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EDITORIAL

We start in this opportunity, sending a cordial greeting to our subscribers around the world. Thank you very much for reading us and for sharing the magazine among your friends and relatives. We are helping to strengthen the safety culture.

The first article in this issue is by our prolific contributor Guadi Calvo, an Argentine analyst specializing in Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia. On this occasion, he continues reviewing the latest events of the current border crisis between China and India, illustrating the intricacy and danger of the problem and its possible consequences.

Then, also from Argentina, Ulises León Kandiko tells us about the current situation of Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, and about some ethical elements involved in the use of technology.

Guadi Calvo continues with an analysis of the situation in the African region known as the Sahel, and the presence of the terrorist group known as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Having as its central axis the presumed death of the leader of that organization.

The Venezuelan Colonel in the active reserve, Pablo Escalante, presents us with an analysis -based on open sources- in which he shows an alleged conspiracy between the governments of Colombia, the United States and Israel, to destabilize the government of Venezuela and culminate in the overthrow of Nicolas Maduro.

In the following article, Guadi Calvo explores the situation in Afghanistan, noting some disputes and divisions within the Taliban, the alleged interference by Iran to boycott the Doha peace agreement, and the pressure to comply with said agreement.

Finally, we present a review of the submarine force of the Colombian National Navy, whose assets are used in the fight against drugs.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



This newsletter has a Spanish version.

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TRIARIUS

The study of cognitive biases should be mandatory for those who consider themselves intellectuals, for those who have government responsibilities, and in particular for those who make decisions in relation to the issues that concern us: security, defense, intelligence, cybersecurity and counterterrorism.

It is very important to understand how our mind works, and by understanding that there are phenomena that cloud our perception or interpretation of the facts, perhaps we can take a little more time to clarify things and thus make better decisions.

Partial, biased, manipulated, or biased information will undoubtedly lead to wrong decisions. If you have a little ethics, you will accept that it is not always about winning, but about doing the right thing. In most cases, not doing the right thing makes the initial problem worse. Doubting is good, doubting is healthy, because it forces you to persist in the search for the truth.

On the cover, **South African Soldiers**.
See more information at the end of the magazine.

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

Very special thanks to the international analysts who have sent us their articles for this issue free of charge.

China - India, on the borders of hate

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



The confrontation between these nuclear powers, the one of the highest danger for the whole world.

The Galwan valley in the Ladakh sector (Kashmir) next to the Himalayas, at 4,200 meters above sea level, with temperatures below zero and a distressing lack of oxygen, is one of the hottest spots in the world. In that sector designated as the Line of Actual Control (LCA) of the extensive border between the People's Republic of China and the Indian Union, of more than 3,500 kilometers, where at least twenty jawans (soldiers) of the Indian army died last Monday, according to New Delhi authorities have reported, after clashes that lasted for more than seven hours with members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (EPL).

This has been the first clash between these two nations with fatalities since 1975 and the most serious since the Nathu La and

Choen incidents of 1967. Border clashes have a certain periodicity. The last one, in 2017, occurred when China began the extension of a route close to India and Bhutan, which reaches other more remote regions such as the autonomous province of Xinjiang. So New Delhi sent hundreds of troops to block those jobs. After two months of negotiations, the jawans had to abandon their positions and the works restarted.

Indian sources indicated that the skirmish took place on Monday, June 16, at night, when Indian patrols surprised Chinese troops at a point, according to Delhi, five kilometers inside its territory. The scuffle would have started when an Indian officer fell into a river gorge, after being pushed by a Chinese soldier, with whom they were arguing about which patrol had

violated the limits of a border that had never been drawn with the agreement of China, and that the Indians have taken as good after being established by the British in 1914, what is known as the McMahon Line, a capricious line with the initial "agreement" of Tibet, the that it would finally reject and to which China never subscribed.

The initial brawl caused hundreds of troops from both sides to come to the scene, generating discussions and jostling, as it was learned, the dead were due to blows and knives, since by previous agreements the troops of both countries did not they can circulate with firearms in the most critical sectors. New Delhi, while acknowledging the twenty casualties, said that China had lost forty-five men, which was not corroborated by Beijing.

These events are one more step in the escalation that began last May, when in that same sector on the night of five to six, after a fight with fists, stones and sticks, all the alerts were turned on, although on that occasion there were only a few bruises and replied on the ninth with some similar event, (See: China India: The border of burning snow.) giving the opportunity to US President Donald Trump, to offer himself as a mediator, an offer that was rejected by both contenders.

Beijing, regarding the events of Monday, refused to confirm any casualties among its men, but it did accuse India of having crossed the border twice. The border tension, although always latent, was revived last April when, according to Indian sources, thousands of troops from the People's Liberation Army (PLA) settled along the Line of Actual Control, trying to prevent India from reinforcing its facilities. soldiers in that border sector. The LAC was established after the war between both nations in 1962, which ended with a truce and the creation of that provisional limit, which has not prevented hundreds of very low-intensity clashes, which erupt from time to time. The territories claimed by both countries have an extension of more than 90 thousand square km in the east of the Himalayas and another 38 thousand in the west.

The presence of China in the disputed areas corresponds to what was said by an official of former President George W. Bush, Ashley Tellis, specialized in Asian strategic affairs: "China has taken physical possession by occupying territory where some patrols sporadically had a presence before. ". This Chinese outpost surprises India, after it had canceled the annual training exercises in Ladakh, as a result of Covid-19, in full expansion in the Union, where nearly 12,000 people have already died.

According to some Indian observers, the PLA would have advanced a few kilometers, in territory that India claims, occupying an important sector of the Galwan river valley, the site of last Monday's clashes. Such an occupation could disrupt the construction of a road of strategic importance to India.

At the beginning of June, the Chinese army carried out a series of maneuvers in which they mobilized thousands of paratroopers, who in a matter of hours, were able to reach a remote Himalayan mountain range from the central province of Hubei, where the PLA men They moved quickly despite the low temperatures and lack of oxygen, according to Chinese media. Some analysts interpreted that exercise as a message to New Delhi about what to expect from crossing the borders. While Modi, last Wednesday declared that: "the sacrifice of the soldiers would not be in vain and that India is capable of giving an adequate response if provoked".

On both sides of the McMahon Line, threats and actions intensify, alerting the world to a possible clash between two nuclear powers.

What will come

Since a few days after the incidents at the beginning of May, both parties have been working to reduce the scale, an objective that seemed to be bearing fruit, but without a doubt, the deaths of last Monday have brought the issue to zero, which makes that the situation is much more tangled, taking up time to extend the negotiations, which should be headed by the highest authorities of both nations, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

An unleashed conflict could bring with unknown geopolitical consequences, not only for the region, but for the world. China and India are the two most populous nations on earth, in addition to having nuclear weapons and the two countries are experiencing serious internal convulsions; that could have serious repercussions abroad.

China is experiencing the riots in Hong Kong, encouraged from the West, practically with its hands tied, forced to act in an almost surgical manner so as not to overdo the repression. While in recent weeks, its navy had incidents with Malaysian and Vietnamese ships in the South China Sea, but also one of its aircraft carriers that had to sail in waters near Taiwan, gave rise to

the Western media to comment on the news. as a new threat to the island, claimed by China as its own. In addition to deepening the conflict in the LAC, it would not be "strange" for new protests to break out, not only in Hong Kong, but also in the autonomous province of Xinjiang, where the issue of the Uyghur ethnic group, mostly Muslim, has always it is ready to demand its independence, as are the provinces of Nepal and Tibet, always ready to turn on the Chinese central government. To which must be added the commercial war declared by Donald Trump and the recent diplomatic friction with Australia.

As allies, China has the always unstable relationship with Moscow and Pakistan its main partner in the New Silk Road project. At the same time, Iran, another key power on the Asian map, should certainly remain equidistant since, with both China and the Indian Union, it has very important commercial ties.

In turn, India's internal front is extremely complicated, since not only because of the always critical situation in Kashmir, to which Modi, with last year's decision to annul article 370 that gave the province of Jammu and Kashmir certain degrees of autonomy (See: Kashmir, in the shadow of Kali), ended up generating weeks of clashes with the Kashmiri separatists , so in fact the Indian army has practically occupied the region, as true foreign invaders, to the which must be added the controversial Citizenship Amendment Law or CAA, (See: India, between civil war or genocide), also promoted by the Islamophobic government of Modi, a fanatical Hindu, who has found in the 200 millions of Muslims in India, the best excuse to develop the ultra-nationalist or Hindutva ideology of his party, the Bharatiya Janata Party, (Indian People's Party or BJP) with which he came to power in 2014, from where he has continued to originate pro problems with the Muslim community, such as the aforementioned Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), with which it intends to remove the nationality of millions of topiwalas (Muslims) who, despite being born in India,

were unable to regularize their filiation. The CCA has provoked major protests throughout the country that have left dozens dead and countless Muslim properties destroyed last February (See: India, the bastard Gods).

On the foreign plane, Modi's policies were to continue deepening the differences with Pakistan and Bangladesh, both Muslim countries,

at the same time that he inaugurated a close friendship with Israel, the sworn enemy of Islam and renewed the alliance with the United States, to which Modi was led by his foreign minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, a fervent pro-American.

Modi knows, he has to know, that he is playing with fire, since he is not only challenging China, but

his nationalist preaching has made millions of Hindus take to the streets to support his actions and demand revenge for the dead soldiers, dragging almost 1,400 million Indians and another 1,400 Chinese to the borders of hatred, from where it is known, it is almost impossible to return.

Image Source:

<https://www.ezanime.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/1589391989-5096.jpg>

Guadi Calvo

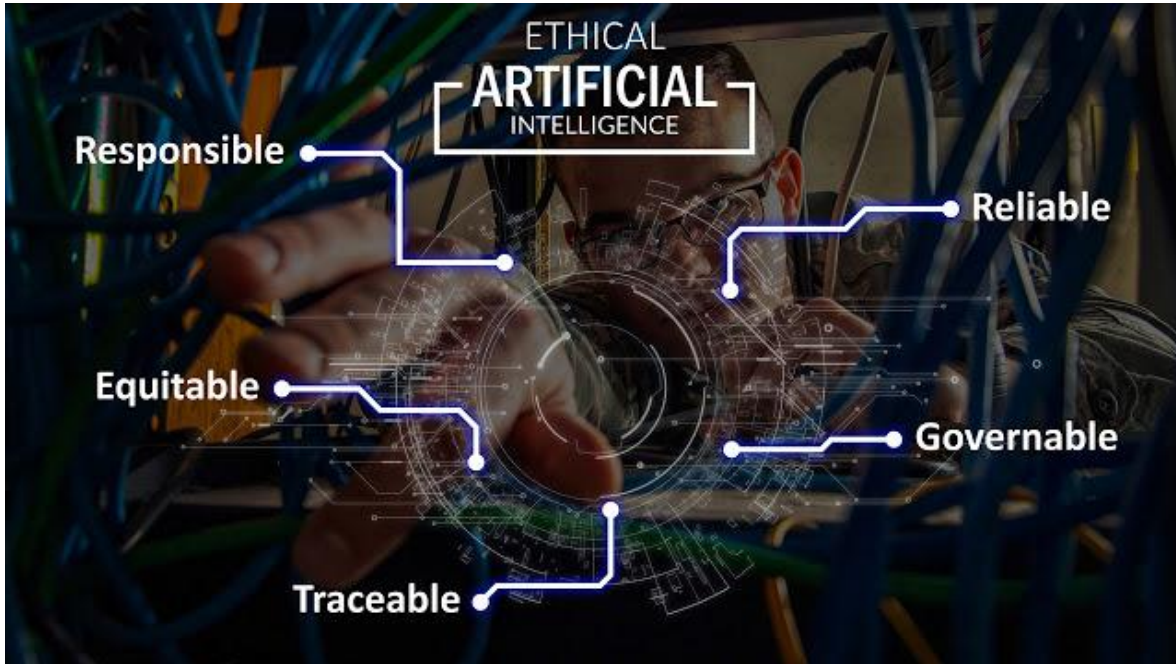
(Argentina) Argentine writer and journalist. International Analyst specialized in Africa, Middle East and Central Asia.



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Artificial intelligence, ethics and defense require cybersecurity as the axis

By Ulises León Kandiko (Argentina)



On several previous occasions I have discussed the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). On some occasions, speaking about its use in the field of battle or its development in the Armed Forces as a training element, among others, I also discussed the ethical issues that are generated with the use of automation and robotization. In this opportunity, the idea is to combine all of this, and find the axis that sustains them at the moment.

Previously, it is worth seeing how the AI market is growing, independent of Covid19, at an unprecedented speed, not seen since the appearance of the commercial Internet. Estimates vary, but the global AI market is assumed to grow between 30% and 60% per year. Military Defense spending with AI projects, obviously in the most developed Powers or Countries, is increasing at an even higher rate when issues such as wearable AI and AI-dependent systems are incorporated. Investments in Defense and Surveillance, such as augmented

reality, automatic target recognition, and tactical robotics, would not advance at the current rate without the presence of AI to support the realization of these concepts.

For the business world of the Defense and Security industry, the beauty of economics is responsiveness. With an identified "buy order" display or signal, the market works to satisfy the buyer's need. Strong buying signals lead to rapid solution development, implementation and deployment, knowing that time to market is important.

A look with a high worry bias builds on earlier analogies when marketing time prevailed over conflicting interests, buying what is on offer and not what is needed. An example is the early years of the commercial Internet, the introduction of remote control Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and manufacturing, and the rapid growth of smartphone apps. In each of these cases, security was not the first thing on the developer's mind.

Time to market was the priority. This exposure is augmented by an economically sound pursuit of off-the-shelf commercial products such as sensors, chipsets, functions, electrical controls, and storage devices that can be purchased on the civilian market for a fraction of the cost.

The United States Department of Defense (DoD) has adopted five ethical principles for the future use of AI by the DoD. These principles are:

1. Responsible,
2. Equitable,
3. Traceable,
4. Reliable and
5. Governable.

The common denominator in these five principles is cybersecurity. If AI application cybersecurity is inadequate, these five adopted principles may be compromised and no longer guide DoD implementation.

The future implementation of AI increases the attack surface

radically, and the ability to detect process tampering is of concern because, for operators, the underlying AI processes are not clearly understood or monitored. A system that detects targets from images or video feed capture, where AI is used to identify target signatures, will generate decision support that can lead to the destruction of these targets. Targets are engaged and neutralized. One of the ethical principles for AI is "responsible". How do we make sure the orientation is accurate? How do we protect that neither the algorithm is damaged nor that the sensors are not being manipulated to produce spurious data? It becomes a security issue.

In a larger conflict, where ground forces cannot inspect effects on the ground, the feedback loop that invalidates AI-backed decisions might not reach operators for weeks. Or it could arise after the conflict ends. A rogue system is likely to produce spurious decision support for longer than we are willing to admit.

Of the 5 principles, "fair" is the area of greatest human control. Even if controlling biases embedded in a process is difficult to detect, it is within our reach.

"Reliable" relates directly to security because it requires systems to maintain confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

If the "trustworthy" principle requires cybersecurity verification and testing, we need to realize that these AI systems are part of complex technical structures with a vast attack surface. If the "trustworthy" principle is compromised, then "traceable" becomes problematic, because if the integrity of the AI is questionable, it is not a given that "relevant personnel possess an adequate understanding of the technology".

The "responsible" principle may still hold, because deployed personnel make sound, ethical decisions based on the information provided, even if a compromised system will feed false information to the decision maker. The "governable" principle acts as a safeguard against "unintended consequences." The unknown is the time from the time unintended consequences occur until the compromised system operators understand that the system is compromised.

It is evident when a target that needs to be hit is repeatedly

missed. The effects can be observed. If effects cannot be observed, it is no longer a given that "unintended consequences" will be identified, especially in a fluid multi-domain battlespace.

An AI system compromised for target acquisition can mislead targets, acquiring hidden non-targets that are a waste of weapon system resources and availability, exposing friendly forces to detection. The time to detect such a compromise can be significant.

All these assumptions are not so assumptions, since in previous articles we have seen how the unwanted has materialized and how the lack of security has been the mainstay for attacks or own errors. It is not valid to ignore the relevance of cyber-security, where it becomes a fundamental element for the success of AI.

There is no doubt that AI will play an increasingly important role in all markets, but above all in the Defense and Security Industry. Likewise, there is no doubt that it will also be a central issue for opponents, traditional adversaries and/or "bad guys" in their quest to compromise those systems and thus advance their agenda.

Ulysses Leon Kandiko

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Sahel: The death of the emir

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Abdelmalek Droukdel the terrorist leader allegedly discharged.

If the death of the Algerian Abdelmalek Droukdel, already declared dead on several occasions, is finally confirmed, one of the most important emirs of the organization Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin or Support Front for Islam and Muslims, (JNIM, for its acronym in English) a tributary coalition of global al-Qaeda, would be the most important achievement achieved by Operation Barkhane, the endowment close to the more than 5 thousand troops of the French army that since 2014 treat, with little success, to contain Islamic terrorism in northern Mali, which has already decisively outflanked Niger, Chad and Burkina Faso.

According to the French Minister of Defense, Florence Parly: "Abdelmalek Droukdel and several of his lieutenants were eliminated and others arrested on Wednesday (3), in northern Mali, by French forces and their allies from the Group 5 Sahel, (G5S) a military unit made up of members of the armies of Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad and Mauritania.

In fact, even the hacked Malian president, Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta

(IBK), the following Friday claimed part of the success in that operation with the intention of somewhat mitigating the political damage that the great demonstration that was convened for the same day, in Bamako, the capital of the country, against him, by a host of social, religious and political organizations, which for at least a year have been calling for his resignation, given the corruption that permanently envelops his government, the lack of water, electricity, coupled with unemployment, the educational crisis and the collapse of the health system that awaits the arrival of the pandemic with closed hospitals.

What Minister Parly has not clarified, regarding the dead combatant, is how the body of the veteran mujahideen, leader of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), an organization that together with Ansar Dine, (Defenders of the Faith) could be identified.) the Oneness Movement for Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) and al-Mourabitoun, (The Almoravids, for an ancient sect of monk-soldiers from the Sahara) formed the JNIM in March 2017.

Fifty-year-old Droukdel, who had emerged as AQIM's leader in 2015 after bloody infighting, was last heard from in a video last March urging G5S governments to end to the French military presence, which he called "occupation armies".

Western intelligence, which had been tracking the murdered emir, did not know that he was in Mali and it was believed that for more than a decade he had taken refuge somewhere in southern Algeria or in the Kabyle region, east of the city. from Algiers, so it was suspicious to many observers that he had never been captured by the Algerians.

Droukdel's dismissal undoubtedly means, for the militants of the North African wing of al-Qaeda, a strong emotional blow, since he was covered with a mythical aura, gained by force of violent actions. According to some sources, he was a veteran of the anti-Soviet war in Afghanistan and since the 1990s, in his country, he has participated in the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) which, after being deprived of victory in the legislative elections by the army, unleashed the Algerian civil war or

the black decade, as it is known, which left more than 200,000 dead between 1991 and 2002. Droukdel in 1993, would go into hiding, after joining the Armed Islamic Groups (GIA), where the entire war, becoming "chief of the military production workshops" of one of the khatibas (battalion) of said organization, which would make him a specialist in explosives.

Droukdel, also known by his nom de guerre: Abu Musab Abdul Wadud, has been responsible for numerous attacks in his country, where he planned and directed suicide attacks, such as the one carried out against the United Nations building in Algiers in December 2007, which left, according to the source, between 30 and 72 dead.

In 1998, Hassan Hattab, a former paratrooper in the Algerian army, founded the Wahhabi group, Preaching and Combat, (GSPC), to which Droukdel immediately joined, only to be added to the "council of chiefs" three years later. ". After internal dissidence and casualties, in 2004 Droukdel will become the emir of GSPC.

Without reducing efforts in the fight against the Algerian regime, and giving the organization an international presence, in 2005 he will send a group of 200 militiamen to fight Iraq and between June and July of that same year, Droukdel himself will command a khatiba of 300 men, who after crossing the border with Mauritania would attack a camp where they would murder

17 Mauritanian soldiers, in revenge for the arrest of several "brothers" by the Nouakchott government. Six months later, the GSPC would begin talks with Osama bin Laden so that on September 11, 2006, Ayman al-Zawahiri, then bin Laden's deputy, would announce the incorporation of the GSPC into global al-Qaeda, and in 2007, bin Laden himself would order the name change of the Algerian group to al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, after which Droukdel began to sign his communiqués as the emir of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, that the press, for convenience, will shorten on al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.

The AQIM would finally extend to the Sahel, after the martyrdom of Colonel Mohamed Gadaffi, in 2011, who served as a natural dam for all this type of terrorist khatibas.

In 2012, in absentia, an Algerian court would sentence the guerrilla leader to death, guilty of murder and for belonging to a terrorist organization and carrying out explosive attacks.

Already in Mali and leading the JNIM mujahideen, Droukdel was responsible for numerous and devastating actions against the Malian army and the forces of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). In 2016, the AQIM, would produce the attack on the AQIM hotel, in addition to carrying out numerous deadly attacks, including an assault in 2016 on the Splendid Hotel in

Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, which left 30 dead and 150 injured.

A space to occupy

Droukdel's death occurs at a crucial moment for the Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin group, since beyond the war against Western armies that has occupied the Sahel, together with France, the United States and various from other European countries, the JNIM is leading a "war" against Daesh (Islamic State) in the Great Sahara or ISGS (See: A war by the grace of God).

The command of the al-Qaeda terrorists in the central Sahel, although it is formally held by Iyad Ag Ghaly, has always been shared with two other emirs, Droukdel, and Amadou Koufa, which is why, according to some experts, it could generate an open dispute between the two surviving top brass.

Iyad Ag Ghaly, is a Tuareg, veteran of several uprisings of his people in search of the independence of Azawad, the mythical territory of the men in blue, founded Ansar Dine in 2012.

Amadou Koufa, is an imam, (religious) Wahhabi preacher who founded the Macina Liberation Front in 2015. Koufa, has been singled out as instigator of tensions between different ethnic groups of Fulani herdsmen and Dogon hunters and farmers, in central Mali, which has already caused hundreds of deaths

Image Source:

<https://www.greynomics.com/breaking-al-qaeda-leader-in-maghreb-abdelmalek-droukdel-killed/>



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CIA, Mossad and the Colombian government

By Pablo Escalante, Lieutenant Colonel (R/A) (Venezuela)



Operation Jericho (2015)

Jericho, in present-day Israel, is thought to have been one of the first cities in the world, and its history dates back to approximately 10,000 years BC. It appears in history for the first time in the Bible, where it is related how its walls fall before the sound of trumpets from Joshua's army, an event dated to around 1,200 BC. The city of Jericho is a hill on the western bank of the Jordan River valley, near the Dead Sea. It is located near Ain Musa, a perpetual spring that is sometimes known as the Fountain of Moses.

Not by chance, the attempt to overthrow President Nicolás Maduro in 2015 bears this biblical name associated with Israel, since several conspirators and a

MOSSAD (Israeli Secret Service) agent were caught. That operation included several assassinations and a demonstration that would storm the Miraflores Palace, seat of the Presidency of the Republic. The multinational television channel TeleSUR then demonstrated that this attempt was led by foreigners who had arrived in Venezuela in the days preceding the events. They were individuals who did not speak Spanish and the route that the "demonstration" was to follow was marked on the walls of the streets of Caracas with stars of David and instructions in Hebrew.

It was February 6, 2015. Washington had just finished planning the overthrow of the democratic institutions of Venezuela. The coup was planned for February 12. "Operation Jericho"

was supervised by the National Security Council (NSC), under the responsibility of Ricardo Zúñiga. This "diplomat" is the grandson of another Ricardo Zúñiga, the president of the Honduran National Party who organized the 1963 and 1972 military coups in favor of General López Arellano. This Ricardo Zúñiga, who now works in the White House, is the one who directed the CIA station in Havana from 2009 to 2011, where he recruited agents and financed them to fabricate an opposition against Fidel Castro while negotiating the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba, finally announced in 2014.

Following the trail of these conspirators, Venezuelan Military Intelligence discovered "Operation Jericho." On the night of February

11, 2015, the main leaders of the conspiracy and an Israeli Mossad agent were arrested and aerial protection of the Venezuelan capital was reinforced. Others involved were arrested on February 12. On the 20th, the confessions of those arrested allowed the arrest of another accomplice: the mayor of Caracas, Antonio Ledezma, who was given a house in prison and later escaped, is currently based in Spain, conspiring against Venezuela.

The military action was under the supervision of General Thomas W. Geary, from the SouthCom headquarters in Miami, and Rebecca Chavez, from the Pentagon. As a subcontractor of the military part of the coup, the private army Academi (former Blackwater) appear; a firm currently managed by Admiral Bobby R. Inman (former NSA chief) and John Ashcroft (former Bush administration Attorney General).

According to the plan, an Embraer Super Tucano military plane, registration N314TG, bought by Academi in Virginia, in 2008, to assassinate Raúl Reyes, number 2 of the Colombian FARC, a plane falsely identified with the insignia of the Bolivarian Military Aviation of Venezuela, It was to bomb the presidential palace in Miraflores and other targets, including the headquarters of the Defense Ministry, the Intelligence Directorate, and the headquarters of TeleSur, the multinational television channel created by ALBA. The plane was in Colombia, denounced at the time by the Venezuelan journalist José Vicente Rangel, however, the Colombian government dismissed these complaints. The coup plotters' headquarters were installed in the US embassy in Bogotá, with the participation of the US ambassador Kevin Whitaker and his deputy, Benjamin Ziff.

As always, in these types of operations, Washington tries hard not to seem involved in the events that it nevertheless directs. The CIA organizes and directs the coup plotters through supposedly non-governmental organizations: the NED (National Endowment for

Democracy) and its two tentacles from the right, the International Republican Institute (IRI) and from the left, the National Democratic Institute (NDI); the Freedom House and the International Center for Non-Profit Law.

In addition, the US always resorts to its allies, using them as contractors in certain aspects of the coup maneuvers. This time at least Germany participated -in charge of protecting the citizens of NATO countries during the coup-, Canada -in charge of controlling the Caracas international civil airport-, Israel -in charge of guaranteeing the assassination of several people -chavista authorities- and the United Kingdom -in charge of the coup plotters' propaganda-

Operation Freedom (2019)

Venezuela faced yet another coup attempt over the weekend of June 21-23, 2019. According to video and audio recordings of meetings between the budding coup plotters, it was not the United States that organizer of the attempt - although he may have supervised it - but rather Israeli agents. During the last 72 years, the CIA has organized a huge number of «regime changes», through «coups» or «color revolutions». In order to increase its effectiveness, the CIA can now entrust identical missions to several units at the same time, or even "outsource" the performance of certain operations. These "subcontractors" often include the Israeli Mossad, which in turn often works for many other clients as well.

A senior member of the Venezuelan opposition, who supports interim president Juan Guaidó, told Israel Hayom that "the presence of Iran, Hezbollah and other Arab terrorist elements in the country is very worrying for those who want democracy and will pose an immense challenge. to the new government after the socialist regime of Nicolás Maduro is expelled."

He indicated, "We are currently formulating a policy related to the defense of the internal security of Venezuela and we are seeking help

and advice," the official said. "Israel can help us to establish the necessary apparatuses to face this problem when the political change in Venezuela occurs." In addition, he accused the Venezuelan government of "maintaining close ties with Hamas and the Palestinian Authority and sending them money, even when the people of Venezuela are desperate for humanitarian aid due to the growing shortage of food and medicine," he said.

In a desperate attempt to overthrow the legitimate President of Venezuela, the opposition, in its quest to involve Israel, has used the false argument and without showing any evidence, to accuse Venezuela as a country that gives shelter to terrorists, to ingratiate itself with Israel and USA in their enmity with Iran. To such an extent they affirm that "Maduro's socialist regime has close relations with Iran and has allowed Hezbollah to establish operational centers in the country." With the same calumny, in the past, they accused President Hugo Chávez of giving shelter to the Colombian FARC guerrilla organization.

Israel in Latin America

Venezuelan Information Minister Jorge Rodríguez wisely avoided commenting on whether or not the Israelis who were leading the planned coup attempt on June 24, 2019 were working for the Israeli state. But there are numerous previous examples that Israel's participation falls within the realm of possibility.

The interference of the Israeli secret services in Latin America dates back to 1982. In Guatemala, the "Jewish-Christian" president Efraín Ríos Montt massacred at least 18,000 members of the native peoples. While General Ariel Sharon was invading Lebanon, the Mossad was carrying out in Guatemala -under the shadow of General Ríos Montt- "social experiments" like the one it had started since 1975 in apartheid South Africa: the creation of bantustans for the populations. -nes Mayans, a model applied to the Palestinians after the Oslo Accords,

signed in 1994. Contrary to the traditional optimistic reading of events, the fact that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin personally supervised the "experiments in apartheid South Africa does not show that Rabin was in good faith when he pledged in Oslo to recognize a demilitarized Palestinian state.

In the last 10 years, the Israeli secret services

- They "authorized" the Israeli "private" firm Global CST to direct Operation Jaque to free -in 2008- Colombian politician Ingrid Betancourt, held hostage by the FARC;

- They sent snipers to Honduras to assassinate the leaders of the demonstrations against the coup d'état that removed constitutional President Manuel Zelaya from power in 2009;

- They actively participated in the overthrow of Brazilian President Dilma Rouseff in 2016, intervening in the Central Bank of Brazil, in the security apparatus for the Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games and in the Brazilian Senate.

Furthermore, the Israeli army

- It currently has a leased submarine base in Chile;

- It has sent thousands of Israeli soldiers to spend 2-week courses in the large tracts of land that tycoon Joe Lewis owns in Argentine Patagonia.

The Mossad proposes to the CIA to eliminate Maduro

It must be remembered that the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, announced that his country recognizes the "new leadership" in Venezuela, days after the opposition leader and president of the National Assembly, Juan Guaidó, proclaimed himself interim president in January 2019. .

According to an article by David Rosenberg, published on May 30 of this year, in ARUTZSHEVA7, he points out that "The Mossad is committed to acting quickly and severely against Maduro and his government after the oil exchanges between Caracas and Tehran."

Yossi Cohen, director of the Mossad indicated "Nicolas

Maduro's policy in Venezuela endangers international security and world peace", likewise, he stated, in a telephone call with the director of the CIA, Gina Haspel, responded to the CIA's request for possible collaboration to remove Nicolás Maduro and key members of his cabinet from the Venezuelan political scene, Mr. Cohen said "Our patience is running out and there is a limit that the international community can tolerate before to take serious and decisive measures against the stupidity of a person," he added, referring to Nicolás Maduro. Finally he said: "I am sure that all analysts and political figures will agree with this necessary and painful operation. We have unique facilities and capabilities in South America, especially in Colombia, and even in Caracas, that can get up and running quickly."

These statements arise as a result of the arrival of 5 Iranian tankers to Venezuelan refineries loaded with gasoline, additives and supplies for the repair of refineries collapsed by the North American blockade, which prevents the Venezuelan government from buying spare parts and supplies, as well as the necessary additives for the refining of Venezuelan oil.

Israel's Foreign Ministry also called the Iranian-Venezuelan oil trade "a brazen act aimed at destabilizing the fragile world peace." In a Foreign Ministry statement, it says that "if Caracas continues to work with Tehran to threaten Israel's interests and security, it could suffer the most severe consequences."

The free trade agreement between Colombia and Israel

It must be remembered that in terms of security, the support that both the United States and Israel have given Colombia has been great, for example, with Kfir planes or communications equipment. The governments of presidents Pastrana, Uribe and Santos received great support in this field and with Iván Duque this support will continue, after announcing that Colombia will sign a free trade

agreement with Israel this year, President Iván Duque said that security has a value important to maintain democracy and that, to strengthen it, the country has received the support of that country and the United States as allied nations.

That is why the Colombian government has lent its territory as a refuge for conspirators, deserters, terrorist training camps, attacks on the Venezuelan monetary cone, smuggling of gasoline extraction, guerrillas, extortion and drug trafficking.

Iván Duque, in a speech before the pro-Israel lobby group AIPAC, announced that Colombia will sign a free trade agreement with Israel this year. Framed in this context, he commented "It is our duty to see that the political battles we face in the world today are not a fight between left and right, but have to do with demagogues versus pedagogues. Demagogues are those who manage to access the power generating social conflict and also demonizing the private sector and, ultimately, they end up destroying the values that we have defended, as has happened in Venezuela".

This support "goes back to December 2006, when the Colombian government began to talk with former Israeli soldiers to obtain advice on various issues related to the armed conflict" (WikiLeaks 2008). Specifically, the links between Israel and Colombia during the period 2006-2010 were concentrated in the defense sector through private security contractors that were in charge of tasks such as military advice and planning, training of troops and support in the purchase of weapons. In addition, the cables indicate that the contractors "have participated in the training of special forces, particularly in relation to attacks on high-value targets, and have made recommendations on joint military operations and the restructuring of security systems." Colombian intelligence" (WikiLeaks 2008)

Juan Manuel Santos, decided to establish relationships with several Israeli security companies. Among the different companies that the

Government turned to, Global CST was one of the most important. Led by former General Yisrael Ziv, a personal friend of Santos. Global CST "had as its main objective to carry out a strategic evaluation of the internal conflict. Specifically, the analysis was going to concentrate on the mechanisms to defeat the FARC and other terrorist organizations; the evaluation of external threats, including Venezuela and Ecuador; and the weapons purchase" (WikiLeaks 2008).

According to a report by Semana, [...] this company had the Tolemaida base (Nilo, Cundinamarca) as its center of operations, and its interference was at the highest level, since they are working in two areas that are critical in the entire defense sector:

improve intelligence, and command and control processes. In the same report, Minister Santos affirmed that "the advice has already borne fruit. One of them is the interviews that are made to the demobilized. These were done by officials without special preparation. Now, they are interrogated with all the techniques that the Israelis have proposed, to get the most out of the information. They are also teaching us to maintain secrecy, to transform the information into operations and to prevent everyone who is in this task from wanting to be in the newspapers". (Week 2007)

Another partner through which the Government was able to develop its role as an anti-terrorist agent was Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI), a state-owned company founded in 1953 by Shimon Peres

and AI Schwimmer. Unlike Global CST, IAI had had relations with Colombia since the late 1970s. In addition to having contracts to acquire Galil rifles, Soltam mortars and some Kfir aircraft, the company was responsible for the maintenance, repair and modernization of Mirage M-5 aircraft, of French origin, which represented a cost of close to 400 million dollars. (Ramirez 1989, 20). In February 2008, Minister Santos traveled to Israel with the intention of negotiating the purchase of drones (UAVs) with surveillance, intelligence and reconnaissance capabilities, and finalizing an agreement with IAI for the sum of 160 million dollars to upgrade twenty-four aircraft. Kfir C7 to C10 version and buy some frigates (WikiLeaks 2009).

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Afghanistan: Internal Disorder in the Taliban

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Afghan Taliban.

The Taliban's delays in beginning to comply with the Doha agreements, signed with the United States on February 29, are due to the fact that, within the armed organization, some discordant voices were raised, in what seemed like a perfectly tight bloc, although the organization had already had very severe internal upheavals. The most important occurred in 2015, when the death of its founder,

Mullah Mohammad Omar, who had actually died in 2013, of natural causes in a hospital in Pakistan, became known, and the organization had to elect the new Amīr al-mu'Minīn (Prince of the Believers), as the leader of the organization is called, in July of that same year. The anointed one of the council of emirs or shura was the mullah, Akhtar Mohamed Mansour, which other applicants did not like,

producing some internal upheavals, encouraged by the secrecy with which the high command of the organization had handled the death of Omar. Those reservations against the new emir forced him to quell internal protests, which caused some commanders to leave the organization. Among them the Mullah Mohammad Rasul, who organized an insurgent group within the structure of the organization

known as the High Council of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, which has come to have clashes with the official branch of the Taliban in the south and west of the country, those that left dozens dead on both sides, but the worst part was Rasul's group, who would have received funding from the intelligence agencies that respond to Kabul in an attempt to divide the group, although today very weakened it is considered operational - irrelevant mind.

Mullah Mansour would quickly find his death, in an attack by an American drone, while he was traveling along a route from Pakistani Baluchistan, possibly coming from Iran, in May of the following year. This forced the Shura to call for a new election from which emerged the current emir, Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada, who, beyond his reputation for toughness, has been the most dialogist leader the Taliban have had, for which many commanders have not agreed and on several occasions it has been heard, with actions not agreed by the high command.

The Doha agreements have meant a new stumbling block for the organization's leadership, particularly in two key points: the release of the nearly 5,000 mujahideen held by the security forces that respond to President Ashraf Ghani, of those who were expected to be released immediately and despite the fact that in three months some three thousand have already been released, the base of the militiamen wants the urgent release of all their brothers. The other point, and perhaps the most difficult and most important for US interests, is the Taliban's obligation to stop collaborating with other terrorist organizations, fundamentally al-Qaeda, an alliance that comes from the same origins of the founding of the Taliban in 1994 by Mullah Omar, since in many segments of this axis, it is almost impossible to discern which is one and which is the other, since the militiamen act for both the Taliban and al-Qaeda, depending on whether they are the operational needs of both groups. That they

have always operated in the same direction, without conflicts between them. Because since the time of Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda in Afghanistan has always been subordinated to the command of the mullah, while the Afghan force with absolute loyalty to bin Laden endured the 2001 North American invasion, whose objective paramount was the search, capture and execution of the emir of al-Qaeda, clearly, according to US intelligence, responsible for the attacks on the twin towers in New York and the ideal scapegoat, to launder the responsibilities of Georges W. Bush and his officials, who were apparently surprised by the actions of that clear September morning.

After the signing of the Doha agreements, according to some North American sources, there would have been the split of a sector of the Taliban, known as Hezb-e Walayat-e Islami, (Islamic Guard Party) of which neither is known nor its commands, nor the number of men it could count on, so that they can cause a stalemate in meeting the deadlines agreed with Washington, which would have to end in May 2021, with the total withdrawal of US forces and their allies, while the Taliban will have to respect the permanent ceasefire agreement and negotiate governability with the current and very weak political power installed in Kabul. Although according to these same sources, this new armed group would have the support of Iran, which shares a border of almost a thousand kilometers with Afghanistan and near the border for decades there have been Afghan refugee camps with which it could expand its militant base.

According to a United Nations report released on June 1, the new group would be made up of high-ranking commanders in opposition to any possible peace agreement, highly radicalized mid-level commanders, and small Afghan and foreign base groups. The troop commanders, who have borne the brunt of the war in the territory characterized as the "hard line" have begun to demand the

restoration of the Taliban regime that ruled the country from 1996 to 2001.

For what issues, which have been left open in Doha, the rights of women, the distribution of power and the changes in the Constitution, which will have to be discussed in the intra-Afghan talks, which should have started in March, but the release of prisoners was delayed at the first hurdle, beyond this, these discussions will test the nerve and patience of the Taliban leaders, who undoubtedly thought of the unity of their sector rather than a "new" Afghanistan.

Therefore, it must be understood that the constant attacks that since the end of February the Taliban have launched against positions of the Afghan Army and other security forces that respond to Kabul, as a way of demonstrating to locals and foreigners that the militant spirit that has moved them has always been alive.

Narrowing ranks

Some point out that among the leaders of Hezb-e Walayat-e Islami there would be veteran Sirajuddin Haqqani, leader of the well-known Red Haqqani, founded by his father Jalaluddin, in 1980, with the assistance of the United States, during the years of the war. anti-Soviet in Afghanistan. The Network, allied to the Taliban since 1996, in recent years had specialized in explosive attacks, particularly in Kabul, which caused hundreds of deaths.

The news that it is Sirajuddin Haqqani, who commands the new group, is disconcerting, since last February an article of his was published in the New York Times, in which he praised the Doha talks, which were reaching their climax in those days.

It is believed that Haqqani's departure from the core of the Taliban and his "closeness" to Iran, if that could ever be confirmed, could be due to the fact that the Network, which has always been financed by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, in recent years months, those funds have started to be cut.

Another of the Taliban leaders who have rejected the Doha agreement is Mullah Qayum Zakir, a powerful commander in charge of controlling eastern Afghanistan and the organization's military chief, not only hardened on the battlefields, but also in the long years he suffered in Guantanamo. Alongside Zakir's position, another ultraconservative is aligned, Mullah Ibrahim Sadr, with sufficient merits to be among the eight most wanted terrorists according to the US

Treasury Department, Sadr, served as head of the military commission that was technically vacant for several years, and was a clear ally of Mullah Mansour, which is why he could be fired after the emir's death in 2016.

According to the Treasury Department, Iran would have agreed with Mullah Sadr to give his men financing and tactical and combat training. Another internal Taliban group that would have joined the new organization is the

Feday-e Mahaz (Suicide Brigade), led by Haji Najibullah, another veteran of the long war against the United States.

Mike Pompeo, the US Secretary of State, accused Iran last January of "actively working" to boycott the peace agreement in Afghanistan, giving support to the Taliban and the Haqqani network, thus leaving open the possibility for, against to any failure, use Tehran as the best excuse.

Image Source:

<https://static01.nyt.com/images/2020/05/27/world/28Afghanistan-es-01/00taliban-2alt-mobileMasterAt3x.jpg>



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Submarines U-209/1200 of the Colombian Navy

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Oceanic Submarine ARC "Pijao" of the National Navy of Colombia

The Colombian Government ordered two submarines U-209/1200 from the German shipyard Howaldtswerde Deutsche Werft (HDW), the first of them was flagged and baptized on April 14, 1975 receiving the name ARC "Pijao", while the second was flagged and baptized on July 18, 1975, receiving the name of ARC "Tayrona". In both cases, the special ceremony was held in Kiel, the headquarters city of the HDW shipyard, from where the submarines undertook the trip to Cartagena de Indias, a city located on the shores of the Colombian Caribbean, which is the headquarters of the Submarine Flotilla of the National Navy. .

When these submarines arrived in Colombia, the country acquired a

strategic capacity that it had never had before.

The U-209/1200 Submarines are classified as "Ocean", and displace 1,285 tons, have a surface navigation range of 11,000 nautical miles at a speed of 10 knots (20,000 Km at 20 Km/h); its range using the snorkel is 8,000 nautical miles at 10 knots of speed (15,000 km at 20 km/h); while sailing completely submerged they reach 400 nautical miles at a speed of 4 knots (740 km at 7 km/h). Its maximum speed on the surface is 12 knots, while submerged it can reach 22 knots. The propulsion is diesel-electric, having 1 electric motor and 4 MTU 12 V 493 AZ80 5,000 CV diesel engines, with a shaft to transmit power to the propeller, which has 5 blades. Each U-209 carries a crew of 8 officers and 28 NCOs.

It is worth noting that the issue of propulsion is one of the most critical in terms of submarines. That these are of the "diesel-electric" type means that they have both types of engines, and that they work alternately depending on whether the submarine is navigating on the surface or submerged. As everyone knows, internal combustion engines need a lot of oxygen to be able to work and they also generate toxic gases, so that the electric motor is used in immersion and diesel engines on the surface. When navigating on the surface with the diesel engines, the batteries that will later be used by the electric motor are charged at the same time. There is an intermediate point and it consists of navigation with "Snorkel", which consists of a hose with a special flotation head through

which the submarine can have an air line with the surface, which allows the use of diesel engines while the submerged submarine.

It is worth noting that the safest condition for a submarine is to be submerged to the maximum of its capacity, and under layers of water of different temperatures, while its most vulnerable condition is to be emerged or navigating on the surface, in this way it can be quickly detected and sunk by enemy naval or air forces. An intermediate point between both conditions is navigation with Snorkel, where only the buoyancy head of the device rises to the surface, which, despite moving along the surface, generates a minimal wake, undetectable by surface surveillance radars. and by infrared devices, as well as in night conditions. The only way to detect it is visually and only if it passes very close to an enemy ship, or by aerial observation of enemy air and naval patrols.

The maximum possible depth for a submarine U-209/1200 is 300 meters, below which the hull does not resist pressure and collapses.

Submarine battery maintenance is a complex and costly process that is normally done in five-year maintenance cycles (every 5 years). But, although that seems to be the optimal recommended time to perform maintenance, the sub can continue to operate for much longer if necessary. During the first decades of operation, Colombian submarines were sent to Kiel (Germany) for battery maintenance, now it is done in Colombia with the support of HDW technicians. In this way there are significant savings and wear and tear on the machinery of the submarines is avoided. Keep in mind that the crew that takes the submarine stays in Kiel for several months, waiting for the ship to be ready to bring it back, in this way the expenses of payroll, lodging and

food for the personnel, also increase the cost of maintenance of the submarine. team.

The Colombian U-209/1200 underwent major major maintenance and modernization, in which better sensors were installed. If you take into account that submarines have no windows, and that they navigate submerged guided only by complex calculations and information from their sensors, it will be understood that this equipment is vital and how important it was to modernize it. The sonar is perhaps the main sensor of a submarine, with it they can detect their targets and acquire tactical situational awareness without ever looking outside. So if you work on board a submarine, in the dark depths of the ocean, sound is both your best friend and your worst enemy.

The maintenance of the submarines U-209 has been a bit irregular. Major maintenance is supposed to be done on the batteries at least every five years, and other vital ship systems are also checked in the process. Being that the submarines were acquired in 1975, the maintenance cycles should have occurred in 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015, however, this has been bumpy. This is a summary of what has happened:

- 1980: Scheduled maintenance is carried out, with no special news.
- 1985: Maintenance was not carried out due to budget problems.
- 1990: After 10 years, maintenance is carried out on the batteries, a thorough review is made of the hull, and of the life support systems of the Pijao and the Tayrona.
- 1995: Partial maintenance is carried out on the submarines. They begin to present operability problems.
- 1999: In order to recover the operability of oceanic submarines, between 1999 and 2006 different

types of work are carried out on them. These works included the installation of an inertial navigation system and the renovation of the gyro compass of the submarines; W-6 level maintenance to the propulsion motors and installation of an automatic control system for Diesel motors; the installation of redundant systems for data transmission in the HF band; installation of new batteries; and the full recovery of the periscope system. All these works were carried out in Cartagena, by the COTECMAR shipyard, under the advice and supervision of the companies involved. The test dive within this process was carried out by the ARC Tayrona on June 19, 2006.

- 2008: In 2008, the half-life maintenance of the U-209 submarines begins, in this process, in addition to the ordinary revisions, the modernization of the combat system of the U-209 submarines was advanced, replacing the ISUS - 83 by the most modern ISUS-90 (ISUS: Integrated Sensor U-boot System), both developed by the German company Atlas Elektronik. It is worth noting that this company has been linked to German submarines, providing combat systems for both Deutsche Marine ships and export submarines. In this process , ESM of the UME-100 model, new batteries, a new refrigeration system, and a SERO 250 periscope were also installed. The Tayrona submarine carried out the test (static) dive in the Cartagena Bay on June 24 of 2013, remaining for four hours at a depth of 45 feet.

The ISUS-90 captures and classifies the sound waves that travel through water, allowing the different frequencies emitted by naval platforms in the theater of operations to be differentiated. Due to its great sensitivity, it gives the Colombian Navy the possibility of

carrying out anti-narcotics surveillance with its submarines, by being able to detect fast drug-trafficking boats in a range of 50 nautical miles.

The ISUS-90 is carried by the U-212 submarines of the German Navy where they deploy all their capacity by being able to carry all the available sensors:

- CHA: Cylindrical Hydrophone Array.
- FA: Flank Array.
- ONA: Own Noise Analysis.
- CIA: Cylindrical Intercep Array.
- TA: Towed Array.
- MAA: Mine Avoidance Array.
- IDRA: Intercept Detection and Ranging Array.
- BTA: Broadband Transducer Array.

Due to the size of the Colombian U-209, the number of sensors on board is less. From unofficial sources it is known that these mount the following sensors: CIA; FA; CHA, and ONA. Served by three consoles inside the submarine.

Submarines U-209/1200 originally carried 14 model SST4 torpedoes, 8 of which are in tubes ready for firing, and the other 6 in reserve. With the acquisition of the U-206 from Germany, a batch of new, more modern torpedoes was also acquired, with which the four operational submarines (2 submarines U-206 and 2 submarines U-209) are equipped. With each of these torpedoes an enemy ship can be destroyed.

These submarines gave Colombia a strategic strike capability that it had never had before. For example, you can deploy them anywhere in the Caribbean to threaten enemy shipping, to blockade a port of interest, or to attack a naval base. They can be launched against enemy logistics or warships, or against merchant ships that violate exclusion zones. They can disrupt enemy amphibious operations by attacking the moving amphibious convoy, or they can protect friendly amphibious operations against intervention by enemy surface units. The mere suspicion of the presence of submarines in a sea zone will cause the enemy to dedicate a large part of their escort ships to protect their navigation.

Image Source:

<https://www.eluniversal.com.co/sites/default/files/pijao02-3col.jpg.jpg>

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Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

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South Africa

South African National Defense Force (SANDF)

The army, as it exists today, was created in 1994, following South Africa's first multiracial elections in April of that year and the adoption of a new constitution. It replaced the South African Defense Force and also integrated the guerrilla forces it had previously fought.



As of 2004, the integration process was considered complete, with the retention of SADF personnel, structure and equipment. However, due to integration difficulties, financial constraints, and other problems, the SANDF faced limitations in its capacity.

In 1999, a R30 billion (US\$4.8 billion) arms purchase was finalized by the South African government, which has been the subject of corruption charges. The South African Department of Defense purchased frigates, submarines, light utility helicopters, advanced combat trainers, and multirole combat aircraft.

Operations

The SANDF is involved in a number of internal operations, including:

- Safeguarding the border (Operation CORONA).

- Disaster relief and aid (Operation CHARIOT).
- Security and protection (Operation PROSPER).
- Rid the country of illegal weapons, drug dens, prostitution rings, and other illegal activities (Operation FIELA).



Organization and structure

Four armed services make up the SANDF forces:

- South African Army
- South African Air Force
- South African Navy
- South African Military Health Service

The Joint Operations Division is responsible for coordinating all Joint Operations involving any or all four services. The South African Special Forces Brigade is the only organic unit under direct command of the Joint Operations division. Unlike most other special forces, it is not part of the Army or any other branch of the SANDF.

Personal

As of March 31, 2019, the demographics of in-service personnel were as follows:

55,866 (75%) black
 8,479 (11.4%) white
 981 (1.3%) mestizo
 9,162 (12.3%) Asian

The gender split in the SANDF as of March 31, 2019 is as follows:

51,684 men (69.4%)

22,824 women (30.6%)



Publications and access to records

The SANDF publishes (or provides links) to documents that describe its strategy, plans, performance, white papers, and related government acts. Under the Promotion of Access to Information Act of 2000 (PAIA), the SANDF also provides access to current and historical information in its possession and provides a manual with procedures for obtaining access.

Some categories of records are "automatically available," meaning they are available without a person having to request access under the PAIA. These records can be accessed at the Department of Defense Archives and include operational records from World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the establishment of the Union Defense Force in 1912.



Defense Review 2012

The South African Defense Review 2012 is a policy review process carried out by a panel of experts, chaired by retired politician and former Defense Minister, Roelf Meyer. The revision was commissioned by Lindiwe Sisulu, then Minister for Defense and Military Veterans, in July 2011. The revision was motivated by the need to correct the errors and shortcomings of the previous revision. According to defense minister Lindiwe Sisulu, the old report was no longer relevant to the current situation in South Africa.



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