constant, a permanence (Galtung, 1977: Chapter 9) that due to the slow transformation of the basic culture, is basically the same hold for long periods of time. Again uses the analogy Galtung, establishing similarities between expressed earlier and the theory of earthquakes which establishes differences "between the telluric shock as event, the movement of tectonic plates as a process, and the line of" failures as a longer-lasting condition."

The author proposes another complementary to the triangle before presented, image and speaks of "strata of violence", of the phenomenology of violence, and proposes it as a useful paradigm that can generate multiple hypotheses for the analysis.

In the background is the constant flow of cultural violence over time, whose substrate the other two forms can extract their nutrients. The rhythms of the structural violence are located in the next layer. Are being developed, eroded or are being destroyed the patterns of exploitation, with the protective accompaniment of the penetracion-marginacion that prevents the formation of consciousness and the fragmentacion-marginacion that prevents the organization before the exploitation and the repression. And at the top, visible to the naked eye and the empiricism of a foot, is the stratum of the direct violence throughout its history of direct cruelty perpetrated by human beings against other human beings and other forms of life and nature in general. (Galtung, 2003, p13)

Galtung ensures that the causal flow of cultural violence to direct violence through the structural, can usually be identified. Although some situations are not simple for legos, an analyst trained surely can reach successful conclusions.

Culture - according to the author - find different ways "so we accept the exploitation and/or repression as something normal and natural or so that we don't see it at all (especially the exploitation)". Uses the

example of "iron cage" (sociological term coined by Weber to refer to the increase of the rationalization of social life), and speaks of possible eruptions, or efforts by some protesters out of the cage, even using the direct violence, which by action and reaction generates a "counter-violence" to keep the cage intact. At this point makes some controversial claims, in which without attempt to justify crime, tries to explain it:

Common, ordinary, criminal activity is in part an effort to disinherit by escape, by redistributing wealth, being at the same time, by gaining revenge (offences of blue monkey), or the attempt of someone to remain or become one of the above sucking as much as possible of the structure (white collar crimes). (Galtung, 2003, p13)

(Direct or structural) violence generates deficits in relation to needs. If this deficit is strong and sudden we can say that a trauma occurs. If this happens to an entire group of people we talked then of a collective trauma that "can settle in the collective unconscious and become raw events and historical processes of the first magnitude". In this circumstance, it is to be assumed that violence generates violence.

Withstand or react?

When depriving people of the possibility of meeting their needs, it is exercising violence against them. His theory Johan Galtung States that a possible reaction of the victims is direct violence, but it is not the only possibility. "The victims could succumb to despair, expressing a syndrome of deprivation/frustration that manifests itself as a self-injury and out inside as apathy and withdrawal." The second is suitable for those "from above" since the stability of the society before a massive deprivation of needs, will allow them to continue the process of exploitation for their own benefit, without having to confront "uncomfortable" reactions. The author points out that one of the major forms of cultural violence consists of blaming the victims of structural violence, as aggressors, when they reveal themselves and want to escape from the iron cage.

Are you a violent man by nature?

Before the question of whether the violence is part of human nature, forcing the man to attack (direct violence) and master (structural violence), in the same way as is forced to procure food and sex, Johan Galtung says that although there is in humans human potential (both direct and structural) violence, there is also a potential for direct peace and structural peace. The author that there is a strong argument against the idea of biological determinism which would make us holders of an impulse of aggression and domination, the same level as the sex drive and the need to eat, points out: people in almost every circumstance external they seek food and sex, but with regard to the exercise of violence and domination there are huge variations, depending on the context, including structural and cultural conditions.

Does not deny Galtung that impulse may be present, and however not being sufficiently strong to manifest itself in all situations. It will then depend on the circumstances. Then, the peace research should give much importance to identify those circumstances, to assess the possibility of ending them or modify them.

Violence or peace?

Established that the violence is not inherent to human beings, that it necessarily is part of its nature, then it is possible to choose peace. Studies for peace should undoubtedly include the study of violence, because this phenomenon - in its various forms - is its negation.

Violence can begin in any angle of the triangle of violence direct-estructural - cultural, and is easily transmitted to others. While institutionalized violent structure, and internalized the violent culture, direct violence also tends to be institutionalized, become repetitive, ritual, as a vendetta. (Galtung, 2003, p23)

Johan Galtung asked to contrast that triangular syndrome of violence with a triangular peace syndrome, in which the cultural peace (and mentions it first) generates structural peace, and consequently peace direct, with acts of cooperation, friendship and love.

The triangle of violence is defined by the author as a vicious triangle. He is also established that in their interaction components it become self-reinforcing. This vicious triangle can be transformed into a virtuous triangle, also self-reinforcing, intervening three angles at the time. Galtung ensures that it is not enough to work on only one of them, assuming that the changes achieved there will positively impact the other two.

In proposing to intervene three angles, the element that has more permanence of the three, as it was before is logically is there culture, including. This is a challenge of enormous complexity. in this regard says:

If culture is important for violence and peace, and it certainly is, just a dogmatic mind excluded her research as pervasive and tenacious as countless studies devoted to the many aspects of direct and structural violence. (Galtung, 2003, p23)

It proposes that the field of studies for peace is open to other areas of competition, citing to the humanities, history of ideas, philosophy, and theology. It invites all disciplines to join the quest for peace, at the time calling on researchers who already have experience in the peace studies, opening up to new possibilities that offered the tools of other disciplines.

Galtung goes further and proposes the creation of a science of human culture, the culturology. You are calling a scientific initiative of the first magnitude, that much would have to contribute for peace research. The author points out that the study of culture is today divided between the Humanities for the civilizations that reached higher levels of development, and cultural anthropology, for which it did not so far. Filling some gaps with the philosophy, history of ideas, and theology. Added - with much

knowledge of cause - that concepts such as cultural violence and structural violence cross the entire spectrum of the social sciences.

If the opposite of violence is peace, the subject of research study and science of peace, then otherwise cultural violence would be cultural peace, i.e. those aspects of a culture which serve to justify and legitimize the direct peace and p structural AZ.

If we find many and varied aspects of such a culture, we can refer to it as a culture of peace. One of the main functions of research for peace, and the peace movement in general, is the relentless pursuit of a pacifist culture; problematic, due to the temptation to institutionalize it, making it mandatory in the hope that it women everywhere. And that would be direct violence, imposition of a culture already.

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The role of the foreign volunteers in the Jihad Syria

Estimated number of volunteers from Europe

By José Manuel Benítez Rodríguez (Spain)



The Turkish recruited Syrian fighters and thousands of volunteers who came from outside to confront the regime of Bashar Al-Assad, it is calculated that in June 2014 already had entered Syria a total of fourteen thousand foreign volunteers, a far greater number to the of other previous conflicts.

A related and also hard to quantify appearance is precisely the number of foreign volunteers who have joined the Turkish. Figures that are handled are estimates which vary with wide forks, which highlights its imprecision and in many cases are based on sources that are cited each other. For example, one of the sources with more references and more reliable principle is the International Center for the Study of violent Radicalisation (ICSR) of the KING's College of London.

In its estimate of January 2015 speaks about 20,000 foreign volunteers in Syria and Iraq, but not determine the group in the fall. Which is logical because of the difficulties posed to get valid information on the ground. However, looking at in detail figures there are margins of error that make doubt of its reliability. Thus in the case of Russia may vary between 800 and 1500, in the Tunisia between 1,500 and 3,000 (no less than one 100% increase) and between 1,500 and 2,500 in the case of Saudi Arabia. In most other cases instead of forks it's only round figures. We insist, it is understandable because it is an estimate, but it is also prudent to question the security with which to manage those data.

Profile of foreign fighters coming from Europe

Furthermore, the profile of foreign fighters coming from Europe would be that of a man aged between 18 and 30, immigrants of second or third generation and with little or no previous military training. The porosity of the border between Lebanon and Syria that allows Hezbollaah fighters to pass from one side to another if problem.

Threat of the Turkish terrorist attacks on Western soil by volunteers from Europe

Much has been made of volunteers coming from Europe, after fighting with the Islamic State can return and attempt, good on their own either following guidelines and with the support of the Turkish. However, the results of previous empirical studies on jihadist-inspired foreign fighters are less alarming what at first sight might look like.

Less than two in ten of the returnees to Europe have participated in attacks or terrorist plots to turn. However, if estimates of volunteers from Europe are real and it is difficult to determine it, we would be talking about an absolute number of potential returned nothing significant. Only in the case of France (not returned) envoys estimate is 1,200, and in United Kingdom and Germany between 500 and 600.

Another unknown is how many of those who have joined the Turkish returned and with what intentions. For the moment, the idea of migration to the Islamic State seems to be no return. In some videos volunteers burned their passports or appear with face

found with severed heads. Which leads to think about a policy designed to prevent defections. They have also transcended news of executions of foreign volunteers who were trying to leave, as well as clashes between local militia and outsiders. If true, the threat of returnees of Turkisch to Europe could be less than initially expected, by their small number and eventual dissatisfaction with the group.

Teams of returnees with intent to harm

A much more problematic scenario would consist in the sent by the Turkisch of equipment of returnees with intent to harm. And there is already a precedent. In February 2015, the Belgian police assault the floor of a cell that was storing arms and manufacturing explosives.

Two of the members of the Group were killed in the shooting. In an interview published a few days later for the official magazine of the Turkisch in English language - Dabiq - an Algerian from Belgium and who security officials were looking for your telephone connection with the Group (suspect that up to then it was (in Greece and that intermediaba between the Belgian cell and the top level of the Turkisch) presumed to have taken part in the plot and have returned to Syria /Irak mocking the Police Chase. The interview gave to understand that the plot had been driven by the Islamic State, probably as it retaliation to the bombing. In addition to France and United Kingdom. Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium are participating in the air campaign.

And to this is added the fact that Brussels is a city with an institutional presence of the European Union and NATO.

Returned them to commit terrorist acts on their own

An intermediate scenario consists of some of the returnees in the area say terrorist acts on their own,

either in solo either forming or leading small groups, without following a plan designed by the Turkisch, concrete even if inspired in their appeals. In this case, chances are that they were unsophisticated actions and a relatively low number of victims (by the standards of lethality of jihadist terrorism). An example is the attack on the Jewish Museum in Brussels on 24 may 2013.

Nemmouche Mehdi, born in France and returned after combat in Syria, killer shot dead four people with a gun Kalashnikov.

After the flight was arrested in Marseille just a week later. Although the French police and Belgian still have not determined if the attack was due to a directive specifies the Islamic State (Nemmouche was arrested with the gun wrapped in the flag of the Organization) or if it was a personal initiative of the murderer, is likely that are facing an attack spontaneous. At least the modus operandi fits perfectly to what one would expect of an attack executed by returnees to act on their own.

Individuals who have not traveled to Syria/Iraq, but try to support terrorist guidelines of the Turkisch in the country where they reside

And, on the other hand, there are individuals who have not traveled to Syria/Iraq, but dealing with support terrorist guidelines of the Turkisch in the country where they reside. This modality belong attacks by Amedy Coulibaly, who in the midst of the commotion generated by the attack against Charlie Hebdo magazine in January 2015, killed a police on the street, seriously injuring another person in Montrouge, and the next day, took place a s abduction in a supermarket Kosher in Paris which killed four Jewish hostages before being shot dead. Coulibaly claim attacks on behalf of the Turkisch in a video recorded before.

Source of the Image:

<https://globalvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/CPq8tQoVAAAcgKg.jpg>

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Tumaco; a territory marked by violence

By: Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)



Tumaco, Nariño

Areas affected by violence in Colombia are characterized by being vulnerable, have high rates of poverty, inequality, and presence of different illegal armed groups. The city of Tumaco, located in the Department of Nariño is no exception, both the Department and the city go through a crisis of security, social and economic.

By 2016, according to the data reported by the National Administrative Department of statistics - DANE - poverty in Nariño was 45.7% while the national total was 28.8% (National Administrative Department of statistics, 2017), while in Tumaco, the multidimensional poverty index is close to 80%.

For more than one decade, Tumaco has been victim of terrorist attacks and acts of violence that have affected the economic and social development, to the point of being one of the cities of Colombia with major problems of unemployment and poverty and marginalization indices. Known as the Pearl of the Pacific, by the importance of its port, the city also has a serious problem of development has one of criminality, there come together several groups on the fringes of the law that are disputed territorial control and control of the markets illegal ranging from illicit drugs to smuggling, extortion, vaccines, among others.

According to statements by the Minister of Defense, Luis Carlos Villegas, the actors that have a presence in the territory are the Ejército de Liberación Nacional - ELN-, the disagreements of the forces Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia - FARC-, 'Los Puntilleros', 'The Pelusos' and the 'Clan of the Gulf (El País, 2017). However, according to studies by the Foundation of peace and reconciliation, in the area operate three major criminal structures, seven small and two medium.

Group	Territorial area	Ringleader
United guerrillas of the Pacific G.U.P	Municipalities of Tumaco, Charco, Olaya Herrera and Santa Bárbara Iscuandé. Llorente corregimiento, The Guayacana path	Aka "David"
Clan of the Gulf	Municipal, border areas with Ecuador, River Patía Victor Javier Cordoba, alias "Aguirre" or "Córdoba", Erney Gasca Valencia,	alias "Milton", alias Cusumbo (Cusumbo decommissioned).
The people of the new order	Tumaco to waters Clara, on the road that connects the city of Pasto. Neighborhood free wind, Panama	Alias "Cardona" and Volion,
The company	The company Aguas Claras, municipal	Alias "Matamba"
"Organization of the Pacific Sicarial"	Municipal seat	Still unknown
Los Negritos	The Descolgadero on the mouths of the Mira River and municipality.	Alias 'Olindillo' and 'Titanium'
RENOL	Ricaurte and Llorente	Hernán Paí Pascal, alias Renol. Captured April 24, 2017.
Group 'Oliver Sinisterra', column Daniel Aldana of Farc deserters	Alto Mira and border trails el Playón, the Tandil, del Vallenato, the sugar, Brisas del Mira, Casas Viejas, La Balsa, Montañitas and Puerto Rico Mataje	Guacho and Alias Fabian (Cdte)
GAO private "Mexican" drug	Alto Mira and border	Jefferson Suárez Toro alias Cachi or Miguelito.
New group	Aguas Claras	Without information
Column Gaula	Urban header	Without information

Source: Foundation peace & reconciliation. (2017). what happens in Tumaco can occur in 10 municipalities.

The Guerrillas United Pacific, under the command of alias David, have about 300 men, of whom approximately 40 were FARC guerrillas, the rest is new people. This group controls more than 40% of the rural territory, it has expanded to barbecues, Pizarro,

and is known for its proximity to the municipalities of the Sierra, primarily Policarpa. In the Tumaco urban area operates the Group new order or also called people of the order. It is composed of at least 200 people. In the limits with the municipality of Francisco

Pizarro operates the Clan of the Gulf, under the command of alias Cusumbo, who has a small but strong enough in military terms (2017) structure.

Medium-sized structures are the company that controls part of the city of Junín, and the ELN that has a small Commission. There is also evidence of the creation of the Heroes of the Sindagua company. Finally, are a series of small structures, such as Los Negritos, Gaula, among others, that controlled small areas or districts and which are made up of between 15 and 25 people (Avila, 2017).

Unfortunately, the influence of these criminal groups is directly linked to the coca-producing sanctuary, since on their lands are seeding the 16% of all the hectares of coca in the country, the more crops 23.148 hectares (United Nations Office on drugs and the Crime, 2017).

According to the social leader Héctor Rodríguez, farmers in the region have been forced to the planting of coca leaves as a consequence of the neglect of the State and the lack of social investment. Although the peace agreements gave a break, gave a negative effect and was the emergence of new structures that have become increasingly more territory, the main cause is illicit traffic in drugs.

For example, recently the United Pacific Guerrillas made a strong threat and is the ban make voluntary crop substitution, this as a clear opposition to point 4 of the agreement "Solution to the problem of the drugs illegal", there the different problems between the peasants and the police force. At this point it is necessary to review the goals of reduction of crops and seek ways alternative according to the needs of the communities to be voluntary eradication programs effective, framed in the fulfilment of the commitments of the State for the promotion of development.

This has triggered a strong wave of violence led by the increase in armed actions, this is generated by the territorial dispute, so there have been various reports of threats, killings, internal exile and displacement forced. It must take into account that for the 2017 207 victims of homicide (national police of Colombia, 2017), registered 60 victims rather than in 2016. In addition, the Office of the Ombudsman warned that, in just six days, between December 29, 2017 and January 03, 2018, recorded 14 killings in Tumaco, the majority of young people.

The response of the State, regarding the military, was appointed new task joint force of stabilization and consolidation "Hercules" that combat criminal threats in Nariño. This military component announced by President Juan Manuel Santos, has about 9 thousand men (6,000 army, Navy 2,000 and 1,000 national police), under the command of the BG. Jorge Isaac

Hoyos Rojas. In addition to concentrating in Tumaco, operations will be extended to the towns of El Charco, Francisco Pizarro, La Tola, Magui Payan, Mosquera, Olaya Herrera, Roberto Payan, Santa Barbara and Barcaboas.

This area traditionally subject to the domain of drug traffickers and coca cultivation, evidence of the challenges that are exposed vulnerable territories in a post-conflict with precarious institutional guarantees and at the mercy of the FARC dissidences, one growing guerrilla of the ELN and some rapantes and predatory criminal organizations that make control of criminal incomes and have co-opted the territories of the FARC.

It is important to note also that after Buenaventura, Tumaco is located in the second most important port on the Pacific coast. Paradoxically, it would be expected that to speak of an area as strategic as it is this port; where there are not only out to sea, but it is in the middle of an area bordering Ecuador, security was one of the most emblematic issues in an optimal environment for the port and commercial development is concerned. But the picture is bleak, even though merchants, businessmen and industrialists has stressed that was no stigmatization port characteristic of rural violence and the theme of urban insecurity because it should be considered the other side of the coin "be a pun attractive to tourism"(El Nuevo Siglo, 2017), there's no denying that the State's response has been warm, at least in this case in particular, to overcome the problems related to the implementation of the agreement.

An area with so much potential must receive special attention not only to solve the needs of the population directly affected, but to exploit the opportunities of trade and investment that are there. Although Colombia has a projection to three seaports in the coming years, located in the departments of Antioquia, Valle del Cauca and Córdoba (port Portal, 2016), it cannot lag behind and ignore the challenges from the port of Tumaco, efforts They should not be limited to plans against violence, the eradication of illicit crops and increasing the foot of force, should consider and integrate a crucial component and it is the investment.

The national Government must be aware of the strategic importance of Nariño as the Buenaventura port, since unfortunately the territories where are located through serious crises affecting its development. In addition, the concentration of efforts on those ports has positive effects on blocks that belongs to Colombia and who advocate for greater integration of the Pacific region, for example, in the Pacific Forum on integration and cooperation Alliance.

The case of Tumaco, as many other territories in the country, highlights the inability of the State occupy key territories and arrive on time with a strong institutional strategy, this is shown also in the perception of the citizenry who considered that action by the State has

been limited and insufficient to address the needs, therefore, requires a cash advance in substitution programmes accompanied with guarantees and social investment and infrastructure.

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AIG

American Intelligence Group

Antiterrorist Forces of the World

Audentes fortuna iuvat

Navy of Chile

Special forces command



The command of special forces (COMFUES) of the Navy of Chile, dependent of the naval operations command, was created in 2005 to group of marine infantry commands and the command of tactical divers, centralizing on a single unit capacity of special forces operations.

Its mission is to "perform operations for the benefit of the joint and combined planning". It is integrated by Headquarters, the grouping of special forces and logistical support group. It is composed of ten special operations units: six regiments of Marines and four elements of combat driving commands.

The COMFUES is made up of ten special operations units: six regiments of Marines and four elements of combat driving commands. The Mission of the COMFUES is similar to his counterparts of the United States special operations forces, as soon as you can carry out direct action, patrolling and other tasks as humanitarian assistance.

The staff maintains a constant training with a view to efficiently accomplish the tasks provided by the Navy. The Navy sends each year to the COMFUES professional training with the Navy Seals in California, and in turn has conducted joint and combined with its similes Americans in Viña del Mar training. While they prepare them for purely military purposes, it also allows them perform other functions ranging in support to the community, as it has been in catastrophes or natural disasters that the country has had to face.

The COMFUES has participated in high-level events, such as for example operations of humanitarian aid in Haiti after the earthquake of 7.0 magnitude in January 2010, and help their own country just weeks later, once an earthquake of 8.8 magnitude shook Chile. Demonstrating his versatility and operational sizing.



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