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Editor

Douglas Hernandez

analysts Triarius

Enric Caballeria
David Garriga
Marc Fornós
Antonio Martin
Javier Torregrosa
José Manuel Avalos
José Luis Franco
Francisco José Fernández
Roberto Uzal
Douglas Hernandez
Pilar Rangel

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Contact information:

Douglas Hernandez

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

Editorial

Since the nineteenth century to the present evolution of terrorism has gone through four distinct phases. Remontáramos the first to the second half of the nineteenth century until the early twentieth hand character terrorism "Anarquista and global". A second stage since the early 20s of the twentieth century having peak after the Second World War under the "anti-colonialism" and affecting mostly Asia, Middle East and Africa. The third stage America, Western Europe and Japan. The final stage is we might call the "Islamic world" with its appearance in the late 80s the Islamic diaspora in the West has facilitated convert the US and some European countries such tempting targets for terrorists.

The company was not aware of the dangers of this new terrorism until the fateful September 11, 2001 that shocked the world as a result of the attacks by Al Qaeda crashing two planes into the twin towers of New York City.

This is where the new global terrorism "jihadist etiology" began life until today as a call to the global jihad in its most bellicose reading, moral justice and terrorist violence with the ultimate goal of establishing a caliphate.

The notoriety of these terrorist attacks in recent years, driven most of them by Islamic extremist ideologies added to a lack of clear definition of terrorism has not only led to the emergence of a social reject anti-Muslim widespread, but has also restricted understanding public of the term.

Sixteen years later, we are still having these terrorists ahead, its new technologies, their express radicalization and ways of attacking changing make it a problem for our forces and security forces and intelligence services so they can go ahead and preventively neutralize these murderers. Teamwork with different social strata is the secret to not only detect, deter and prevent terrorist attacks but to go one step ahead and prevent radicalization and others.

David Garriga

codirector

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The phenomenon of terrorism

Daesh leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi

Analyst: Enric Caballeria



Before starting this article would tell readers that the biography DAESH leader, Abu Bakr al Baghdadi remains still a little confused. In the academic world and the intelligence services there is no unanimity on the life of the self-proclaimed Caliph and there are a number of questions that have not yet been resolved. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi (Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Al-Badri Al-Samarrai) was born in Samarra (Iraq) in 1971. According to his own biography, he received his doctorate in Islamic studies from the University of Baghdad. After leaving college cleric he left a mosque in his hometown (Samarra), until he took up arms to go and fight against the American invader. In 2003 he joined the insurgency against the invasion of the United States and its allies in Iraq. In 2004 he was captured by US forces and detained in the detention center Camp Bucca for eleven months. Inside the center it was considered by the guards themselves as a person who could be trusted. When there was a discussion, it was he who ended the

conflict, thanks to his knowledge of Islam. In December of the same year he was released by a review board that found no signs of radicalization on it.

Between 2010 and 2013 he was part of Al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI). One year after his admission to the terrorist group, he became its leader replacing his predecessor who was killed.

In June 2014 Caliph of DAESH proclaimed himself under the name of Ibrahim and announced the establishment of a new Islamic caliphate, ninety years after the abolition of the latter, which was the Ottoman Empire in 1924. He asked his followers to rise up in arms against the infidels to build and expand worldwide.

In my opinion there are still a number of questions about the leader DAESH that are not resolved or explained.

How can a doctor in Islamic studies and cleric of a mosque in the major cities of Iraq outside the battlefield? She did former military training?

When he stopped the record ¿Baghdadi had to be was an important person in the insurgency? Or simply he stopped by chance.

Why the evaluation board of Camp Bucca did not consider an extremely radicalized person? Junta opinion that asked the guards escorting him?

Intelligence did they record that Baghdadi was climbing positions in the leadership of Al Qaeda in Iraq?

It did could foresee the establishment of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant?

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Prevention and Counter-Terrorism narrative

Western women radicalized by ISIS: Feminism or submission?

Analyst: David Garriga



While in the West we are awaiting the ban or not the veil, illicit or non-use of the garment Burkini bathroom when so dressed in the 60s or elaborate explanations against the absurd and incomprehensible that it seems that a Western girl good family and studies decides to take the suitcase and go "for love" part of the project of "Islamic state" we ignore perhaps the true discourse behind, and that we would have a clearer view of that "feminine hijra 'to the land of the caliphate.

One of the goals of ISIS is to attract young women around the world to different areas occupied from Syria and Iraq where they have focused their resources to consolidate their territory, and so far, they are getting successfully. The number of foreigners who join their ranks has been and continues to rise. According to a report Soufan Group in 2014 it reached 12,000 and in 2015 reached 20,000 foreigners, of which between ten and fifteen percent would be women. What speech can be so attractive as to mobilize such a number of people into the fight?

Several analysts go further looking for other motivations, besides the "infatuation" able to mobilize

a girl for such a journey. A first reason they propose is that young people want to take the same path that women who followed the hijrah when the Prophet Muhammad left Mecca, a city of apostates, to march to the city of believers, the current Medina. They aspire to produce the same fascination acquired almost holy women who followed from the beginning the Prophet in this migration, as his wife Khadija; They want to get to be admired for their actions within Islam.

Another reason discussed, and that is one of the most tortious using ISIS to convince young people, is the freedom of choice by the woman to decide for herself on this trip, challenging and breaking kinship relations that have in the West, relations with parents and siblings protection and security with other relatives and friends. An act of taking responsibility autonomously.

But also often they use women as recruiting other young people. Thus it seems more feminist discourse, thus concealing its origin hetero-patriarchal: they are women who call other women. Even to grasp tell them to participate in the struggle actively, although the vast majority of cases its functions are limited precisely to be scavenging of other young and fundamentally procreative to help increase the population of the caliphate They are trying to create.

Curiosa ideological contradiction which transmit thereby young "autonomous and be responsible Hew ties with your loved ones and independent thirst to choose" thought contrary to the practices and ideology that these terrorists want to implement under the sharia, in which all favors men and discriminates against women.

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Cyber-Terrorism

JIHAD WAR: THE ATTACK Drones

Analyst: Marc Fornós



Image courtesy of the Daily Express

ISIS and new strategies for their purposes, are becoming major technology and increasingly difficult to combat threat. We no longer talk only of cyber attacks UCC (United Cyber Caliphate) but also technological attacks but this time in the form of DRONE. Things a few months ago we saw as the DAESH used drones to spy on ground war, their enemies, and even filming the exploits of their mujahedeen or martyrs for the cause, and thus make these short films. Now these technological teams have joined the new strategies death. Recent reports of the Islamic State confirm the ability to equip drones with missiles to fight with them, modifying them, providing them with equipment destruction, in this case pumps made of mortars, in some cases less aligerándolos heavy materials, other coupling certain structure, and using them for the purpose for which they have been given form. This February, ISIS has posted the effectiveness of attacks with drones from 2 to 11 of February, with 27 vehicles destroyed / damaged, 79 killed / wounded and 48 positions or objectives achieved, we are talking of an ERA very high for rather cheap devices.

Issue?

Whenever ISIS has used a technique in battle and has worked for them, has tried to move it towards its lone wolves, and they are now spreading through their networks many manuals for home drones and ubicarles explosive material, made of homemade form also in order to commit these acts in whatever territory and its wolves are. That is, as we saw in one of his famous publications that brought the magazine Inspire AQ, where some of his reports entitled "how to make explosives in your kitchen at home," we may be seeing the same thing but this time with Drones.

This entails a new and very problematic for European, American and global infrastructure threat. Now no longer we talk about the possibility of vehicles with gas canisters, IEDs in a bin, or martyrs bomb vests can get into a meter, a nightclub or a football field, but we are talking about small flying machines, capable of being driven by any person for a child- even in the distance, and load them with explosives. If we were talking about threats difficult to bear when we referred to the martyrs of jihad, the problem is doubled in this type of home devices. What if on any football field is assaulted in the match for various artifacts of this kind? Or an end of year? Carnival? Party? Until now,

The security community Shall start to catalog and record the different items available Drones citizens? Should it grant purchase of an item of similar characteristics restricting them only to trained and authorized personnel ?. Drones uncataloged Shall world of toy? Is must provide certain critical infrastructure of a city or a country Frequency Barrier Anti-Drones? What if the Drones are used ?. Chemical or Biological Weapons Here are some of the many questions that the international community should be. If an attack of its kind in European or American territory Drone, however we must be prepared is never perpetrates.



F-AIR COLOMBIA

Feria Aeronáutica Internacional

Rionegro - Antioquia

Del 13 al 16 de julio de 2017

Jihad Generation

The risk of innocence for Europe

Analyst: Antonio Martin



Image courtesy of gentiuno.com

They are living in times of fear and terror caused by global terrorism that seeks a global colonization. A cornerstone for maintenance is to recruit children and inculcate a radical idealization of thoughts and deprive them of their innocence.

Europol reports there are 88,000 refugee children spread across Europe without their parents, easy for recruiters Daesh that receive and minted in the mantle of jihad prey. Promises of shelter, money, stability and a full life in the West away from that by fleeing, is the verbiage used by recruiters to make a first contact with the victim. Unbeknownst will be indoctrinated, waking up one day with a inhumanity of those who do not join the cause ever think humans could perceive.

In 2016 the increase in arrests by the Forces Security of these children and adolescents, Skyrocket by its links some direct with the terrorist group itself in Syria in the following areas: collection, financing and dissemination of terrorist propaganda . Campando children freely and unchecked even being watched, move freely once they take refuge in the ghettos of the big cities. Ghettos of all governments deny their existence. Admit it, would recognize their mismanagement in integration policies and resocialization of immigrants welcomed.

Within these ghettos, recruiters seen openly to their potential prey as they do in the corridor of the routes

for the passage of refugees to Europe for all children who may serve to maintain the ideology or be used by the cause in any of the terrorist acts to be committed in the future. The "QUILLIAM Foundation" issued a report would indicate that Daesh would allocate large sums of money for bribery of smugglers in order to convince children traveling alone to join the cause of jihad.

Within these camps and routes have detected many "cubs caliphate." Minors and indoctrinated and trained to infiltrate refugees reach Europe and awaiting orders to commit any violent entrusted with a mission that usually ends with his death act. In the best detainees to be detected, hoping that some government action for de-radicalization and integration into a new life.

The French city of Montpellier was thrilled to learn this past week the cold news of the arrest of four young people with the intent to commit a suicide vest bomb attack. One of those arrested and allegedly who commit suicide bombing, try to travel to Syria in 2015 unsuccessfully as reported by BFMTV. One of those arrested is a 16 years couple suicide, which he planned his trip to Syria before your partner commit the attack.

It not is prepared in Europe to have the vision of these children innocent converted into lethal weapons that go completely unnoticed in the eyes of adults. Young well prepared that access to Europe as refugees asylum claimants who are truly mercenaries with a mission to accomplish and not just that of bringing peace to the world.

Governments need to develop their programs of de-radicalization to safely reintegrate these children who are being detained for membership of or links to the terrorist group in Europe Daesh well. Note fulfill this mission, it is an outstanding point that public authorities today are suspending. It is essential to restore life to these children one day I will be fit.

European stance against terrorism

What vision Europeans have the refugee crisis?

Analyst: Javier Torregrosa



Have written at length about the famous refugee crisis, war based in the Middle East, whether or not to condemn certain religious groups for the actions of a few and, in general, on the terrorist phenomenon that exists today at the gates of Europe. It is logical, seen from the perspective of Western countries worry when so great crises knocks on your door, or directly enters without a word. However, it is also true that sometimes getting carried away by fear that they try to inculcate the one hand, and the innocence that does not want to face that risk is real, on the other, we started to say no stopping to rationally evaluate the situation we live. It is therefore especially important, occasionally,

Researching the networks, I had the great fortune to find a recent report, 2016, the Pew Research Center, a research group focused on studying social phenomena, entitled "Europeans Fear Wave of Refugees Will Mean More Terrorism, Fewer Jobs" whose translation would be something like "the Europeans fear that the wave of refugees will mean more terrorism and fewer jobs." The title seemed so crude that I could only browse through the publication, in order to find out what information led to this conclusion.

If you look at the content of the study, surveys have been conducted in several European countries asking the opinion citizens about the crisis of refugees, Muslims and the consequences that increased both because of the humanitarian and migration crisis you can have in Europe. Reviewing the study, there are some survey results that are widely interesting to gauge European opinion on terrorism. Then I'll pick up some points found in the report, and a brief explanation of them.

Important: countries where the study was conducted were: Hungary, Poland, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Greece, UK, France and Spain. The

link to the research (in English) at the end of this article.

1. In most countries (8 of 10), more than half of the population considers that accept refugees in their country will increase the possibility that a terrorist act is committed. In more than half of the countries (October 6) In addition, more than half of the population thinks that refugees are a burden for his country, for jobs and social benefits for the general population they will remain. Interestingly, in Hungary and Poland are two of the countries most rated on both scales.
2. The negative view towards Muslims is highest in southern and eastern Europe (Hungary, Italy, Poland, Greece and Spain). For many Europeans, these negative attitudes are related to the belief that Muslims do not want to participate in European society, but simply to retain their own customs (almost more than 50% of respondents in all countries except Poland, so think).
3. However, there is less concern that Muslims already living in Europe sympathize with extremist ideas (less than half of respondents in all countries). This concern, ironically, collides with data from recent attacks in Europe where individuals are second and third generation settled in their respective countries as perpetrators of the attacks.
4. The further to the right is the ideology of an individual, more unfavorable shown towards Muslims in almost all countries (in Hungary, in general, all groups are fairly favorable, with no significant difference). The bad reviews are triggered in individuals sympathetic parties like the National Front in France or the British UKIP.

It is very interesting to carefully analyze these results because of it many conclusions can be drawn. The farther are countries in the areas of origin of refugees, seem less concerned about how they can affect economic stability and quality of life of its citizens, but they seem to be equally concerned about the possibility of an attack of any kind. It should be borne in mind that, having taken place this research in 2016, certain attacks as attacks in Paris or Berlin were still relatively recent, so fear seems to have spread widely.

Although it is relatively logical that individuals with a more conservative ideology have an unfavorable

opinion of Muslims (in countries with traditionally Christian majority), it is especially remarkable how far-right parties have polarized the opinions of their followers against these groups (or simply they have attracted). Thus, as already cited in the preceding paragraph, the rise of right-wing ideology, represented in Trump's victory in the US, seems to have been a small push for the start of a reactionary movement against refugees and Muslims alike.

Note: As I write this, has been rejected for the second time the immigration veto Donald Trump won his first days in the White House. They have promised more reforms that go in this direction by the President.

Although in the previous article we focus on talking about how an anti-Muslim ideology had begun to prevail in certain parts of the world (and gain strength in Europe), is also very important to see how these ideologies are rooted not in a game, but in society it protects. As can be seen from this study, overall respondents' opinion is quite negative both to the refugees and towards Muslims. Opinion that, of

course, can not disintegrate fear that there is generated in our continent in the wake of the attacks that have spattered, but they are serving to radicalize the general public against a religious group composed of 1,500 million people. Are these 1,500 potential terrorists, or simply potentially radicalizables individuals? That's as absurd as to argue that all Christians are potential terrorists or radicalizables based on the case of mass murderer Anders Breivik, occurred in Norway.

However, and again by referring to what has been said in the previous article, we find that every day, Muslims are being singled out as causing a terrorist phenomenon. The refugees themselves are viewed with suspicion, if potential criminals hiding among them (which probably did hide, but ... what percentage?). Leaving aside and objective data, Is it an educational failure and / or speech, or actually facing a threat to the European standard of life?

Europe is facing a humanitarian crisis as has ever seen, that's a fact. And it is in crisis when most worth look in the mirror, to see what brings us the look.

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Intelligence and Terrorism

The inner sanctum of intelligence: the Intelligence Cycle.

Analyst: Jose Manuel Avalos



We can say that if the inner sanctum of intelligence is his famous "CLICO" the father of this is Sherman Kent, who in the mid-sixties wrote his book "Strategic Intelligence for American World Policyen" in an attempt to approach the scientific method . This work is a reflection of several decades of work in the US, first Government in the Office of Secret Services (OSS) and then the CIA. Sherman Kent, a historian training, explains the need to invest and improve methodologies for data analysis to provide them with some relevance and value. On the other hand, warns of the importance of research processes in the veracity of the sources, as evaluation and treatment will be critical in the reliability and credibility of information.

"Criticizing any premises and exercise caution when drawing conclusions (...) employ justice, not to be influenced by prejudice, be careful in everything we can judge and criticize, seek the truth and we do not get carried away by the review ".

But things first, what do we mean by Intelligence Cycle? However, there are several definitions about, but basically consists of a sequence by which information is obtained, that information is processed and transformed into intelligence and this intelligence is presented to the end-user. It seems simple, but things get a little more complicated. This "CLICO" consists of several phases, some authors and

agencies working with him and after several years of revisions and adaptations include more phases detected by Sherman, but mainly there are four: (a) address, (b) obtaining (c) development and (d) broadcasting. Each phase is divided into other, let's look quickly and as simple as possible all:

(A) Address: At this stage we find the element that begins and turn the process ends, are the plaintiffs intelligence (decision-makers) do so through a series of requirements or requests; these (i) plan and (ii) organize. They are responsible for assigning tasks, allocating resources and if they see fit to restructure the organization.

(B) Preparation: Here are the (i) bodies responsible for collecting, searching, processing, exploitation, collection and intake of information by all the means that are available and to which you have access.

(C) Preparation: In this stage come into play analysts, who will be responsible for (i) value, (ii) analyze, (iii) integrate and (iv) interpret information received in the previous phase. In this phase of analysis and study intelligence is generated, deliverables or reports are disparate, they are issued tailored to the needs of the organization formats.

(D) Dissemination: Final phase of the process, here delivered to (i) decision makers or final recipients is the result of the process at this stage may arise that require clarification or new requirements that will be requested that the Intelligence Cycle it is restarted.

As we can see it seems simple and plasma with relative ease, but daily practice and those involved in the process of intelligence detected daily numerous failures or setbacks in each of the phases, all are impediments to perform intelligence a satisfactory degree of success, which does not mean it is not useful, on the contrary, the processed information is crucial for decision-making.

While, by way of conclusion processes, methods, forms, etc. are constantly reviewed and adapted to the needs of their time, it is undeniable that intelligence to be exercised in the future will be far from that employed old, but still the essence and basis is the same: to evaluate and transform noise (information gross) in relevant findings for decision-making.

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Photo: Jordan, J. (2016). A review of the intelligence cycle. GESI analysis, (2), 1.



Technical means Terrorist

One possible risk in the hybrid war dirty bomb.

Analyst: José Luis Franco



Military defeats that are suffering DAESH in Syria and Iraq, make as "wounded wolf" can seek a bombshell to give his last breaths or transformed by taking the "Modus Operandi" Al-Qaeda, terror without expansion. It was hoped that someday, finalize the caliphate of terror, the question that we will now be will he die the spirit and essence? I sincerely think not.

One of the possible risks that we see, with analysis of possibilities and materials, is the use by some cell created "on purpose" or already active in Europe or Russia, a RDD (radiological dispersal device) in English, or more known for "Dirty Bomb" which fits CBRN materials.

Remember to get in position, the fatwa in 2003 issued the Saudi cleric Nasser bin Hamad al-Fahd, in prison and having sworn to DAESH, said, "If the infidels can be repelled by Muslims only by using such weapons, their use is permitted, even if you kill them, without exception ... "pointing out that under the Koran," One kills in a good way only when you can. If those engaged in jihad can not, for example, when forced to bomb, destroy, burn, or flood, it is permissible. "...

Iraq's chemical program, allowed his army to have mustard gas, also known as mustard gas used in the war against Iran in the 80s and confirmed existence in Research in 2003 by an international mission. When DAESH cities wrested control of the Iraqi Army did so of their Polvorines the available material. November DAESH attacked with missiles loaded with this gas the Iraqi army near Mosul.

DAESH has a special unit for the development of chemical weapons, Iraqi scientists who worked with Saddam Hussein, plus some foreign scientists and experts. The first head of the unit, Sleiman Daoud al-Afari, was captured by US special forces, and have

provided information to the intelligence of the chemical arsenals of DAESH.

In the same orbit of chemical weapons, Syria decided to nerve agents such as VX and Sarin, mustard gas addition. It acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (CWC) declaring its chemical arsenal and destroying part of it outside its borders under the supervision of the OPCW. It is believed as in Iraq, part of the "not stated" fell into the hands of DAESH, facts that have been demonstrated with the launch of rockets with such chemicals in November 2016. Nor should we forget Libya undeclared arsenal to the OPCW.

If greater use on the battlefield is not done we can say that is due to three factors:

- The time which may have damaged the chemical doing dangerous in handling and use (polymerization).
- Lack of ballistic means for projecting said agents, since no use having artillery ammunition if it is not suitable for carrying the chemical load.
- The small amount in terms of use.

In June 2015, the Iraqi ambassador to the UN, informs the Secretary General of the UN, that DAESH nuclear material had about 40 kilograms of uranium compounds, misappropriated from the University of Mosul, used for research.

End of 2015, stealing a briefcase occurs in a radioactive storage facility oil company Weatherford, near Basra. Capsules containing iridium-192, a highly radioactive isotope. It was used to locate cracks and defects in pipelines. No doubt the intention was not to keep him at home who stole ...

Precisely the terrorist cell that attacked DAESH Brussels Airport was planning a radioactive bomb attack in a crowded public area, according to The Times and followed technician Belgian nuclear power plant.

Therefore, the possibility of the CBRN agent is possible and add it to an IED that disperses either depositing or through Drones, is viable.

When you analyze a global war, because it is a war, asymmetric as is currently against Jihadist terrorism, I use the phrase coined by the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938, Pearl S. Buck, "Of all the dangers, the greatest is to underestimate the enemy "and not see its evolution, its actions and analyze them through a SWOT constantly:" what is valid today, gone tomorrow ".



Bogotá, 4 with December 6, 2017

Expodefensa

Feria Internacional de Defensa y Seguridad

International Defense and Security Trade Fair

Air and Energy Security in Terrorism

11S. Before and after (II)

Analyst: Francisco José Fernández



Photo courtesy publometro.cl

Consequences in the Security Strategy in the EU: The European Commission, through the Commissioner for Transport, introduced by EASA (European Aviation Safety Agency) strict controls airlines flying by European airspace.

Cause: Fear of hijackings and aircraft approaches. Lack of safety oversight by civil aviation authorities of these States. Nonexistence of these in many states, lack of intelligence on the ground to help discern.

Action: Blacklisted airlines fly ban and / or take in EU airports. 214 certified in 19 states. Important prevention tool.

https://ec.europa.eu/transport/sites/transport/files/modes/air/safety/air-ban/doc/list_en.pdf

Reaction: Indictment to the Commission of favoring the interests of the European aviation industry and

airlines local intercontinental flights. List excessively politicized, whole countries were all outside companies (many African) based on non-receipt of technical reports.

State of affairs: Harmonizing national interests, security and trade. IATA and tourism interests pressed. Readmission of Indonesian airlines, Zambia, Iran Air, Air Madagascar.

EXTRA: According to Brian Jenkins *, increased aircraft safety drives terrorists to attack airport facilities. Get media attention without great need international logistics. Examples: Bombing 2016 Brussels Airport and pepper gas attacks this week in Hamburg causing 68 injuries and the evacuation of the enclosure.

ICAO issues recommendations:

Maximize security checks and review at the time of boarding passengers.

- Observation of attitudes and behaviors of passengers.
- Integrates assessment baggage, both handheld and cellar.

* One of the foremost authorities on terrorism and air transport, his great work on the subject can be purchased at Amazon:

<https://www.amazon.es/Aviation-Terrorism-Security-Political-Violence/dp/0714652881>

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Terrorism and Cyber Terrorism in the Southern Cone

Ciber weapons available for use by Hezbollah in South America

Analyst: Roberto Uzal



Image courtesy of .johtnfloyd.com

Reports in the UK, among other sources, indicate that knowledge and capabilities of Iran, for example in regard to the safety of its nuclear facilities, they have been increasing markedly after the attack carried out allegedly by Israel and the US, Iranian uranium enrichment plant, located in Natanz (2009/2010), by Cyber Weapon 'Stuxnet'.

Coincidentally the area in which the scientific development of Iran became more noticeable was in the context of Cyberdefence both its defensive and offensive aspects. Iran today should be considered a kind of superpower in the field of cyberwarfare.

One result of that evolution has been the development and start operational conditions "Shamoon," also known as "as Distrack" a Cyber Weapon modular whose existence was discovered in 2012. "Shamoon" is actually a masterpiece Computer Engineering: after the initial "infection" with increasing knowledge of the characteristics of the target, "Shamoon" can incorporate, "runtime" additional modules that facilitate the initial mission or variants of said initial mission. This Cyber weapon can perform multiple tasks in parallel besides having a very sophisticated overall capacity copies of itself to attack targets geographically dispersed and complex in structure. Typical examples of optimal targets for "Shamoon" are large oil companies or set of nuclear power plants. Its characteristics were reported, as of August 16, 2012 by Cyber Security companies Symantec, Kaspersky Lab and Seculert.

It was the 15 August 2012 when a group autoperésentó as the "Cutting Sword of Justice" attacked the oil company Aramco Oil using a "Shamoon". The results were devastating. Subsequently, intelligence services of various

countries associated with the "Cutting Sword of Justice" with Iran / Hezbollah.

The Central Bank of Saudi Arabia also reported significant damage to its processes and records which, according to experts consulted, were also attributable to "Shamoon".

We now continue with the contributions of this article from another perspective.

Unfortunately, we have a history already published by the means of joint action Iran / Hezbollah. Perhaps the most notorious for its gravity is the AMIA bombing Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA) in Buenos Aires on 18 July 1994. He tried one of the largest terrorist attacks in Argentina, killing 85 people dead and 300 injured. It was the biggest attack on Jews since the Second World War. Argentina's Jewish community, with nearly 300,000 people, 80% of whom live in Buenos Aires, is the largest in Latin America and sixth or seventh in the world. Argentina's justice formally charged the Iranian government of masterminding the attack and Hezbollah to execute it. It insists that stated in the previous number,

should not be surprised that a possible new terrorist attack by Hezbollah in South America, rather than an explosives-laden, as in the AMIA truck, Cyber use sophisticated weapons. Marvel at an event of this kind would be a gesture of extreme naivety.

In this paper we will match "the good news" with the closing of the article. Exists in South America to develop basic Intrusion detection systems based on an approach called "Network Flow Analysis" "know how". The study of the statistical behavior of the attacked network routers, supplemented with techniques such as auto-correlation and analysis of time series, will allow detection of attacks Cyber Weapons Modular early stages (vulnerability research). This early knowledge of cyber attack would not only abort it before it causes further damage but would facilitate the use of approaches such as "backtracing", ie, try to solve the "problem of attribution" (identification of the attacker).

Analogously to the first article in this series, ends this work of opinion strongly recommending to the governments of the region to give Cyberdefence and cybersecurity a high priority and ensure that the song is in charge of top professionals globally. We insist: This is both possible and necessary.

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Colombia: Terrorism, War and Peace

The violent nature of Colombian politics

Analyst: Douglas Hernandez



Violence painting of Fernando Botero,

In the early nineteenth century Colombia experienced the conflict between -partidarios Independence Patriots and democráticos-governments, and realistic -partidarios defense of the king and the colonial institutions that existed at that moment. Achieved independence from Spain who preferred another conflict between a centralist political regime and those who preferred a federalist model emerged; then protectionists and free traders, and even also bolivarianos and santanderistas faced. It was easy to find reasons to kill each other.

After independence and during the rest of the nineteenth century there was in Colombia in September violent civil wars of national, and 54 civil wars within the various federal states. Not forgetting the assassinations, such as the assassination of Grand Marshal of Ayacucho Antonio Jose de Sucre (04JUN1830), and murder in 1862 of Julio Arboleda, head of the Conservative Army.

The last great civil war of the nineteenth century and which actually begins the twentieth century was the "Thousand Days' War", which devastated the Colombian countryside and led to the loss of the Province of Panama.

The twentieth century has some decades of relative domestic tranquility. Until in 1948 a murderer killed Jorge Eliecer Gaitan Ayala of liberal who had emerged as the new president of Colombia. This assassination sparked the so-called "Bogotazo" a popular uprising that spread to other regions and stoked the dispute between liberals and conservatives -of this stage of political violence is that the FARC emerged.

During this stage known as "La Violencia", liberals are persecuted and often killed by the conservative-supported by the Catholic Church, always intruded in

politics Colombia-, there arise liberal self-defense groups that the government calls "brigands" and conservative groups extermination are tolerated and encouraged by the conservative government. Violence between the parties is made intolerable by the level of savagery to which you come, and elites agree on a deal by which they will alternate in power in an orderly manner and will share key positions in order to coexist peacefully among them- excluding other parties, especially the left. This system give the name of "National Front".

Because of these injustices, repression of dissent and closing of democratic spaces, other leftist armed groups emerge, against which the National Police must fight, and then also the Armed Forces when the capacity of the first is overwhelmed.

The government continued derisively calling "bandits" to the rebels who fought fiercely to, but when he realized that the concern of the United States in the region was the influence of the Communist bloc in a context of Cold War, the term "communist guerrillas" seemed more appropriate than one referring to common criminals. Thus, the enemy was constructed and deconstructed through the speech again and again, obeying more or less real facts and actions, omitted or magnified according to convenience. Similarly, when the drug became intolerable and the United States reacted with a series of measures pursuing stem the flow of narcotics northward illegal armed leftist groups in Colombia, become called "narco-guerrillas". Then, For decades, radio, print media, television and the Internet lately, you will not recognize iota of reason to the rebels. Instead they were blamed for everything, they were painted as savage murderers, drug dealers and terrorists, who had no political motivation and whose sole purpose is to do wrong anyway. The mainstream media contributed to the purpose of government propaganda, while at the same time stopped doing interviews with leaders of guerrilla groups. It is not surprising that when it was announced that there would be negotiations with the FARC, emerged a groundswell of rejection.

During the twentieth century were more frequent assassinations over time. The General Rafael Uribe Uribe was hacked to death the 15OCT1914 on the steps of the Capitol. In 1948 he followed the death of Gaitán with the consequences already narrated; in 1984 they assassinated the Minister of Justice Rodrigo Lara Bonilla who then denounced the

influence of the drug lords in Colombian politics; On January 25, 1988 kidnapped and killed the Attorney General's Office, Carlos Mauro Hoyos, who made a strong defense of extradition of drug traffickers. On October 11, 1987 they killed Jaime Pardo Leal, and March 22, 1990 to Bernardo Jaramillo, both candidates for president of Colombia by the leftist Union Patriótica, on April 26, 1990 killed Carlos Pizarro Leon Gomez, presidential candidate for the subversive group, then demobilized, M19. In 1989 they assassinated presidential candidate for the Liberal Party, Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento, who had serious chances of success in the elections. In 2007, the FARC killed 11 deputies who held hostages. These are just some examples of what happened in Colombia, there is a huge list of politicians, journalists and social leaders who have been killed because of their political ideas or for reporting questionable facts.

As if that were not enough, the powerful drug lord Pablo Escobar Gaviria who became Representative to the -electo House by popular-vote, when pointed as a drug trafficker and felt persecuted, launched a terrorist campaign with the indiscriminate use of explosives, murder public figures, and payment of

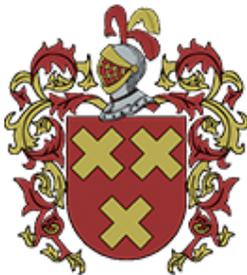
rewards for the killing of police officers until he was killed on December 2, 1993.

The guerrilla "April 19 Movement" or M-19 took the courthouse, one block from the Presidential Palace, November 6, 1985, from which he was evicted blood and fire by the government.

In the 90's the ultra-right group called "Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia" financed by employers and landlords, who committed all sorts of outrages and massacres, in some places with the consent and cooperation of the military and civilian authorities until demobilize emerged its 40,000 members in 2006.

This constant struggle to silence the other civilians have been the main victim. Some soldiers have killed citizens and presented as subversive, in what is known as "false positives".

So far in 2017, the Central Military Hospital, formerly seethed with war trauma emergencies, has not received a single soldier wounded in action against FARC. However, during the same period they have been killed in Colombia at least 17 social and community leaders. What realizes that political violence will not stop.



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Combating terrorism in Spain

Responses radicalization in Spain

Analyst: Pilar Rangel



Since the Madrid bombings of 2004, the number of detainees in Spain by our Security Forces of the State related to jihadist terrorism is 680 people. During 2016, we have conducted 36 operations in Spain with a total of 69 detainees in national territory and five operations in other countries with a total of 7 detainees.

This issue highlights the data in relation to previous years and in particular those relating to 2014 where the number of detainees, 36, is far from the 69 carried out during 2016.

Among those arrested were Spanish citizens and other nationalities, especially Moroccan origin. As for the regions where they have carried out more operations include Catalonia, Ceuta and Melilla, Madrid and the Spanish Levante, although they have also recorded the arrests in almost all the national territory. Most detainees are males. However, the number of women, including a minor, has significantly increased the past two years. The crimes include the advocacy of terrorism and the recruitment of fighters to be transferred to Syrian and Iraqi territory.

In the balance provided by the Ministry of the Interior, also included both operations carried out outside our borders, in which participated our Forces and State Security as the number of detainees in such transactions, all they linked to crimes in our country. This fact highlights the important collaboration that has Spain with other countries in the fight against jihadist terrorism.

Spain also has instruments such as the National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalization or Plan against radicalization in prisons. From the legal

point of view, the State Pact against Jihadist Terrorism February 2, 2014 allowed the adoption of legislative measures to adopt the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure to the characteristics of this kind of terrorism.

One of the major developments in the fight against jihadist terrorism was the creation in 2014 of the Intelligence Center against Terrorism and Organized Crime (CITCO) under the Ministry of State Security, organ reception, integration and analysis all the strategic information available relating to terrorism, organized crime and violent radicalism, developing strategic and prospective intelligence, providing an assessment of these constantly updated threats, proposing and coordinating national strategies to combat them, and establishing performance criteria and operational coordination among agencies in cases of overlap or duplication between research undertaken against these phenomena.



One of the initiatives promoted by the CITCO is the website www.stop-radicalismos.es in which citizens can communicate anonymously, if they have detected cases of people being radicalized or individuals who have disappeared in their environment without known cause. On the web a form that can be completed in Spanish and Arabic and will target directly to Citco be provided.

This is not a system to lodge complaints with the courts, it is possible to detect cases of radicalization at an early stage. If the process moves forward, and he wants this person could already present the complaint and testify. Always voluntarily.

Experts participating in this edition

(In order of appearance)

Enric Cavalry

(Spain) Degree in History from the University of Barcelona and currently pursuing a Masters in Contemporary History and Current World. Parallel with studies of history, I am Director and Chief Security Officer authorized by the Ministry of Interior of Spain. Among other courses include the Technical Analyst Jihadist Terrorism and International geostrategy.

David Garriga

(Spain) Degree in Criminology. Jihadist terrorism analyst etiology, Insurrection and radical movements. MA in Arab and Islamic world and Crime Prevention and Analysis. Analyst and member of the Spanish Observatory of Cybercrime and Digital Analyst Escort. Co-founder of OPRA (Observatory of Violent Radicalism Prevention). Behavior & Law Foundation Professor. Executive Member IOS (International Observatory of Safety).

Marc Fornós

(Spain) Degree in Criminology and Forensic Science. Cyber-Intelligence Analyst in Islamic terrorism in OEDI (Spanish Observatory of Cybercrime). Intelligence analyst in Islamic terrorism - Haifa University and University Miguel de Cervantes. Technical progress in Improvised Explosive - International Campus Security and Defense. Advanced technical intelligence HUMINT- International Campus for Security and Defense. Professor and collaborator in various courses specializing in analysis of Islamic terrorism. Congresswoman in many international conferences on terrorism in Spain. Member cyber-analysis and intelligence analysis within the Spanish Computer Crime Observatory.

Antoni Martin

(Spain) Analyst Jihadist Terrorism and International geostrategy. Analyst nonverbal communication. col • laborador analyst Jihadist Terrorism and Prevention of Violent Radicalitzación in OPRA (Observatory of Violent Radicalism Prevention). Advanced course on Arms and Ammunition Regulations. LEFR-TCC

Javier Torregrosa

(Spain) Degree in Psychology from the University Miguel Hernández de Elche, has completed a Masters in Criminology and Forensic Sciences and one in Analysis and Crime Prevention, currently being expert in personality profiling. He currently serves as Technical Director of the Master in Personality Profiling and Behavior Negotiation & Law University and an investigator of this group Foundation.

José Manuel Avalos

(Spain) Intelligence Analyst. Member of the Society for International Studies and Young Eurodefense Spain. Masters in Strategic Studies and International Security, Master Degree in Psychology and Social Psychology. Madrid Spain.

José Luis Franco

(Spain) Director of Security, Ex Military Infantry Troop, Professor in the field of Private Security, Shooting Instructor Private Security Researcher military and Security.

Francisco José Fernández

(Spain) Born in Álora (Spain), 1984, exercised CTA European licensed experienced management and operational execution of hundreds of operations and-UE-Open NATO Skies-Sixth Fleet actual missions., Advisor Environment certificate, a security expert Energy, Energy Policy and Energy Markets, a member of the Spanish Energy Club, currently pursuing Masters in Transnational Organized Crime and Safety training and historian. Open to hiring specialized consultants for a limited time.

Social networks: LinkedIn: [linkedin.com/in/fernandezspain](https://www.linkedin.com/in/fernandezspain)

Roberto Uzal

(Argentina) Bachelor of Engineering (UBA); Financial Management Specialist (UBA); Doctor in Business Administration (UB). Regular Professor (UBA) - retired. Researcher Category I (Incentive Program National Universities Research) Member of Study Committee Transnational Organized Crime of the Argentine Council for International Relations Member of the Institute of International Security and Strategic Affairs of the Argentine Council for International Relations

Douglas Hernandez

(Colombia) Manager website www.fuerzasmilitares.org, Works as a specialist in security and defense journalist. He collaborates with the institutional magazine USAF -Air and Space Power Journal-, and Segurança & Defesa Brazilian magazine. It is Sociologist and Magister in Education from the University of Antioquia (Medellin, Colombia), a doctoral student. He has a degree in International Relations. director@fuerzasmilitares.org

María del Pilar Rangel Rojas

(Spain) Professor of Public International Law and International Relations at the University of Malaga. A lawyer. Mediator in conflicts. Prevention Specialist Violent Radicalization



Newsletter Prevention and Security at the Global Terrorism

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Misión

El Observatorio Hispano Americano sobre Terrorismo hace seguimiento constante al fenómeno del terrorismo a nivel global, difunde información y análisis con el fin de generar una cultura de prevención en la sociedad, y además contribuir con la comunidad académica.

Visión

Para el 2020 el Observatorio Hispano Americano sobre Terrorismo será un referente internacional, tanto en lo académico como en lo informativo. Agrupará profesionales del sector de la inteligencia y la seguridad de los países de habla hispana con los que creará comunidad académica.