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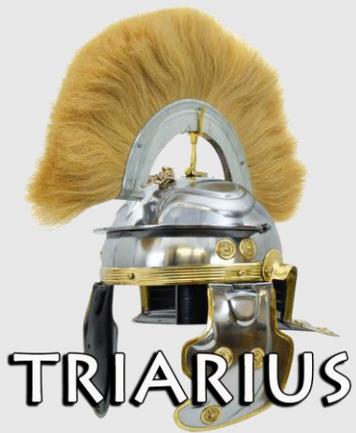
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**Editor**

Douglas Hernández

**Triarius Analysts**

Guadi Calvo, Ulises Kandikó León,  
Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo,  
Douglas Hernández.

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**Contact information:**

**Douglas Hernández**  
Medellín Colombia  
Mobile: (+57) 321-6435103  
[director@fuerzasmilitares.org](mailto:director@fuerzasmilitares.org)  
[hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com](mailto:hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com)



## EDITORIAL

They say that people who do not know they suffer less, because they are unaware of their own tragedy, nor the terrible world around us. Under this premise, Triarius brings you suffering, for knowledge contained herein is generally not encouraging, but on the contrary, pessimistic, worrying, but it's reality, and someone should try to understand it in all its dimensions to change. Among the many tragedies that today are occurring in the world, is that of the Rohingyas in Burma. So we talk about the first article in this issue.

The second article in this issue refers to good practices and standards applied in criminal intelligence agencies. It is an interesting contribution of the Argentine expert Ulises Kandikó.

Guadi Calvo, also from Argentina, presents us two analyzes on the complex situation in Libya. Where the civilian population is the main victim, and where different dramas intermingle. Triarius collection of magazines containing the analysis will be in the future a historical reference must be consulted to understand what was what happened in the various crises of this century.

A step followed and from Spain, the Colonel Blasco -Expert in these issues- talks about the INF Treaty that have recently resigned Russia and the United States, and suggests the possibility of a new arms race and a new Cold War.

Then, we present an article that thoroughly details the history of the most powerful helicopter gunship in the hands of the Colombian Air Force, the Harpy IV.

We close this issue with a brief analysis of the tragedy that occurred in the city of Medellín, Colombia, where two technicians from the Colombian Air Force died when hurrying to earth during a demonstration of skills.

Cognize to beat!

*Douglas Hernández*

Editor



This newsletter has an Spanish version.

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## TRIARIUS

Is this opportunity to insist that Triarius sustained is open to debate ideas. We do not have an exclusive "editorial line", or limit the issues that can be addressed. This project is at the service of truth and justice, and in their search must know different viewpoints.

We hope our readers continue to provide their analyzes and articles, professional enrichment for everyone involved. Provided that the document be respectful and argued, no matter whether it is for or against whatever, we want to know all points of view, that has to do with security, defense, intelligence and counterterrorism.

In cover page, operating of the **Special Intervention Unit of Costa Rica**. See more information 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.

# *The cry forgotten the Rohingyas*

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



For months the tragedy of ethnic minority of Muslim origin, known as Rohingyas, was covered by the media with particular attention, the responsibilities of the government and army Burmese massacres committed against the community was exposed, although the international community did little more to complain and question the situation.

After events such as the ethnic cleansing campaign launched against the people by the Tatmadaw (Burmese army) in August 2017 that leveled villages and killed more than 25,000 civilians and forced nearly a million Rohingyas to flee their homes and flee to Bangladesh, with the agreement of the strong government figure of Naypyidaw, the Nobel Peace Prize 1991 and State Councilor Aung San Suu Kyi, the interest of the large international press, as so often, with spasmodic movements directed his attention to other issues as dramatic as important and once again the desperate cry of the Rohingyas as many of them drowned in the turbulent waters of the Bay of Bengal. (See: Burma between monsoons and the Tatmadaw.)

It is estimated that currently remain in Burma between 400 and 500 thousand Rohingyas of the nearly three million living in 2012. While about one million are crammed in different refugee camps in

Bangladesh in Cox's Bazar, near the Burmese border in a bureaucratic hole where the authorities in Dhaka do not want to admit as such and Naypyidaw, you resist his return.

Just three days ago the special UN rapporteur for Burma, Yanghee Lee, who is banned from entering the country, reported that the situation of some 128 thousand members of Rohingyas are kept in concentration camps, villages and urban ghettos in the Rakhine state is getting worse day after day.

Australian lawyer Christopher Sidoti, one of the members of the mission researcher UN crimes against the Rohingya minority, warned that the crisis is far from over and compared the conditions of detention centers and urban ghettos where they have forced to settle, reminiscent of the fields created by the Nazis.

Places where ethnicity has had to settle are tightly controlled by security forces while maintaining stringent bureaucratic rules established for decades about the possibilities to mobilize or as intimate and private as their rights to marry and have children issues, it is absolutely forbidden but it has government authorization.

While the main objective was the repression of 2017, it was changed from the ethnic Rakhine State,

and mass expulsions and continued repression including torture, disappearance and death, no longer produced in the magnitude that produced, the fear of it happening again remains latent.

Rohingyas who are still in their original villages also suffer restricting their movements, so they remain isolated between different communities, fishermen can not exercise their craft, while children are prohibited from attending school. In an emergency to mobilize before must obtain written safe conduct of the relevant authority, no matter the distance, while permits for marriage and children also are forbidden. Only to be treated at a hospital can ask you six written permission from six different authorities.

The UN has also warned that repression in the most remote areas of Rakhine and Chin, may be reproduce, as fighting between the Tatmadaw and the Army of Arakan, former name of Rakhine intensify that fight for greater autonomy in the region and many linked to al-Qaeda or Daesh, which operates in northern Rakhine and areas of southern Chin state and whose impact on the civilian population could be being devastating.

The presence of armed groups composed by Buddhist Rakhine fighters, fighting alongside the army has made since January, nearly 40 thousand civilians had to flee their homes.

Yanghee Lee, he again demanded that all information on the Rohingya issue is treated in the International Criminal Court (ICC), although Burma is not a signatory to the Rome Statute, so it is not under the jurisdiction of the ICC, of all ways the court had ruled in 2018 that could act "alleged" crimes against humanity against the Rohingya people.

#### **A secret war?**

In June, the army ordered a large power outage in eight townships of Rakhine and Chin States, which reduced access to telephones and the Internet, with the clear expectation to hide abuses in the region. Press censorship had its most emblematic case in the jailing of the two journalists from Reuters, Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo, arbitrarily detained for over 500 days despite international demands, as a good example for the challenge of his colleagues who tried to cover the massacres against the Rohingyas.

The Tatmadaw is in Rakhine and Chin operations areas since last January, when the attack was

reported against several police stations coordinated by the Arakan Army, founded in 2009 and with a staff of about 7,000 fighters.

Despite the news blackout imposed by the authorities in Naypyidaw and the ban on the press and various humanitarian organizations to enter combat areas, it is difficult to verify the information, it has been known only in recent days the Tatmadaw has placed more 35 thousand of his men in combat zones belonging to Light Infantry Divisions numbers 22 and 55.

Where they continue to produce constant violations of human rights, including arbitrary detention, torture, summary executions and the application of punishment as forced labor, as well as permanent looting of villages and even assaults on monasteries suspected of sheltering civilians fleeing fighting and actions of the military. Last April 3 information is known Burmese military opened fire from a helicopter against Rohingya civilians who cut bamboo, killing at least six men and wounding at least thirteen.

According to the complaints that have come to some media, it is known that in many cases where civilians are injured, the army prevents them from being taken to hospitals, which is producing a considerable number of deaths, as happened in the village of Tha Mee Hla, in the municipality of Rathedaung, YWAR Haung Taw, Mrauk-U while the authorities have blocked humanitarian access to affected areas. It is estimated at about 30,000 civilians have been forced to leave their villages by the intensity of the fighting.

Army Arakan also commits abuses against civilians, it has been documented that on May 3, militants kidnapped four Rohingya men from the village of Sin Khone Taing, in the municipality of Rathedaung, from where they were taken to the depth jungle, where two of them managed to escape, the fate of the other, which is quite possibly the force to join their ranks. It has also been known that the Arakan Army, pressed both politicians and local businessmen, not to cooperate with the army.

Undoubtedly the Rohingya issue as that of other nations deprived of their territories and the Palestinians, Sahrawis or Tuareg continue over time, until these ancient peoples, finally extinct for more shame of humanity.

#### **Guadi Calvo**

(Argentina) Writer and journalist. Analyst specializing in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia International.

Image source:

[https://media.dhakatribune.com/uploads/2017/10/2017-10-22T092027Z\\_826910960\\_RC14C798A8C0\\_RTRMADP\\_3\\_MYANMAR-ROHINGYA-REPATRIATION.jpg](https://media.dhakatribune.com/uploads/2017/10/2017-10-22T092027Z_826910960_RC14C798A8C0_RTRMADP_3_MYANMAR-ROHINGYA-REPATRIATION.jpg)

# *Standards and best practices in the Criminal Intelligence debt in South America*

By Ulises Leon Kandikó (Argentina)



Globally usually work on Criminal Intelligence rules, procedures, standards and best practices, by virtue not only of the activity according to law or to ensure quality of service, but also to detect deviations and / or proceed with improvements often related to technological advances. This is something that in the Anglo-Saxon world works perfectly, both in private areas and public, however, in the new continent or rather in the Hispanic American continent speaker turns out to be not as applied in the public sector, which added a recent past where agencies and intelligence services have played and play in some cases a little decorous paper, resulting in practice nothing used.

With this basis we move a little, today the Criminal Intelligence (ICRIM) relates directly with Agencies Law Enforcement, are these police or security ministries bodies, their activity focuses on gathering, processing and disseminating information specific offenses and related criminal activities. These areas of concern vary widely among the various jurisdictions of Law Enforcement, but usually include organized crime, illegal drug trafficking, terrorism, human trafficking, gangs or gang crime and civil unrest. Normally ICRIM function is not to engage in law enforcement, but should be a source of information for

the operating units. While some agencies may separate the function,

The idea of this article is to address the basic concerns of an Agency Law Enforcement to carry out the function of intelligence. The standards do not include the activities of intelligence gathering associated with special occasions, such as visiting dignitaries, summits of heads of state or sporting events events, which by their nature require certain specific characteristics which will not be for now and do the central theme . Nothing you read in this article should be interpreted as encouraging data collection for political purposes or otherwise unrelated to the crime.

If the Agency performs a function of intelligence, procedures should be established to ensure the legality and integrity of its operations, in particular it should include:

- Procedures to ensure that the information collected is limited to criminal behavior and is related to activities that pose a threat to the community.
- Descriptions of the types or quality of information that can be included in the system.

- Methods to remove obsolete or incorrect information.
- Procedures for the use of personnel and field intelligence techniques.

The intent of this type of standard is to establish the responsibility of the Agency for ICRIM feature writing. The verification of compliance with this standard can be achieved through a series of documents or a single, comprehensive policy. To this end the Agency has several options; First, this function can be an extension of the function of Criminal Investigation. In this case, the functional responsibility and liability of the position can be simply described in the directives of the Agency. On the other hand, the Agency may wish to assign this function with their functions fight against drug trafficking and / or organized crime. In this case, the description of the functional responsibility can be addressed within those directives

"The placement of this function within the organizational structure is optional, but carries the responsibility to meet standards"

Intelligence activities are important in all agencies, regardless of size. Certain essential activities must be performed by a function of intelligence, including a process which allows the continuous flow of raw data to a central point from all sources; insurance system records the data referenced properly evaluated to reflect the relations and ensure full and speedy recovery; an analysis system capable of developing intelligence system both records and other sources of data; and a system for disseminating information to the appropriate components. Intelligence activities should include data collection, analysis and dissemination functions / appropriate components.

Training is required in the safe, effective and legal use of specialized intelligence teams before personnel use them. All use must be carefully documented. This team may include monitoring equipment audio and / or visual, night vision equipment and vehicles specially designed surveillance.

If the Agency maintains a confidential background for intelligence, control and management of the fund must comply with all applicable standards.

written directive governing the procedures for safeguarding the intelligence and secure storage of records separate from all other intelligence records.

Normally, intelligence information should be distributed only to criminal justice agencies and Government Agencies that meet the basis of the need to know. Intelligence information must be collected and analyzed in a secure environment. If a computer

is used for intelligence purposes, there should be a secure system that protects against unauthorized access, modify, delete or destroy information stored attempts.

The highly sensitive nature of intelligence files required to be kept separate from the records of other agencies to avoid commitments and protect the integrity of the system. If the intelligence function is performed by an individual with other responsibilities [National Director, Director General, deputy head or as an activity of a larger function (criminal investigations)], the intentions of separation and security of this rule should still apply.

### **International Association of Chief of Police National Law Enforcement Policy Center**

Here we look at some of the points covered in the world when referring to assemble policies for work at all stages of ICRIM. To this end, as a first step they establish that the policy objective is to provide Police Officers in general and the staff assigned to the role of intelligence in particular, guidelines and principles for the collection, analysis and distribution of intelligence information.

### **Politics**

Gathering information is a fundamental and essential in global duties of any agency ICRIM element. When acquired, the information is used to prevent crime, prosecute and arrest offenders and obtain the evidence necessary for conviction. Policy Agency is to gather information for specific individuals or organizations suspected of criminal activity, collect it with due respect for the rights of those involved and disclose only authorized persons as defined. While ICRIM can be assigned to specific personnel within the Agency, all members of this Agency are responsible for reporting information that can help identify criminals and perpetrators conspirators.

### **Definitions**

1. Criminal intelligence information collected, analyzed and / or disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent or monitor criminal activity.
2. Strategic intelligence: information on existing patterns and emerging trends of criminal activities designed to assist in criminal detention and crime control strategies for both research objectives in the short and long term.
3. tactical intelligence information on a specific criminal event that operating units can use immediately to promote a criminal investigation, planning tactical operations and ensure the safety of its personnel in uniform or plain clothes.

## **Mission**

The mission of the intelligence function is to collect information from all sources in a manner consistent with the law in support of efforts to provide tactical or strategic information on the existence, identities and capabilities of suspects and companies in general and in particular for most goals / priorities for prevention and law enforcement identified by the Agency.

Gathering information to support the intelligence function is the responsibility of every member of this agency, although specific assignments can be made as deemed necessary by the officer in charge of the intelligence community.

The information implies or suggests any involvement or complicity of public officials in criminal activity or corruption immediately inform the Executive Director of the Agency or other appropriate agency.

Other topics addressed are:

- Organization.
- professional standards.
- Compiling intelligence.
- Reception / evaluation of information.
- File status.
- Classification / security intelligence.
- Audit and file deletion.

## **Good practices and standards**

Throughout years in the business, one can infer that what works in one place will not necessarily work the same way in another, either by the idiosyncrasies or another factor, however, who think that way, cross-examined them if for reasons of idiosyncrasies before the headache remedy that works in Switzerland would stop working in our beloved American Continent. Of course I start from the premise that the activities of intelligence and public security or citizen is a science and not something that is subject to speculation based on the contributions of the Delphic Oracle. With this premise, I would leave the following standards and guidelines that could, should be implemented by the Agencies / Organizations dedicated to the collection, retention and dissemination of information related to intelligence:

## **Final thoughts**

No doubt the importance of Good Practice Standards or in any subject or field of (public or private) application. So much so, that we often see as

a political slogan employment or dissemination it has been standard commissioning true or good practice in any agency or public security or intelligence, although it is good progress this, often lacks content himself and worse, are not part of the institutional spirit of men and women who make these police forces.

It is in this sense that one of the main talking points and ultimately is more complex than the implementation of the standard itself is to create an institutional awareness oriented towards the adoption of standards and best practices as one element in the chain work, and not as an external element that seeks only after what you done wrong. Of course this involves a deep work with what is called the internal customer and this is achieved from 2 large sheds, training and awareness, and as in any top-down structure, if accepted from the top of the pyramid and we believe in the added value it generates, everything tends to be in better shape.

Another issue requiring particular attention is the use of reserved funds. Sadly in most countries of the New World, the use of activities ICRIM has been closely linked with the Policy and dirty games, this model Intelligence is deeply rooted the model Policing known as Government that occurred in early XVIII century where the police function is exercised in absolute states (usually monarchies), followed raja table instructions, unceremoniously and purpose of the police was to control the population, ensure continuity of Statesmen and why not status quo submitting any focus of resistance. The fact of having special funds and virtually transparently surrender certain freedoms gives the agencies that are not always carried forward towards citizenship. Are Reserved Funds must then exist? And the answer is a categorical, but must arbitrate the means to surrender thereof, enjoyment of transparency and of course, for it to have standards that guarantee.

Just as a pill for headache works in Switzerland, the implementation of norms, standards and / or best practices should work in the countries of the New World therefore should be equally effective for agencies or intelligence agencies and / or Public Safety, not only to comply with issues relating to good corporate image, but they must be part of the Institutional spirit in carrying out their activities professionally, with quality work and the always aim to improve, especially when it comes to the safety and lives of citizens who are vows to protect and serve.

Image source:

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/user-media.venngage.com/861240-8a07c1294bbb6f4e8444d2b6cd6a30fb.jpg>

**Ulises León Kandikó**

(Argentina) Degree in Security, graduated from the University Institute of the Federal Police Argentina. Teacher of IUPFA in the race for Security Sciences, analyst, Director of Air Planning Ministry of Security of the Province of Buenos Aires. Cyberterrorismo specialist and criminal intelligence.



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# *Libya: more blood than I oil*

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



The offensive, Marshal calling itself Khalifa Hafther, launched last April 4 on Tripoli, to conquer the last tab of importance in the Libyan puzzler, stopped breathing not only the Government of National Accord (GNA) imposed by the United Nations and headquartered in the ancient capital, but all that since March 2011 following the tragedy of the home of Colonel Gadaffi Muhammad.

Many believed that the hours of GNA and his ailing Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj, were hopelessly counted and the troops of the Libyan National Army (LNA), led by a Hafther, have a short parade to the center of Tripoli, where as a Caesar finally Khalifa Hafther is coronary finally "emperor" of the new Libya, which craved since he decided to betray his former master Colonel Gadaffi and move for 25 years at Langley, Virginia, a few kilometers from headquarters the CIA. But the offensive was bogged down and could not reach more than some southern suburbs of the capital, while the front line fighter was unchanged for weeks.

Now, with the same amazement that met the April offensive, we learned that last Wednesday 26, the defending forces of tripolitano government, a host of autonomous militias that are referenced as pay or hatred, not only originating in Tripoli, but also Mistara and Zintan, gathered under the name Operation "Volcano of Rage", they have managed to expel the men Hafther of the strategic town of Gharyan, about 90 kilometers south of Tripoli, which Hafther had become in the logistics center, advanced command and control, from where the offensive was monitored. Gharyan, is also a key step not only access to the capital, but also oil and gas fields of Nafousa mountain range west of the country.

Taken well initiated the campaign against Tripoli, Gharyan, became the main base for supplying the forces Hafther where large quantities of arms and ammunition arrived from the city of Benghazi a few thousand kilometers east of Tripoli accumulated, plus a significant number of hospitals and helicopters base very close to the city.

After the surprise assault allied militia GNA's government, backed by airstrikes. On May 7 had been demolished by artillery Hafther a plane Mirage F1 when he tried to attack the positions in al-Hira, a town south of Tripoli, whose pilot Jimmy Reis, 29, who initially claimed to be of Portuguese origin, is of American nationality, and declared to be in Libya, by contract, to "destroy bridges and road" still remain as a prisoner although there are versions that say could be executed at any time.

Tripoli forces not only took the city of about 200,000 inhabitants, but also captured an unknown number of troops Hafther and raided the headquarters building a two-story building in the center of Gharyan. Marshal Hafther forces fled, leaving behind wounded, a command center, weapons, ammunition, anti-tank missiles including US Javelin three surveillance drones, vehicles, supplies, and probably many illusions. By the presence of the Javelin, US authorities opened an investigation to determine how they got these weapons to the arsenals of Hafther.

A sample of the strong and quick action is that tripolitanas forces, is found in the operating room, a large table, where they still were spread maps Tripolitania, where the boundaries of the different cities and towns in the region they were marked with great detail. In the carefully ordered shelves, boxes were numbered and classified files by themes: "Plans and Military movements," "plans and reports", "Missions" or "Recruiting foreign officials". On the second floor, they found a living room and a bedroom series reserved for Hafther officers, including the chief operating officer of the western region, General Abdessalam al-Hasi. In the kitchen utensils she was found, cans and food scattered everywhere and even the fire of still lit kitchens. It is demonstrating the speed that the place was abandoned. In hospitals used by the troops of Hafther the situation was critical, for the large number of wounded unattended confused among the many dead. For residents of Gharyan tripolitanas the arrival of troops could mean the end of many ailments, since as reported from the arrival of

troops from the East the supply of medicines, fuel and basic necessities stopped. the large number of wounded unattended confused among the many dead. For residents of Gharyan tripolitanas the arrival of troops could mean the end of many ailments, since as reported from the arrival of the troops of this procurement of medicines, fuel and basic necessities stopped. the large number of wounded unattended confused among the many dead. Gharyan for the people of the arrival of troops tripolitanas may mean to many conditions, since as reported from the arrival of the troops of this procurement of medicines, fuel and basic necessities stopped.

This new situation means that if Hafther can not return to resume quickly, Gharyan, so it is unlikely for many units stationed next to Tarhouna, a town of 14 thousand inhabitants and its second in importance in the campaign that began in April. they run a serious danger because they remain isolated, with no possibility of being supplied with weapons and food, which could lead to the collapse of the whole operation started in April.

#### **Hafther not dance alone**

The April offensive was a catastrophe for the plans that the United Nations had to stabilize Libya, as a desperate way to stop bleeding, control once oil production, which fought a tough battle France and Italy and disable flow illegal refugees from Libyan ports heading out to different parts of southern Europe.

This blow to Khalifa Hafther returns to ward off the possibility of negotiations, because while one of the two sides with the potential to unify Libya, Fayez al-Sarraj as head of Tripoli and Khalifa Hafther as a representative of this country whose power is based on Tobruk and Benghazi, continue to struggle, so the back of Gharyan, prolong the war.

There are also multiple external players in this conflict, which certainly have a lot to say. Hafther foreign allies are, so far, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and United Arab

Emirates (UAE), and a confused and so those who are not exempt France, Russia, and until a few hours ago also the United States. For its part the United Kingdom, Italy, Turkey and Qatar, can be considered a win contrapié of Hafther, who had ignored signals Europeans, considering that had the discreet support of Donald Trump.

Until a few weeks ago Washington's stance was pro-Hafther, reaffirmed in a telephone conversation between Trump and Hafther, which made it seem that went far beyond any formalism. Although the Casablanca argued that the call meets a courtesy to Egyptian President Abdul Fattah al-Sisi, who during his visit to Washington, I had personally asked Trump, so for the State Department that call did not mean any other thing, although one of the most gravitantes cabinet Trump figures, the National Security Advisor John Bolton, had explicitly supported the offensive Hafther, who publicly boasted to senior UN officials, that Bolton had him given the green light for the assault, provided they act quickly. On the other hand, the US mission at the UN, on instructions from the White House, joined the Russian delegation to block a resolution backed by the UK calling for an end to the offensive Hafther. Now Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, after consulting his advisers on Libya is considering a number of possibilities, which includes requiring both sides to a ceasefire.

For his Turkey side at the Summit of G20 Leaders in the city of Osaka (Japan), he has demanded the immediate release of several of its citizens detained by the forces of Hafther threatening a military intervention not comply with the order.

After the fall of Gharyan, Hafther promised a "tough response" and bombed the base where they stored much of the ammunition were seized him before they could be transferred to other fronts GNA.

Without a coherent policy from the United States and the European Union such actions can be extended in time and devastation continue until the country becomes absolutely Gadaffi in a sea of blood.

Image source:

<https://www.armaeniaeditorial.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Petroleo644x476.jpg>

# *The end of the INF Treaty, truth and lies*

By Blasco Francisco Javier Robledo, Retired Colonel (r) (Spain)



The Treaty for the Suppression of Nuclear Missile short- and intermediate-range; known as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces, INF Treaty (for its acronym in English) was an agreement between the US and the USSR signed in Washington on December 8, 1987 between then-President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary of the Communist Party USSR Mikhail Gorbachev.

specifically prohibits the production, testing, development and deployment of ballistic cruise missiles, offensive, ground-based and equipped with any head (nuclear or conventional) with a range of 5,500 kilometers to 500. A great deal of detente and disarmament, without remission, recently completed after the abandonment of the two main signatories thereof.

He guessed, in his day, a breakthrough for peace in Europe and among the world's two leading powers of the moment. Thanks to its launch, ballistic and cruise missiles, called Euro-missiles were eliminated. Those that were installed at military bases in Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the countries under the influence of the Soviet Union (USSR) from where they could attack the European members of NATO.

The number of nuclear missiles reach these suppressed reached the 1,846 of the USSR and 846 Americans. Full compliance with its objectives was

reached in May 1991 when the date marked stop for it was on June 1 of that year.

A treaty that, unlike other similar on missiles or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) previous, contemporary and even later, had the best system of verification and inspection in force until such inspections ceased by mutual agreement in 2001 so which it was complicated and expensive.

A signature, given the importance of the agreement and as bait in search of greater number of signatories, was thought to grant an indefinite term; although, as usual in such documents ADMs, any State party may withdraw from the warning with only six months in advance.

It was a great success at the time by the strife that brought the European continent and between the two powers by then and decided dominated world security. Although today contrary to what he thought, not having a massive adhesion and since the treaty was not exclusive for missiles with nuclear warheads, can ensure that meant and still means a great disadvantage to the signatories, as the non-members, countries are not obliged to compliance or observation.

Reality is that the text, but opened to the world, apart from the US and the USSR was only ratified and retrospective in 1994 by Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan when the USSR disappeared. Which

means that emerging and threatening the West as countries on China, North Korea and Iran and other more-or less aggressive toward this side of the world like India, Israel and Pakistan time; not being members part, they may possess quantities of missiles of this type close to 1,000 units each without incurring any penalty. On the other hand, the Treaty does not include those known as tactical weapons [1], very fashionable world [2], which certainly has been another major source of conflict.

After 30 years of operation, due to various hidden or not so, Americans and Russians have been devising, creating, showing and displaying a series of missiles, although quite possibly exceeded the limits set by the Treaty, themselves considered as defensive and therefore did not fall nor accounted for under the Agreement. Such is the case of the US missile shield and missile systems [3] deployed in Europe.

Initiative born as a complement to the veterans plans close US defense against all types of missiles that could reach [4] and to defend turn much of the airspace of the European allies, as well as their own deployed forces in the Old Continent. [5]

Initiatives and actions that "in response" forced the deployment of Russian missiles Iskander-K against those. Missiles, which were installed near the Russian border with Europe considering the shield as an offensive weapon on the territory of the Russian Federation for understanding them so that their radar systems maintained continuous control over the activities of the Russian armed forces as that undoubtedly, they curtailed their ability and the right to free movement within its own territory.

Actions and reactions, among others, have resulted in years of disagreements and generated many mutual accusations of violations of the agreement. Protests NATO of some allies not covered by the said deployment, legal and economic disagreements in the House and US Senate, certain and excessive compensatory demands for its location in Eastern European countries [6] and Russian diplomatic pressure on the US and / or its former allies of former Eastern Europe, forced Obama to change the initial plans and capabilities to shield deployment.

Said new plans for the system; more effective, more coverage and less expensive, met in September 2009 under the name of European Phased Adaptive Approach (EPAA) [7]. Plan made on the basis of fixed and mobile elements equipped with AEGIS [8] American system in a combined land-sea (with a fixed Romanian base, extendable to two more in Greenland and the Azores and 4 frigates sailing) coordinated by the network command and control and air defense

alarm NATO and national media supplemented with existing missile defense, owned by each ally, deployed in their respective territories.

Initial on and partially in 2016; It consisted of four phases for completion being expected to be in 2020 when the last one ends. Spain is involved in such deployment for hosting alternately -to rest of crews and maintenance of the system carrying four American frigates of the same in the joint Rota Naval Base [9].

The deployment of the system, like any work and military plan is perfectible and, therefore, needs renovations and maintenance actions as those occurring at present [10].

In addition to everything he said, after having been the subject of excuses and accusations for years; the real "official spark" initiation of the conflict for US withdrawal from the INF, is somewhat less clear, undisguised or even until quite convoluted.

Often, Americans-and the Obama Administration for filing complaints and doubts came to the Russian Federation on the degree of compliance with the scope of Russian 9M729 missile Novator, and NATO is called SSC-8, which say it is an offensive weapon with over 500 Km [11] range; statement, of course, the Russians strongly deny.

In parallel with these actions, no one is aware that, although they were prohibited by the Treaty, both countries have been researching and even by testing several missiles as, to mention just some of them hypersonic missile (avanguard) [12] Russian tested and presented to the public for the first time and successfully in December 2018. and the US, has announced the "start building" missiles that were prohibited by the INF Treaty, once abandoned this [13]

After six years of give and take, over thirty bilateral meetings without reaching any agreement or turning point; President Trump announced on February 1, 2019 that the next day, leave the Agreement by the aforementioned alleged violations of it by Russia [14] ignoring, of course, its own missile shield and other R & D + i in this field.

Violations, dating back at least to 2014 when Russia began to deploy its missile 9M729 after several years of tests designed to try to circumvent these limitations. For its part, the Russian response was immediate and the same on 2 February, Putin announced that also left him [15] although most countries opened extend the Treaty and beget a new document that would satisfy all parties [16].

US actions after these announcements assumed a similar Russian reaction. Consequently, last August 2 became effective withdrawal of US and Russian 3. Withdrawals, which are not trivial since both countries

has its own history, with varying degrees of impact and leaving guiltily important treaties on arms as long as they have interested or threatened.

Thus, in 2002 the US unilaterally abandoned the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM, its acronym in English) [17], by decision of President George W. Bush in December 2001, taking advantage of the favorable slipstream in American public opinion and freedom policy movements caused by its "induced" declaration of combating all forms of terrorism and threat to his country after the attacks of 11-S. A very important treaty that limited the number of anti-ballistic missile systems used to defend certain places against missiles with nuclear charge.

In parallel, and although it has the same scope and draft in March 2015 Moscow abandoned the Treaty of Armed Conventional [18] (CFE, its acronym in English and FACE in Spanish) signed in 1990 and controlled by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna. Treaty, although it was recently very doldrums [19], had been for many years one of the main pillars of detente in the Old Continent after the Cold War by the Open Skies (of March 24, 1992) also OSCE [20] and is one of the largest international efforts towards military transparency. Based on the old concept that comes from 1955 Geneva Conference on previously agreed, declared and approved by the parties' mutual aerial observation ".

Russia's withdrawal from the CFE, represented an American excuse to aggravate the climate of mistrust between Moscow and NATO in armaments, putting them all in the same bag, and further advance the driven crisis Russian intervention in political affairs and territorial Ukraine after its political-military action in the most pro-Russian part of its territory and forced recovery of Crimea.

Climate of distrust in NATO, which revealed the alarming and self-righteous declarations of the Organization itself in support of the US in February this year 2019 after the announcement of the abandonment of the INF Trump. Thus sharing the "fears" and giving Americans the reason for taking such a decision, rather than having opted for other more forceful or effective solution [21] to save it.

It did not happen the same with the EU in a vain effort, more symbolic than real "defending" the stage where they scored their goals most of the missiles banned by the INF. Although the pressure capacity and actual strength of the Union is zero in this field, official statements on the matter have revealed a "respectful disagreement" over the US decision [22].

Undoubtedly, these tensions threaten the fragile renewal of the START III Treaty also known as the

New START. An agreement that comes from the renewal of the START II and SORT. Signed in 2010, which came into force in 2011 for a period of ten years, renewable for another five years. 1,550 sets limits on nuclear warheads deployed on means-the rest (stored or removed) the story has not; 700 delivery means (intercontinental missiles, heavy bombers and nuclear submarines) deployed, which can reach 800 if you added those not deployed.

Reduces site verification measures (inspections, reports and presentations material on request) and, in his day, assumed the assignment to the mentioned Russian pressure for removing mentioned--and initially planned missile shield in Europe (Poland and R . Checa) by linking strategic offensive weapons to defensive in the same bag.

The reality is that the Treaty essentially responded to the urgent need to reduce materials: obsolescence, increased security needs in materials and facilities, high cost of maintenance and the global crisis of the time required to reduce costs in defense . As a novel, citing that forces the subject to strategic arms treaty can not be permanently deployed outside national territories and prohibits the transfer of technology to third parties.

Despite the great initial advantages of START currently Russian-American talks to extend the treaty, despite appearances of good understanding, are pretty stuck by mutual misgivings about the development of new weapons, the growing and constant mistrust mutual and both the absurd race to leave earlier treaties as a sign of strength and independence in favor of a misunderstanding global leadership, where more and more aspiring exercise.

At the time of making official the US intention to abandon the INF Treaty, Putin warned of its intention to use weapons so far banned, pointing to Europe (places of location of Allied) and the nerve centers of command and control system in the US [23]. But he also said that Russia would not act in the first instance and only be in response to an action "US offensive".

We must wait to see who decides to take the first step and if they are real and effective threats. This situation of new tension could be interpreted or be translated into a second edition, duly augmented last Cold War moved to the XXI Century or even might even assume the starting line for greater and fierce race more sophisticated weapons, effective, fast, accurate and lethal than anything known so far, as they currently are not just two but several actors to develop these weapons and the crosscutting nature and impacts of conflict are widespread and are more than insured.

While in the West continue to try to find out the sex of angels, the world of proliferation continues its course; despite the much publicized and comments on North Korea and Iran, it will not do much; because those are and will continue to yours. Others like China, India, Israel and Pakistan, stealthily, get unthinkable goals recently and not much later, will surpass others.

We say that nothing serious in this life, and least at the level of international impact, it often happens by chance. This either; It is caused by self-interest and

survival purposes of its signatories only with some degree of capacity. I think it is time to understand that those treaties, agreements and pacts that served to stop the unbridled arms race including today, have an expiration date.

Disproportions and disadvantages to follow attached to them can endanger the security of the old lions who, in their day, they decided everything in the pack; but they are now finding that or change, or soon will be away from it and others will take their place.

## References

[1] tactical weapons are those aimed at the destruction or disruption of enemy restricted to the battlefield or advanced rear, so as to allow the continuation of military activities own way. Generally, the concept is used as an antonym of strategic weapons.

[2] <https://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2019/04/19/5cb9714efc6c83be758b45a0.html>

[3] shuttles AEGIS US system in Romania, Poland and the antiballistic missile SM-3, can be placed cruise missiles long range Tomahawk

[4] Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system of BMDS, ie ground defense global system offsetting the ballistic missile in the intermediate stage of its trajectory.

[http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e/ARI2-2012\\_Garcia\\_sistema\\_antimisiles\\_europeo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e](http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e/ARI2-2012_Garcia_sistema_antimisiles_europeo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e)

[5] In 2006, the Pentagon proposed a "third leg" of the GMD in Europe. The proposal included the deployment between 2011 and 2013 10 interceptors GBI (Ground-based Interceptors) in interceptores Poland that were not identical to those in Alaska and California, a fixed X-band radar in the Czech R. and another transportable radar in a country near Iran, which has never, in addition to a system of command, control and support infrastructure it identified. The "third leg" should be able to intercept at least five intermediate missiles (IRBM) against Europe or five intercontinental missiles (ICBM) against the US from the Middle East. Guaranteed and covered the defense of Western Europe, not the southeast, and defense against medium-range missiles from Iran was a secondary objective of the system,

[http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e/ARI2-2012\\_Garcia\\_sistema\\_antimisiles\\_europeo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e](http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e/ARI2-2012_Garcia_sistema_antimisiles_europeo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e)

[6] At that time, the author of the work his tenure as Defense Attache in the Czech R. and lived in first person those rifts, give and take.

[7] <https://missiledefenseadvocacy.org/missile-defense-systems-2/missile-defense-systems/policy-coming-soon/european-phased-adaptive-approach-epaa/>

[8] [https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2016/05/160512\\_eeuu\\_otan\\_rumania\\_rusia\\_escudo\\_antimisiles\\_wbm](https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2016/05/160512_eeuu_otan_rumania_rusia_escudo_antimisiles_wbm)

[9] [http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e/ARI2-2012\\_Garcia\\_sistema\\_antimisiles\\_europeo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e](http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e/ARI2-2012_Garcia_sistema_antimisiles_europeo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=210faa0049c46e16870ab79437ec6e7e)

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[10] <https://actualidad.rt.com/actualidad/311558-eeuu-desplegar-sistemas-defensa-thaad-rumania>

[11] <https://www.lavanguardia.com/internacional/20181023/452510022970/rusia-eeuu-tratado-nuclear-misiles-novator-9m729.html>

[12] <https://www.news.com.au/technology/innovation/military/russia-hails-successful-test-of-new-hypersonic-weapons-system/news-story/1c8b858007c607385cb93c66764c9cdc>

[13] <https://nation.com.pk/12-Mar-2019/us-to-test-ground-launched-cruise-missile-systems-once-banned-by-inf-treaty>

[14] <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-withdraw-united-states-intermediate-range-nuclear-forces-inf-treaty/>

[15] <https://www.voanews.com/usa/russia-joins-us-will-suspend-inf-nuclear-treaty>

[16] <https://www.voanews.com/usa/us-politics/russia-us-no-progress-talks-over-1987-nuclear-arms-treaty>

[17] [https://elpais.com/diario/2001/12/14/internacional/1008284418\\_850215.html](https://elpais.com/diario/2001/12/14/internacional/1008284418_850215.html)

[18] he established from 1989 to 1992 specific limits on key categories of conventional military equipment and - carros combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and helicopters of attack in Europe (from the Atlantic to the Urals), and ordered the complete destruction of surplus weapons. The Treaty proposed equal limits for the two "groups of States", NATO and the USSR.

[19] Almost from the beginning, although increased in recent years, materials (mainly artillery pieces and tanks and fighter planes) were totally obsolete, outdated and no use.

[20] <https://www.osce.org/es/library/14132?download=true>

[21] [https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news\\_162996.htm](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_162996.htm)

[22] [https://cadenaser.com/ser/2019/08/02/internacional/1564771487\\_075764.html](https://cadenaser.com/ser/2019/08/02/internacional/1564771487_075764.html)

[23] <https://www.voanews.com/europe/putin-threatens-us-new-weapons-if-missiles-deployed-europe>  
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[https://cdn.hispantv.com/hispanmedia/files/images/thumbnail/20170907/06322045\\_xl.jpg](https://cdn.hispantv.com/hispanmedia/files/images/thumbnail/20170907/06322045_xl.jpg)

### **Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo**

(Spain) Army Colonel in the reserve. He sent for two years as Chief Colonel, Infantry Regiment Aereotransportable Isabel la Catolica No. 29, was Deputy Director of the Center of Intelligence of the Armed Forces (CIFAS) and Head of proliferation; Defense Attache in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; 2nd Brigade Chief of the Spanish-Italian in the West (KFOR) in Kosovo Region; head teacher Army at the College of the Armed Forces (ESFAS) of CESEDEN, among other positions of great importance.



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# *Libya: Refugees between the sea and the blood*

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



A new chapter is added to the Libyan bleeding, whose sole responsibility is the United States, Europe and a handful of Arab nations led by Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait and Qatar.

Just a few days ago we described the retaking of the strategic town of Gharyan, ninety kilometers south of Tripoli in April, he had been captured by the Libyan National Army (ENL) led by General Kadhafi Hafther and forces responding to the Government of National Accord (GNA) imposed by the United Nations, chaired by architect Fayez al-Sarraj, based in Tripoli, he resumed on Wednesday 26 June.

Hafther had promised a "bloody" response, and is already serving. It was known that planes that meet Hafther attacked the detention center Tajoura, about 14 kilometers south of Tripoli, where at least 800 refugees who had been arrested days earlier were trying to reach Europe illegally across the Mediterranean, leaving the least 63 dead and about 120 wounded. Tajoura had been attacked from the air on May 7 last after two civilians were wounded.

Ghassan Salame, the special UN envoy to Libya, said from Paris, that "the attack would clearly constitute a war crime, because he killed surprise innocent people whose extreme conditions forced them to be in that shelter ". In the same direction he expressed the UN High Commissioner for human rights, Michelle Bachelet, who declared that air strikes could constitute a war crime.

This is the highest number of deaths officially recognized in an air raid forces Haftar, since it

launched the offensive in April, which was believed would be much simpler, whose purpose was to take Tripoli and thus achieve international recognition as Libyan head of state or lint that it remain.

According to local reports, the victims of the attacks were held in a hangar, which suffered so directly, while in the grounds of the detention facility had more than 600 people, including many children.

The LNA Haftar, denied responsibility for the attacks, but the following week Mohammed al-Manfour, commander of the Air Force General Haftar, had announced that his forces would step up attacks against the forces of Tripoli. Since the offensive April 4 have already registered more than 800 deaths.

Hafther both spokesmen, such as al-Sarraj, cross accusations about the responsibility for this latest attack. According to the forces of al-Sarraj, the center of Tajoura, was unable to be evacuated by the nearby presence of troops of General Hafther, while the Libyan National Army, blames Tripoli, having occupied that land with civilians. While the NGO said Exodus beyond responsibility for the attack, both sides used the refugees as human shields, as well as infiltrate detention centers, full of civilians caught while trying to reach Europe, militants and weapons.

European leaders control refugees for over two months ago knew the dangers they were crossing the 3,000 people held in detention centers, because air and artillery attacks came dangerously close to those areas where they settle these camps.

Although ordered the United Nations arms embargo, both sides continue to receive huge amounts of war materiel. In the arsenals of Hafther, abandoned in the town of Gharyan, we have found weapons of American and French manufacture, provided by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt, while troops responding to Tripoli, have supply Turkey and Qatar.

In mid-June Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt, had denounced the continuing flow of arms and foreign mercenaries to integrate the ranks of General Hafther

Moreover, evidence of foreign intervention in Libya, is increasingly apparent, as evidenced by the diplomatic row between Cairo and Ankara, which continues to climb for weeks, accusing each other of transferring arms to both sides . After the bombing of the refugee detention camp, US President Donald Trump, ordered his representatives in the Security Council of the UN, to block any condemnation of the fact that trying to vote at the emergency meeting.

#### **Condemned waiting**

Nearly one million and 200 thousand people are lurking in different centers and illegal camps, waiting for the opportunity to reach European shores rushing to the sea in makeshift barges that very often wrecked adding more dead this holocaust that nobody wants to take responsibility. Europe only runs containment policies for refugees to be detained even before entering Libyan territory, both from the south and east.

Those who have already reached a port from where the traffickers, and are in danger not only to be arrested and held in detention centers run by the government in Tripoli to which human rights groups have denounced subhuman conditions.

While the central powers of the West, trying to hide the drama they organized and carried out, no one takes care of the new dead on the field of Tajoura arrested while trying to cross the Mediterranean and sent to nearby places of combat fields.

Since starting the wave of refugees into Europe in 2014, it is estimated that the number of drowning has reached 2018, according to official figures reconocidas-, to 17,900 victims. Without the whereabouts of another 12 thousand, they might well have died and their bodies disappeared is known. So far in 2019 the number of drowned the Mediterranean has already exceeded the thousand victims.

In addition to land attacks by rival factions, the lives of refugees is being decimated by different diseases, already known that at least 25 people have died from tuberculosis in Zintan south of Tripoli, since last September.

In July last year, members of Human Rights Watch inspected detention centers in Tripoli, Misrata and Zuwara, described them as "inhuman conditions", given the severe overcrowding, fala hygiene, food scarce and poor quality water, the outlook for refugees further aggravated by violence by guards, including beatings, beatings, use of electric shocks and constant violations. Furthermore, it has known many cases of refugees who have been kidnapped to be sold as slave labor and many women entered into prostitution networks.

While the responsibility of the West in the Libyan drama is incontestable both Europe struggles to prevent the arrival of new refugees and the United States that seems to benefit from European crisis caused by these human flows, no one seems to retrain there are a million 200 thousand things between the sea and human blood.

Image source:

[https://m.eldiario.es/desalambre/Zuwarah-Tripoli-Libia-FOTO-EFE\\_EDIIMA20160603\\_0119\\_24.jpg](https://m.eldiario.es/desalambre/Zuwarah-Tripoli-Libia-FOTO-EFE_EDIIMA20160603_0119_24.jpg)

# AH-60L "Harpy" IV. The Falcon became Eagle

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



*UH-60L helicopter Harpy IV. Photo of the Colombian Air Force.*

The Colombian Air Force received the first UH-60 helicopters in 1988 and immediately joined the campaign against illegal armed groups, carrying out multiple missions transport and air assault. Air assault elements were escorted by helicopters Bell 212 gunships, in the jargon of the FAC are called "Raptor", while the UH-60 transport are called "Hawk". The difference in capacity between 212 and Bell UH-60 produced some problems, which led to think about the need artillar Black Hawk helicopter to the capabilities and limitations between the guard and transport were similar.

The concept was developed by two non-commissioned officers of the Air Force, called Javier Herrera and Hernando Barrera, who at that time were in the "Luis F. Pinto" Air Force Base in Melgar, where its headquarters the Air Combat Command No. 4 . the aforementioned NCOs moved to the municipality of Rionegro to the "BG Air Base. Arturo Lema Posada "Headquarters Air Combat Command No. 5, are organic from UH to-60 Black Hawk. The original idea was to put machine guns on the doors to some helicopters of that model, so they were measuring and making calculations, when they realized that tank was a kit semiplanes acquired to mount additional fuel tanks, they envisioned new possibilities , so immediately requested that these flat surfaces were installed on a Black Hawk

Herrera and Barrera recalled that deposits Cacom 4 had a rocket-19 sockets that had never been used

because they were too heavy for helicopters 212 and also its diameter was so great that, when mounted in Bell, came to the floor. These were carried rocket-Rionegro and installed in a prototype. Entanglement in the hard spots was perfect, the issue now was that worked. After some modifications to the electrical system and placing a special look for the pilot, NCOs created the first UH-60 artillery of the Air Force. The tests were successful, however, it was determined that only rockets used in an operation, too costly. It was also necessary to set you machine guns.

Put in the work, Barrera suggested changing the two inner containers rocket-by .50 machine guns were manning of AT-27 Tucano aircraft. Each of these carries pod cartridges 250 .50 caliber (12.7 mm.), However, they had presented many electrical problems causing unexpected obstacles. The team of technicians, pioneered the concept of the UH-60 gunship for the FAC, made modifications to the electrical system of the pod, simplifying it, which was performed with success. Now the helicopter was equipped with two rocket-19 rockets each, and two .50 machine gun pod with 250 rounds each. Everything under control of the pilot, who was pointing a holographic look. As if slightly, the aircraft was reinforced with two guns GAU-2B (7.62 mm.) On the side doors, NCOs operated by gunners. This not only increased firepower, but also the ability to shoot in all directions.

The UH-60 gunship was ready. His first driver was an officer named Nestor Duran Guerrero, who tested the aircraft in Rionegro polygons and Palanquero, with excellent results. Thus was born the "Harpy I," aptly named because the Harpy (Harpy Eagle) is the most powerful eagle world and lives only in Latin America.

Thus, in 1995-seven years after the arrival of the UH-60 helicopters to Colombia the first Harpy entered operations. It was to support the Mobile Brigades in air assault missions. Worth noting that the creation of the Mobile Brigades due to a new strategy of the Armed Forces to regain the strategic initiative. In its beginnings to the Mobile 1 (created in April 1990) he was given the mission to pursue leaders of the terrorist organization FARC, while the Mobile 2 (created in March 1991) was asked the same against the ELN leaders, who are the two most active narco-terrorist groups in the country. Missions search and destruction traditional "sanctuaries" of narco-terrorist groups, going after its leaders, it was obviously something very dangerous, Whereas the most loyal and skilled fighters are part of the security rings. For it was very appropriate to have air support from helicopters Harpy.

The combination Falcon - Harpy air assault operations and close air support provided by the Harpy surface forces that were fighting, was so successful that the commanders of ground units constantly requested. Pilots still wanted more capabilities, including more ammunition, because as each pod had mentioned only 250 cartridges. Thus it was decided to take a further step in the development of this modern tool of war.

In 1998 the Harpy II, equipped with a new weapon system was presented: the pod limited to 250 rounds each machine gun, were replaced in the internal hard points of the half-planes, by multitube machine guns GAU 19 .50 caliber fed from ammunition boxes inside the helicopter, by means of a special tape. Additionally, GAU-2B 7.62 mm machine guns. doors were also replaced by guns GAU-19 .50 caliber, these aircraft were equipped with a weather radar in a small dome protruding nose. This enabled him to face different challenges of climate order and increase operational efficiency.

It notes that the Air Force incorporated NVG (Night Vision Goggles) capacity since 1992, and indeed were the units of the first rotary wing in use in operations. The first NVG were acquired ANVIS 5, which reached the Cacom 4 unit where the Helicopter School, so the helicopter pilots were first trained to use this capability. In the Cacom 4 it was created in 1992 the first laboratory of NVG Colombian Air Force, then, a few years later activate the second CACOM 5, the

other unit operating helicopters, and is the home of the Black Hawk the FAC. In 2002, when the NVG capacity in the FAC was widespread, most modern ANVIS 9 receive. In 2002 three new laboratories NVG at the Military Aviation School, EMAVI (Cali, Valle) in CACOM 2 (Apiay, Meta) and CACOM 3 (Malambo, Atlántico) are created. That is, since its first versions crews "Harpy" have had NVG capability.

The number of "Harpy" in the Colombian Air Force reached 12 units themselves are deployed throughout the country by supporting different surface units. Administrative and logistical base remains the Air "BG Base. Arturo Lema Posada "in Rionegro including Antioquia, as are organic Harpy Fighter Squadron 511 Air Combat Command No. 5.

The results of operations are excellent, however, the command decides there is still a chance to explore why while entering into service Harpy II a committee to determine how to improve the team is named, taking into account particularly the recommendations of the crews and the needs of the Colombian operating environment. The transformation now required was no longer a matter of ingenuity and tenacity, but involving high technology. As project appointing an officer named Javier Delgado Garzón.

After four years of research and development, and joint work of the Colombian Air Force with US firms Sikorsky and Israeli Elbit, in May 2002 the Harpy III was presented. The new aircraft incorporates an integrated weapon delivery system, which facilitates control of the type and quantity of weapons to use and increases accuracy, which improves performance in operations, avoiding wear weapons and ammunition to while minimizing collateral damage.

In Arpía III, pilot and copilot have a MiDash helmet incorporating HUD (Head Up Display). These helmets are customized for each crew member as take into account the measurements of head circumference and pupillary distance. HUD allows to know basic information about the flight systems without taking your eyes of whites, because such information is projected to a lens built into the hull. Between projected by the HUD data we can mention: speed, height, artificial horizon, heading of the aircraft, bearing and distance of the target, quantity and type of weapons available and aiming system (precision and fast mode).

Additionally it was equipped with an EOP (Electro Optics Payload) system stabilized, an "electronic eye" includes forward looking infrared (FLIR - Forward Looking InfraRed), laser rangefinder (Laser Range Finder), and CCD camera large capacity. This EOP device has the ability to "engage" both fixed targets such as mobile (ground and air), performing

automatically track, while taking readings coordinate and target height, which can be exploited by gifted aircraft with automatic coordinate delivery of weapons, such as the Kfir at the disposal of the Colombian Air Force aircraft.

For the protection of these aircraft as useful and valuable, they were endowed with missile countermeasures system, the type Airmor Israeli company IMI. 2002 Airmor for each system had cost \$ 150,000. While it has not been necessary to use these systems, there is evidence that the FARC actually have some anti-aircraft missile SAM-7 type which constitute a serious hazard to aircraft of the Armed Colombian forces and aviation in general. Not to forget that it is a terrorist group.

Since the introduction in 2002 of the first units converted to Harpy III, progressively 12 helicopters were upgraded to the same model, and provided invaluable services in the fight against terrorism. After a decade, senior officers determined that technology had advanced to the point of overcoming the built-in capabilities by version III of the Shrew. In addition he had to take into account two important factors: on the one hand, being presented in Colombia the possibility of a negotiated end to the conflict, and on the other were increasing external threats, with a tremendous strengthening of the armed forces of neighboring countries . All this led to the creation of another commission again assess the possibilities of updating the fleet of harpies of the Colombian Air Force.

Thus, on March 26, 2015 Colombian Air Force formally receives from the Minister of Defense and senior military and police officers, the Harpy IV. It is announcing that, as has been customary, the entire fleet will be upgraded to the new standard.

The new and improved model, not only can extend the possibilities against the narco-terrorist groups, which were already forced to sit down and negotiate, but they are also intended to become an asset for strategic deterrence. The configuration of arms new model, not only allows mounting basics in semiplanes: GAU-19 machine guns and rocket-but, for missions conventional warfare, may incorporate combinations pod with 20mm cannon. anti-tank missiles and launchers, specifically the Israeli model Spike (LR and ER) company Rafael Advanced Defense Systems.

It was vastly improved avionics, replacing analog instruments for 4 multifunction displays (MFD) color. MiDash type helmet with look and integrated display (HMD) was replaced by the even better and more modern ANVIS / HUD-24. The electro-optical system (EOP) Toplite II was replaced by Toplite III better capabilities. Even the warning system missile Airmor

IMI was changed by the improved "All in Small" Elbit. All integrated by modern flight control systems and weapons delivery and data link system that will allow Colombian helicopters Harpy act as a coordinated approach to multiple targets swarm.

The first two units converted to Arpia IV are the FAC-4124 and FAC-4125 helicopters. With them they were performed integration testing and operational. In addition, the companies involved have made a transfer of knowledge to a group of officers and NCOs Colombians who will be responsible for advancing the modernization of another 10 Harpy III to Model IV. This adds to the huge know-how that already owns the Air Combat Command No. 5 in Rionegro, Antioquia. Where they are able to make the most of the UH-60 maintenance in each of its various components, including the ability to convert to Lima to Alfa these aircraft it owns.

No doubt the Harpy will remain for many years a fundamental part of the Colombian military power. For decades were one of the most feared by narco-terrorist weapons, and certainly today are being taken into account in the strategic planning of conventional potential adversaries. We are talking about a force twelve helicopters capable of flying day or night under adverse weather conditions, which can find their targets accurately and in a coordinated manner via datalink, then attack them with a range of weapons including machine guns .50 , rockets, 20mm cannon. and antitank missiles at long range. not inconsiderable capabilities that could be expanded further in the future, not only in relation to power and volume of fire,

### **Whats Next?**

Colombia has one of the largest fleets of UH-60 Black Hawk in the world (100 units). Most in the hands of the Army (60%), which famously used for air assault, as well as to support the civilian population in case of emergency or disaster. It turns out that as a matter of doctrine at some point decided that helicopter gunships had to belong to the Air Force, and is why the UH-60 Army pass not to have guns in the doors with the exception of a couple of mi-17 gunships were with rockets and machine guns at half-planes, in an experiment that did not Frutos. Fortunately, Colombia has been progressively and successfully developed the doctrine for joint operations coordinated and interagency,

It could be the case that one group of "jungle men" of the national police be sent to support a riverine unit of the Marine Corps, but to get to the site must be transported by air, and that air element that will take could be composed Army transport helicopters,

escorted by a Arpia FAC. While the operation is coordinated thousands of kilometers from the place of events. In fact, similar things are common today in Colombia, and continues to be amazing.

Although apparently no problem to surface forces count on the timely support of helicopter gunships of the Colombian Air Force, it is a known aspiration of the Aviation Division Air Assault National Army, arriving to count their own artillery units, has even spoken about the attack helicopter AH-64 Apache. This has certainly generated because in the minds of many Colombian military officers who have been trained in Fort Rucker (Alabama, USA), and are clearly influenced by the doctrine of the US Army.

It would be a very important advance for the Colombian Army have reached a squadron of Apaches, this not only would allow Colombia to increase its deterrent against possible threats -from unstable mainly left-leaning governments that are in the region- but also it would allow significantly improve their capabilities to participate in multinational operations pursuing the maintenance of peace and global stability. It is a decision to be taken.

Until that time, there is an intermediate solution that would strengthen the Colombian Army Aviation. There are the pioneers of the Shrew, Javier Herrera and Hernando Barrera project, enjoying his pension as technical head of the Colombian Air Force in use good retirement. It could help the Army to create a "Harpy" II-E, after all urged the project perfectly and was complicated from version III, with all the electronics helicopters joined the FAC.

Colombia Army currently has seven helicopters S-70i, the first having been received in January 2013. The S-70i are one of the most modern versions of the Black Hawk. This model already has 4 screens MFD in his cabin; Self-diagnostic system that reports on maintenance and logistics needs through the Integrated Vehicle Health Management System (IVMS), which monitors helicopter engines, transmission and rotors; It has autopilot and can meet alone with a pre-programmed course, performing during the journey route changes and height are required automatically, through its sophisticated flight (Flight Management System - FMS).

If all these technological peculiarities prey, and these seven helicopters are armed to the way they were the Harpy II of the Colombian Air Force GAU-19 machine guns .50 caliber and rockets, as well as provide them with a system of missile countermeasures of which already owns the national army and are installed in some of their UH-60L, we would have an exceptional ship, which would look like the Harpy II of the Colombian Air Force, but would be even better, these helicopters could be called S- 70i Harpy II-E.

Taking into account the extensive experience of the pilots of the Army, who know the Colombian territory like the back of his hand, who have participated in numerous air assault operations under enemy fire, they have done extractions C-SAR, who know NVG operate, and have made multiple joint operations, and inter-coordinated, have a powerful asset to support the forces of surface perfectly complement the AH-60L Arpia IV FAC.

Thus, in addition to a bevy of Harpy IV operating in antitank mode with long-range missiles and data link, we also have seven helicopters using their advanced navigation system, you can be put on autopilot for launch low-flying day or night against their targets, and suddenly there appear four GAU-19 machine guns and 64 rocket, unleash hell and then return to its launch pad with the same secrecy with which they arrived. Or they could also combat elements form the Harpy IV, complementing the possibilities are quite interesting and flexible.

The doctrine must be dynamic, military forces must anticipate change, not wait until they happen to fit. In this sense, the refusal to the National Army helicopter gunships possesses is a serious obstacle to the development of their full potential. I proposed is a viable possibility, which can go much further when available political will and budget: the Harpy V could become the result of the adaptation of the S-70i Army, weapons and systems IV Harpy AH-60L Air Force. Why not?

#is worth dreaming

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**Douglas Hernandez**

(Colombia) Founder and director of website [www.fuerzasmilitares.org](http://www.fuerzasmilitares.org), works as a specialist in security and defense journalist. He collaborates with the Air and Space Power Journal of Institutional -Journal USAF-, 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.



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# *Initial analysis of the tragedy of August 11*

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Mobility of troops is a crucial factor security and national defense. The Armed Forces of Colombia have the advantage of owning a large fleet of helicopters, as a whole, can quickly move personnel to places where their presence is required, either to develop military operations or to support the civilian population in distress or in emergencies.

However, the ability of vertical takeoff and landing of helicopters can not always be used, because sometimes the nature and configuration of the terrain and / or dense vegetation, do not allow the aircraft to land on the target, to land troops or supplies or to evacuate ill or injured personnel.

These limitations that prevent normal operation of aircraft, led to the development of different techniques to insert or remove people or loads without the aircraft is landing. These techniques are:

- Air Rescue Clothing (ARV);
- Special Package (SPEC PAK);
- Stabilization Tactical Operational Bodies in the Air (STABO);
- Rescue triangle;
- rapell;
- Insertion System or Fast Extraction Soga (FRIES);
- Helicopter launch, (HELO CAST);

- Pendant ladder (Caving Ladder);
- Rescue hoist (Rescue Hoist); Y,
- Infiltration system and exfiltration of special patrols, (SPIES).

In a country like Colombia, full of steep mountains and dense forests, these techniques have been assimilated by the armed forces and are implemented on a daily basis by the crews of helicopters and various Special Forces units available to the country, including especially the Air Special Command of the Air Force.

The Air Special Command are highly trained in the latest tactics, techniques and procedures, to perform more complex operations within the jurisdiction of the FAC. Precisely in its continuous and demanding training practice techniques insertion and removal from helicopters, and constantly put into practice in their operations. That in the case of the Air Force, are mainly lookup (SAR) and rescue and combat search and rescue (C-SAR).

For those who do not know what a C-SAR operation, it is basically a rescue helicopter enters an area where it is fighting and there is gunfire everywhere, a team of commandos descended from the aircraft to evacuate one or several wounded serious, sometimes they do fighting for their own lives. They take the staff by ropes

and stabilize it in the helicopter and taken to hospital or nearest hospital.

The crew of a helicopter with features C-SAR has nerves of steel are not ordinary people, but very special people that lives up to its motto. "... so that others may live"

Therefore, there is nothing strange, nothing dangerous, nothing circus, they are asked to Air Special Commandos, to demonstrate their capabilities in events of national or regional interest. Go hanging from a rope escorting the national flag during an exhibition, it is a warm walk in the park compared to routine operations the Air Special Commands (and other Special Forces of the Armed Forces) must face in their daily lives. About Bogota or Medellin, just shoot them cameras of a people who appreciate them and value their work. There are thousands of people who admire them for their courage, and multiple children define their vocation to them.

However. What went wrong on Sunday 11 August that led to the death of two of our brave Air Special Commands in Medellin ?, while investigating committees express their official verdict, we can analyze the different possibilities:

- a) Mooring or rope knot in the helicopter was released.
- b) The master rope or other crew released the rope. A purpose or by accident.
- c) The rope was old / expired or was inadequate.
- d) The rope was cut, on purpose or by accident.

In all scenarios, a first charge would be the master of rope, who has the duty to ensure the safety of commands, checking the equipment and keeping it in good condition. However, there are other edges, for example if the rope was old, had not expired or the appropriate characteristics, could be a corruption case involve those responsible for logistics Cacom No. 5, Rionegro or who in the Colombian air Force, they have a responsibility to acquire this type of material.

If the cord is cut, as he told the media on 12 August, Mr. General Commander of the Air Outside Colombian, could be an attempted murder that materialized, or an unfortunate accident which resulted in the involvement of the rope, leading to the succession of events that killed NCOs of the FAC

during the closing of the Festival of Flowers in Medellin.

The issue here is that if the material was defective, someone was going to die there or during an operation. Note that in a SPIES operation of the same type of rope, 10 armed and equipped commands and their knapsacks, so that eventually even greater tragedy had been hung.

You need to determine the causes of this accident in detail, in order to correct whatever is necessary to prevent similar situations. Worth noting that this had never happened in Colombia.

There are thousands of criticism in the media and on social networks. Some even ask such demonstrations not do more, and call them "circus act", nothing further from reality.

As already mentioned, their presence not only adorns these events, but the Air Special Commands constitute honor guards for the various flags involved in the activity.

For each of the commands, participate in exhibitions is an honor and a privilege. They asked to do something for what they are trained and routinely do, but this time in front of thousands of people. They may show some of their abilities and insurance will be admired by the public who see its value and expertise. This time, something went incredibly wrong, but that does not mean you have to cancel future demonstrations of the capabilities of the armed forces, much less that operations such as SPIES should stop done, that would be absurd and would cost thousands of lives. For example, Company C-SAR Division Air Assault, reported in September 2015 that in the past 15 years since its inception, had made the rescue and evacuation of 10,378 soldiers, 2,131 enemy fighters and 646 civilians,

Technical Mosquera's father (RIP), told the media that his son did not want to participate in the event, and I was afraid to do so. Resulting in confusing extreme, given that Mosquera was a Special Air Command with extensive experience in C-SAR operations. It is not easily understood to be afraid of flying over the city, or did not want to demonstrate their abilities before a grateful people.

We are anxiously awaiting the results of investigations, and allocation of responsibilities. For now we ask for eternal rest for two fallen heroes.

(1) <https://dialogo-americas.com/es/articulos/la-division-de-aviacion-asalto-aereo-de-colombia-da-apoyomisiones-de-rescate-y-operaciones-contra-incendios>

# Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

*Agentes Fortuna Iuvat*



## Costa Rica Special Intervention Unit

Special Intervention Unit (UEI) is attached to the Ministry of the Presidency dedicated to detect and disable explosive devices, protecting government officials and dignitaries visiting the country and make operational high risk against terrorism elite group drug trafficking, among other tasks special character.

UEI was created in 1982 under President Luis Alberto Monge. Currently the unit 65 is formed by highly trained individuals. Develop high-risk operations, which must be authorized by the President of the Republic.

Those who aspire to join the Special Forces unit, must pass physical tests similar to those required from other groups shock the world, including the United States Army. In addition to other tests that have been designed for high performance athletes and measure the strength, agility, speed and cardiovascular endurance. This suggests that its members have outstanding physical abilities, and that it should be to successfully confront the dangerous and demanding missions to be fulfilled.

Each of the agents receive a specialized training differential, which gives it extraordinary abilities which then brings to the team.

Within the Special Intervention Unit, there is a section of explosives, which was established in 1986 as a result of the war in Nicaragua. During the pacification conventional explosives were found on the northern border, particularly mines, it was necessary to disable, and it required specialized personnel. In Costa Rica they went to work, and in 2004 was declared the first country in the world free of antipersonnel mines.

UEI uses a water cannon firing jets that traverse the shield and disarming explosive devices. Also has technology for neutralization and deactivation of explosive materials such as demountable and rope for mobilizing suspicious packages, equipment portable X-ray to determine the contents of the device and a bomb suit EOD9 that provides protection spall . The equipment was donated by the Government of the United States.



UEI also has a section of snipers, created in 1987, after a staff returned from training in the United States in that specialty. Sniper are experts in infiltration observation ground reconnaissance, neutralization and high value targets. They also provide support for assault operations team, providing them with information. They are their eyes, if someone comes armed have to react to the assault team will not suffer losses when progress towards the target.

UEI works closely with his colleagues at the Special Service Tactical Response (SERT), the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ), the Police Drug Control (PCD) and the Special Support Unit (UEA), Ministry of Public security, to provide collaboration in high-risk interventions.

For example, if a drug dealer put the gun into the sea during a chase, Coast Guard are the first to act and then coordinates with the team Amphibian UEI to retrieve the evidence. Likewise collaborate with the Homicide Section of the OIJ in search of corpses.



The weapons used by the unit has evolved. A few years ago, officers used the Uzi submachine gun of Israeli manufacture, Browning pistol, submachine gun HK MP5 German and Beretta pistol. Currently possess weapons similar to those of other elite police units such as the assault rifle 5.56mm caliber Smith & Wesson, M-4 type versions. Because criminals carrying heavy weapons, it was necessary to modernize the equipment.

One way to test the skills of UEI to combat transnational organized crime is through competitions. 15 years officers have been participating in the exercise Fuerzas Comando, which are being held once a year in different countries of the continent, where they compete with experienced military elite as Colombia, United States and Brazil. In the Special Forces Command Intervention Unit he has played a major role, and has had the opportunity to exchange experience with other experienced commands.



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