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Editorial

From our offices in Colombia, we present an affectionate greeting to our dear readers, thanking their choice again. This time, the Spanish analyst Alfredo Campos tells us about the present terrorist threat in Turkey and how the government of that country has been proceeding to face such a threat, in the midst of an internal crisis, and complicated geopolitical decisions. A very interesting paper on a country currently gravitates between Europe and Asia, and affects their actions and omissions in the Syrian crisis.

A step followed, Colombian analyst Haylyn Hernández presents a review of the recent history of the Union of South American Nations - UNASUR, and explains why its current crisis, supporting its argument on regional geopolitical issues, and internal problems several of its members.

In the third article in this issue, number 37 of the magazine Triarius, we will know more on cross-border crimes between Uruguay and Brazil, the hand of Colonel (r) Daniel Martínez.

then move to Mexico, to review what the arrival of the left to power, which can be national and international impact of this unprecedented event in the recent history of that country. Can he AMLO fulfill what he has promised, without yielding to the authoritarian temptation?, how is your relationship with the strange and controversial President of the United States ?, you can control the escalation of violence and drug trafficking plaguing his country ? The fifth article of this compendium, was conducted by the Argentine expert on cybersecurity, Ulises Kandikó León. In it he talks about the Smart Cities, and the problems that saddled the increased use of technology to streamline modern cities. He cites the cyber attack occurred in the city of Atlanta in the United States, making it clear that the city was not prepared to deal with the incident, was not prepared to recover from the attack, and is not prepared to handle the related information, or to appropriately disseminate.

This installment ends with an academic simulation referred to provide electronic security facilities.

Cognize to beat!



This newsletter has an English version.

Douglas Hernandez

Editor

Triarius 37, Contents:

Turkey and the terrorist threat: Turkey at the crossroads, p.4
By Alfredo Campos (Spain)

Unasur Implosion: a South American reconfiguration, p.9
By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)

Border crimes between Uruguay and Brazil, p.13
Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)

The arrival of the left to power in Mexico, p.17
By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)

Smart Cities under Cyber attacks, p.21
Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)

An Electronic Security Project, p.24
By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



**Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo**

TRIARIUS

We started this project with the idea of becoming a benchmark in terms of security, defense, intelligence, and analysis of terrorism and new threats. In this regard, we are honored that different institutions are using the bulletin Triarius as study material, and some researchers are already quoting our articles on their intellectual productions. This, plus the select group of international analysts who support us with their articles for free, and a universe of readers in over 80 countries worldwide, is irrefutable proof that we are achieving. Thank you!

Headlines, staff of the National Border Service of Panama, security unit preventing and combating trafficking, weapons and explosives. See more at the end of the magazine.

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

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



Turkey and the terrorist threat: Turkey at the crossroads

By Alfredo Campos (Spain)



Turkey does not have an easy role in the fight against terrorism. For instance figures give us an idea of the magnitude of the problem, it closed 2016 with more than thirty terrorist actions that killed more than 300 people. Moreover, the same year Turkey suffered a violent attempted coup in July that left nearly 300 fatal more victims, sparking a wave of subsequent repression materialized in the purge of hundreds of thousands of officials, politicians, academics and journalists from a broad political spectrum throughout the country. To top it off, the Turkish economy has entered a depressive spiral of uncertain outcome. The situation is certainly convulsed and in the midst of this situation, the Government has chosen to take a flight forward and to turn to political orientation followed until then, something that affects the basic pillars of the Turkish state itself. In this context, the exceptional measures taken following the declaration of a state of emergency by the Turkish authorities, granting extraordinary powers to the security officers do not seem to have served to contain the terrorist threat.

Turkey has for decades been the target chosen by a host of terrorist organizations of diverse sign to carry out their actions. This has been due in part to its privileged

strategic position; straddles Europe and Asia, is a focal point and a crossroads of people and goods. Also because of its proximity to the Arab world and the troubled Middle East region and the peculiarity of its social composition, a complex web of ethnic, cultural and religious tendencies. Already in the seventies, Turkey suffered the action of terrorist groups that championed the Armenian cause and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) and the Commandos of Justice of the Armenian Genocide (CSFA), justifying his actions as retaliation for the Armenian genocide.

Following the categorization of terrorism that drew David C. Rapoport professor in his book "The Four Waves of Modern Terrorism", they follow the Workers Party of Kurdistan (PKK), a group of Marxist-Leninist ideology imbued with strong notes Kurdish nationalism, with its appearance on the scene in 1978. Finally, Turkey has suffered as much of the world's countries the scourge of global jihadist terrorism, especially the terrorist organization Daesh in recent years, with significant local branches settled throughout its territory and other groups acting under the pretext of religion. In this article, I will do a review of the major terrorist organizations operating in

Turkey today grouped according to the categories used by the Turkish authorities themselves: separatist groups, radical leftist groups and groups that use religion as an element of struggle. Finally, I will give some hints about the direction of the fight against terrorism that has followed the Turkish state.

The main armed group operating in Turkey, whose shares have more international impact, is the Workers Party of Kurdistan (in Kurdish, Partiya Karkerên Kurdistan, PKK in Turkish Kurdistan İşçi Partisi). Born as a political party after the 1980 military coup led by General Kenan Evren, the leader and founder Abdullah Öcalan sought refuge in neighboring Syria taking advantage of the disagreements that existed between the two nations. Officially, in 1984 they began an armed struggle against the Turkish state which has caused more than 45,000 deaths to date. The threat by Turkey to invade Syria led to Öcalan had to leave the latter country and begin an international tour until his capture in Kenya and subsequent imprisonment in 1999. The initial ideological positions of this group have evolved into what is called in the environment of the organization as "democratic confederalism". It is a full program proposal aims to achieve a confederation of autonomous structures that go beyond Turkish borders themselves scattered states where the Kurdish population (Turkey, Syria, Iran and Iraq) sits, with the aim of influencing those territories. To this end, instrumental created with the Confederation of the Peoples of Kurdistan (in Kurdish, Group of Communities in Kurdistan, KCK), which serves as an umbrella for all external to Turkey and the PKK related franchises. The presence of the PKK in these border areas with Turkey is vital for their livelihoods, since they are used as "sanctuaries" from which to move with relative ease on both sides of the border. Turkish authorities also regard the Syrian organizations related to PKK as terrorist groups with strong links to the same namely; the Democratic Union Party (PYD) and its military wing, the People's Protection Units (YPG). The issue is further complicated when you consider that the latter two organizations work closely with the United States in the fight against terrorism in the area.

In financing the PKK they are determining a wide variety of illicit activities such as extortion, smuggling and drug trafficking, as well as income earned through networks mainly Kurdish diaspora living in Europe. Again, the link between terrorism and organized crime is verified.

Since 2013, Turkish government and representatives of the PKK sat down to discuss a negotiated settlement of the conflict, until those talks collapsed in July 2015 and the armed struggle, especially in the southeast resumed, and the PKK returned to traditional guerrilla tactics to export the "armed struggle" in rural areas to cities. Since 2015, the conflict has entered a more lethal phase and

has claimed the lives of nearly 4,000 people. In the breakdown of peace talks, played a determining role the lukewarm response of the Turkish Government before the siege of the Kurdish city of Ayn al-Arab (Ayn al-Arab) in neighboring Syria and not to allow the voluntary step Kurds in Turkey support their "brothers" in the fight against Daesh,

Within the plethora of organizations related to the PKK there are some supporters of continuing the armed struggle against the Turkish state, and among these are the Kurdistan Freedom Falcons (in Kurdish, Teyrênbazê Azadiya Kurdistan, TAK) unable to establish science true if it is a proxy of the parent organization or dissidence itself. Among the most recent actions of this group is the car bomb attack committed in January 2017 in the courts of Bayraklı, İzmir.

In its challenge to the Turkish state, the PKK has used various means, combining guerrilla actions and tactics of "hit and run" terrorist actions more "classic" as car bombings or suicide attacks. Turkish State maintains military operations against the PKK and related organizations in southeastern Turkey for decades have intensified since 2015. These operations framed in the fight against terrorism, have aroused the concern of the international community, therefore its intensity and the strong indications that the same have violated human rights.

On other occasions the Turkish state has delegated the pursuit of insurgent groups in paramilitary forces like the "village guards" (Turkish: Korucular, officially known as "Guards Temporary Village Volunteers - Geçici see Gönüllü Köy Korucuları), which is not nothing but an auxiliary paramilitary armed forces of the Turkish authorities to recruit members generally Kurdish ethnicity. Turkey has also counted in this struggle with the support of other groups such as the "Gray Wolves" (Turkish: Bozkurtlar); right-wing organization with important links to the main party that supports the current government, the Nationalist Action Party. In addition, these groups, whose performance is not characterized by being very respectful of human rights, have important ties to organized crime. Meanwhile,

In the second category of terrorist groups, I will refer to those who have an extreme leftist ideology. In this regard, the largest and most active organization is the Revolutionary People's Liberation (Turkish Halk Kurtuluş Partisi-Devrimci Cephesi or DHKP-C). This group has its roots in the DEV-SOL (Devrimci Sol, Revolutionary Left) organization created in 1978 by Dursun Karataş. The group is defined as a Marxist- Leninist American anti-organization, and anti-NATO aims to overthrow the government and replace it with another socialist. Considered a terrorist organization by both the United States and the European Union, its activity has dropped

considerably in intensity and visibility, partly because of the effectiveness of police action, although in 2016 he was responsible for a significant terrorist incident as an attack on a police vehicle in Istanbul on March 3rd. A year earlier, two suspected members of the group opened fire on the US consulate in Istanbul. In 2017, this group attacked with rockets the headquarters of the ruling party AKP in an action with quite an impact. In this sense the group tends to attack American interests in Turkey. Its main leaders are Musa Asoglu (serving a prison sentence in Germany since 2016), Zerrin Sari (ex-wife Dursun Karataş) and Seher Demir Sen. This group attacked with rockets the headquarters of the ruling party AKP in an action with quite an impact. In this sense the group tends to attack American interests in Turkey. Its main leaders are Musa Asoglu (serving a prison sentence in Germany since 2016), Zerrin Sari (ex-wife Dursun Karataş) and Seher Demir Sen.

Following in this area of leftist ideology, operates a wide range of smaller groups and less relevant than will fit include: the Maoist Communist Party of Turkey (Turkish: Maoist Komunist Partisi MKP), Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (in Turkish : Marksist-Leninist Komunist Partisi, MLKP), Party / Front of Liberation of the People (Turkish: Türkiye Halk Kurtuluş Partisi-Cephesi, THKP-C) or the Communist Party of Turkey / Marxist-Leninist (Türkiye Partisi Komunist / Marksist- Leninist in Turkish, TKP / ML) and its armed wing, the Liberation Army of Workers and Peasants of Turkey (Turkish Türkiye sees ISCI Köylü Kurtuluş Ordusu tikko), based in neighboring Ras al Ayn (Syria). Many of these groups act as guerrilla cells in the region of Turkish Kurdistan and neighboring Syria.

Finally, with regard to groups that use religious fundamentalism radicalized as the main element, I would like to quote Hezbollah Turkish (Türk Hizbullahı), or Kurdish Hezbollah, which has nothing to do with the famous Lebanese militia of the same name. The organization born in the mid-80s, was founded by some of the most radical members of the National Association of Students Turks (Milli Türk talebe Birliği, MTTB) and Huseyn Velioglu or Isa Altsoy (current leader), who established their based in the library Ilim Diyarbakir. There are substantial grounds for believing that the group had from the outset with the support and involvement of different instances of the Turkish authorities. The performance of this group of fundamentalist could be useful in the war against the incipient guerrilla activity

Marxist PKK. Some experts also point to connections of this group with other terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda or even foreign governments like Iran. However, it is a terrorist group of radical Islamist ideology domestic sphere composed mainly of members of ethnic Kurds, belonging to the most disadvantaged sections of society. Its main strongholds are in the cities of Diyarbakir, Van, Batman and Mardin. The ultimate goal of this group is to subvert the constitutional order in Turkey to impose an Islamic republic. The group has been characterized throughout its trajectory through the use of brutal methods of torture and murder,

As in other countries with socio-political conflict situations, Daesh has a significant presence in Turkey. Benefited partly by fixing the Turkish state in its fight against the PKK, at the beginning of the outbreak of war in Syria, Turkey acted too lukewarm about Daesh and other jihadist groups fighting the Kurds in Syrian territory. Daesh has quickly established networks in Ankara, Istanbul and surrounding areas to the border with Syria. This and other jihadist groups like Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS, formerly known as Nusra) and Ahrar al Sham in Turkey have been fertile ground for the recruitment of combatants, in part because Islamist own religious identity of a part of Turkish society. Such action was facilitated by the porous nature of the border between Turkey and Syria, which allowed the transit of fighters between the two countries with the connivance, more or less explicit, border authorities. It should be borne in mind that between 2014 and 2015 Turkey shared border with Syria major areas controlled by the Daesh in the provinces of Gaziantep, Sanliurfa and Kilis. Currently, the province of Hatay shares a border with Idlib in Syria, an important stronghold of jihadist groups in the country. Sanliurfa and Kilis. Currently, the province of Hatay shares a border with Idlib in Syria, an important stronghold of jihadist groups in the country. Sanliurfa and Kilis. Currently, the province of Hatay shares a border with Idlib in Syria, an important stronghold of jihadist groups in the country.

According to information from the Turkish authorities, there is an extensive network of Daesh operating within the country, with a central command about fifty members who move into the area of Istanbul, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Batman, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaras. Cells spread by the Turkish geography, perhaps the most dangerous is that of Adiyaman, created and directed in 2013 by Mustafa Dokumaci, responsible for several suicide bombings. The group called "Dokumacilar" (weavers). Most of those responsible for these attacks have been committed by Turkish citizens related to this cell, highlighting the major suicide bombings in Suruç 2015 (Sanliurfa) and Ankara, resulting in over 130 fatalities between them. The two attacks were targeted political and union activities leftist trend. There are other active local cells, such as operating in the conservative

and predominantly Kurdish city of Bingol and others in Istanbul, Izmir, Konya and Gaziantep.

Despite the increase in police actions and arrests taken against persons suspected of having links with Daesh people, some expert voices criticize the lack of forcefulness in the subsequent trial of the accused, as well as excessive tolerance of fighters returning from Syria . In March 2016, Daesh perpetrated a suicide bombing in the city of Istanbul, resulting in 4 deaths in June 2016 and attacked the airport of the city and killed 44 people. In 2017, Daesh again starring some notable actions like shooting Reina Club in January, which caused dozens of deaths, although it seems to be more connected to international networks of this organization.

Finally, I would love to refer to the controversial designation as a terrorist group at the domestic level of socio-religious movement of self-exiled cleric Fethullah Gulen, in May 2016 by the Turkish National Security Council. The Turkish Government asserts that the organization of that cleric planned and executed the attempted coup of July 2016, which killed more than 240 people and 2100 injured. Turkish authorities are now called the organization "Fethullah Terrorist Organization" ("fetus"). Under the emergency decrees approved by the Government after the coup, hundreds of thousands of people were removed from their posts in the civil service and dismissed from their jobs for alleged links with that organization. On an international level,

In short, the situation facing Turkey in the fight against terrorism and armed groups is complicated. To cope with such a large solvency challenge must respond forcefully to the performance of any terrorist group, either of ideology and have it domestic or no interest. Certainly, it is difficult to act against such a broad spectrum of groups, and perhaps Turkey missed the period between 2013 and 2015 to disable the Kurdish problem through a negotiated settlement. Moreover, their persistence in the pursuit of groups like the PKK, totally legitimate on the other hand, together with other factors of opportunity and convenience, may have allowed organizations like the seat Daesh solid structures and networks within Turkish territory.

Finally, the instrumental use of counter-terrorism in pursuit of other crimes or related activities with the policy, and applied against religious and social organization Fethullah Gulen cleric, largely discredits the rule of law. Turkey is at a time of profound political and social transformations and is trying to find its place in the geopolitical context and whether this is closer to Asia or Europe. So you have to cautiously welcome the recent news of the end of the emergency while in parliament a proposal for reform of counter-terrorism legislation continues to provide the Executive important prerogatives in this area debate. As indicated at the outset, Turkey is at a crossroads;

Image source:

<http://www.elpolitico.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Post-EP-Turquia-en-el-ojo-del-Terrorismo.jpg>

Alfredo Campos

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Unasur Implosion: a South American reconfiguration

By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)



Globalization as a historical phenomenon has reshaped the work in the international system so that states have been forced to adapt to change and seek strategies to ensure their survival. In this context, regionalization, seen as a complementary to the globalization process includes the regions as cohesive axes of the organization and regulation of political, economic and social aspects.

As argued by Ugo Pipitone, nation-states adapt to a different dynamic and come to a body larger to form a political given regionalism or regional integration project, which arises as a possibility of addressing global problems and possible a higher level of coordination and development of common objectives between large areas. (As quoted in Fajardo Morales, 2007, p. 67)

South America is a region that is no stranger to the development of higher levels of regional autonomy in the pursuit of international integration; despite the marked differences between states in the political and ideological fields. One of the agencies are betting on integration is the Union of South American Nations -UNASUR-, this is presented as the latest in the search for the integration of South American countries institutional mechanism and greater geopolitical importance, which seeks to articulate the various regional agendas that have advanced the governments of the region in recent years.

Unasur was consolidated since 2008 for the construction of a regional security complex trying different regional issues in the cultural, economic, development,

political and social, the main purpose was to establish options that provide institutional tools for solving the Suramericanas different issues, however, the reality is far from the principles that were laid since its inception.

The political scheme of regional character goes through a crisis, although not the first to be given, it is considered the most serious since the twelve countries that make up the body, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru decided to withdraw temporarily by internal difficulties and the lack of a Secretary General which actually hides ideological differences (Brieger, 2018). His decision to "opt in different instances" until no guarantee "the proper functioning of the organization" was communicated to Bolivia, which currently holds the presidency pro tempore (Bolivia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2018).

Given the controversy, Foreign Minister of Bolivia, Fernando Huanacuni, took action and denied that the six countries had decided to leave the Unasur, clarified that these nations have decided to stop participating in the instances of the block until the designation is resolved Secretary / General and will convene an extraordinary meeting of the body with the aim of enabling the appointment of the new secretary, the Bolivian proposal is to be developed during 2018 (Bolivia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2018).

Since its inception, the Unasur was intrinsically linked to the rotation of the left was taking over South America, marked mainly by Brazil of Lula Da Silva and Venezuela's

Hugo Chavez. In an effort to return it the main continental bloc, it made it clear that through the mechanism sought to escape the traditional US influence and at the same time make a counterweight to the Organization of American States-OAS.

Given the current political landscape in the region, it has become clear that the displacement of the Bolivarian project has cracked the foundations that underpinned this initiative multidimensional integration. This decline, perhaps, had its beginnings since the arrival of the Colombian president, Ernesto Samper, as Secretary General and was increased on 1 January 2017, when it concluded its mandate, since despite several attempts members failed to agree on the election a successor.

Without the revolutionary and populist ideas of a leader like Chavez and dynamism and interaction of Lula, the mechanism was faced with a change in the political climate that affected the traditional trust between the leaders and the chimera of a unique and inclusive political vision South America. Together with Argentina, they formed the axis political counselor and leader of a South American geopolitical bloc with its own identity thanks to the situation of the moment. Although Argentina had a feeling of distrust for the leadership of Brazil in the region, its work with Venezuela on the economic front since 2005 came to the country to the idea of South American integration, a task that was not entirely difficult given the ideological affinities, also,

Under the policy change, the bloc began to decline, it is not fortuitous that the six countries decided to withdraw temporarily governments are under contemporary right that do not match the Bolivarian ideals of the golden years of the mechanism. In particular, Mauricio Macri, and Michel Temer, presidents of Argentina and Brazil respectively, in their governments instituted a route change, which was reflected in the projections have regarding the Unasur.

The reaction of Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro was swift, through a call to the "South American consciousness" urged "right-wing leaders" that they must not act against the Unasur as social and revolutionary movements would be activated to defend (The Colombian, 2018). However, due to the delegitimization of its government and little or no credibility with the international community, their statements not move from traditional ideas incendiary discourse driven by ideological factions reevaluated.

Not surprisingly the issue of the Venezuelan crisis accentuated the decline of the regional organization managed not to promote effective dialogue between the government and the opposition is not fulfilling its founding guidelines, such as the respect for human rights and public safety the failure of the political role of Unasur, this permissiveness and total inaction against the current

situation, its mediating role to regional conflicts seems to be thing of the past, up to this point is clear.

The choice of Jose Octavio Bordon as the only candidate for general secretary, proposed by Argentina, had no effect particularly by the resistance of Venezuela to accept the grounds that it is not a president candidate, but nowhere states that would have to be. According to Francisco Rojas Aravena, a specialist in international relations and rector of the University for Peace in Costa Rica, Venezuela suit you block the possibility of the election of the Secretary General as it has no interest in shares of organizations den international regarding the social crisis, political and economic (Mizrahi, 2018), has had enough with the statements of the Secretary General of the OAS, Luis Almagro.

Given that the Unasur was born as an instance of political influence and marked with an irrefutable leadership of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff's fall marked the decline of interest carioca. Its current institutional crisis has a side effect in the body, and that by focusing on internal issues, given the social and economic instability issues of corruption, can not guarantee political space for dialogue and tangible economic benefits to other member countries to promote cohesive and horizontal integration.

On the other hand, Chavez's death, the volatility of oil prices that hit the social adjustment to the economy and the chaotic scene under President Nicolas Maduro canceled the chances of a possible Venezuelan leadership. In addition, other Member States did not have the ideological leadership showed no interest in taking the reins of a regional project in which apparently no longer believe.

Consequently, the backlog of Unasur and positioning of the Pacific Alliance altered the geopolitical interests and stressed the fracture that crosses the region. Contrary to the Andean Community of Nations and the Southern Common Market -Mercosur-, subregional organizations that are part of a complex of regional governance cooperative, the Pacific Alliance extends beyond the borders because it represents one of the most innovative in the region and expands the agenda of foreign policy strategies of member countries.

Insertion into this mechanism facilitates the projection of the interests giving priority to the free movement of people, capital, goods and services and deepen economic integration with the Asia-Pacific and, finally, establishes a policy of isolation of the governments of progressive cut -populista, establishing itself as a counterweight to answer or leftist governments that have prevailed in the region.

The fact that the integration process between States were based on ideology caused an implosion, because the importance it deserved solving common problems but reinforce power relations basing confidence in the

political tendencies was not given. Representation in the presidency was apparently alternated between Member States, but the power really had the XXI century socialism who was the protagonist and solely responsible for the scenario currently being presented.

Possibly the South American identity can emerge and be consolidated through the collapse or restructuring of the Unasur, as it would disregard the prevailing imposition of ideology on regional convergence and a multilateral mechanism more effective than concerted development policies would be enhanced and is positioned in the region and the international system as a strong geopolitical bloc.

The future of the organization is uncertain, the challenges are many, but what is clear is that beyond the desire to elect a Secretary General, what should be done is to restore confidence and interest of States decided to withdraw temporarily, this through strengthening appropriate measures to contribute to the strengthening of democratic values and institutions is absent today. Finally, the redesign of the organization must attend a cohesion process that is not subject to government changes in order to bet on the creation of a supranational fabric that allows South America to position itself in the international system through a regional body competitive.

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Border crimes between Uruguay and Brazil

Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)



Gaza's southern border between Uruguay and Brazil

The Brazil-Uruguay border south of the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, extending 1,068 km, from the triple border Brazil - Argentina - Uruguay, to the mouth of the creek Chuy, of which: 608.4 km in rivers and canals, lagoons 140.1 km, 57.6 conventional lines and 262 km by watershed. **The Argentina-Uruguay border is a line of 495 km marked by the Uruguay River, the boundary between these two countries. The porosity of the Gaza border with neighboring countries Uruguay, results, to run a wide range of criminal activities, which states seek to minimize by agreements, laws, and increased security forces.**

I.- most notable recent illegal actions:

- Traffic semiprecious stones, agates.
- Bomb threats and bombing of police.
- illegal trafficking of people and drugs.

- Contraband and Sicariato.
- Steps in opening the border on private lands and parallel to the path that allow circumventing customs control paths.
- Theft of weapons, communications equipment and bulletproof police vests.
- Assaults remittances, exchange houses and individuals irregular moneychangers.
- Money Laundering (Red Waked "Waked Money Laundering Organization" - Wisa Group).
- Trafficking in small arms and ammunition from Uruguay to Brazil.
- Receptación and marketing of stolen vehicles.
- illegal air and sea raids, among others.

II.- Drug Trafficking

The structures of the narco organizations would be based on:

- A. Cells. Formed by youth groups or gangs, family clans, more developed bands are divided into sub groups for operational actions, intelligence and logistics. They perform tasks of gathering, concealment, transfer, security, rental weapons, etc. Avoid armed confrontation with the security forces, because it is many more drugs that manage traffic, the total amount of the impounded.
- B. Intermediaries. Used as a labor source for unemployed, porters, mules, hired assassins. Market with local and transnational structures and retailed. Outsourced services, such as stockpiling weapons, which rented to groups operating and assassins.
- C. hidden node. Money launderers some members of different professionals, with presumed links with economic powers.

Organized crime III

The most dangerous criminal gangs Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, which would have greater influence on the Gaza border would be: A.- Os Manos. B.- gangue Two Primeira C.- Abertos pacara earpod D.- Conceição E.- Bala Na, as well as organizations face a PCC (First Capital Command) and Comando Vermelho national level. By increasing controls in Brazil, these and other bands looking to make contact with bands from neighboring countries to export drugs to other continents and ensure drug trafficking routes, for which outsourced services, both financial with figureheads, and for execution of other leaders of criminal gangs, using hitmen, standing out among these marginal profile, antisocial, psychopathic and sadistic

Crimes emerging organized crime affecting the region are: A. Cybercrime B.- identity-related crime, among the most notable: Attacks the computerized system, money laundering, theft of money, fraud, corruption, trafficking people, smuggling of migrants and even financial and logistical terrorists and / or terrorist support groups outside the continent.

In other regions emerging crimes are also considered:

C.- Traffic of Cultural Property: legitimate markets (auctions and Internet), clandestine illicit markets, money laundering. D.- Wildlife and Forest Crime maritime crime and piracy E.- (smuggling or illicit substances. F.- trafficking for organ removal.

IV.- Muslim Community

The Muslim community in the Gaza border is peaceful and integrated society in both countries. Given the tragic events that daily occur in the world, this social

group focuses attention, particularly by the presence of mutant magnets entering as tourists, natives of other continents and on which there is no possibility to check if true disseminators of faith. The presence of cells of the Islamic State in Brazil, which were disrupted (Operations Atila 2018 and Hashtag 2016) and in some cases linked to organized crime, is a matter of concern, as part of a migratory flow increasing, from areas in narco conflict.

V.- Money Laundering

The Trust is a tool regularly used by the narco underworld, for tax fraud and illicit enrichment. money laundering is hidden through investments. In Uruguay, despite increased reports of notaries and real estate money laundering, it is estimated that is still far from enough, relative to the number of annual transactions, while under investigation several accounting firms Uruguayans, allegedly linked to laundering operations money from neighboring countries. Financial Inclusion law, establishing the payment of wages, pensions and other transactions electronically, reduces the risk of money laundering.

The money may be laundered through the formal financial sector "onshore" and "offshore" (trade from the outside and inside) For example, Wahed Red "Waked Money Laundering Organization & Waked MLO." - Wisa Group), involved in a worldwide network Uruguay washing with a Panamanian consortium with free shop in the city of Rivera and subsidiaries in the border cities of Aceguá also and Rio Branco, the indictment US Some religious groups in Brazil with subsidiaries in Uruguay, they are suspected to collect and launder money through front companies in Brazil, declaring part of the proceeds among the faithful, despite having tax immunity.

VI.- Trafficking

Security services have increased controls on foreign people starting procedures for travel to Uruguay and Brazil, at the risk of the arrival of terrorists and criminals to the region. It was also established in Uruguay, the Safety Committee for Border Crossings. Some alternative ways to circumvent customs controls, were blocked, but as the interests of people who circulate there are very important to them, while they are restored. Brazil applies the SISFRON (Integrated Border Monitoring System Terrestrial), which includes inter alia the Border Operations Armored Southern Border and Agatha.

Regional mafias began in recent years to smuggle Chinese (native of Fujian Province, in eastern China), Dominicans and Cubans, from Brazil via Uruguay, bound mostly to Argentina.

VI.- Conclusions:

1. It stands as "Fortress", increased patrols of the Armed Forces of both countries on the Gaza border, in support of the police and customs. The development of organized crime on the continent, would be an "opportunity" for new agreements with countries in the first instance of the region and later for a more fluid exchange of criminal and strategic information, and also the incorporation of new technologies to minimize costs and man hours. In the case of Uruguay, it is seen as "weakness", the lack of a Border Act, however, there is a project and other standard struggles to act the Armed Forces. The indications are the main "threat" transnational narco-terrorism.
2. Crime in the Gaza border would be linked to drug trafficking, human trafficking, weapons, ammunition, natural resources, smuggling and money laundering. transport drugs, weapons and ordering executions: transfer of goods and service is performed.
3. In Uruguay, Rivera y Rocha, Brazil bordering departments are those that recorded more homicides per capita, 13.5 and 11.7 per 100,000

inhabitants, followed by Montevideo (11.6). The city of Chuy - Chui (Uruguay - Brazil) would be the most violent of all Gaza border between the two countries because the bands gateway of marijuana and cocaine Uruguay vie, reaching the end of attacking shots the Criminal courts of the city of Rocha (23ENE2018).

4. Interpol plans to install in the region a center for the fight against terrorism with the aim of improving actions against various terrorist cells that exist in the continent. The proposal was raised during the Regional Conference of the Americas of Interpol, which was held in Punta del Este from 10 to 12JUL2018. Then, you must be voted on at the General Assembly of the organization, scheduled for NOV2018 in Dubai. Interpol's strategy is based on analysis themselves and others, such as terrorism 2016 report by the Department of State US There we see that many Latin American countries have "porous borders and established smuggling routes that offer opportunities to local and international terrorist groups." Among vulnerable sites identifies the triple border formed by Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay and has borders with Brazil and Venezuela Colombia Uruguay.

Reconferences:

Photo: Topographic Map of Chuy SGM 1 / 250,000

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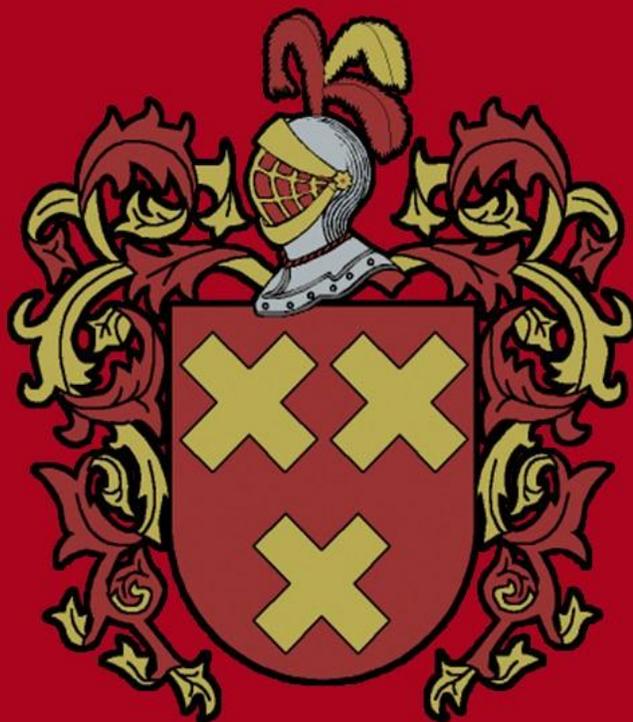
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15

¡Siempre en Vanguardia!

The arrival of the left to power in Mexico

By Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández (Colombia)

The recent presidential elections in Mexico have been listed as a historic landmark because what happened had not happened in almost a century of history in the country. On July 1, citizens went to the polls to elect the successor of Enrique Peña Nieto, but also was chosen level (i) Local; gubernaturas (8), provincial (972), town halls (1596), mayor (16), council (1237), sindicaturas (1664) regidurías (12,013), ethnic rulers (19) and (ii) municipal boards; chairs (24), receivers (24) and regidurías (96) (Najjar, 2018).

With 53.19%, the candidate Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador -AMLO-, the Together We Will Make History coalition of the National Regeneration Movement (Morena), with Labor party (PT) and Social Encounter (PES), was sworn in as Mexico's president-elect for the period 2018-2024 with 30,113,483 votes, a wide difference from the second candidate with the most votes, Ricardo Anaya Cortés, Mexico coalition for the front created by the party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), Citizen (MC) and the PAN Movement, which followed with 22.7% (Mexico. National Electoral Institute, 2018).

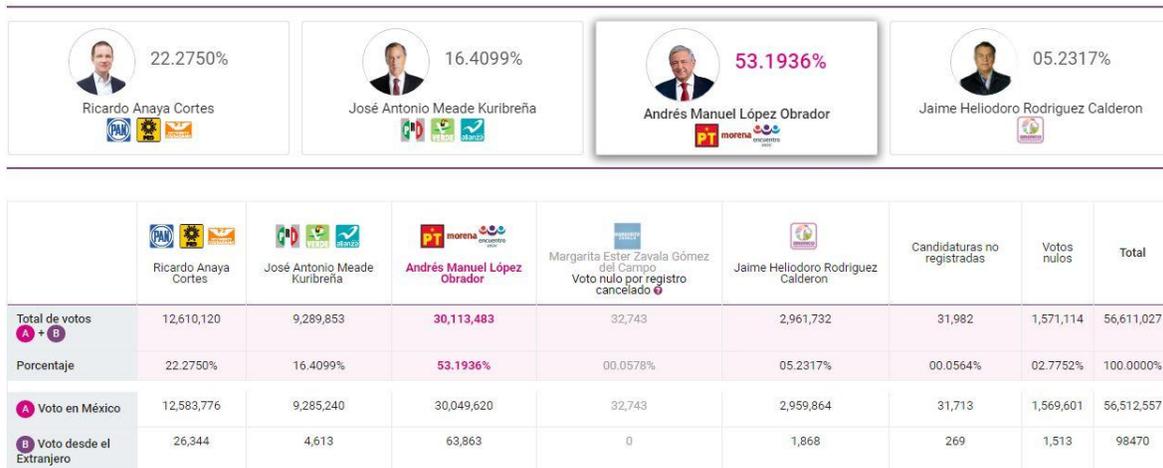


Figure 1. Results of presidential elections. Adapted from: National Electoral Institute. (2018). 2018 Federal Election district counts.

The president of 64 years managed to take first left to power after being a candidate for president twice (2006 and 2012), also it has a precedent of transparency in the Federal District assumed after his government in 2000. his work transcended local and skidded to national and transnational his way of governing, worked hard unlike other leaders, giving priority to the people's interests to private and put into practice the Republican austerity (Official Site Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador, 2018).

Similarly, it has been characterized by taking into account the opinion of the people, he has made several public consultations, from which, with the support of citizens, applied policies to benefit the disadvantaged, something his conviction is that "for the good of all, first the poor". After these actions soon recognition and demand in the rest of the country soon, so in many areas of Mexico came to perform similar actions instituted by him.

Lopez Obrador took a pragmatic handling his election campaign as it brought together a broad movement that includes unions, conservative right-wing religious groups, people from the traditional left and some

officials against whom lunges for corruption issues (Ahmed, 2018), so it is clear that this is a political strategist, in practice, took on the challenge of politicians to agree so dissimilar.

It is also noted that in addition to the highest vote for a president in recent history, in this election more people went to the polls, there was a citizen participation of 63.42% compared to 62.08% in 2006 (Mexico. Institute federal Election, 2013, p. 5), which left the result that for the first time won a new independent political party.

Specifically, corruption is one of the issues that motivated the citizens to elect Lopez Obrador as president, because it is a burden that seems to be anchored to the Mexican culture, which generates political and social economic costs. According to Perceptions Index of Transparency International Corruption; which ranks 180 countries according to perceptions of experts and entrepreneurs on the level of corruption in the public sector, through a scale of zero to 100, where zero equals a very corrupt and 100 to very transparent, Mexico scored 29 points 2017 placing the

country at the site 135, being the worst rating since 2012 (Transparency International, 2017).

This, together with poverty, have become destabilizing factors for the country's governance and, consequently, the main focus of the president-elect. For this reason, he pledged to reduce the salaries of senior government officials, including his own, and instead increase the salaries of public servants poorly paid. He also assured that combat corruption and use the tens of thousands of millions of pesos a year to be saved to pay for social programs (Ahmed, 2018).

Even before he was elected president the candidate had already taken steps in this regard, called for help to the United Nations-UN Organization to combat corruption (Crown, 2018). The UN agency for Project Services (UNOPS) considered the request to monitor public contracts if the opponent managed to win the presidency, so it is a fact collaboration for development of strategic projects to work for the country's future . "Under no circumstances should the President allow impunity. Forewarned there is no guile, whoever, will be punished, it included officials, friends and family, a good judge, the house begins" stressed the president in his first speech referring to the topic .

Significantly, according to official figures from the last recorded measurement, the population living in poverty is 43.6%, ie 53.4 million people, while 9.4 million people, 7.6% is in extreme poverty (National Council for evaluation of Social Development Policy, 2016). In addition, the Aztec country ranks among the most unequal countries in Latin America, according to the report on Fiscal Reforms OECD (2017), recording the weakest redistribution 0.3%.

On these facts, AMLO must establish a radical transformation to strengthen the economy with greater control and transparency, government intervention and autonomy. To this end the government's austerity seems to be one of their strategies, as well as a considerable increase in social welfare spending by an anti-corruption campaign.

On the other hand, the chaotic scene also adds the unstable scenario public and public safety. This is evidenced by the increasing number of homicides perpetrated at the hands of organized crime which corresponds to 18,898 to 25,339 homicides, ie 75%, which made 2017 the most violent year in two decades (criminal Stoplight, 2018). Other figures also concerned for the robbery, which increased 33.9% in 2017 compared

to the previous year and the drug dealers increased by 27% (Citizen of Justice National Security Observatory and Legality, 2017, pp 32., 44) .

AMLO gave a glance at this stage and promised: (i) capturing kingpins and (ii) attack inequality, unemployment, poverty and insecurity. This means that the Morena party faces a major challenge, since precisely the areas most affected by high levels of violence that Mexico has experienced during the period Peña Nieto were those who supported the policy change.

Therefore have a duty to provide strategic twist to what characterized the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party -PRI- their inability to stop the escalation of violence and loss of credibility by corruption and links with organized crime (Garcia, 2018).

However, proposals and promises of the president are what you really want to hear the population and what is expected to be achieved, but for some critics and analysts is not known whether indeed effectively implement policies because it is structural damage and It is unknown, in practice, how it will fulfill what he promised. On the other hand, the fact that, together with its coalition partners, have a majority in Congress (Morena won 219 of the 300 federal councils, while in the Senate won 24 of 32 states) (Cacelín, 2018) It creates uncertainty because it can become an authoritarian political figure who does not respect the institutions, has a power of maneuver unprecedented and the possibility of including proposals for legislative initiatives without the need to reconcile with the opposition.

Will have to wait how early exercise of Congress to identify whether there will be a safe distance with the president in effect, in the absence of a strong opposition to the ability to be a counterweight in implementing policies.

also are topics that are of interest for the development of the political program of the president and his relationship with partners, for example with the US president, Donald Trump, among which the construction of the wall stands, migration and trade relations ; Free Trade Agreement -TLCAN- North America. So far the Mexican president has said that when neighboring countries are linked by economic, trade and relations of friendship ties and cooperation should be a priority for the 3,180 kilometer border they share, its foreign policy will be based on the principles of non-intervention and self-determination of peoples.

Elecciones presidenciales en México 2018

Candidato con más votos en cada estado



Figure 2 presidential election results by state. Adapted from: National Electoral Institute. (2018). 2018 Federal Election district counts.

According to other leftist leaders, at the time, AMLO opposed radically NAFTA and energy reform, however, and according to the changing context, qualified its pragmatic position and accepted the Treaty and the importance of the trade relationship .

It should be noted that, after the last meeting between officials of the US government, led by Secretary of State, Michael Pompeo and current President of Mexico, Enrique Peña Nieto, was played, among others,

the issue of reunification Mexican families, as it has caused great controversy in recent days by the arbitrary measures of the policy of immigration law Trump, and commercial matters was agreed constructive progress in the renegotiation of the Treaty. To be seen whether what he said the president-elect around these issues remains in force after 1 December possession or again changes his mind and gives a twist to the relationship with the north country.

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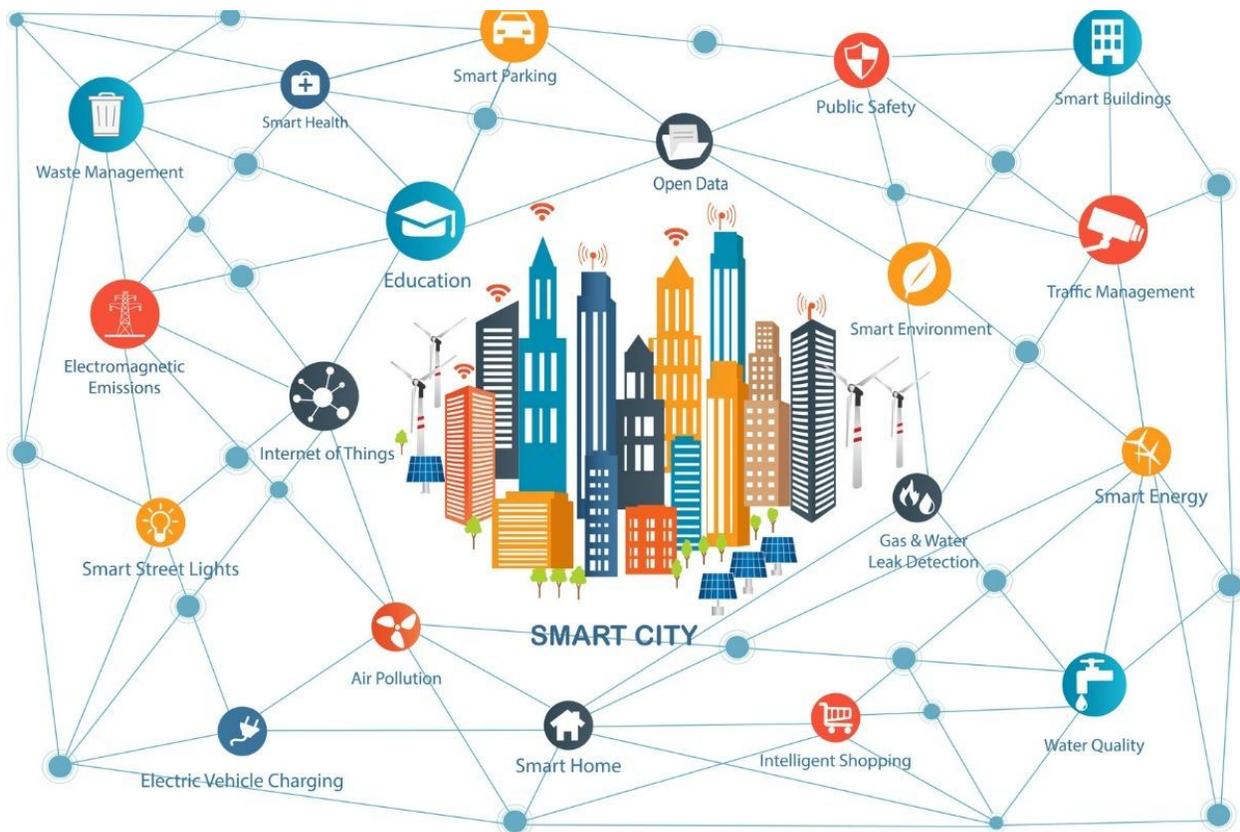
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Smart Cities under Cyber Attacks

Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



After a cyberattack to a city many things happen, or so it is believed, but what happens to the citizens or the general public? This is not a merely rhetorical or academic question, as they have been many and varied cases where there have been cyberattacks magnitude that directly affected communities. This is not limited only to attacks perpetrated by State or at least pseudo state origin as might be the case Ossetian actors. Recall the case of wanacry or the attack on the city of Atlanta in USA, were non-state actors who carried out the attack, but simply groups or criminal organizations as such seek a profit motive; Of course, we also meet Ciberterrorisras or attacks from activists of various kinds.

the initial question despite all this, or at all, persists, what about citizens after cyberattack ?, to try this case as a model for the recent attack suffered by the city of Atlanta, where a ransomware paralyzed the city.

Since the cyber attack occurred spent just over 80 days, which left most of the inactive computer systems for days, and some for weeks. Still, very little is known the plan or measures it intends to take the local government to fix things long term.

At first there was a clear communication on the joint work to be carried out with the authorities of the FBI both the culprits as well for, with private sector companies, to put back online the affected systems. As often it happens to global emergencies are few particular details on these actions, but nevertheless quickly funds were worth \$ 5 million in emergency authorizations to start recovery against cyberattack.

It is at this point where beyond the general information provided underlies the question whether it is necessary to provide more details on both the event itself and the actions that are planned to take either to recover from what happened as prepare for the not to fall in this type of cyberattack.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Code for America, a nationwide network in the US that conglomerates technologists, researchers, technicians, systems engineers, journalists and people in general who wish to work or working on issues of equity, justice and transparency through the use of data and technology in general, which together with its local subsidiary Code for Atlanta have filed a request for the city to issue a "no-fault autopsy" on the events from cyber attack suffered.

As the petitioners of Atlanta Code refer it for a "no-fault autopsy", others such as change.org petitioners want to know the facts and circumstances without pointing the finger a guilty or responsible, other NGOs, however, have the goal of creating a fair and equitable accounting of the mistakes made before the failure and what was done in response.

Up to this point there is a clear idea of NGOs in knowing in detail the facts and circumstances, the private sector is most interested in knowing when, being a little slower state accountable.

From Code for Atlanta, one of its co-founders, Ray-Montanez said "conducting this autopsy in the software industry, it is now considered a good practice after any software failure or interruption of the website or data loss". He explained that an unthinking autopsy provides an opportunity to "truly learn what went wrong".

Ray-Montanez said he recognizes that "there are political risks." However, he argued to make clear that the process is not to blame, but "try to create an environment where the facts can be presented honestly and clearly," citizens and others who may be at risk, they can get a better assessment and be better protected against future attacks.

However, there are real dangers to make certain information public. Cybersecurity incident is difficult to manage for any organization. Disclosing information about cyber attack could not only open to Atlanta and its citizens to additional attacks, but also to give other hackers ideas on how to wreak havoc in different cities. Associate that with the expectations of public disclosure, and things get complicated.

One point to keep in mind, most people tend to believe that all disasters are equal and therefore have the same treatment is not the same as before floods, where citizens want to know what happened, why it happened and it is being done to solve it, in the world of cyberattack this is very different because a natural disaster is not adapted to the way a cyber adversary adapts to continue causing havoc.

Keisha Lance-Bottoms, took office as Mayor of the city of Atlanta on Jan. 2, 2018, and just 80 days of taking on the post found against cyberattack, when interviewed at an event earlier this month in the City New York said the incident took her by "surprise" and he remembered that he had discussed all the issues that made the City of Atlanta but that "cybersecurity had not been the subject of campaign or conversation" during the campaign.

"While it is something that is always present and should be a priority for us as elected officials, not what people see and our communities are discussing," Lance-Bottoms said during a panel at SmartCities NY. "So the biggest challenge has really been put that in a context in

which people understand why it is important for their community."

Atlanta refused to pay the \$ 51,000 ransom demanded hackers to remove the ransomware, which, Lance-Bottoms told the crowd, means that "have had to start from scratch in many ways".

By mid-May, operations director Richard Cox told the station WABE local public radio that "90 percent" of the functions have returned to normal. In the interview, Cox declined to give a timeframe for recovery for security reasons.

While communicating to the media was relatively open when it comes to inquire about the particular issues of cybersecurity front is an impregnable wall that protects that investigations are active and that for security reasons can not disclose any information, which it is always reasonable and possible to understand.

But if Atlanta is not an isolated, surprisingly in a survey conducted in 2016 by the International Management Association City / County and the University of Maryland, Baltimore County case, found that about a quarter of local governments They reported that they were experiencing attempted attacks at least once an hour, and yet less than half of the local governments surveyed said they had developed a formal policy of cybersecurity and just over a third said they had a written strategy to recover from breaches.

In view of the events, it is clear that governments, whether local or national, are not very clear in communicating such incidents, there is still a clear perspective of how to communicate the facts and consequences of cyberattacks, much less how to deal and communicate with citizens without panic or start to distrust the capacities of governments to ensure basic services, let alone think of critical infrastructure. Today, cities tend to have a very large tecnodependencia, an example of them are the Smart City, but it is very necessary not only for efficiency and effectiveness that adds to the collective of society, but because everything in prevention comprehensive risk can be treated from such platforms.

It is obvious and especially local governments, other provinces or municipalities depending on the denomination to be given, they are very weak in understanding the magnitude of Cyberspace and Cyber Threats there, do not have equipment to treat these issues, as happened in Atlanta, there is no doctrine of how to deal with the emergency and communicate.

It is time that cities and local governments aware that cyberspace, IoT, BlokChain, Big Data and others are an integral part of everyday life and as such not only have to integrate them into the collective conscious, but must serve them technically all that it implies. A safe city today must also be a Safe Video City.

Internet of Things (IoT) offers virtually unlimited possibilities to automate physical assets that every city needs to operate: water supply, electricity, public transport and medical services, including vehicles of residents. The consequence of someone exploiting vulnerabilities in these systems goes far beyond the ransomware and enters the much more dangerous field of national security.

To size this and not be in the theoretical framework, I return to the case of Atlanta, where just days before the cyber attack, the FBI and Homeland Security issued a joint bulletin which indicated that hackers Russians successfully penetrated the control systems in sites, nuclear energy, water, aviation and manufacturing.

Also remember that in October 2016, when the largest DDoS attack was launched on the service

provider Dyn an IoT botnet was used to spread malware called Mirai.

Once infected, computers on the Internet are continually looking vulnerable IoT devices and then use usernames and passwords to log known, infecting them with malware. These devices are common devices like digital cameras and DVR players.

It is very likely that the city of Atlanta "has learned some valuable lessons" but the hard, hard way, "sharing information and lessons is the most important from the point of view of security". However, it should be done carefully, it is right to share information, but must be done with the right people in the right way and when that information comes in the form of warning by a Central Authority must resume the old legend reads: "If the animal you have in front roars like a lion, a tail of a lion and lion's mane, then I am facing a lion."

Image source:

https://d2mpqlmtgl1znu.cloudfront.net/AcuCustom/Sitename/DAM/007/news-gov-mar17-MOOC_rm.jpg

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An Electronic Security Project

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)

This is an academic exercise, developed under the Master of Science in Security US Security College, module Planning and Evaluation. Errors and omissions are attributable only to the author, who is in training. The sustained criticism and observations to improve are welcome. At the time of publishing this work in Triarius, it has not yet been received feedback from the tutor of SCUS, so it is safe to be contained errors of form and substance. Thanks for your understanding.

Request

You., Has received the request from a customer for a project of electronic security at its facilities, which include a warehouse storage of liquid fuels, whose dimensions are 100 meters long and 35 wide, and a height of 35 mts.

- The winery has doors (front and back).
- On initial inspection it is detected that has no windows, only 8 industrial air extractors type installed on the roof.
- The illumination is based on metal halide bulbs.
- * Consider that the feature of this installation, the equipment must be explosion-proof.
- You should suggest CCTV cameras, alarms, fire detectors, automate the gate of the main entrance (considered high traffic) control access to restricted area, power backup.
- Spiked to construction there is only one control office and office.
- The enclosure has other facilities that are already protected.

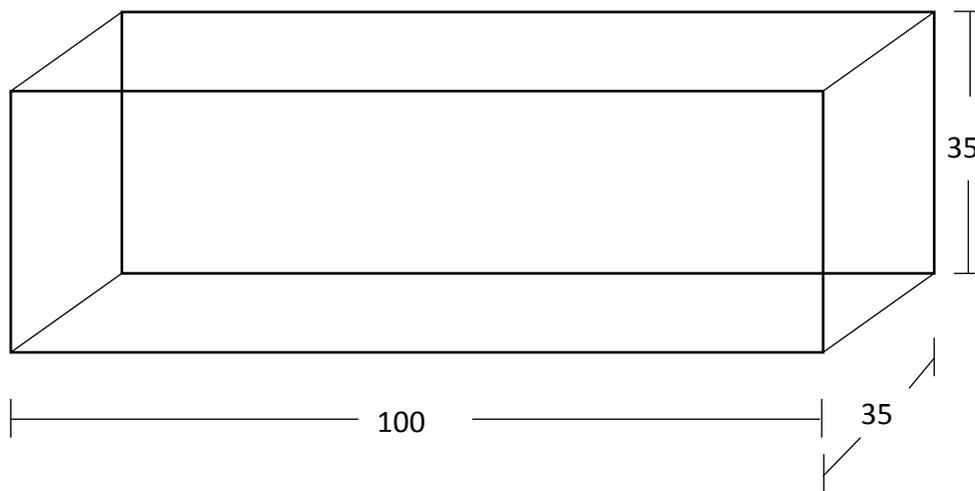
You., Must submit the Gantt chart of the project and the economic proposal thereof.

Solution:

Electronic Security project is simulated. However, it is not just about selling a basic advice, some electronic equipment and installation service, it is to inform the customer of a number of variables that can take into account to make appropriate decisions, and achieve what you really want and it is that your business is as safe as possible. We must provide comprehensive advice.

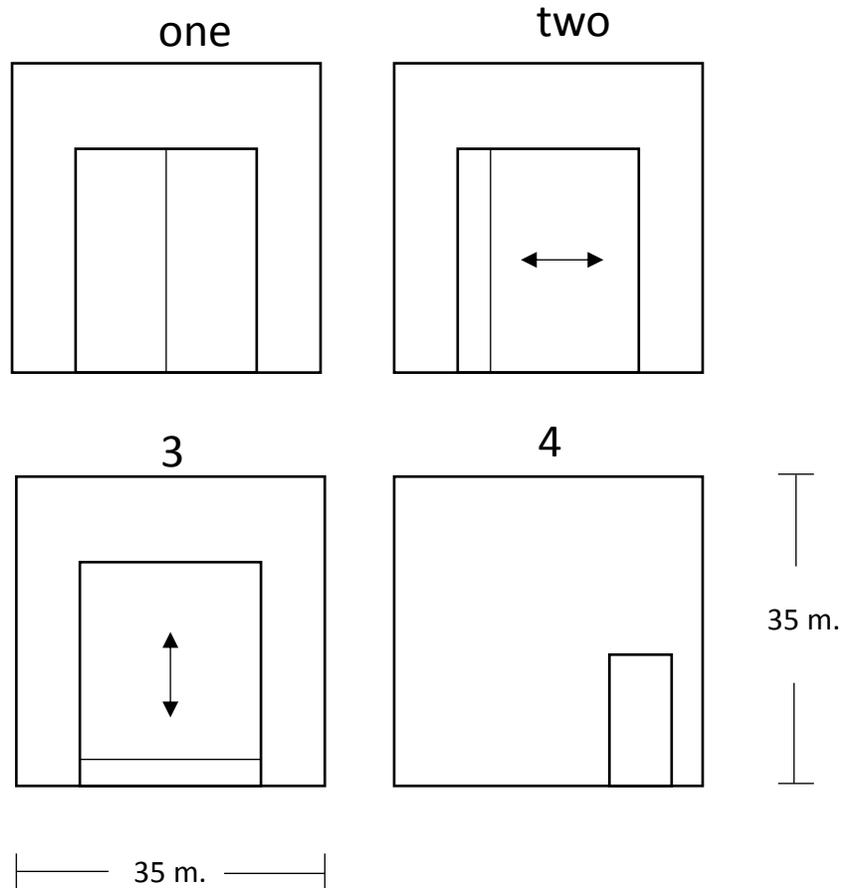
Dimensions.

In the property there are various facilities that are not specified. What we are asked is to ensure a warehouse storage of liquid fuels, which measures 100 m. long, 35 m. wide and 35 m. High.



Doors and / or gates.

The basic information provided to us, indicates that the winery has doors on the front and on the back, but points out that door type is neither its size nor which is the main door that is intended to automate. Possible options are:



The possibility 1 would be were two hinged doors that open outward (1.1), which open inwards (1.2), or are sliding and open sideways (1.3).

Possibility 2 relates to a sliding door that opens to the right (2.1) or left (2.2).

Possibility 3 shows a door which opens upwards and is wound (3.1) or folds (3.2).

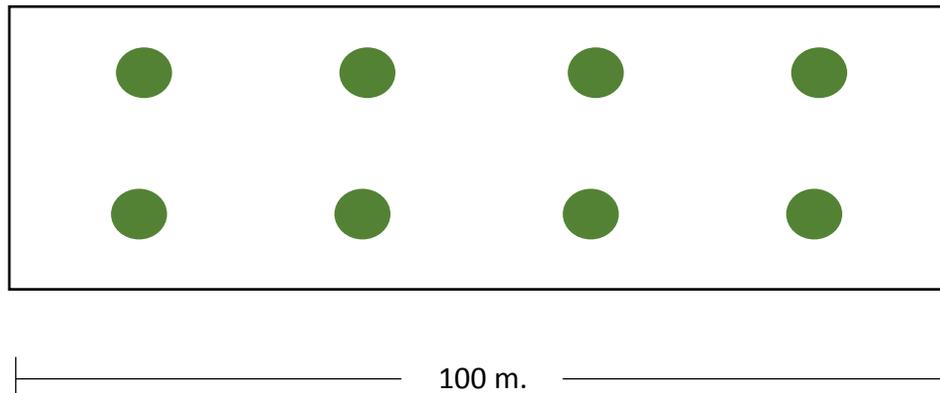
The possibility 4 shows a small door for personal, for vehicles, which opens inwards (4.1) or out (4.2).

A 5th possibility is that there is a vehicular door and a door for personal, integrated second in the first (5.1) or separately (5.2).

We have up here 11 possibilities, only the facade (front of building), complicated further if we consider not know how the door to the rear. It could be the same as the front (6.1) or be different (6.2).

Air extractors.

We know that the cellar has no windows, but if eight industrial air extractors, installed on the roof.



not specify what their spatial distribution, we assume that could be equally distributed along the 100 meter roof of the warehouse, to fulfill its function evenly.

Illumination.

Specifications state that the inner space is illuminated by spotlights of metal halides. This technology:

The metal halide lamps, also known as metal halide lamps, metal halide lamps, mercury lamps or halogenated METALARC, discharge lamps are high-pressure lamps group called HID (High Intensity Discharge). They are generally high power and good color reproduction, as well as ultraviolet light. They were originally created in the 1960s for industrial use of these, but today often applied in industry as well as home. (...) usually it is often used in fuel stations, plazas and street lighting. (...) The lifetime of these lamps ranges from 20,000 to 22,000 h.

(https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lámpara_de_haluro_metálico)

few lamps inside the cellar is not specified, nor how outdoor lighting.

Special security measures.

It is recommended that, because of the nature of the materials stored there, all equipment must be explosion-proof. Add that, and are expected to withstand an explosion, they should not cause it. All materials electronic security, electrical installations and data must be secured so as not produce sparks.

In this connection, the installation of at least one para-rays, to prevent a possible accident product of a thunderstorm that impinges on these facilities is recommended.

The requirement.

We are asked to suggest:

- CCTV cameras.
- Alarms.
- Fire detectors.
- Automating main access door. (Considered high traffic).
- Control access to restricted area.
- Power backup.

All it presented in an economic proposal and Gantt chart.

Preliminary analysis.

Because of gaps in information and specifications, it is essential to conduct a site visit to the facilities of reference for the purposes of performing a visual inspection, take some pictures, take action, and clarify doubts. Only then you

can present the customer a proposal adjusted to reality, which also includes a series of recommendations to strengthen the security of the site. Right now you can only approximate information file, which has the character of mere academic exercise, and not binding on the analyst or the company he represents.

While the problem statement noted that there was an initial inspection facility, a return visit is required, so that the undersigned can take full responsibility for what he proposes. Then a check list that should be filled in the next technical visit, trying to gather all the information possible.

Technical visit

Check list

1. Take GPS reading, including latitude, longitude, and height above sea level of the building.
2. Take pictures of the exterior of the winery, including walls, roof and doors.
3. Take pictures inside the winery, including walls, roof and doors, as well as the general provision of materials within the warehouse, in order to identify sightlines and obstacles.
4. Determine how they are, what measures have fuel containers, if stored and stacked (increasing the overall height of possible obstacles).
5. Taking photographs around the cellar, and what are the "avenues of approach" leading to it.
6. Take aerial photos with the use of a Drone.
7. Get general map and satellite view of facilities and the general area, using Google Maps.
8. The closest establish what and how far they are from the winery buildings are.
9. Determine the wind direction, and if it is constant or has variations throughout the year.
10. Determine the operation of the sewage system and disposal of rainwater in winter (thinking that the installation to be protected in Colombia. There is no snow).
11. Generally determine what measures physical security of facilities that comprise this organization are, and if there is a history of safety violations.
12. Establish what security personnel of this organization and what their functions are.
13. Determine whether the set of facilities of this organization is within a wall or perimeter fence. If so, what are its characteristics and what their condition.
14. Determine whether any CCTV system working in these facilities, and if so, to establish the technical feasibility of expanding leveraging existing infrastructure.
15. Determine if fire detectors operating in these facilities, and if there is the technical possibility to expand the network using the existing infrastructure.
16. Determine if there is an alarm system working in these facilities, and if so, to establish the technical feasibility of expanding this network using the existing infrastructure.
17. Determine if the winery has a structured cabling system.
18. Determine whether there are emergency generators at the facility, and if so, what is their capacity and what facilities would provide energy when they are active. Also determine how to enable / disable and what their autonomy (time spent running the fuel load their own tanks).
19. Determine whether any part of the lighting system, CCTV, alarms or detectors, has UPS, and if so, what are its characteristics.
20. Determine where the closest winery hydrants are concerned.
21. Determine where fire extinguishers are located within along or in the vicinity to the cellar, and what their type.
22. Determine where the stretchers are located.
23. Determine where they are located kits.
24. Determine whether signaling emergencies and if you are located in visible and appropriate places, eg extinguishers, stretchers, first aid kits, evacuation route, point of concentration, not smoking, using safety equipment, do not pass, use helmet, bathrooms, etc. .
25. Determine whether the organization has a plan for emergency and disaster updated. If possible obtain a copy for study.
26. Set how far are the nearest emergency units (police, firefighters, civil defense), and what is the approximate response time in the event that the company calls them.
27. Determine whether there are cooperation agreements in the field of emergency response, including the company where we intervene and neighboring businesses.

28. Determine how far are hospitals, clinics and medical centers nearby, and how long it would take a car to get there, leaving the company.
29. Establish whether the company has trained a brigade of Emergency and functional.
30. Establish whether security personnel are armed, and if estándar, knows not to shoot in the security zone (flammable liquids and gases and / or explosives).
31. Determine whether dogs used in the security scheme.
32. Establish what use that is given to the stored fuel, and what are its characteristics.
33. Determine which people or can or should approach the winery and / or vehicles access it.
34. Establish whether a study was conducted driveability staff or general grooming services that have, or have access to the cellar.
35. Investigate whether there had been any study on the possible effects and consequences of a fire or explosion in the cellar, on:
 - a. The staff itself.
 - b. The other facilities of the company.
 - c. People from neighboring communities or companies.
 - d. Housing facilities or third, adjacent or near the winery.
36. Determine the approximate value of the materials stored there, at a time of maximum occupancy.
37. Establish what possible methods employ a thief to break into the hold, seize the fuel and transport to take them away.
38. Establish what might be the causes of a fire in the cellar.
39. Determining whether the facilities are near an airport, airstrip or air route.
40. Determine whether the company has set a budget limit for the development of this project.
41. Determine whether there are physical barriers to the passage of vehicles.
42. Set whether personnel access doors have a safety device (check ID).
43. Set if for some reason there is a risk of a terrorist attack.

Once we make the technical visit, we collect all relevant information and clarify all doubts, we can proceed with the development of real and verifiable proposal.

For now and to fulfill the academic requirements of this module, we will take as true the following

Premises.

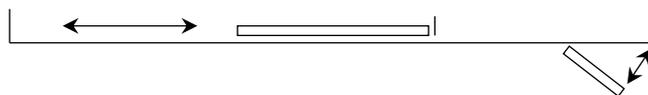
(The values and quantities are arbitrary and only for academic purposes)

- If there is a CCTV system, which can integrate new cameras.
- If there is an alarm system, which can integrate new sensors.
- If there is a fire detection system, which can integrate new sensors.
- If there is a system of generators (power backup), which can be integrated new systems.

These assumptions are based on the fact that in the statement of requirement specifies that there are other facilities that are already protected.

The doors.

It will be assumed that in front of the winery is the main entrance, and there is a gate sliding vehicular access, which opens from right to left, and a gate for personnel access Doorstep, which opens outward from right to left.



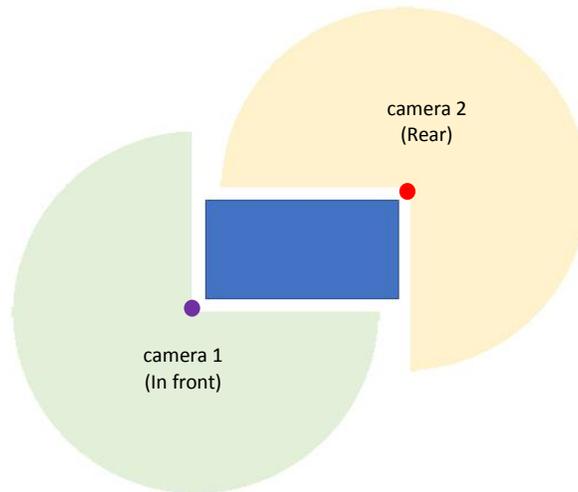
The rail supporting the main gate is located on the inside of the front wall. The gate weighs 150 kilos. The access door for personnel has no automation, no ID check.

CCTV.

Given that there are no windows and only two access points, in front and behind the winery, there are no obstacles to the line of sight, and the walls are quite high (35 m.), The following is recommended :

With just two zoom cameras and day / night / fog capacity can be monitored all 4 sides of the cellar, as well as the avenues of approach to it.

The cameras must be mounted in two opposite corners of the hold, on horizontal 1 m. extension, located 5 meters (high enough for an intruder not reach, but low enough to facilitate maintenance of equipment). This will allow each camera monitor two lateral, forward 270 ° from the apex formed by the walls of the hold.



Alarm system.

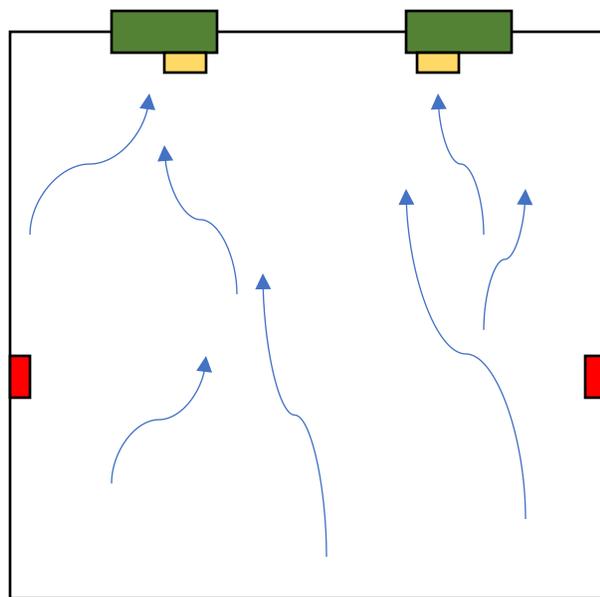
As for the alarm system, it is proposed to place alarms unauthorized doors and motion sensors inside the winery, pointing to the accesses (remember that there are no windows or other openings, except for air extractors opening).

Fire detectors.

It is suggested to place smoke detectors in air extractors, where -at be circulated quickly ons-air and gases that were previously inside the cellar. In addition, considering that the hot gases (smoke) tend to rise, and that the only holes at the top of the cellar, are precisely those that use exhaust fans, hot air and smoke pass through there, though exhaust fans are off.

Additionally and to have redundant systems, it is suggested to place flame detectors hydrocarbons in the sidewalls of the hold, at a height such that they are located above the fuel containers. Determine the exact height will depend on the observations made in the technical visit.

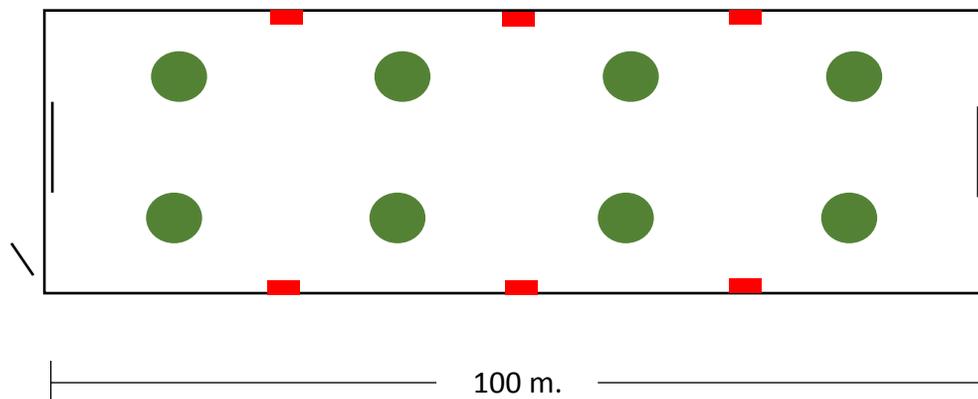
In horizontal arrangement, these special detectors should be interleaved with detectors that are on the roof. It remains to be determined lateral distance detection and forward (remember that the width of the winery is 35 meters).



Front view of the winery

-  extractors
-  Hydrocarbon flame detector
-  Multisensor Detector Optical-Thermal

Superior view of Bodega



Terrorism.

In anticipation of a possible terrorist attack, should ensure that a drone can not pass through the holes in the air extractors are installed. Since, as evidenced in the Middle East conflicts, terrorist groups are used these devices loaded with explosives. A detonation in an atmosphere rich in flammable / explosive gases, could end up burning the entire warehouse, with negative consequences for the organization and the population or neighboring businesses.

Draft Economic Proposal

In an estimated 10 working days as Gantt annexed hereto, and involving a team of an engineer, four technicians (electrical, electronic, welder, industrial safety) and 4 assistants period, the following activities :

Activity:	Personal:	Materials:
Installing Para-ray *	5	1 For-ray holder 1, four screws, 4 metal ramplug 1 guaya ground (40 m.), One grounding.
Installation (2) CCTV cameras *	5	2 CCTV camera zoom, day / night / fog, two metal horizontal brackets, screws 8, 8 metal ramplug, 100 meters of coaxial cable (power and data), 100 lashings (trip).
Integration of new cameras to existing network	two	8 coaxial connectors, coaxial cable 150 meters. 150 lashings (trip).
Installation (4) door opening sensors	4	4 Magnetic sensors door opening, 40 meters power cable, 1 console alarm, 1 siren, 2 strobe lights.
Integration of the above 4 sensors to the alarm system	two	1 device with 4 redundant communication channels (GPRS, SMS, IP and telephone line), integrated to the alarm console (front part of the hold), one repeater (rear), 20 screws, 20 ramplug plastics.
Installation (8) Multisensor Fire Detectors Optical-Thermal *	5	8 multisensor fire detectors Wireless Optical-Thermal. 200 meters of coaxial cable 200 lashings (Trip), 32 screws, 32 plastic ramplug.
Installation (6) Hydrocarbons Flame Detectors	5	Flame detectors 6 hydrocarbon, 200 meters of coaxial cable 200 lashings (Trip), 24 screws, 24 ramplug plastics.
Integration of new smoke detectors to the existing network	two	1 terminal, 14 connectors.
Automatic installation, main gate	4	Motor, metal base, 4 screws, 4 metal ramplug, chain, supports,
Installation pedestrian access control door, front	3	1 automatic door opener, and check console joint, which requires identification by means of proximity card, key and fingerprint, 4 screws, 4 plastic ramplug, 10 meters of cable.
UPS installation for security systems winery	two	1 UPS capable of supporting the entire system of sensors and cameras for 12 hours of continuous operation.

From this list of material needs, we proceed to find the best prices in the market. These costs are in addition to the man hours that will be spent on the project, the cost of transporting equipment and personnel to work, and the total cost was 50% will add value to our company.

Bodega Project Gantt Chart	Week 1					week 2					week 3
	Mon	Sea	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Sea	Wed	Thu	Fri	LV
Installing Para-ray *	█										
Installation (2) CCTV cameras *		█									
Integration of new cameras to existing network		█	█								
Installation (4) door opening sensors			█	█							
Integration of the above 4 sensors to the alarm system				█							
Installation (8) Multisensor Fire Detectors Optical-Termico *				█	█	█					
Installation (6) Hydrocarbons Flame Detectors						█	█				
Integration of new smoke detectors to the existing network							█	█			
Automatic installation, main gate								█	█	█	
Installation pedestrian access control door, front									█	█	
UPS installation for security systems winery			█	█							
Trial period and adjustments					█	█	█	█	█	█	█

* Working height (35 m.)

Douglas Hernandez

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Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

Arduentes Fortuna Invat



Panama

SENAFRONT

The State Border Service (SENAFRONT) is a specialized and permanent police institution, structured and organized in a military court to protect the land borders of Panama and protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity and protect life, honor, property and other rights and freedoms of individuals under the jurisdiction of the state, preserve public order, prevent, suppress and investigate crimes and misdemeanors committed within their jurisdictions.



In case of emergency or outside the sovereignty of Panama attacks the SENAFRONT be the principal entity of trained security forces to plan, organize, direct and execute all actions to ensure the security of the territory and population within the sovereign jurisdiction of Panamanian territory, with attachment and loyalty to constitutional and legal order established in the country. Currently it has about 6,000 troops, a figure that is increasing due to the complexity of the challenges that this institution must face.

It is currently deployed operationally on 7 Combat Battalions and one of logistics. On the border with the Republic of Colombia (339 kilometers), the Eastern Brigade composed of: Battalion Caribbean, Central Battalion, Pacific Battalion Fluvial Battalion, Battalion General José De Fábregas and Support and Services Battalion. The border with the Republic of Costa Rica (348 kilometers) is the responsibility of the Western Battalion. Because of the situation of Colombia, on issues such as drug trafficking, subversion, terrorism, illegal migration, human trafficking, smuggling of weapons, explosives and all kinds of merchandise, it is logical that the greatest effort SENAFRONT focus on that border.

equipment

- Glock 17 semiautomatic pistol. Austria. 9x19 mm.
- SMG FAMAE SAF. Chile. 9x19 mm.
- HK MP5 submachine gun. Germany. 9x19 mm.
- Assault rifle Colt M16. USA 5.56x45 mm.
- Colt M4 carbine and M4A1. USA 5.56x45 mm.
- Assault rifle T65. China. 5.56x45 mm.
- Assault rifle AKMS. Russia. 7.62x39 mm.
- Assault rifle amd 65. Hungary. 7.62x39 mm.
- Assault rifle FN FAL. Belgium. 7.62x51 mm.
- SVD sniper rifle. Russia. 7.62x54 mm.
- RPK light machine gun. Russia. 7.62x39 mm.
- Light machine gun. FN MAG. Belgium. 7.62x51 mm.
- Light machine gun. Saco M60. USA 7.62x51 mm.
- Light machine gun. PKM. Russia. 7.62x54 mm.
- M1919A4 Browning machinegun Media US 7.62x51 mm.
- Heavy machinegun / Stationary US Browning M2HB 12.7x99 mm.
- Colt M203 grenade launcher. USA 40 mm.
- Granada rocket-propelled RPG-18. Russia.
- Granada rocket-propelled RPG-7. Russia.

Artillery

- 107 mm mortar. M30. USA
- 60 mm mortar. M19. USA
- 60 mm mortar Soltam. Israel.

Vehicles

- Light Armored Vehicle ARV Cadillac Gage Commando / APC.
- Light Armored Vehicle LAV-300.
- High Mobility Multipurpose vehicle Humvee (HMMWV).
- Border Patrol vehicle Jeep J8 BPV gunship.



Special Forces

Has a Group of Special Forces which is organized in a Special Forces Battalion and deployed in 3 companies as follows:

- Company Anti-Narco Recognition and Combat (RECOM).
- Jungle Operations Company.
- Assault and Infiltration company Cobra.

Its agents are often trained by the United States Army as there are daily clashes with dissident FARC narco-guerrillas and criminal gangs on the border with Colombia.





MITIGA RIESGOS EN TU ORGANIZACIÓN

ANTES, DURANTE Y DESPUÉS

IMPLEMENTA CONTROLES QUE REDUZCAN LOS RIESGOS

Auditorias e implementación de estándares en seguridad física, electrónica, de la información, realización de visitas domiciliarias, verificación de antecedentes, pruebas de lealtad, poligrafía pre-empleo y específica. Investigaciones.

MÁS QUE CONSULTORES, SOMOS TUS ASESORES DE CONFIANZA

PREGUNTA POR LOS PAQUETES EMPRESARIALES Y KIT PYME TOTAL

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