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Editorial

In this edition of Triarius we bring to you a diverse set of items, which undoubtedly contribute to increasing their knowledge and general knowledge about what is happening in different parts of the world in relation to terrorism and new threats. First, Alfredo Campos - from Spain- alerts us to the complex situation being experienced by South Sudan, which in his words "has caused the biggest refugee crisis in Africa since the 1994 genocide in Rwanda." This crisis has as its background the oil wealth present in the area, internecine disputes within the country, and the passivity of the international community.

Iran is emerging as a regional power active in the geopolitical. If you were to obtain the nuclear weapon, would acquire an unprecedented leadership in the Muslim world, as well as increasing extraterritorial actions currently being developed. In this context, Colonel Francisco Javier Blasco presents an analysis of the nuclear agreement with that country, which is not at all encouraging, in addition to some connections with other geopolitical problems that might not be apparent for those without a broad view of international reality.

then we moved to Argentina, where he also prolific analyst Ulises Leon Kandiko writes this time about the Bureau of National Security, which was created in order to provide advice at the highest level to the President of Argentina, but it has certain Kandikó shortcomings that points us. Highlighting the parallel being carried out between Argentina proposed and what has been the experience of the United States in this regard.

Then review some basics of what is a Management System Information Security, in this particular case applied to overall security in the hotel industry is presented.

Marco Aurelio Terroni, a retired sergeant major Brazilian police, brings to this issue a list of some of the most important events in recent months, in relation to terrorism.

Finally, and purpose of entry of Colombia as a global partner of the Organization of the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO), was the original agreement giving legal support to the creation of that organization presents, which now Colombia joins under a special form . In the next issue of Triarius we present an analysis of some aspects of interest relating to Colombia's entry to NATO.

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



This newsletter has an English version.

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**Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo**

TRIARIUS

We understand that entering Colombia NATO as a global partner, will have important implications, both internally and geopolitical. What this means for the country as a complex situation, and how it will affect neighboring countries ?, it is one of the questions that now energizes this Think Tank. In the next installment we will be analyzing this situation. If you want to bring about, it will be welcome.

Thank you very much for helping us spread the culture of prevention and safety
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In Focus, a member of the 2nd Regiment of the Australian Army Command. See the review of the unit at the end of the magazine.

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

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

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Ambition, oil and blood in the heart of Africa

By Alfredo Campos García (Spain)



Among all the ills that afflict him, in the region there is also the problem of underage recruitment.

South Sudan, the youngest nation in the world is bleeding between conflicts, power struggles and ambitions for control of resources, facing no opposition from much of the international community. We witness with apathy a humanitarian catastrophe of enormous dimensions that a short-medium term is not peeks, rather, is expected escalating conflict due to the proliferation of new armed groups and by agitation of ethnic difference by the major players in contention. In early 2018, humanitarian disaster figures were as follows: Two and a half million South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, 1,800,000 internally displaced persons and 290,000 refugees from neighboring countries in South Sudan (UNHCR, March 2018). If we add the fact that the war ravaging the region for decades has turned the country into one of the poorest in the world and that this has important oil reserves, we have all the ingredients for a cocktail of violence, famine and massive displacement of civilians. It has caused the biggest refugee crisis in Africa since the genocide in Rwanda 1994. This article attempts to draw attention to the situation that takes place in this forgotten region of Africa.

South Sudan is the youngest nation in the world whose consolidation has been forged in blood and fire, along an almost uninterrupted period of more than 50 years of war with the northern neighbor, until independence was set on 9 July 2011.

The main insurgent movement that fought for the creation of this new country was the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Sudan / People's Liberation of Sudan (SPLM-SPLA) army led by the late "founding father" John Garang was the main backer the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 and died in a helicopter crash that year, in unclear circumstances, giving the baton to his deputy Salva Kiir, who is the current president of South Sudan. The fledgling nation and began a new career as an independent state, surpassing the infamous British colonial heritage that had joined the fate of two such conflicting and heterogeneous territories,

After holding the independence referendum January 2011 and its subsequent statement in July of the same year, the fate of South Sudan has been ruled by the figures of its President Salva Kiir Dinka and Vice President Riek Machar, belonging to the Nuer tribe, sworn enemies together and open competition in the struggle for power and control of natural resources generous hosts the country. For Lt. Col. Jesús Díez Mayor, one of the best analysts who dedicated several works to the situation of this country is in fact the appointment of two opposing figures as president and vice president which hampers the country's future. Arab common enemy disappeared north, soon bring out the old rivalry between the Dinka and Nuer ethnic groups, personified by Kiir and Machar. The door to the conflict was open and this broke out in December 2013 although later, it has evolved

and has spread beyond the Kiir-Machar rivalry to a whole series of disputes local character and power struggles among communities, possession of land and resource management, opening old wounds historical unresolved.

As indicated above, the civil war broke out in December 2013, after President Kiir, the Dinka, accused his former vice president Rieck Machar of ethnic Nuer attempting a coup against him. Since then, hostilities unleashed between their respective armed forces Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLA) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement - in opposition (SPLA-IO) or simply 'IO' have caused tens of thousands of dead. Although in August 2015 reached an agreement hint of peace, war since then has resulted in a number of disputes and conflicts between communities and even within those communities. This is a complex and very dynamic conflict,

The main actor is the government SPLA founded in 1983 by the late John Garang. The main opposition actor is the SPLA-IO led by Machar. As we saw earlier, sometimes it is supported by the White Army militias in northern Jonglei province. The civil war that began in December 2013 had a short break thanks to the peace agreement of August 2015, signed in Ethiopia under the auspices of the United Nations. In 2016 the return of Machar occurs to Juba, the capital, to take office as vice president but immediately a new outbreak of violence occurs in the month of July culminating with a new flight of Machar country and its replacement as vice president for Tab Deng Gai.

In the ranks of the SPLA there have been numerous defections while the SPLA-IO (Sudan People's Liberation Movement - in opposition) has been split into two, supporting the faction of Deng Tabo Vice President Kiir's government. At present, up to 3 different groups lay claim to the legacy of SPLA government forces (SPLA), the SPLA-IO loyal to Rieck Machar and the SPLA-IO (TD) loyal to Taban Deng and supporting Kiir but as a distinct entity. All these groups are supported by militias: the Dinka 'mathiang Anyoor' (practically integrated into the SPLA) and Nuer ethnic 'White Army' loyal to Machar. so -called by the Nuer custom of smearing the body with white ashes to prevent bites Mosquito-borne.

But there are many other armed actors, some emerging since April 10, 2018 appeared the United Front of South Sudan (SS-UF). Led by South Sudanese military cargo high ceased Paul Malong, currently in exile in Kenya, accused of committing abuses and atrocities against the civilian population and of being behind the control mathiang Anyoor militia before his defection. His surprise arrival on the scene seems to have something to do with the intention to hold a chair in the peace talks was intended to take place in late April in Addis Ababa, along with 13 other groups opposed to the government. Although express mention that it is a political group is made in the announcement of the creation of the SS-UF, it is not ruled out that hide other military-style ambitions.

These and other armed groups and their associated militias foster a scene of guerrilla tactics and "hit and run" over other more conventional combat, undisciplined fighters carrying light weapons and have little or no military training and less respect being formed by basic human rights of civilians. the existence of 40 new armed groups, partly because of the spread of the conflict to the provinces of Equateur and northern Upper Nile is presumed. Some groups even as the militia 'Shilluk Agwelek' have fought for both the SPLA and for the SPLA-IO, although its main objective is the defense and protection of the lands of the Shilluk (Upper Nile province). The group is loyal to the leadership of Johnson Olony, and is now considered opposition group.

There are other groups like the National Salvation Front (National Salvation Front - NAS NSF) formed by former combatants group Machar, in the region of Equatoria, currently under the command of Thomas Cirillo Swaka, former senior logistics Kiir, the now accused of organizing a "tribal army" to exterminate all the different ethnic groups to the Dinka. Murle groups such as Bul Nuer or remain loyal to the government while others in the West Equatoria region have signed peace agreements with the administration of Kiir as the Patriotic Front of the people of South Sudan (South Sudan People's Patriotic Front) or National Liberation movement of South Sudan (South Sudan National Liberation movement - SSNLM). paramilitary or self-defense groups as Gelweng (cattle keepers) in Bahr el Ghazal,

The balance in the region is extremely fragile and nothing helped decision Kiir in early 2017, to expand the number of states / provinces from 28 to 32 by presidential decree, stirring ethnic tensions, sparking a wave of newly defections traditional features SPLA / SPLA-IO to join the new armed groups.

The war has also impacted significantly on oil installations which has led to great powers like China or the United States follow with great interest the conflict. Of the two, China is the largest customer of oil from Sudan and South Sudan, having funded both refineries and transport infrastructure. That is why the Asian giant tries to maintain a conciliatory stance with warring parties. United States was the main supporter of the independence of the African country, perhaps in an attempt to curb China's growing influence in the region and thus access to important reserves of the young country, a fact that today is not yet produced . Sometimes, President Kiir has

accused Machar of receiving support from the United States under the counterpart after reaching the power to grant major concessions to US companies. On the other hand, no one is aware that regional powers, despite being present in forums that seek a negotiated solution to the conflict, have interests in it. Sudan is perhaps the one that exerts a greater influence, often accused of supporting opposition groups to divide and further fragmenting the political spectrum for his benefit, it is now more engaged in exploiting logistics dependence on South Sudan on oil exploitation to "control" Kiir administration. Countries such as Uganda, on the other hand, have clearly positioned side Kiir. grant major concessions to US companies. On the other hand, no one is aware that regional powers, despite being present in forums that seek a negotiated solution to the conflict, have interests in it. Sudan is perhaps the one that exerts a greater influence, often accused of supporting opposition groups to divide and further fragmenting the political spectrum for his benefit, it is now more engaged in exploiting logistics dependence on South Sudan on oil exploitation to "control" Kiir administration. Countries such as Uganda, on the other hand, have clearly positioned side Kiir. despite being present in forums that seek a negotiated solution to the conflict, have interests in it. Sudan is perhaps the one that exerts a greater influence, often accused of supporting opposition groups to divide and further fragmenting the political spectrum for his benefit, it is now more engaged in exploiting logistics dependence on South Sudan on oil exploitation to "control" Kiir administration. Countries such as Uganda, on the other hand, have clearly positioned side Kiir. it is now more engaged in exploiting logistics South Sudan dependence on oil exploitation to "control" Kiir administration. Countries such as Uganda, on the other hand, have clearly positioned side Kiir. it is now more engaged in exploiting logistics South Sudan dependence on oil exploitation to "control" Kiir administration. Countries such as Uganda, on the other hand, are clearly positioned side Kiir.

Since 2014, there have been attempts to reach agreements that put an end to hostilities. The latest attempt to reach a peaceful solution (COH - Cessation of hostilities Agreement) entered into force on 24 December 2017, within the forum of the "Conversations of the revitalization process" (IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development) although at this point, and there have been numerous violations of it. IGAD is the regional authority in the area founded in 1996 and currently consists of Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Eritrea, Kenya, Djibouti, Somalia and Ethiopia. the presence of United Nations through the United Nations Interim Force for Abyei (UNISFA) is also present in the area,

If there is a factor that has served to "grease" the machinery of madness and horror it has been none other than oil. South Sudan is not only the youngest nation in Africa but also has the dubious honor of being one of the leading oil producers on the continent. This economic activity, primarily benefit the ruling elites, including northern neighbor enemy of Sudan and as you gain income from the use of pipelines transporting crude to the north but not the people of South Sudan, who are victims of the atrocities by militias and armed groups. A recent report by the nongovernmental The Sentry "Atrocities Fueling entity. Oil and War in South Sudan" denounces how the state oil company 'Nile Petroleum Corporation' (Nilepet) served for financing militias and guerrillas who have committed serious crimes and atrocities against civilians. The same document indicates how prominent administration officials Nilepet funds used to finance the activities of militias subgroup "padang" within the ethnic group "Dinka" in Upper Nile State during the years 2014-15. Such militias, known collectively as "Force Protection Oil" or "Padang / Dinka White Army" (not to be confused with opposition militias "Nuer White Army") were initially formed to protect the oilfields in Paloch, but later they have evolved to settle as one of the key players in the conflict, especially during the 2017 government offensive way, fighting the rival ethnic group "Shilluk" receiving direct support from the National Security Service. This militia group has been characterized by out attacks against the people of this ethnic group, burning people and directly attacking civilians in a sort of small-scale genocide.

As indicated above, although South Sudan has huge oil reserves, the only way to exploit it through refineries located in the northern neighbor, to be subsequently transported by pipeline to the river town of Red Sea Port

Sudan from where it is marketed and exported. Therefore, the dependence of the Republic of Sudan is total.

Ultimately, South Sudan is facing its fifth year civil war without glimpsed an immediate solution, rather the deepening conflict because of the proliferation of new guerrillas and armed groups with interests in a position of advantage in any negotiations to occur . Meanwhile, the crisis of refugees, internally displaced persons, serious violations of human rights and famine worsens facing no opposition from the international community. In the roots of conflict are national and international dark about the rights of exploitation of vast oil resources that hides the subsoil South Sudanese interests. This struggle for power and control of resources translates into ethnic turmoil promoted by the major players in struggle,

Image source:

<https://www.facebook.com/victormanuel.camposgamboa/videos/10156299847943329/?t=122>

Alfredo Campos

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



Iran Nuclear Agreement, its lights and shadows

By Francisco Javier Blasco, retired Colonel (Spain)



Much has been written and spoken of the famous nuclear deal with Iran, which almost all prefer to refer as such and not using his turgid, almost incomprehensible, but true name; The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA for its acronym in English) that comes to be translated into something like Integral Plan Joint Action. Agreement, which was developed during many months of back and forth, which was released in Vienna 14 July 2015 was adopted on 18 October the same year and implemented on 16 January 2016. the signatories to it are the five nuclear countries, officially recognized by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear Weapons (NPT) and permanent members simultaneously UN Security Council over Iran and Germany.

An agreement that many saw as one of the great achievements of former US president, but for many analysts, especially the most critical among whom I meet, was a result of a hack or work dressing, according to the terms will want to use between Obama and top Iranian leaders with the silent seguidismo and sheeplike the rest of the world involved directly or as a spectator ringside to understand that everyone would largely benefit the short term, it could save their heads before their respective electorates came exerting too much pressure on them, their parties and / or ease their way to their successors. Some of those who were silent miserably, knowing they did understand that his silence was very beneficial to Iran and allies,

Strong and serious tensions, statements, threats and acts of espionage or underground attacks of various kinds for many years on Iran and its nuclear and missile programs-from-induced fall of the Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1979 and the subsequent taking of American hostages in its own embassy in Tehran were left suddenly to one side and just two years of open negotiations and some time some other pretty underground, the JCPOA was reached that, contrary to what has been trying to sell the world Western since 2015, is just a short-term postponement of a nuclear program already underway. A program very well developed and perfectly structured by Iranians with some external support,

Keys, a housepainter, to understand why they got to reach such an agreement may be among others in the following: US were exhausted from their constant, costly and very bloody efforts in the Middle East, in recent times They not reported great benefits to their needs oil imports as a result of various factors, among which the massive use of fracking, had fallen in such a way that needed no longer import such a hot and dangerous area like that . The growing strength and the awakening of a great political and commercial interests of China in the Asia-Pacific region forced them to turn the center of gravity of international attention to this area to the detriment of their traditional and almost obsolete commitments and roots in the Middle East . Elongated and dangerous results and consequences of various conflicts arising from the so-called Arab Spring, particularly the then growing threat and importance of self-styled Islamic State in Sira and Iraq forced them to seek a strong military solution in which, if possible, not They are seen directly involved significant contingent of US troops in both scenarios, while it was sold internally and externally that fought with strength and determination to jihadi terrorists

by US-led coalition; situation in which the appearance on the scene of Russia, Turkey and mainly of large contingents of special forces would force Iran to change the sign of balance conflict with these important human efforts without having to pay again,

On the other hand, an apparent fairly represented and leaving the zone would force its staunchest allies in the same Israel and Saudi Arabia to strengthen its self-defense capabilities with what would be strongly rewarded the American arms industry and expanding ties and dependence contracts for the supply and maintenance of new materials.

Last but not least important, early, unjustified and shameful Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Obama preemptively in 2009 almost as a welcome gift to the White House and, nevertheless, passed his mandate at war with one or the others demanded to be supported and justified by a shocking action at international level as it was this [2].

The agreement met with a small mouth all the main leaders of the signatory countries and organizations such as the IAEA, the UN, NATO and the EU attended the event, if only in spirit, as true clappers fleecy without analyzing the slightest of the reasons for it nor the potential consequences thereof, upon signature. They are far from their policies poltronas for when that might happen and, as is well known, time is able to erase from memory and write off up the gravest errors of society as a whole or the human being in a particular way; especially if these are the result of populist attitudes.

Only a few we dared to raise the cry to heaven before turning size by the incomprehensible injustice done after years of serious and reasonable doubts or suspicions about the true intentions of the Iranians; to follow step by step and disquiet developments and progress in its missile and nuclear programs despite their tremendous individual and international restrictions and limitations in the fields of science and economics.

With regard to reactions in the area, only the two most affected by an authentic Iranian hate Israel and Saudi Arabia in addition to cry out for greater self-defense capabilities, clearly they expressed their discomfort Uncle Sam to understand, that very few years, Iran could do what he pleased in the nuclear field with all beneplácitos and legal blessings of the international community. By then it was too late and no one could legally reproach any such possible activities. to one and were given back as acceptance of the agreement was a cry strangely accepted and defended by everyone else.

Both neighboring countries have been found to steadily Iran, until recently a pariah and almost a pariah in the international arena, as well as any progress in the nuclear field, able to improve their research capabilities, retrieves large funds held abroad and prepares to a major upgrade of its armed forces based on better weapons and more updated. In addition, it is expanding and strengthening its tentacles and influence in social, religious and military aspects in more areas than for higher degree of concern, are bordering on their own confines. So, nobody puts into question the capabilities and own or indirect influence of Iran in Gaza, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Yemen and that each passing day, they occupy or monopolize more and better positions of political and military advantage in all .

Not surprisingly, in view of the above, Israel has decided on its own, but possibly with US approval, not to be acogotar by Iranians or allow to increase and hold very close positions and much less tolerate dabbling with more or less sophisticated weapons on Israeli soil continue to rise.

Meanwhile, in Saudi Arabia they have already tasted the bitter taste of defeat in Yemen and are not willing to be his greatest religious ningunear opponent and so bitter enemy. Its large population differences compensates with more and better advanced weaponry and would not be surprising that even be on the track of how directly or indirectly get the nuclear weapon of his faithful friend and eternally grateful Pakistan.

Trump personally and certainly advised by someone close to their ideology or ideals of all kinds, saw Obama's move a misstep for the prestige and real interests of the US and its allies in the region; a great electoral trick and the way to recover the lost national prestige (in keeping with its motto or cry effect "America First").

The subject was so suggestive for their way of being, who always was willing to include him in his government program between points intended to be truly fulfilled. Thus contravening internal and external to each other and apparently very few contenting has been launched to unilaterally abandon the agreement with all its consequences.

It has not stopped to think about possible reactions or retaliation for Iranian side; although maybe if he did previously, because as it was easy to assume, to continue along the path are those reactions, Iranians sooner rather than later end up agreeing with him. Your answers to the decision of Trump does not go the way of reconciliation and even of victimhood but quite the opposite, announce to all winds its intention to achieve recovery of its nuclear production within days and some voices and They threaten to act even outside the NPT.

It is to understand the enormous anger shown by the heads of pulling the EU, Merkel and Macron; especially after intents and personal efforts in their respective hasty and recent visits to the almighty Trump in his own lair. harsh reactions, although it must be said that there is a huge gap between an attitude of regret or dissatisfaction and statements by Merkel on February 9 in which he literally said "Europe can no longer hope that the United States will protect them from global conflicts" . Speaking in Aachen (Germany) during the award ceremony for the Charlemagne Prize to President French Macron in a ceremony attended by cream of the EU, including SM was King Philip VI [3].

Before breaking all ties and burn the ships of concord must be sought and analyze the reasons that lead everyone to take the appropriate decisions; that part of truth in what respectively defends and especially not to get carried away by the grievance with the supposed greatness of a gesture without great trials and much distrust in his day was a complete turnaround in attitudes and policies most of the International Community (IC) against the problem generated by Iran and its nuclear program. Positions and policies, remember that for years were based on a host of intelligence analysis and many tests with sufficient guarantee of being real with a high degree of probability.

Apparently, it was very easy for IC convinced by Obama leave a sense His new version-for he had his reasons and more or less hidden agendas and the rest was not interested in being involved in going against or stay alone in the fight against a potential enemy very difficult consequences and many great penetration capabilities in important respects.

We should not forget that Iran is a major oil producers; a good friend of Russia; it has great military potential in many more or less dark facets and capable to act anywhere in the world with more or less disguised in various terrorist groups or fed or protected under its umbrella interventions.

It is also a country that draws and holds the promise to wipe Israel off the map, struggling to achieve political hegemony in the region and religious diversity in the Muslim world in an effort to implant the Shiite movement and has already shown its capabilities fight wars which have been used weapons of mass destruction even if it was against brothers or neighbors for much now its top leaders deny this last point riotously [4].

Externally capabilities influence both politically and militarily are too well known, do not hesitate to encourage new extremist groups or political parties populist although they officially are contrary to its "immutable principles" ideology; everything is valid if the aim pursued -the political destabilization of a country, is sufficient or minimally profitable. Do not hesitate to skip international standards and treaties when they harm them and turn to the dark world of wheeling and dealing or smuggling in the black market to acquire technologies by requiring rare, expensive and illegal they are.

Everyone who usually follow me in public works, knows that I have been extremely critical of Trump, program and especially with their patent dishonesty and how to act and say things. I left a lot written about all this and not retreat one iota to this. I have also highlighted their ability to get into messes, look for problems where there were none and recant promised at an earlier date. Strangely what has come to be the norm in the US, all of its many deceits, lies, serious contempt for others, corruptions number and falsehoods you are not passing any bill much of his electorate, much as a large majority of the media will point out or fight with real viciousness and every day.

Having said all the above, also wrote a paper in which he explained why from my point of view could understand or explain the reason for his initial triumph [5]. Among those reasons, he highlighted some clear ideas on certain issues related to security and defense at national and international level where the US should be the fulcrum of the solution importance. Among them, highlighting their vision and demands to NATO-a mastodon that survives for many years in peace accustomed to are the Americans who always pay menus, drinks and broken dishes in a club where most of its members does not invest even half of what I should invest in paying their cuotas- and secondly,

An agreement that has really shown great interest primarily only one hand, Iran who has been quick to highlight the "ravings" of malefic Trump to see the danger its continuity both economic aspects that it reports; what it really means, the possibility that in a few years they could act freely throughout the nuclear spectrum with beneplácitos and the green light of the CI, while still failing most of the "fringe" under the Agreement; mainly those concerning human rights, abandonment of support for terrorist groups and certain restrictions on imports and research on missiles.

Naturally, both Israel and Saudi Arabia bless this new US position for easily understandable reasons; their own survival and avoid looking desperate race or improvement of nuclear capabilities of all of them and possibly some more in the region, such as Turkey itself.

On the other hand, the economic recovery have cut into its first steps, the real Iranian military capabilities have not increased greatly, and may be cut, although much of it comes from Russia (S-300 and S-400), if they lack money with which to cope with its enormous costs.

This blow to Iran both in their pride, economics and international and zonal prestige is not good for leaders who do not go through the best moments in the areas of health by age and certain serious illness (Ayatollah Khamenei) or popularity and support politician (President Hassan Rouhani). Failure to achieve rapid economic recovery expected and lack of credit to undertake major infrastructure and the acquisition of necessary equipment will mean a throwback to turbulent times and possibly even encourage the arrival of some social unrest at a time when some movements start cause openings in certain positions in fully enclosed railway lands aperturismo and Saudi Arabia itself with the rights of women.

I think Trump is right on this decision, although, as in any big decisions about new positions or significant changes in the past, always analyze potential problems this could cause. We will have to do with responsiveness and internal and external support account Iran; what role to play by Putin -oddly with a very low profile until the moment in this whole geopolitical and geostrategic movement which is a Copernican change the international status established two years atrás- and a blow in the face to an unconditional friend who fights side by side in Syria (on behalf of the survival of a mutual friend,

But most important of all this is in the position to be taken by North Korea to the real possibility of great changes and even radicals on the firm stance taken by the US, recently, on such a sensitive issue for them as it is to any nuclear program outside the NPT.

At this time only question is whether Will Kim Jong-un willing to dismantle its program based on promises of a man and a country that, as has already been shown, do not hesitate to recant the agreement? I guess not much.

You can change this situation will serve as an excuse for not total and unconditional as many crave and others did not expect since its announcement at its meeting next day delivery 12 in Singapore in the arms of Trump. You know that its nuclear program is much at stake, including the continuity of the regime; It's all your capital to lose only one card to a tried and fearsome trilerio.

EU again has run several steps back with a span of noses and calling for a reconsideration that will never come. Not that Trump does not alert you with time, it does at all times and repeatedly. The downside is that so far, many of the threats consisted of pure bravado in the purest cockney style. But this time, perhaps the most important, has taken action and has fulfilled what was said.

It will not be another choice but to adapt to the new situation, delude ourselves again now though contrary sense and keep pulling the wagon with oxen that allows us to pull Great Dictator. All this, though with important nuances, I begin to smell a situation already known in the same area and also concerning Weapons of Mass Destruction. We'll see how it ends this new edition of a similar problem.

References

[1] https://www.clarin.com/mundo/claves-entender-acuerdo-nuclear-iran-pasara-unidos-retira_0_HyyRL7JCz.html

[2] The fact that Trump at the slightest indication of sitting at the negotiating table with Kim Jong-un, without obtaining so far no tangible result, and despite having or having had threatened to almost everyone, has been cried popular and officially nominated for the same award, it is a clear indicator of the reality of this possibility. It may well follow that, at every opportunity they are afforded all US presidents have this second title inherently responsible.

[3] <http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2018/05/10/5af44cc2e5fdea98398b45c9.html>

[4] https://elpais.com/diario/1989/01/30/internacional/602118006_850215.html

[5] <https://sites.google.com/site/articulosfjavierblasco/analisis-preliminar-del-triunfo-de-trump>

Image source:

<https://www.fairobserver.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Iran-nuclear-deal-Donald-Trump-news-European-news-China-news-1-938x450.jpg>

Francisco Javier Blasco

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

National Security Bureau in Argentina

The American model, but with a legless table

Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



Personal Argentina Federal Police in riot gear function.

On March 5, 2018, it was published in the Official Gazette on Presidential Decree No. 174/2018, which actually performs a modification of Decree No. 357/2002 in which is seated the organizational structure (Organization and Objectives) Executive Power of the Nation Argentina.

As reported at the time various means, in that Presidential Decree the Bureau of National Security would find formed, which would be under the orbit of the Secretariat for Strategic Affairs dependent on the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers, the same media concerned would have the according to "advise the Chief of Cabinet in International Affairs, Security, Defense and Strategic Information, as well as on cooperation and acquisitions in these areas" or "intervene in matters relating to the International Strategy and National Security in coordination with the relevant areas of the National State".

To some extent according to media referred it comes to emulate what in the United States of America (USA) is known as the National Security Council (NSC in English).

To be more precise reading of Decree 174/2018 at any time refer to the Bureau of National Security and / or duties, in fact, if the search words appear not used. However, if the objectives of the Secretary of Strategic Affairs appear among which are:

1. Advise the Chief of Cabinet of Ministers on strategic issues in accordance with the general objectives of government.
2. Assist the Chief of Cabinet in setting priorities and strategic issues.
3. Intervene in matters relating to international and national security strategy, in coordination with the relevant areas of the national state.
4. Intervening in coordinating the agenda of international and institutional relationships between the Chairman, in coordination with the relevant areas of the national state.
5. Understanding in coordinating the agenda of international and institutional linkage of the Chief of Cabinet, coordinating with relevant areas of the national state.
6. Advise the Chief of Cabinet in international affairs, security, defense and strategic information, as well as on cooperation and acquisitions in these areas.

7. Intervene in strategic coordination on issues of presidential diplomacy, summits, travel and visits of Heads of State and Government.
8. Coordinate analysis, planning, monitoring and ongoing assessment of issues related to international and national security strategy.
9. Coordinate the development of informational inputs for hearings, international trips and visits President and Head of Cabinet, and generating strategic value analysis.
10. Assist and advise the Chief of Cabinet in joint actions with the different areas of the National, Provincial and Municipal State facing crises that may affect national security strategy.
11. Participate in the development of the national security strategy and other conceptual documents and criteria in this area, coordinating with relevant areas of the national state.
12. Coordinate actions at the request of the President of the Nation or Chief of Cabinet, facing crisis situations that may affect national security strategy.
13. Intervening in the participation of the respective jurisdictions in international forums and organizations, considered strategic according to the general objectives of government.
14. Assist the Chief of Cabinet in the design and implementation of the strategy of international communication of those matters identified as strategic.
15. Intervening in the design and formulation of international and on the national security strategy of the President's Office and the Chief of Cabinet, in coordination with the relevant areas of the national state speech.

(Underline shown Objectives updated by art. 2 of Decree No. 350/2018 BO 04/23/2018)

Nevertheless, supposedly the National Security Bureau have begun working at the time on a long-term plan for the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime.

In the following lines try to give the reader some information on the historical background of the NSC, which should be expected from a similar model and finally close some ideas about the importance or not to have a body similar to countries like Argentina.

Since its inception in 1947, the National Security Council has been the main vehicle for coordinating the recommendations and advice on National Security for the President of USA. Over the years, presidents have experimented with different structures and organizations NSC with varying degrees of success. They have tried with strong and weak Directors. They have structures with large volume of personnel and small quantities. Some presidents have relied on the NSC staff greatly, while others have used very rarely. Through all this, it has accumulated enough historical evidence to judge how organizations work best and which are not.

The first meeting of the National Security Council took place on 26 September 1947, two months after President Harry Truman signed the National Security Act. Its original purpose was to provide advice to the president and coordinate the implementation of decisions throughout government.

The NSC was formed to "advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security ..." Originally a small organization, focused primarily on providing advice to the President of the agency. Besides the new Executive Secretary, Sidney W. Souers, there were only three employees in 1947.

The National Security Council is chaired by the President and is composed of the Vice President; Secretary of state; Secretary of Defense; Treasury Secretary); and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA). Chief of Joint Staff is the military adviser legal advice, and the Director of National Intelligence is the intelligence advisor. The President may appoint other cabinet members and senior officials to attend meetings of the National Security Council. The staff of the National Security Council is headed by the Executive Secretary of the NSC, under the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Assembling a NSC has not been a minor theme in USA. from NSC they have passed with very small structures to the model of former President Obama in which he came to have about 400 employees, already more than a parallel agency that what was supposed to be. The basic problem is that the contradictions are built into the very nature of the NSC. On the one hand, it is supposed to be at the service of the President (not the Chief of Staff as proposed here in Argentina), ie, the main source of advice the President. On the other hand, the president's advisers are also Cabinet officials who are in charge of large operations with their own cultures and different interests. In the middle is the APNSA, colloquially known as the National Security Adviser, who is tasked to closely coordinate the advice in this disparate group of people while providing independent advice on

their own. The same people who are responsible for advising the President, the Chiefs of Staff, also have the task of implementing the decisions. structure can not be otherwise, but the imperatives of managing large ministries and agencies, complete with their parochial interests, always give color to the kind of advice that a member of the cabinet to the president.

Then there are the pressures of modern presidency. The cycle of 24-hour news has pushed many issues, no matter how trivial, to light, making them the responsibility of the President. The media expect the President know and control every tactical detail, from the time of a raid on a terrorist bunker to the objectives of drone attacks. As a result, NSC staff is too involved not only in the minutiae of operations, but also in politics. It begins to function more as personal staff of the White House staff as a consultant and policy coordination

Given the historical lessons that occurred around the White House, it is possible to list the key to a successful process of the National Security Council or how they want here call the National Security Bureau (MSN) operating principles.

Main functions of the NSC / MSN:

1. Identify national security issues that require the attention of the President.
2. Ensure that the President has all the intelligence and advice necessary to make a decision.
3. Ensure that the President will provide a wide range of explored by advisors, along with their recommendations provided fairly and openly options.
4. Submit to the President the necessary means to implement the decisions of the President.
5. Evaluate the effectiveness of policy implementation and help the President to evaluate the performance of agencies in that regard.
6. As for the figure of APNSA administrator must be a reliable counseling process, ensuring that all opinions are forwarded to the President fairly and clearly. However, this does not mean that the adviser should be a mere administrator or someone who is not expected to provide independent advice to the President. The APNSA should provide independent advice to the President, provided it is done in private and only after all the points of view of other cabinet members have been made known to the President. Once the APNSA takes that determination and the President makes a decision, it is for the NSC staff:
7. Develop and communicate to the Ministries vision, goals and objectives of the President.
8. Ministries involve in the development of clear sets of options for implementing these goals and objectives.
9. Evaluate the implementation of the policies decided by the President.
10. Establish a crisis management system involving the NSC Directors and staff, but avoid all is a "crisis".
11. Integrated into the NSC system greater emphasis not only on long-term prospects and strategic planning, but also in the new cross-influences of science, technology, communications and the international economy. The NSC is the only government agency National Security that can anticipate events, but can not do so if all it does is manage the crisis.
12. Develop a strategy involving consultation and communication and report to the main groups of National Security, especially Congress and the media, but also to influential groups, such as groups of experts and non-governmental organizations. This should be done only with the full knowledge and approval of the President and a very strict coordination of information with all members of the NSC team.

In addition, the President must find a balance between political and appointments professionals NSC / MSN. At this point referred to staff 3 different types coexist, political appointments that last as managing duration, self professional staff of the NSC structure and personnel from various agencies NSC members that are in committee. Here it often happens that for budgetary reasons tend to fill the structure of the NSC with professionals on secondment from Member Organizations, but this situation tends to make this professional staff is often more committed to their bodies home to the agenda President. The president deserves the best technical advice, sometimes only professionals can provide NSC itself, but political appointments, particularly at the highest levels of the NSC, are also essential. If the staff is smaller, the temptation to add staff on secondment to save money could be reduced.

closing ideas

It is not bad to take the lessons learned in the US, where the NSC has known both successes and failures. A dysfunctional NSC can lead to disasters like the Bay of Pigs and the Iran-Contra affair. A highly effective NSC can lead to successes such as reorienting strategic arms control under President Reagan, organize the "emergence" under President George W. Bush and manage the attack on Osama bin Laden under President Obama.

NSC staff should monitor progress, but should never be in charge of operational equipment; put them in charge of operations may cause the NSC staff is treated like a "Ministry, Secretary or Executive Director" for various purposes. It should challenge the ministries and departments to submit new answers to problems instead of always resorting to non-compliance with established practices.

There is no doubt of the importance of having a MSN is relevant for Argentina. They not only because activities will take place throughout the 2018 high impact as the G20, or the Junior Olympics, but because Argentina is trying to integrate into complete the world shape and it involves taking risks facing the world in the field Security risks should be treated with a multidimensional vision, covering the edges of Security, Defense, International Relations, Strategic Intelligence and clear is the economic.

A topic for anything less is to treat the issue of cybersecurity, and in this I want to stop a moment, since it must be approached from a strategic perspective and when we talk about strategic is not the chapusería to which it is accustomed. Cybersecurity for a state is not only Information Security although included, must inevitably gaze at the edges of cyberwar, cyberterrorism (in all its forms and variants), police Cybersecurity, and of course everything related to the Cyber Intelligence .

However, carrying out such action not only requires the area constitutes itself, but dowry professional content. See that tries to emulate the Anglo-Saxon model is encouraging, but when you see that the supposed decree creating is vacuous when it comes to form a MSN, which in reality is only to advise the Chief of Cabinet, It makes me seriously doubt, and believe that like everything on Security, Defense and Intelligence in this country is taken lightly say the least. This Board or Board should not be to advise the Chief of Staff, are too key issues that should take the President's Office.

The opportunities do not come every day, it would be interesting to see how this should be structured seriously, without removing the great importance of the Chief of Cabinet of Ministers is not he who should answer the MSN, should it be formed with professional cadres that last in a career beyond political, notwithstanding that also have political cadres and staff on secondment from the various agencies that make up the MSN, have a look planners and Strategists is vital to have resources and means and above all with a schedule that concludes with concrete, efficient and effective actions. I hope you can correct what is owed and not another function more in the "Circus Maximus."

Image source: <https://cdnmundo1.img.sputniknews.com/images/105573/14/1055731412.jpg>

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Management System Information Security (ISMS) Hotel

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



In Colombia, the Ministry of ICT, MINTIC (2016) states that information security is "the set of technical, operational, organizational, and legal enable organizations to safeguard and protect the information, seeking to maintain confidentiality, availability and integrity of it. "

Create an ISMS involves following at least three phases: design, implementation and maintenance of a number of processes which together allow efficiently manage the information that the organization manages, pursuing all time, as already mentioned- ensure integrity, confidentiality and availability of such information. The Ministry of Finance of Spain (2012) requires us each of these concepts:

The aim is to protect the mission of the Organization, taking into account the different dimensions of security:

Availability: or provision of services to be used when necessary. The lack of availability is a service interruption. Availability directly affects the productivity of organizations.

Integrity: or maintenance of the characteristics of completeness and correctness of the data. The integrity, the information may appear manipulated, corrupted or incomplete. Integrity directly affects the proper performance of the functions of an organization.

Confidentiality: or that the information reaches only to authorized persons. The confidentiality or secrecy leaks may occur and information leaks and unauthorized access. Confidentiality is a property difficult to recover and can undermine the confidence of others in the organization who is not diligent in maintaining secrecy, and may involve the breach of laws and contractual commitments regarding the custody of the data. (P.9)

The objectives of organizations may be related to the market where the organization operates, with business, with the use of available resources, internal policies, with their staff, and others to achieve these objectives develops a series of processes and generates information. At present this information is usually created and stored on computers and other electronic devices, however, there are also other "carriers" of information, such as might be the roles, the memory of people, or their knowledge and experience. For each aspect, the information should be protected in different ways. Think about how to do it efficiently, and implement systemically, it is to create an ISMS.

Organizations and their information systems are exposed to an increasingly large number of threats, taking advantage of any existing vulnerabilities, they are subjected to critical information assets to various forms of fraud, espionage, sabotage or vandalism. Computer viruses, "hacking" or denial of

service are some common and known examples, but should also consider the risks of incidents of voluntary safety caused or involuntarily from within the organization or those accidentally caused by disasters natural and technical failures. (Iso27000.es, s / f s / p)

It is always possible to reduce the impact of potential risks to be identified without the need to implement major changes in the organization, but at the same time you need to plan and implement certain controls based on a thorough risk analysis.

Management System Information Security, will help organizations keep the risk below acceptable minimums are established at board level.

MINTIC (2016) notes that in Colombia and in that year, the Cybernetic Center Police received about 34 complaints a week, attending various types of attacks on economic, financial, social and governmental sectors. The Police Cyber Center was created to address cyber crime and cyber threats that are increasing as technology advances.

Cybercrime addresses the context of all kinds of areas; In that sense auditing firms and the Police Cyber Center argue that 46% of computer crimes are given by the lack of security features, there are also four types of crime affecting the economic sector: misappropriation of assets, financial fraud, corruption and cybercrime (MINTIC, 2016, s / p).

Information that organizations must protect against various threats and risks, to ensure the proper functioning of your business, is what is called asset information security. Their protection is the goal of ISMS¹. In Spain, the National Institute of Communication Technologies, Inteco (s / f) methodology citing MAGERIT² to group assets, it points out that there are 9 groups of assets:

1. In the first type are services, ie business processes offered by the organization abroad or providing an internal basis, such as payroll management.
2. In the second group are the data and information is handled within the organization. Usually the core system, while the other assets usually give support storage, handling and so on.
3. The third type consists of software applications.
4. In the fourth group are the computers.
5. The fifth group is formed by the staff. This is the main asset. It includes internal personnel, subcontractors, customers and so on.
6. In sixth place are communication networks that support organization for the movement of information. They may be owned or outsourced networks to third parties.
7. The seventh group is configured information media. Physical media that enable information storage for a long period of time.
8. In the eighth group is the auxiliary equipment that supports information systems and assets that are not included in any of the other groups. For example, document destruction equipment or air conditioning equipment.
9. And the last refers to facilities where information systems, such as offices, buildings or vehicles are housed.
10. Along with these assets, we must take into account those intangibles such as image and reputation of a company. (S / p)

Logically, one must know to protect assets. It is necessary to identify and inventory where they will be properly classified. For each asset should include, at least, its description, location and owner. This applies to all

¹ English: Information Security Management System (ISMS).

² More information <https://www.ccn-cert.cni.es/documentos-publicos/1789-magerit-libro-i-metodo/file.html>

assets of an organization, and in this case particularly for information security assets. Immediately proceed to a risk analysis.

Risk analysis is a methodical approach to determine risk following a patterned steps:

1. Determine relevant Organization for assets, their interrelationship and its value, in the sense that injury (cost) would degradation.
2. Determine which threats are exposed those assets.
3. Determine what safeguards are arranged and how effective they are against risk.
4. Estimate the impact, defined as damage to the assets derived from the materialization of the threat
5. Estimate the risk, defined as the weighted impact the rate of occurrence (or expectation of realization) of the threat.

(Ministry of Finance of Spain, 2012, p.22)

Hotel Industry

Implementing a Management System Information Security (ISMS) in any organization, has some common features, however depending on the sector and mission of the organization, there will undoubtedly be some peculiarities that must be taken into account to corresponding adjustments.

Resumen de procesos básicos de un hotel

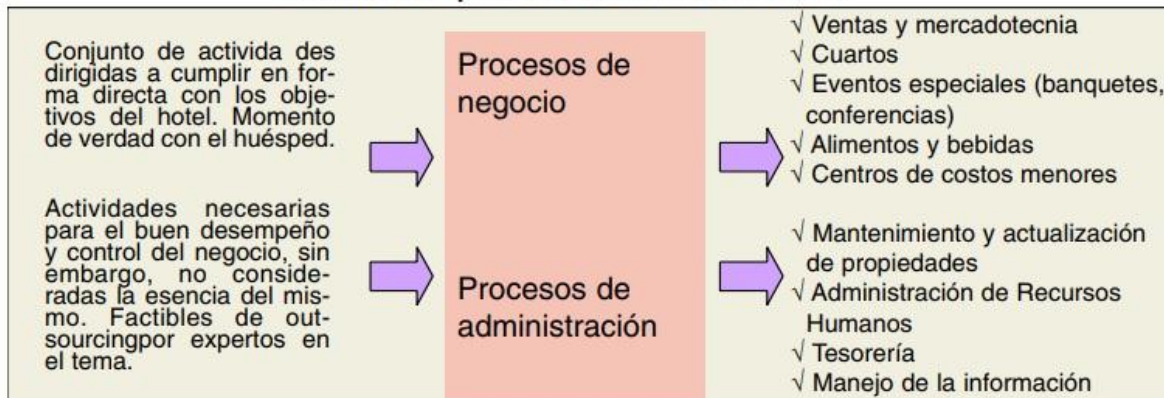


Table No.1. Source: González (2012)

In the No. 1 box we see that the business processes of a hotel specifically target the main sources of income generation. Activities where so-called "moments of truth" between the guest and the hotel or its staff occur. These are defined as direct contact between the parties and that at the end of the stay will be evaluated by the level of customer satisfaction.

On the other hand, are eminently administrative processes, focusing on activities that support business processes, and indirectly affect the host, but it does not perceive directly.

Gonzalez (2012) notes that the definition of these processes is so subjective, depending on the particular activity of the hotel and its market approach. So also depending on the strategy that develops every hotel, these processes could increase and / or change. In any case risk analysis should include each of the processes are identified, and each of these processes also we have to identify the assets of information security. Muñoz (s / f) refers to the hotel security issue:

In recent years the approach of "security" has been a transition to what is now called "Prevention and Control Risks"; formerly the head of maintenance gave courses on the use of fire extinguishers and the HR manager organized the "First Aid Brigade".

Currently the Hospitality Industry should observe international standards to ensure compliance in the field of Civil Protection, detection systems and fire control. You need to create "a risk-free

environment for our guests, guests, visitors and employees," said the general manager of the Hotel Presidente Intercontinental Mexico City, Yvette Thuring.

It is true that technology plays an important role in the security of a place, so you need to be updated on new trends detection and firefighting, CCTV, control systems and data access, however all these elements would be obsolete if you do not have adequate staff, it should be properly selected, trained and convinced the code of ethics of the hotel, Thuring said.

Prevention and risk control is an interdisciplinary area as relates to all departments of the organization, for example, the department of recruitment and selection is an area with which they must work together because when you have a candidate for labor, you need to know how reliable that worker future. (...)

He also stressed that the problem of the hotels is no longer petty theft, but continues to happen, but identity theft as hotels handle too much information about their -Directions guests, telephones, emails, credit cards, among other things -. This can only be avoided by having a department that is dedicated to the prevention and control of risks, because through this you can train staff on the different ways in which criminals operate. (S / p)

As Thuring indicates, cited by Muñoz (s / f), the main threat to the hotels is identity theft, it from unauthorized access to guest information contained in databases, files in the hotel, or knowledge of employees.

ICAR (2015) introduces other considerations on the subject of identity theft: "The hotel itself may be the victim of fraud, with clients who present false identities and fraudulent forms of payment."

For hotels, the issue of reputation is fundamental. The same source indicates that 46% of users published positive or negative comments from the hotels where you are staying, and more importantly, 80% of people looking hotel online consultation at least 6 reviews online before making your reservation. As if this were not enough, it is estimated that 53% of cases, the recommendations have more influence than the price in the purchase decision.

Another problem is that cases of identity fraud will not go unnoticed, and the media themselves launched the news, risking increasing the reputation of the hotel. An example is the news on the opening of an investigation into a possible hacking credit card in the Hilton, Sheraton, Westin and Marriot hotel chains in 2014. (ICAR, 2015, s / p)

In conclusion, the hotel sector -at like other modernas- organizations should structure a Management System Information Security, realistic, flexible and dynamic, enabling him to face different threats to their information assets, particularly what to do with data bases contentivas information about their customers. This process will include but not so exclusively identifying information assets, the development of an inventory, prioritization, and generation of active and passive measures for their protection. It is very important understand that not enough physical or virtual barriers, everything will be useless if the people involved are not committed to the hotel security policies, especially with information security.

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fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

News on International Terrorism

Marco Aurelio Terroni (Brazil)



Antonio Lacerda / EPA

* Marco Aurélio by Terroni (Brazil)

Basque Country, April 20, 2018.

ETA (acronym for Basque Homeland and Freedom in the Basque language) killed more than 850 people in 50 years, kidnappings and sabotage, apologized and acknowledged the damage caused in the course of his army career.

Fought for independence of the Basque Country (Euskal Herria - the name used by the natives of the Basque Country - Basque speakers - Basque) region of northern Spain and southern France, discontinued its action in 2011 and should announce its dissolution in the month of May. (As indeed he did).

Remember the suffering that the Basque Country happened, recognizes the direct responsibility it acquired in that pain and want to rule that none of this should have happened much less if prolonged, because long ago that the political and historical conflict should have had a democratic solution and fair.

Afghanistan, April 30, 2018.

Two suicide bombers killed at least 25 people, including nine journalists in accordance with Security Committee Afghan journalists and nearly 40 injured in central Kabul, according to ministry spokesman Public Health, Wahidullah Majroh.

An explosion near the office of the Intelligence Service and another in the neighborhood of Shash Darak. The Islamic State assumed its responsibility.

Shash Darak district houses the headquarters of NATO and the offices of several international NGOs. Since the beginning of the year the Afghan capital has been the subject of many terrorist attacks being the most important held in late January by the Taliban, killing over a hundred people. After that attack authorities reviewed the security plan of the city making improvements to prevent major attacks.

The targets were journalists: the AJSC confirmed the death of nine journalists in the blast in Kabul among whom were identified: Shah Marai photographer from Agence France Presse (AFP), Khair Muhammad Afghan network Tolo News, Ebadullah Hananzai of Radio Azadi radio, the cameraman and reporter Nawroz Rajabi Ghazi Rasouli.

Palestine, May 14, 2018.

The leader of the terrorist organization Al Qaeda, Ayman al-Zawahiri, calling for jihad against the United States in saying that the embassy in Jerusalem is proof that the negotiations do not help the Palestinians, calling vendors Palestinian Authority Palestine.

Donald Trump, the US president, have made it clear that peace will not work with him, but resistance. For Ayman Islamic countries failed to join the UN and to accept the resolutions of United Nations Security Council rather than Islamic law (sharia). Trump's decision to transfer the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem broke a former international consensus.

At least 55 Palestinians were killed in clashes with Israeli forces during protests on Monday along the border with the Gaza Strip, according to Palestinian officials who said they were injured over 2,000 protesters, many by gunfire.

The leadership of the Palestinian Authority refused to speak with government representatives Trump, even with the son of President Jared Kushner, nominated for the peace process.

France, May 14, 2018.

The Gendarmerie and Police Nationale (National Police) questioned parents and a friend of the accused Khamzat Azimov, a radical Islamist who killed a man and wounded four people in the street near the Opera Garnier being killed by police on behalf to attack those people in Paris with a knife. With this episode the death toll rises 246 yihaditas attacks in France, from the year 2015, the main challenge of the French police identify whether the dead accused acted alone or had an association, it had French citizenship but was born in Chechnya in 1997.

Also born in Chechnya Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev the brothers, Islamic radicals who operated a terrorist attack during the 2013 Boston Marathon which resulted in three dead and 264 wounded. The Islamic State released a video showing a young man how the author of the attack and where he swears allegiance to the jihadist organization.

A friend of the accused was arrested on Sunday in Strasbourg and is in custody at the General Directorate of Internal Security (DGSI), Paris.

The so-called S archive of the French intelligence services, contains the record of more than ten thousand dangerous people, hooligans, extremist political groups and name Azimov has been present since 2016 and Radouane Lakdim French-Moroccan who killed four people near Carcassonne, from 2014. According to the president Emmanuel Macron France again pay the price in blood, but does not give anything in front of the enemies of freedom.

Indonesia, May 16, 2018.

A group with four individuals armed with swords Katana, which were used by the samurais, collided with a vehicle against the building of a police station in the Indonesian city of Pekanbaru, killing five people including a policeman, leaving more than two wounded and others attacked the security agents. Three of the criminals were killed by police and the other fled, but was later arrested.

Setyo Wasisto spokesman, said one of the wounded is a journalist surprised at the time of the attack. After a series of attacks involving Indonesian families in Christian churches and police stations in the city of Surabaya, 26 people have been victims with deadly results.

The National Police have blamed a group inspired by the Islamic State Jemaah Ansharut Daulah by events, because Indonesia is a predominantly Muslim country and world's largest population being the 2002 bombings in Bali, were the most collided nation however the country have been praised by the international community for its anti-terrorist repression.

Brazil, May 17, 2018.

The Federal Public Ministry made the accusation eleven Brazilians be planning to form a terrorist organization Islamic State in the Brazilian territory.

As noted in the complaint in the newspaper of the state, this is an attempt to recruit personnel for execution of operations of the organization in Syria and advance possible attacks in Brazil.

Those involved will answer for organized crime, it remains true that five of the eleven were denounced for the crime of corruption of minors for the purpose of inviting minors to join the group. The accusation was based on virtual conversations, applications and social networks (another crime advancing large-scale Ciberterrorismo), intercepted by the Federal Police since the beginning of the investigation as soon as it was alerted by the Spanish Civil Guard on Brazilian phone numbers identified in groups of WhatsApp.

Seven of them have been arrested during the investigation, but only two remain in detention because one of them and serving a sentence for murder and participated in the talks via mobile phone inside the prison. During

the testimony, those involved reported that terrorists had contacts with countries like Syria, Libya and Afghanistan, which have sought training in guerrilla tactics.

BUSINESS EVENTS

COUNTRY	DATES	DEATHS	WOUNDED	OTHERS
<i>Basque</i>	5 decade	850+	-	-
<i>Afghanistan</i>	2018	25	40	9 journalists
<i>Palestine</i>	May 2018	55	2,000+	Weapons - Fire
<i>France</i>	2013-2015-2018	249	264	-
<i>Indonesia</i>	May 2018	3. 4	02	01 arrested
<i>Brazil</i>	May 2018	-	-	07

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(Brazil) retired lieutenant of the Military Police of the State of São Paulo, Brazil. Professor of karate and self defense techniques and technologies less lethal police action to agents of public and private security.

North Atlantic Treaty

Washington DC, April 4, 1949¹



The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments. Determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, based on the principles of democracy, individual freedoms and the rule of law. Desiring to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic. Determined to unite their efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security. They agree, therefore, this North Atlantic Treaty:

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as is established in the United Nations Charter, to resolve by peaceful means any international dispute in which they could be involved so that international peace and security, and justice, are not placed in danger, and to refrain in their international resorting to the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations relations.

Article 2

The Parties shall contribute to a better development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, ensuring a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are based and promoting proper conditions conducive to the stability and welfare. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between several or all parties.

Article 3

To achieve more effectively achieving the purposes of this Treaty, Parties acting individually and together continuously and effectively by providing their own means and providing mutual support, maintain and will build their individual and collective ability to resist an armed attack.

Article 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties was threatened.

Article 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them taking place in Europe or North America, be considered as an attack against them all, and consequently, agree that if such an attack occurs each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in accordance with the other Parties the measures it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to re-establish security in the North Atlantic area. Any armed attack of this nature and all measures taken accordingly be immediately put into consideration of the Security Council.

Article 6 2

For the purposes of Article 5 shall be considered armed attack against one or more of the Parties, to occur: Against the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, against the French departments of Algeria³ against the territory of Turkey or against the islands under the jurisdiction of either Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic Of cancer. Against the forces, ships or aircraft of either Party who are in these territories, as well as in any other region of Europe where they were stationed occupation forces of a Party on the date of entry into force of the Treaty, or situated in the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.

Article 7

The Treaty does not affect or shall be construed as affecting in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter for Parties that are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining peace and international security.

Article 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other Party or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into international commitments it one that opposes to the agreement in this Treaty.

Article 9

The Parties establish, by this provision, a Council in which each of them shall be represented to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Agreement. The Council will be organized so that it can meet promptly at any time. The Council shall establish such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary and in particular establish immediately a defense committee which will propose appropriate measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5 measurements.

Article 10

Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the development of the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area. Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing the corresponding instrument to accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of the instrument of accession has been given.

Article 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions applied by each of the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible, with the Government of the United States of America, which shall inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each instrument of ratification. The Treaty will enter into force between the States which have ratified it, when the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including Belgium, Canada, the United States, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom have been deposited. And they come into force with respect to other States on the date they deposit their respective ratifications.

Article 12

When the treaty takes ten years of operation, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall consult, if one request, with a view to revising the Treaty taking into account factors at that time could affect the peace and security in

the North Atlantic area, including the development of agreements both global and regional, concluded in accordance with the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 13

Last twenty years of the Treaty, any Party may cease to be, one year after notifying his complaint to the Governments of the United States of America, which shall inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notification complaint.

Article 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French alike attest, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. This Government shall transmit duly certified copies to the Governments of the other signatory states.

(1) The Treaty entered into force on 24 August 1949, after being deposited the instruments of ratification of all the signatory states

(2) Modified according to Article 2 of the Protocol of Accession to the Treaty of Northern Greece and Turkey Atlantic.

(3) On 16 January 1963 the Council noted that to the extent that could affect the former French departments of Algeria, the clauses concerning this Treaty were without effect from 3 July 1962.

Taken from the official website of NATO, the 28MAY2018
https://www.nato.int/cps/fr/natohq/official_texts_17120.htm?selectedLocale=es

Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

Audentes fortuna iuvat



Armed Forces of Australia 2nd Regiment Command

2nd Regiment Command is a unit of special forces of the Army of Australia, and is part of the Special Operations Command. The regiment was established on June 19, 2009 when the name of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment (Commando) was changed. It is headquartered in Holsworthy, New South Wales.



2nd Regiment Commandos often trains and deploys with the Regiment Special Air Service (Australian), is highly regarded by special operations forces coalition abroad and has participated in operations in East Timor, Iraq and Afghanistan, where it was used in the war as a direct action unit. He has also participated in a number of domestic security operations, including Commonwealth Games 2006 and the G20 Leaders Summit 2014.

The regiment consists of a headquarters, four companies command a company of logistical support, operational support company and a squadron of signals.

Any member of the Australian Defense Force can apply for membership to the 2nd Regiment Command. Applicants may also be accepted through Direct Contracting Scheme Special Forces (DRS), where civilians selected an accelerated advance infantry training 80 days before starting the selection process of Special Forces program.



If a candidate fails somewhere in the course of selection, will be returned to his unit. Candidates must complete the Proof of Income Special Forces and if it succeeds, then pass the Course Selection and Training Command (CSTC) which lasts six weeks and is held at the Training Center of the Special Forces (SFTC) in Singleton, New South Wales. Subsequently it conducted additional training during the Initial Employment Training Command, also known as the "Boost Cycle".

Once successfully completed all courses, soldiers are sent to one of the companies Command where more specialized training is provided. Antiterrorist training is conducted at the Center for Special Forces training (SFTF) based on the Holsworthy barracks with a complex of buildings, models of aircraft, entrance facilities, training facilities and urban snipers. As can be seen training this unit is very complete, resulting in a great effect on the ground.

In September 2014, as part of Operation Okra, the Australian Army deployed a Special Operations Group (SOTG) of about 200 troops in the United Arab Emirates in preparation for operations support and advice to Iraqi security forces after a offensive forces of the Islamic State. It was expected that the soldiers were sent to Iraq as a legal framework between the governments of Australia and Iraq, covering its presence in the country agreed. It was reported that most SOTG were formed by members of the Company C. The unit moved to Iraq in November. 2nd Regiment Command was tasked to train the Counterterrorism Service of the Government of Iraq.





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