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Editor

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Publishing

In this edition of TRIARIUS, the number 29 of the series, we present a set of articles interesting and diverse. In the first one the Colonel Blasco, Spanish land army, talks to us about the complex situation in the Korean peninsula, it addresses the issue with its narrative feature to move between the particular and generally in a manner entertaining and very illustrative.

Followed step our kind readers present an article from the Spanish analyst Alfredo Campos, which deals with the situation in Colombia "post-conflict", reality that there arises is different to that you imagine by the title of the document, and its reading will allow you to understand why the Colombian Academy prefers to use her expression "post agreement" and not "post conflict" to explain what happened (happens) with the FARC.

Thirdly, we have an interesting article from Argentina referred to cyberwar. Kandiko speaks to us defense of the naval fleet against cyber attacks, making various parallels between modern threats and critical moments of the second world war. Arguing that it is nowadays necessary and indispensable to create the military specialty of cyber defence.

Then we present an article from our friends at the Learning Institute of Security Advisors (LISA), who analyze the statement of dissolution of the terrorist group ETA, from the narrative and the contranarrativa. The fifth letter of this issue is something special, published for the first time what would be a sentence from the crew of the helicopter Black Hawk of the Colombian air force, called "with the rotor in the soul...", whose authorship corresponds to the technical Deputy Chief Carlos Tulcán. We are proud to contribute to their diffusion, at the time we send an affectionate greeting and thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Colombian air force for their valuable work in defense of national sovereignty and in the fight against all forms of illicit.

We end with a brief overview on the progress of Colombia in the field of Cyber Defence and cyber-security, which serves as a preamble to develop the theme in subsequent editions.

We are and will always be open to suggestions and recommendations from our readers, that are respectful and cordial way we invite to integrate and participate, sending their contributions in the form of articles, analysis or testing. This is a publication that we do together, you need to.

Douglas Hernández

Editor



This is the english version of the Triarius bulletin ISSN 2539-0015.

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**Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo**

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On this occasion we would like to express our satisfaction that the Security College US, a prestigious entity based in Washington, uses the TRIARIUS collection as an official reference material for its training programs, which gives an account of the level we are in and of the future that has this publication, in the purpose of creating an academic community and establishing bonds of friendship and cooperation.

Thank you very much for helping us spread the culture of prevention and safety

We allow you to remind them of the link to subscribe to TRIARIUS: https://lnkd.in/ec_5Kr9

On the cover, commands of the Polish **GROM**.
See the unit's review at the end of the magazine.

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Special thanks to international analysts who have sent us their articles for this issue for free.

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North Korea, something déjà vu

By Francisco Javier Blasco, retired Colonel (Spain)



The North Korean leader, Kim Jong Un, shakes hands with his South Korean counterpart, Moon Jae-in. Reuters

The term déjà vu was coined by a French psychic researcher Émile Boirac in his book *l'avenir des Sciences Psychiques* (the future of psychic Sciences) to define the phenomenon or real sense which is perceived as an event or experience that lives or occurs. Currently, is it has already experienced some again in the past.

Well, this is what happens to us at least to those who have spent some years studying and analyzing behaviors and capabilities of Korea's North (CN) and its leaders on various issues and mainly in relation to threats related to their program nuclear. Unfortunately, sudden changes in behavior of all and each of the, moment, three leaders of the Kim dynasty that with fierce and omnipotent hand over an area of land and a population subjugated to all kinds of tyranny are well known submissions or personal whims since the founding of the country in 1948.

I have published several works, studies and analysis on CN, its policies, nature of their leaders, nuclear programs, military capabilities and different strategies adopted, which, not coincidentally, always coincide in the same final objective; survival of the regime that fundamentally relies on maintaining internal fear and in the constant external threat in

search of situations of advantage that lead him to positions much more positive when it comes to sitting down to negotiate their own terms with the Community International (CI) in various tables of negotiation to date. All of them published in my blog [1], some very recently; and I leave it to the interest and curiosity of the reader your inquiry or not to avoid unnecessary duplication on topics quite known and trodden.

As I have already mentioned, three successive leaders of CN have always maintained an excessive internal control to prevent any deviation or uprising; on supports close enough consideration (China and Russia,) according to the cases and trying to go reaching milestones in its nuclear progress and the development of both significant enough missiles, which, in turn, would allow them to reach a position of advantage when it comes to sit in all the negotiations which have been reached with CI overlooking mentioned personal survival, achieve a sui generis restoration of peace in an area that is too hot and with large signs of economic improvement or to recupe it serving a more than deserved "normality" between neighbors, who in reality, are brothers who live separated from the culmination of a bloody and harrowing civil war.

Kim Il-sung led the country from 1948 until his death on July 8, 1994. Was this character who, after hard political clashes, Korea war - began on 25 June 1950 with enough supports external - to launch his army to cross the 38th parallel (which acted and still acts as a border between the two sides since the end of the invasion or pona during World War II). War bloody and with broad international participation ended, although without reaching a peace, only an Armistice Agreement signed on July 27, 1953.

Upon his death, his son Kim Jong-il was elected by the Assembly Popular Supreme and Secretary General of the party of the workers Koreans in 1998 as Chairman of the National Defense Commission. His position was declared as "the highest office of State", following a reform of the country's Constitution, drawn up in 1972, leaving vacant President in memory to the memory of his father Kim Il-sung. Its mandate has been full of large lakes and many persecutions due to their fears to be dismissed or betrayed after inheriting from his father the idea of seeking nuclear weapon how to maintain a certain prestige that provided them the power of Foreign withdrawal to intervene militarily on its country or influence his ouster or replacement policy.

For this reason, he starred in important international tensions and, at the same time, was the architect of major summits in search of the "recovery" of relations and the "unofficial" abandonment of its nuclear programs [2] which earned him the completion and signature of various international programmes of financial assistance, food, technology recovery and establishment of industrial or tourist areas in its territory, all of them paid with American capital or its closest neighbours (China and South Korea); as well as programmes of reunification or reunion between family members separated by the conflict and reduction or suppression of political tensions between the two countries. History shows us that all of them have been successively abandoned for various reasons, some violations by both parties or by certain delays or objections at the time of its launch or to show its ineffective operation.

The current leader, Kim Jong - an happened to his father Kim Il-sung to his death in December 2011 and continued with the same policies in search of nuclear weapons and improving its missile materials, raised the level of external threats and led to the maxi level Mo the repressions internal do not hesitate do kill horrendous way even to family or close associates

(his uncle, aunt and more recently, even his own brother).

His apparent contemporary successes in nuclear weapons able to be introduced in the heads of its missiles, whose parameters has also managed to improve greatly, marked the height of the threat to the CI to show publicly on conditions of achieve dimensions and targets until recently quite far from being achievable with their own capabilities, great technological alienation with other leading countries on such issues and to seize its economy for own reasons and as a result of the already many restrictions and penalties imposed in individual or collective form the wholesale part of the CI, but always with the constant reluctance or Chinese refusal and certain obstacles by Russia.

This last point has an easy explanation; to China not interested in losing its common flank with the Korea Peninsula in favour of us military forces, you should support a privileged ally that is at once cause for concern and permanent distraction of American efforts in your area of expansion and submit together with Russia to the U.S. as a country dominating, almost tyrannical, in an Asia zone, where only seeks its national prosperity without interference or more or less distant resistances.

Turning to the issue of nuclear weapons, it should be noted that the production capacity of material liable to be used in nuclear devices is not very large; that only gets Yonbyong Center [3] already the rest of nuclear power plants, initiated by various foreign aid programs, never came to conclude. In spite of this, CN has conducted four tests of nuclear devices, being the first in October 2006 and the last in September 2017; announcing such trial as the corresponding to a pump of hydrogen, thus trying to proclaim their ability to foster greater effects after an explosion of this type.

After these nuclear tests and a host of launches of missiles of different category, scope, means or propulsion fuels and delivery systems; the tense situation reached maximum levels and few weeks ago the world was preparing to one global nuclear-tinged and precursor confrontation of another of greater proportions by disagreements on the issue between the leaders of the main actors in game; US, China, Japan and Korea in the South and Russia.

Situation, which most always recurring and thoughtless alarmists attempted to exaggerate to qualify it as irreversible and quasi-necessary and that only some qualify as the prelude to the umpteenth round of negotiations between CN and the CI at the

sight of the great efforts of Kim Jong - a to present his country as one nuclear country and, therefore, deserving of all types of care and consideration [4]. Therefore these out that it was not going to reach any type of confrontation, but on the contrary, and in it are.

On April 27 a meeting has taken place in the so-called demilitarized zone between CN and leaders of the South, Kim Jong Un, and Moon Jae In Korea. The meeting, considered and staged as historic and as a major step towards normalization and recovery of relations and the abandonment of the nuclear program by CN, gave rise to the signing of a basic and initial agreement of five points [5].

Points, that does not introduce anything new in what has been one of the parties of any agreement with CN since many years ago that even so prominent and vaunted intent on destroying their nuclear testing center is not a novelty already making with the demolition of the nuclear reactor in Yongbyon cooling tower, which was later rebuilt. However, if it is a novelty that is not known to what, on this occasion, is offered in return to CN in general and Kim Jong - an in particular except for its continuity and integrity.

While his strategy was and was very clear for some, for the greater part of his people, the survival of its maximum leader, the reunion between a few families, recover some of their industrial capacities and destroy the nuclear test centre no It is enough to compensate for all the efforts and individual and collective hardship that dragged for many years several generations, does not replace the indoctrination to which have been submitted as if they were inflexible and feared by the world power and it is not an easy exit to their precarious economic, health, social conditions and future.

I am convinced that they expect something more, definitely operative and very substantial. There are few rabbits to be taken out of the hat at the last minute, are by nature, a high-strength, disbelievers of external promises and the real possibilities that come from an effective foreign aid. A people subjected to such pressure for so many years, does not pass a be prepared for total war brandished American flags and waving in the wind after the oft announced and still not finalized meeting between Kim and Trump.

As already wrote a few months ago to talk about the possibilities of a nuclear confrontation in either of the two present main stages (CN and Iran) "these situations that in spite of the, until now, easy and heartbreaking speech warmongering of" Trump and

his willingness to bring the fury and one war or another scenario if necessary, fail to soothe tempers and threats to the contrary. In short, can the strategy until now employed may be insufficient if the steps taken by those still in the sense of a firm and safe climbing towards the empowerment and especially, if certain nuclear capabilities which have non-comparable quantitatively and qualitatively with the USA, they are always there and are real"[6] something more had to happen and still unknown to get to this point so diametrically opposed without flinching.

That so far not know several fundamental things such as date, place for the encounter and the counterparts to offer hand of the CI general and, as usual, us in particular, comes still something daft. On the other hand, it is a Variant to this new international negotiations since normally all the perquisites and offers were airy with all kinds of Orchestration prior to the respective meetings at each Summit. Some of the messages released to date are somewhat ambiguous or at least demanding; for example, Kim offers and demands a complete denuclearization of the Korea Peninsula, which is a major consideration by the neighbours and eternal allies. Already it daunts not requiring full guarantees for him and his regime. As well, that that this year, the traditional combined-joint between American and South Korean maneuvers already have been made and completely watered down form, has been an important consideration which has not been highly valued abroad or, Apparently, internally in CN when precisely because of his customary toughness and clear show of force, were a key piece for the lifting of the maximum previous and recent tensions.

If it is true that the role played in this case by Trump it is and it must be very important and transcendental, I think that, once more Nobel Peace exaggerate is with the growing and increasingly widespread request of his nomination as a candidate for the prize. We have seen the consequences of a precipitation in the same way with the previous occupant of the White House and the actual effectiveness of its pacifist policies, some of which are being put into question by Americans own (nuclear deal with Iran). The mentioned character, must be taken into consideration with a multitude of objections by completely changing spirit, little consistency of his word and great turns in a matter of hours the policy that promises to [7]. After serious statements of intentions to reach peace or threats of going to an all-

out war, must not never constitute a necessary merit nor enough to be nominated for size award.

Remain to see the costs that this operation will have in the international arena and in the nearby environment. While it is true that China maintains its status quo and safeguard its borders from nearby enemies physically, their economic contributions should be an important gauge. On the other hand, the arrival of this dream peace to South Korea will not be anything free; for the time being and disguised as "privileges/restrictions" with the theme of the American restrictions on steel imports (steel), that country has because reduce its steel exports to U.S. by 30% and also to change must swallow almost 25,000 vehicles manufactured in the United States while they do not meet safety standards imposed in that country.

Much remains to be renegotiated with the traditional channels and partners who for many years have had to do much in the various rounds of negotiations with CN [8]. The rest of the world, mainly the EU, Japan and Russia are currently parked waiting to bear fruit or not this new initiative. Situation, which

seems that it has not exploited to try to close another nuclear, much more important and of potential conflict in unison greater consequences. The nuclear issue of Iran, which seems that also reviving [9] at the same time, apparently, decreases the reference to the theme of this work.

The silence of Putin in all this quilombo makes me think that something happening between he and Trump in relation to a possible distribution without interference in certain zonal leadership (Syria and Korea). Once again, the EU is regardless of what happens in the world and lets make in one or another direction.

At the end of this work, one may wonder if this will be the final negotiations, or on the contrary, we have an edition of many, arrangements and infructíferas maneuvers orchestrated by everyone for so many years that, soon after, all of them gave way to a more new escalation of tension in the area and in the international arena. I don't have the answer, but I think that much "offer" should be expanded to the tyrant Kim is simply to forget all his past and even apart from the path marked out by his predecessors in office.

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Francisco Javier Blasco

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After the conflict Colombia

By Alfredo Campos (Spain)



The National Army of Colombia patrolling the neighborhoods of the population of Tumaco.

The peace agreement signed between the Government of Colombia and the largest group in the country, the FARC guerrilla, finally achieved a stable and lasting peace. However, the harsh reality of the movement, the huge social gap that manifests itself in particular between rural and city and the uncertainty of the future action of other armed groups, is imposed which pose a serious threat of face to keep this achievement. At the same time, Spain experienced during the year 2017 an increase of up to 2,500 applications for asylum from Colombian citizens, figure ahead even of the of the nationals of countries in conflict such as Syria or Ukraine. Can you set a direct connection between both phenomena?

An inconvenient reality

At the end of 2016, I had the opportunity to visit the region in the southwest of Colombia, comprised of the departments of Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo. The sixth part of the Colombian population (8 million approximately) and a little less of the seventh part of the national GDP. Specifically, I visited the departments of Valle del Cauca and Cauca.

Travellers arriving in the region, quickly understands that it is an area of strategic nature due to the widespread presence of crops and illicit

business, at the time of armed actors such as demobilized FARC, ELN and large calls criminal gangs also BACRIM, etc. The region itself is a corridor for the transit of these groups and the products with which traffic, connecting the mountains and areas of production or extraction with Pacific and large ports and routes of exit. The Government, aware of the growth and expansion of the action of these groups, happened to call them organized criminal groups (GDO) and groups armed organized (GAO), inadvertently under any circumstances, provide them with political status no¹. Within this geographical area described, is for example the municipality of Tumaco in the Department of Nariño, which is the municipality with highest number of homicides of all Colombia².

The main problems of the region, which largely affect violence and displacement, can be summarized in 3 main blocks:

1. Problems with illegal crops. The Department of Cauca has numerous extensions of illicit crops. Recently, it has popularized the cultivation of a variety of marijuana called creepy, which is very addictive and harmful to health³
2. Problems arising from ownership of the land. This problem goes back to the time of Spanish colonization and generates conflicts, protests and

violence; primarily between indigenous groups and the forces of the army. See as an example the conflict by the Empress La Hacienda⁴. In fact, the misappropriation of resources, and in particular lands, is endemic in Colombia of which not glimpsed an easy solution in the medium term.

3. Problems arising from illegal mining activities. Focused primarily on the extraction of gold and rare earth as "coltan". It's a criminal industry with major environmental impacts. Affects conspicuously the social fabric by the consequences associated with carrying: prostitution, abuse, exploitation,⁵ child labour... The recent mining boom experienced by the country can be an exceptional breeding ground to follow feedback conflict in the coming years.

There are very paradigmatic municipalities in relation to these activities and displacement which produce in the region of which we speak, as it is the municipality of Buenaventura, Department of Valle del Cauca, where the so-called "casas de pique", were located where is they produced murder and torture in the most cruel and ruthless way. Regarding this specific case, you can consult the report of the NGO Human Rights Watch of the year 2014 on the crisis in Buenaventura. Disappearances, dismemberment and travel in the main port of Colombia in the Pacific⁶.

Flame powerfully attention that Colombia today is home to over 7 million of internally displaced because of violence⁷ and 8 million victims, arguably being the first country in the world in statistics referred. Although already mass displacements are not produced, it remains a problem of huge caliber.

The dynamics of violence move rural citizens, unable to the latter to absorb an influx of such depth.

The indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities have been the groups most affected by the violence, threatening even its own survival. These two ethnic groups make up respectively 10% and 3% of the 7.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) of Colombia.

The Government tried to give an answer to the phenomenon and this came in the form of the Act 1448 in 2011, which has been a point of inflection in the treatment to this group. It is a project of integral attention to the victim certainly novel and with good intentions. The principles of this standard are repair, care, truth and non-recurrence of the violent fact. The law marks a time limit and is having to refer to events that occurred after 1985, for the above facts only can access the truth about what happened. The law,

initially only hosted the acts perpetrated by groups from the conflict, but thanks to a battle at the Constitutional Court in which institutions like the ICRC played a prominent role, the scope was expanded to a large group of victims and gr types of perpetrators.

However, the treatment of the displaced population generates some important challenges. On my trip from land I had the opportunity to verify in situ the State of affairs in the city of Cali, capital of the Department of Valle del Cauca. There I met with different actors working in the field with the displaced population as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the Observatory of social realities of the Archdiocese of Cali and the Office of victim services that depends on the Mayor of Cali. All of them were cautiously optimistic although aware and realistic with respect to the challenges that arise in the future.

In this city, I could see how the displacement numbers have dramatically decreased since the end of the conflict. Although the 2013, you received an average of 300 displaced families a month, in the year 2016, this figure had fallen to 25 or 30. It should not be forgotten that big cities like Bogotá, Medellín and Cali are the major recipients of displaced persons in Colombia. In the city of Cali, the phenomenon of displaced Afro-descendants to seek the shore of the Río Cauca (Aguablanca district) as a place of settlement while the displaced indigenous people prefer the slopes of the mountain range (Siloam), in an attempt of play the habitat they left behind in their villages of origin. Cords of misery around the cities is just forming. The risk clear is that the conflict becomes to be played in the host city, which creates what is known as "intra-urban conflict" and a new shift. Displaced persons travel with all your previous background, sometimes become to gather at the new place of host the Tracker agent and the persecuted and there is a risk that reproduce schemes that caused the initial displacement. Therefore occurs in a certain way a re-victimization of the displaced. As a result, many of the displaced are forced to leave the country in the direction to Chile, Ecuador or Europe, with uncertain destiny.

The area in which work interviewed actors, the situation of conflict is especially complicated in the area of Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca, already above⁸) and surrounding areas in the Department of Valle del Cauca with of the Chocó, River San Juan. I spoke of recent examples of mass displacements, as

that produced is in December 2015 of the Wounaan ethnic group members from the community of Taparalito⁹ to Buenaventura by threats from the army of national liberation (ELN). Today, simply consult any agency specializing as OCHA or entities such as the Norwegian Refugee Council to verify movements continue to take place in many geographical areas of the country. Concerned in particular the situation of the lower Cauca Antioqueño where in years so far, the displacement of more than 800 people has occurred due to clashes between armed groups. Nor will stop bleeding which involves the murder of social leaders throughout the country. 2017 closed with the figure of 170 social leaders and peace activists killed violently, being the most affected municipalities of Cauca, Nariño and Antioquia.

It is that the withdrawal of one of the main contenders in the Colombian conflict opens other risks and threats the principal that those spaces and gaps are occupied by other armed groups. As well as the ELN's other armed paramilitary, or criminal gangs could be trying to occupy the land abandoned by the FARC to extend its sphere of influence. Armed clashes between Government forces and the ELN are causing serious human rights violations at the same time causing the massive displacement of populations and entire communities. And what about large gangs (known as GAO) or paramilitary gangs reconverted into smaller groups inheriting the illicit businesses that traditionally had been developing, the exponent of which is calls "Autodefensas Gaitanistas Colombia" or "Clan Úsuga" Although not to mention others such as "Business" in Buenaventura or the "Black Eagles", or the own disagreements within the demobilized Farc.

With regard to the situation in the troubled Department of Cauca, one can say the conflict has much declined in intensity. It should be noted that it's a Department in which the population is of rural origin 70% and originates more than 300,000 displaced persons. The withdrawal of the FARC by the agreements of peace and subsequent placement of the ELN in this Department and especially in the South, is an example of the phenomenon described previously occupying the "vacuum of power" by other groups. This brings some negative population impacts that in the territories occupied by the aforementioned guerrilla, exercised some authority, even contentious, and for example, warned the civilian population where were mines, etc. With his withdrawal, this peculiar work of "guardianship" to the population ceases to

occur. The most affected municipalities within the Department are as follows: Santander de Quilichao, Guapi, El Tambo, Corinth...

In conclusion, while the interest of the authorities close a chapter so dark in the recent history of the Republic of Colombia is commendable, signing a peace agreement with one of the main groups, not is can underestimate the threat posed by the existence of other armed groups, usually of a paramilitary nature, that you want to deny political entity called them simple crime groups but are certainly powerful and in any way, they impose their law in certain areas of the Colombian geography. In this sense, the Colombian authorities have not been sighted in the face to exercise the authority in these areas of the country previously supervised by the action of these armed groups.

Colombia today is home to more than 7 million internally displaced because of violence. It is also noteworthy effort in attention to the victims of the conflict, although it is revealed insufficient sometimes and in any case is not proportional to the magnitude of the problem. More resources to cater for huge numbers of displaced population existing even today and, primarily, measures of intervention that, beyond a purely welfare action, facilitate their reintegration into the social fabric or even his return in safety to the points of origin, avoiding the formation of ghettos and slums in the cities of host.

The last question is to determine whether there is any connection between these factors of violence described and the upturn in arrivals of Colombian citizens seeking protection in Europe and more specifically in Spain. It is still early to draw conclusions. Various factors can influence, including that from the beginning of 2016 is no longer necessary for Colombians a visa prior to travel to the Schengen area. Attend in addition various factors as the absence of a State presence in large areas of the country, the disaffection of the average citizen with policy in general and its institutions as well as the existence of important bags of poverty and inequality growing heat of the large population centres. Without a doubt, there are many factors of expulsion that push the population, mainly rural, toward the large population centers of the country. With these internal movements, the dynamics of violence move rural citizens, unable to the latter to absorb an influx of such depth. Therefore the environment is generated again so that the displaced have to consider again the decision to seek new horizons to find a better future.

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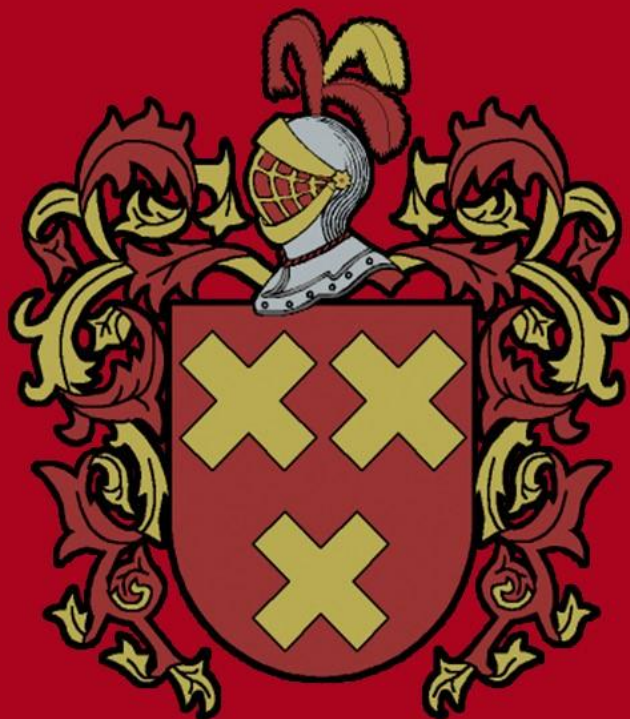
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Alfredo Campos

(Spain) Alfredo Campos García. Degree in law from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. A lawyer with more than 10 years of experience in immigration and right of asylum. Interested in geopolitics and following conflicts, with special interest in the Middle East and Latin America.



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A fleet of 21st century avatars: protect the fleet of cyber-attacks

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



No one said that cyberwar was going to be easy, in fact, whenever there were changes or developments in the way of making war, they brought more than just a headache. Either when it appeared the Longbow or when it began to be used to aviation, battlefield mutated, transformed and that became efficient and effective up to generated many questions and difficulties. Some of it I left embodied in the article that I wrote "The war on Cyber Defence" when referring to the use of aviation Naval vs the Superdestructores within the high command of the Imperial Japanese fleet during the WW2.

The fleets today day are already under threat, as during the WW2 submarines were the main threat, we could say that cyber attacks today are a growing threat. There have been several attacks, but the most significant, at least for me, is the fact of a report by the US Navy, which would indicate that rapidly deployable Expeditionary Fast Transport (EFP) transport vessels,

may be vulnerable to hackers and are not reaching key achievements in the performance, including some related to the cyber-security of the systems of the ship.

These ships vet, are style of boat type aluminum catamaran, which are designed to deploy and/or rapidly mobilize troops and supplies, however, and according to a report by April of 2018 of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense "lack of" the capacity to ensure on-board control systems of vessels".

"Cybersecurity vulnerabilities could take hackers disable or take control of systems, preventing the EFP boat to carry out their missions", said the report. According to an instruction from the DoD cybersecurity, cybersecurity risk management failure to address adequately during the phases of onset, development and acquisition of the system development life cycle, these tasks will be carried out

later in the cycle of "life and will be more costly and slower to implement."

The report also highlighted 14 unresolved deficiencies in information assurance control related to "the availability, integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of exchanges of information".

According to the Inspector General, the command of space warfare systems and naval corrected 11 control of information assurance deficiencies identified during the initial operational testing and operational evaluation of follow-up, which confirmed How corrected.

The other side of this coin comes from the staff. As we have already said the best technology or team ultimately will always require having a human specialist who define courses of action, that human creativity yet is not exceeded. This bring to the fore the issue of cyber-warriors, for they will be missing cibersoldados, cibersargentos and of course this cibercapitanes also.

This is a problem of all the weapons and armies of the world. It is clear that the world powers this topic is on the agenda of the day. So much so that the latent and existing case is that of the US Navy, which intends to recruit officers and NCOs directly unless they enter by their respective training schools as they would be the military Naval school or Subofici school ales.

It is a movement that the Navy has been him calling on Congress in the last two years, to allow, specifically adding high grade Cyber experts to expand the uniformed cyberwar capabilities.

Although it is not a done deal, the move has passed its first hurdle in the approval process and was announced by the Subcommittee on armed services of the House of representatives as one of their staff proposals included in the last increase of the authorization Act National defence for the fiscal year 2019.

Despite being in the ranks, these officers will not be under the command of warships. On the other hand, skilled software engineers will meet the fundamental role of ensuring the capacity of the fleet and the US Navy to fight and a cyber war, both in attack and in defense.

The US Navy not only is competing with companies in Silicon Valley by these skills, said Vice Admiral Robert P. Burk, but with the rest of the Government, where there is already a program that can pay employees with these skills substantially more. In Silicon Valley, these people with these skills have an annual salary of more than \$100,000, clearly

superior to what they could charge a young officer and below staff. In non-military government agencies of USA is given the situation in which there is a compensation programme Cyber for civilians, allowing in this way the Government pay a plus and bring the value of the payment to what is charged in Silicon Valley. So the Chief of staff of the US Navy, is trying to get similar premises for the soldiers.

In addition, Bill would not limit these additions direct exclusively to the field of cyberwar, but rather it is rewriting to give greater scope to the future needs. The authorities of the US Navy want this expanded authority to cover critical needs in professional fields existing and create new capabilities quickly.

Battle for talent

This initiative is part of the controversial military plan to recruit experts to mid-point for areas in growth as the cyberwar, where the armed forces want to increase the capabilities of his troops rapidly, recruiting experienced operators in the private sector.

"At this moment, in which are focused is in the Cyber Community because that is the immediate need", said Burke. "But we want this authority so that we can use it where those needs arise because we want to be responsive when the need arises, we don't want to start writing the policy at the time that we discover that we need it".

The powers of incorporating staff directly focuses on the force Cybernetics of the US Navy. But for the foreseeable future, officials say they will not be used for covering positions of command executive officers, i.e. those who lead the US Navy combat forces.

The direct additions are common for some medical specialties, chaplains, law and civil engineers, intelligence, but usually only at the level of what would be a junior official.

On the other hand, the reservation of the US Navy has an active and successful programme officers direct Commission that hired officers directly from the street. For example, public affairs, intelligence and engineering tasks are all specialties.

While these measures appear to be innovative, the truth is that since the WW2 you are using, the famous naval engineers, the Seabees, built the necessary facilities for the island against Japan jump campaign during World War II, as Air tracks in the Pacific area. Many of these battalions Seabees were formed by construction workers entrants with higher wages.

Challenges

By the way, that, in the world of cyberwar, the challenges are many and varied. To the extent that the warships, tanks, aircraft, information and combat (CIC) centres or the C2 possess more linked and connected electronics, and use platforms and systems computerized, the greater will be the exposure to the risk of being hacked, or exposed to a Cyber-attack.

In the great powers are already working to ensure that all your equipment have phases of review and standardizations on cybersecurity, to ensure that operational capability not lose in the midst of the battle, example of this arises with the exposed in this article about the vet. There is also a whole doctrine behind the industry, to ensure that contractors also comply with standards for cybersecurity as well as different government agencies.

Ensure combat platforms will be vital to how to prepare Cyber weapons for achieving a victory on this new scenario of battle.

As the most valuable resource, it continues to be the human. As well as at the time it was easier and faster to build a fighter plane Spitfire during the WW2 against part to form and train a fighter pilot was slow and arduous. Today in the domain of the war 5th happens something similar, but to a greater extent. The armed forces were not prepared for this scenario, so it is not counted among the ranks of the military with battalions of cyber-warriors ready to face the battle.

Some experts warn that it could take a decade or more to be able to form and create your own Cyber-warriors, in the world of cyberspace that is an eternity. The reason why both the armed forces and Government agencies have come to find personnel within the civil area, where it appears a bid between personal profit and services to the homeland. Many agencies took the path of the private contractors with successes and failures as in the case of contractors Snowden and Martin III, by referring to some.

The truth is that the armed forces, beyond contractors or not, need to have own troops, officers and non-commissioned officers that are part spinal cord of the war machine, but it is also true that they can not wait 10 years to educate and train such personnel so the Reserve Corps and the additions direct options seem to currently be a fair way to accommodate this demand, not to mention should at the same time form the specialty of cyber-warfare, as well as there is the infantry, engineers, Communications and cavalry among others, the creation of the weapon or specialty of cyberwar, where its officers and non-commissioned officers to make career is inexorable.

Cyberwar is a fact and undeniable reality of the battlefield, is subject of global agenda, so it is necessary take the bull by the horns and begin shaping doctrine in this regard and create not only emptied content areas. The effort of war in cyberspace that you will never find attached to the armed forces, Governments, industry and universities, to not understand it in this way is a guarantee of failure.

Image Source: https://www.usni.org/sites/default/files/Herzinter-F0-Sept-16_0.jpg

Ulysses lion Kandiko

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Dissolution of ETA: analysis of the dissolution of the last terrorist organization in Europe

By the team of LISA Institute (Spain)



Announcement of the terrorist group Euskadi Ta Askatasuna, ETA

The team of analysts of LISA Institute, after the events related to the statement of dissolution of ETA, wants to contribute an profiling of the terrorist organization, the analysis of your release from a point of view of its narrative and contranarrativa, as well as our vision of how it should have been the dissolution of ETA, the latest terrorist organization in Europe. We believe that it is important to make an **effort so that not be recorded his version of events at the national or international level**. We want that ETA does not have the last word after 60 years of both **police, judicial, political and social suffering**.

Terrorist organization ETA: descriptive analysis.

- **Ideology:** ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna) was a Basque nationalist terrorist organisation which was proclaimed independence and revolutionary, Socialist, abertzale.
- **Aim:** Was born in 1958, during the Franco dictatorship, with the goal of creating a socialist State in Euskal Herria, region that includes territories of Spain and France which has historically dominated the Basque culture website.
- **Means used:** To try to achieve their goal has used repeated murder with a firearm, the use of car bombs, kidnapping and extortion in the framework of a complex terrorist organization with ramifications and political apparatus, military, media and social.
- **Alliances:** Over its 60 years of existence, had the allies other terrorist organizations ideologically Allied as the IRA (Ireland) or FARC (Colombia).

- **Consequences of their actions:** 2.472 actions terrorists: 853 people killed, as well as thousands of wounded and indirect victims. The main groups that suffered terrorist activity with fatalities, are as follows:
 - a) 230 Civil Guard agents.
 - b) 183 national police officers.
 - c) 103 military.
 - d) 58 entrepreneurs.
 - e) 39 politicians.
 - f) 30 municipal police.
 - g) 11 officers of the Ertzaintza.
 - h) 9 members of the judiciary.
 - i) 7 prison officials.
 - j) 3 journalists.
 - k) 1 agent of the Mossos d' Esquadra.
 - l) 1 French local police (latest victim of ETA on 17/03/2010).

- **Area:** its activities have taken place mainly in Spain and France, taking advantage of countries such as Portugal, Belgium, England, North Africa or South America to hide or restructure. Its main attacks with fatalities have been 576 in the Basque country, 123 in Madrid, 54 in Barcelona, Navarra and France 1042.

- **Causes of its dissolution:**
 - a) After the establishment of democracy in Spain, from 1977, began a decline of the social and political support which had since 90% of the fatalities were in period of democracy.
 - b) The police and judicial efficiency decapitated and cracked down repeatedly to the operational commands and its dome political, military and media related, allowing to stop economic, logistics and human resources.
 - c) To the ineffectiveness of their terrorist actions, not to produce any political concessions, suffered the pressure of different social and political groupings, deciding finally to cease its terrorist, disarm activity and, Subsequently, formalize its dissolution of May 3, 2018.

Analysis of the statement of dissolution of ETA: narrative and contranarrativa.

All terrorist activities, whether it be strategic, tactical or operational, seeks to have a political and social impact towards its objectives. The dissolution of ETA release, is a good example of this. Far from acknowledging the pain that they have created in the past 60 years, apologize to all victims without distinction and announce its dissolution without nuances, aims to:

1. **Disseminate their ideology.**
2. **Reiterate its political discourse.**
3. **Justify its 60 years of terrorist activity.**
4. **Legitimize its cycle and historical evolution.**
5. **Clarify its dissolution .**

So his discourse and communicative goals calen not whole or partially at national or international level or in society or in generations to come, we then destem them:

1. **Self-designation and qualifiers:** Instead of referring to themselves as a terrorist organization, they define themselves as a ' organization *Revolutionary Socialist Basque national liberation* '.
2. **Audience which are directed:** At all times refer to the "*Pueblo Vasco*" rather than go to the victims, to the company or to the international community in general.
3. **Activities which concluded:** Instead of naming their terrorist activities or refer in generic terrorism, along the communiqué only give terminated:
 1. "*The historical cycle and the role of the organization.*"
 2. "*His political activity not being more an agent that manifest political positions, promotes initiatives or inspire them to other players.*"
4. **Activities the "ex" of ETA will continue:** Specifies that the now ex-members of ETA "*will continue with the struggle for a Euskal Herria reunified, independent, Socialist, Basque and not patriarchal in other areas, each of which where considered most opportune, with responsibility and honesty of*" always":
 1. Use the concept "fight" as they have done throughout their terrorist activity when they referred to "armed struggle".
 2. When they say "*with responsibility and honesty always*" and when write referring the "*Basque people*" who are "*a living village that wants to be owner of their future, thanks to the work carried out in various fields and the fight of*" different generations" they reiterate, legitimize and justify so-called values, demonstrating not only not repentance and absence manifests itself in forgiveness to the victims but also pride of what have been and represented throughout his terrorist activity .
5. **Nuance of their terrorist activities:** when they express that they close "*cycle in the conflict that pits Euskal Herria with States, the characterized by the use of political violence*", it is important to note that there has been no conflict or political violence between two legal, administrative or political entities. Has only existed a terrorist organization that sought of achieving political goals causing terror in the Basque society and the rest of the Spanish society.
6. **Future orders:** Boldness and pride of militancy makes them "see" to the "Basque people":
 1. "*Build a process as people having as axis the buildup of forces, the popular activation and agreements between different*'.
 2. "*Realize the right to decide* " " -the self-determination and independence of Euskal Herria - *to achieve national recognition will be key in* '.
 3. "*The independence movement on the left will work so that this will lead to the creation of Basque State*".
7. **Dissolution:** Rather than recognize and formalize its dissolution, clarify that "*ETA grew out of this town and now is dissolved in it,*" leaving some deliberate ambiguity in this regard.
8. **Victims:** Does along the communiqué no mention or reference to the main victims affected its horror, although the communiqué Josu Ternera, who was the head of ETA does during attacks such as the Hipercor in which there were 21 civilians dead and 45 injured.

How it should have been the process and dissolution of ETA release.

Far from formalizing their structures and the dissolution of his terrorist organization, have taken advantage of the situation to spread their ideology, justify their actions and give his last (hopefully) media backlash.

According to the international standards of resolution and mediation in similar processes, any dismantling of a terrorist organization should involve the following actions, as a minimum and without exception:

1. Cessation of terrorist activity.
2. Recognition of their crimes and collaboration in shedding light on those who remain to be resolved.
3. Deliver weapons and report the location of the rest of the technical and logistical resources so as to prevent a possible reactivation of the terrorist organization.
4. Express and explicit request for forgiveness and respect for all the victims of his actions, without distinguishing between civil, police or military, whether direct or collateral victims.
5. Communicate formally its dissolution without interpretations, justifications or attempts of political legitimation.

The terrorist organization ETA, on the other hand, has only met the first of the five points.

For the victims, for you, for everyone.

This article was written with the sole purpose that recorded the most reliable version to the reality, that ETA will not have the last word and that media intentions not calen at national and international level, neither now nor in future generations. You forget, nor forgive you.

Our **highest admiration to all those police officers, judges, prosecutors, journalists and politicians** who contributed to democracy was imposed and defeat terrorism thanks to his courage.

Our **maximum respect, honor and memory to all the victims of ETA** .

Image Source: <https://album.mediaset.es/eimg/2018/05/02/Q5pMEYt4B3novdOs4qXxK1.jpg?w=984>

LISA

(Spain) LISA (Learning Institute of Security Advisors) is an Institute that was born to reinvent training in security and intelligence. The formation is the main driver of improvement and growth for individuals, companies and institutions. Therefore, the LISA mission is making the world a more secure, just and protected, training and developing skills in safety to people and businesses through the most modern learning methodologies.

With the Rotor in the soul

By Carlos Tulcán (Colombia)



AH-60L of Combat Air Command No. 5 in an acrobatic demonstration. Photo by www.fuerzasmilitares.org



I'm Carlos Andrés Tulcán Delgado, born in Pasto - Nariño. I am currently a Deputy Chief Technician of the Aviation Military School, and I belong to the 71st course of the Aeronautical Maintenance specialty. I entered the School of Noncommissioned Officers of the Colombian Air Force on January 20, 1997 and graduated as a Fourth Maintenance Technician on December 13, 1999. I was transferred to the Military School of Aviation on January 3, 2000 and I had the honor of being a flight crew member of the powerful UH-60 helicopter (HALCON - ARPIA) between 2002 and 2006.

Due to medical problems (sudden deafness of the left ear) I was relocated to work and I could not keep flying, it was an extreme change and very difficult to assimilate. The UH-60 team will always carry it in my heart and in my soul, that's why I was inspired, because the planes have their prayers ... but the helicopters do not. I decided to pay homage to the crew members of this team who daily risk their lives to save others, so I decided to write this, with the approval of the teacher OD18 Andrea Falla Rubiano Teacher of the Military Science Program of the Academic Group of the Military School of Aviation.

I would like it to be replicated, published and known by the staff that has had the honor of working with this team.

With the rotor in the soul...

This dream utopia is a proud heritage of a Black Hawk veteran, I am part of a tradition of honor and a legacy of courage.

I am a crewchief by conviction and I respond to the call of my country ... as an angel of freedom and justice. My skill and ability will prevent me from taking unnecessary risks ...

I will keep in hover my commitment to the most sacred: the life and safety of others.

I know the dangers of my profession and no matter where I am, my vocation will allow me to go beyond the line of duty.

It will be my honor and my integrity the tools to belong to this elite team, because I have the privilege of carrying ... the rotor in the soul!

Black Hawk Veteran

Con el rotor en el alma...

Esta utopía de sueños es una herencia orgullosa de unos veteranos de Black Hawk, soy parte de una tradición de honor y un legado de valor.

Soy tripulante por convicción y respondo al llamado de mi patria... como un ángel de libertad y justicia. Mi pericia y habilidad me hará evitar que se corran riesgos innecesarios...

Mantendré en estacionario mi compromiso con lo más sagrado: la vida y seguridad de los demás.

Conozco los peligros de mi profesión y sin importar donde me encuentre, mi vocación me permitirá ir más allá de la línea del deber.

Serán mi honor y mi integridad las herramientas para pertenecer a este equipo élite, porque tengo el privilegio de llevar... ¡el rotor en el alma.!

Veterano de Black Hawk

Combating computer-related crime in Colombia

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



As technology advances, criminals find new tools to advance their activities, new vulnerabilities to exploit, as well as new victims. The it revolution has not been the exception. Statistics show that every day a significant number of people is victim of cybercrime, seeing affected his heritage, his privacy or dignity.

There are several factors influencing the proliferation of cyber-crime, the most important perhaps is the widespread ignorance that exists about the technological issues and associated crimes. In this sense, is then proposed a Decalogue of general ideas for the fight against cybercrime.

1. To inform the population characteristics of different computer-related crime, through lectures and conferences in different areas of socialization, and also through reports in the media.
2. Use the system of formal education to undertake a transformation in the medium and long term, forming new generations in the proper, but also safe, use of information technologies and communication.
3. Develop a culture of prevention in the population.
4. Especially to train staff of the judicial branch, on all aspects inherent to the cyber-crime in its various forms.
5. Create a legal framework in line with new technologies, to enable judges and prosecutors, process and properly punishing cybercriminals.
6. Create specialized police units responsible for investigating cyber crime.
7. Create a center of response to cyber - CRC, including cybercrime and cyberwar and cyberterrorism. Entity dependent on the Ministry of defence, in charge of defending critical infrastructure from possible attacks from the virtual country.
8. Recruiting hackers - national and international - and other it experts, to advise the CRC in the latest news concerning modalities of cybercrime.
9. In the structure of the CRC create a "deep dive unit" to monitor the Deep Web for possible threats to critical infrastructure or national security.
10. Rely on international cooperation for the prevention and prosecution of cybercrime.

Let's see how much of it has been implemented in Colombia. On point number 1, the Ministry of ICT, MinTic, has been doing a major effort to inform people of the risks that they run in the virtual world. Similarly the national police and other entities of the State.

In relation to point number 2, the Ministry of national education certainly promotes the use of ICT among the student population in the country, but is also an effort to educate regarding the safe surfing on the Internet, and the appropriate use of networks social.

Following the development of different strategies, the culture of prevention has begun to settle in the minds of Colombians, as proposed by section 3.

The Ministry of Justice has been modernized, and effectively constantly trains its staff about new threats, new offences, and the trends in the jurisprudence on the matter, as point number 4 of the Decalogue calls it before exposed. Is building a computer law, as described by Gabriel and Jimenez (2012)

The legal information emerges as a sum of three areas, the jurimetria, legal informatics and Informatics law. According to the jurimetria MacKaay is the application of statistical and mathematical techniques that allow you to verify the regularity of certain interesting hypotheses on happen law; also allows to solve some specific problems and produced from these data, a certain theory of law, for the same author, legal informatics is the logical and automatic treatment of legal information, as long as it supports knowledge and the human communication; Finally it defines that the computer law is the set of legal issues produced by the computer. (p.74)

With regard to the legal framework, proposed in point 5 of the Decalogue in the fight against cybercrime, this has materialized in Colombia in the form of 1273 Act of 2009. This "complements the Penal Code and creates a new protected legal right from the concept of the protection of information and data, which is integrally preserved to systems using ICT." (Gabriel and Jiménez, 2012. p.78).

In relation to point number 6, proposed by specialized police units to investigate cyber crime, in Colombia has been entrusted this function to the Directorate of Criminal investigation and INTERPOL, better known by the acronym DIJIN. This entity works on three aspects of utmost importance:

- Preventive: Through the website: www.delitosinformaticos.gov.co, where cyber-crime experts addressed the concerns

of citizens and give recommendations for not becoming a victim of criminals.

- Research: Coordinating all the activities with the Prosecutor's Office and the competent authorities to collect the evidence.
- Politician: Participating in the enactment and elaboration of draft laws to criminalize these practices and reduce this type of crime.

In Colombia, and in relation to the center of responses to cyber - proposed in item 7-, it must be emphasized that document Conpes 3701 of 2011, quoted by Cáceres (2017) sets the creation of some government entities who will attend the ciberamenzas, Like this:

- The Group response to cyber emergencies of Colombia (Colcert), co-ordinating national aspects of cyber security and cyber defence.
- The command set Cyber of the armed forces, (CCOC) which will have the responsibility of safeguarding national interests in cyberspace.
- The Center cyber police (CCP) which will be responsible for the prevention and investigation and will support the prosecution of computer-related crime. To do this, have a command immediate attention Virtual (Virtual CAI), to receive complaints from citizens.

In relation to paragraphs 8 and 9, there are no references about its materialization in Colombia, because of the sensitive nature of their duties, to exist such units.

Finally, on international cooperation manifest in the point number 10 of the Decalogue before exposed, we have that

.. in the month of March of 2014, the President of Colombia, asked an international consulting, experts in cyber security, and support of the OAS, was settled "Technical assistance in cyber security mission". The Minister of defence, Dr. Finch, reaffirmed the commitment of the Colombian Government, in taking the necessary steps and create mechanisms to protect Colombia in the field of cyber security and Cyber Defence, likewise that the armed forces of Colombia should prepare themselves to protect to the nation of any attack that can come from cyberspace and therefore must

have an offering and Cyber Defence, to face these challenges. (Cáceres, 2017. P.87-88)

To start from there, and thanks to the existence of the document Conpes 3701 of the 2011, the 1273 law of 2009, record of the MinTic dynamics, and the existence of Colcert, the CCOC and the CPC, have been developed each year various events such as forums, seminars and meetings International, on the issue of cybersecurity.

The most recent may be the fourth forum of security Digital 2017, in August last year and that was installed by the Vice Minister of Defensa Anibal Fernández de Soto at the Tequendama Hotel in Bogota, according to Colombia stereo (2017).

Valga noted that the Superior School of Colombia Guerra offers a master's degree in cybersecurity and Cyber Defence, which gives an account of the importance that is given to these issues since the high Government of the country.

In conclusion, Colombia seems to have given important and logical steps in the right direction, and also has created an ecosystem of high level, for the Cyber Defence and cybersecurity, which grows and strengthens continuously, and in doing so, it also increases the National cibersoberania. This experience is replicable in the Latin American context, and would be much more effective if there is an effective integration of agencies of different countries pursue cybercrime enforcement.

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Image Source: <http://cyberwarlaw.eu/file/cyber-war-power-750x400.jpg>

Douglas Hernandez

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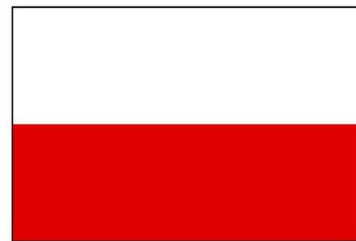
Antiterrorist Forces of the World

Audentes fortuna iuvat



Polish armed forces **GROM**

GROM is a Polish word meaning "Thunder", but is also the acronym of the *Grupa Reagowania Operacyjno-Manewrowego* which means **Group of operational response**, which by the way is the main unit in Spanish command of the special forces of the Republic of Poland.



This unit was officially formed in 1990, taking as an example the British and us special forces. For its training and versatility the GROM can be deployed in unconventional warfare operations, including operations behind the lines enemy, and also in anti-terrorist actions.

During the 70s and 80s, there were various types of training in units of special forces of Poland, but these were later trained in counter-terrorist actions or military tasks. After the seizure of the Embassy of Poland in Berne, by activists of the Polish revolutionary army in 1982, general Edwin Rożubirski proposed to create a clandestine military unit to counter terrorism and non-conventional threats. This proposal was initially rejected by Polish Army.

In 1989 was allowed some Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel. Fearing Islamic extremists opposed to any increase in immigration to Israel, some Western European countries chose not to support the transportation of civilians to Israel. Poland, however, was one of the countries that collaborated in the Organization of the operation, known as operation bridge (Operacja Most). In the process, two Polish diplomats were killed in Beirut, still sent Lieutenant Colonel Sławomir Petelicki to Lebanon, to ensure the transfer of civilians and diplomats.

Upon his return to Poland, he presented a plan for creation of a special military unit to the Ministry of defence. This unit should be trained in special operations necessary for the defense of Polish citizens in any situation, as in the of the Lebanon. This idea was well received and on July 8, 1990, the GROM was established, formally under the name of JW2305. On September 13, 1990, Petelicki becomes the first Commander of the unit (1990-1995).



Candidates to be part of the GROM, must pass psychological and tests, resistance to the so-called test of truth, this is all part of the grueling physical and psychological tests that apply. He is supposed to be at the level of the SAS, the SBS, Delta Force, the SEALs, the Israeli Sayeret Matkal and Shayetet, with those who have had some exchanges.

A team consists of 4 men, each soldier must be prepared to take respective responsibility for his colleagues, if necessary. Approximately 75% of the staff of the GROM, is trained as medical or paramedic. In addition, each group is supported by professionally trained as a doctor. All the elements of the GROM are able to understand and express themselves in at least two foreign languages.

The course mainly comprises three areas:

1. Terrestrial counterterrorism operations. Covert operations, rescue hostages, protection/escort and support to other units.
2. Special operations. Reconnaissance, sabotage after lines enemy, elimination of potential threats, evacuations.
3. Operations marine. fighting terrorism in coast, boats and maritime platforms.

Additionally there are specialised courses on parachuting, underwater combat, explosives, or paramedic.

Among the weaponry available to the GROM, we find:

- M4A1 assault rifle (some by integrating the M203 grenade launcher).
- HK MK23 and HK USP pistols.

- HK MP5 submachine gun.
- HK G36 assault rifle.
- HK 416-assault rifle.
- Pistol FN Five-seven.
- FN P90 submachine gun.
- FN F2000 assault rifle.
- FN SCAR assault rifle.
- FN Minimi light machine gun.



Material which in general is of Western origin. Poland insists move away from Russia's sphere and approaching increasingly to the West and NATO.



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