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Editorial

This edition presents a variety of items from different approaches that address a number of issues of modernity, while others help us understand past events with repercussions today.

The first article in this issue of Triarius Spanish is the Coronel Francisco Javier Blasco, and deals with potential extreme measures that could be taken to counteract undesirable separatist currents that have plagued Spain in recent years. The title "Saber Rattling and put the stick on the table," gives an idea of the content.

Also from Spain, Alfredo Campos García presents a detailed analysis of the political situation in Afghanistan. From a holistic vision speaks of the big picture, but also plays punctually each of the political currents that struggle for power in this troubled country, the outlook is pessimistic about the establishment of real democracy in Afghanistan. A step followed, Ernesto Lorca makes a brief historical tour which presents the facts that occurred over decades since 2001, in connection with terrorist groups Al Qaeda and Daesh. We offer as well the opportunity to review this infamous story.

From Mexico, Emmanuel Moya makes a review the increasingly tense relations between Russia and the United States, under the government of Donald Trump. The situation brings to mind the birth of a new Cold War.

This installment ends with an analysis based on the creation of businesses in a transcomplejo environment, taking as a reference to the current Venezuela. We must not forget that "the collapse of society" or a severe economic crisis, are scenarios that are part of the new threats to which we must prepare.

Cognize to beat!

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



This newsletter has an English version.

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Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo

TRIARIUS

This time, the team Triarius wants to send a special greeting to our subscribers that are members of the armed forces of different countries. It is an honor to read us and some of the ideas expressed in this space contribute to their professional enrichment. We invite you most cordially magazine spread among his colleagues, friends and relatives manner.

Headlines, South African Special Forces.
See more at the end of the magazine.

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

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



SHIELD AFRICA
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Saber rattling and put the stick on the table

By Francisco Javier Blasco, Colonel ET (r) (Spain)



The title of this essay refers to two expressions that for many years are used to publicize the displeasure of the military albeit with different intensity index and secundarios- effects to the orders received from their superiors; the evolution of patriotic, social or economic policies and actions or decisions of the respective kingdoms or governments under which they served or serve. Once well known for being frequently performed and yet, now almost unknown implementation and effects be virtually obsolete.

It is to say that there is "saber rattling" when given the progressive and severe degradation of foreign, social and economic internal political situation or military understood that there was no other way out but to encourage an attempt or threat of coup so that the government or the reign of turn react and / or changed the course of events. this effect used too dire situations occur before international policies that could lead to nations or states to be betrayed or subjugated by foreign powers without the king or his government at the time did, apparently or really, anything to avoid it.

Generally they ended in effective punches or failed attempts at coups with the consequent turmoil of military, social and political layers of the country or countries concerned; which in turn, they tended to lead to strife, authentic civil wars or cause some kind of international conflict.

However, putting or leaving the "stick on the table"; It meant that those soldiers, entitled to hold a

baton-usually from the rank of colonel and around the Generalato- disagreed with the evolution of the political and social events or orders received from senior management chain ministers, the King himself or his government. With this gesture symbolized his powerful dissent and thus helps implement the gesture of quitting his job and position and make it available upper or their representatives.

Facts and gestures latter, which generally and logically, were of a type personal impact and much lower than the above, except that those disclaimers or separations acarreasen tailism important among subordinates of encartado; which could lead to riots and even uprisings in cities, counties, regions and even beyond reigns overseas or away from the motherland, even on the same continent.

Today; social developments, progress in education and the level of general education of the military, values, roles and missions assigned to this order of people, progress and peace of the democracies themselves, the seal or guide actions the rulers themselves and, to a lesser extent, the pressures of international military alliances or political nature; make these phenomena are given increasingly less frequently and that, if it occurs, are of very low intensity, unless very well known and reported cases.

Military, and especially in a democratic country should base their actions on a number of principles, values and obligations that fall in standards of living

within the law, discipline, professionalism, due obedience without skipping the law, respect for the Constitution and undeniable love of country whose unity and integrity are forced to defend to the last drop of his blood.

All that string of epithets words, no meaning if those who decide to devote his career to the military, as well as their vocation of service, sacrifice, personal lifestyle, are not properly formed in schools long enough About five years at least, to understand and comprehend the meaning and the true value of each. It is, however later, after several years of practice, learning from superiors and constant compliance and subordination to situations of varying degrees of difficulty for exact fulfillment, when you can say that the military is able to adequately fulfill its social duty ,

In recent years, as it progresses, it is degraded and brutalized called Catalan independence process; They are increasingly insisting on presenting networks, other articles or on their holdings in various talk shows; the need for military intervention in those lands. Intervention, either on the initiative of the Armed Forces (SAF) (Art. 8.1 of the Constitution) or by express command of His Majesty King based on the privileges granted to this article 62 of the Constitution.

Many begin to think that both the one and the others are not fulfilling their obligation, renounce his duties and even the boldest, clearly branded as cowards or even traitors to the Paria they serve, Spain. Neither one nor the other; things, as often happens in this life are not as simple as they seem and you have to study them well to understand them in all its nuances and details.

Many years ago, after the coup of 23-F 1981, everyone in Spain knew perfectly the meaning of the phrase saber rattling and its consequences. But he also misunderstood a fact that, perhaps, although it was very peculiar and significant, might have led to different interpretations of the role of the King and the FAS. The speech by the then King of Spain, Juan Carlos I, as Supreme Commander of the Fas that led the military rebels to lay down their stance, lay down their arms and made available to justice. But this time, which I witnessed as Captain of attack helicopters, did not fall into a not very normal occurrence and was simply that the whole government, with its outgoing president and candidate to succeed him were kidnapped by the putschists in the courts.

To understand these concepts and apparent discrepancies about the capabilities and responsibilities of each well and clarify who and when to carry out these complex which shares the naked eye might seem convoluted or not very easily understandable I sincerely believe that one must

resort a valuable document written by one of the fathers of the Constitution, D. Miguel Herrero and Rodriguez de Miñon entitled "the King and the Armed Forces" [1] which, being long and very full of circumlocutions and comparisons, I make a extract paragraphs to which I added a word or short grammatical sentence without effect on the content and just to make it more understandable:

"The three fundamental precepts in this regard are:

- First, Article 8. 1. The Constitution, which states: "The Armed Forces, comprising the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, is to guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Spain, defending its integrity territorial and constitutional order. "in other words, the interior, dual function of Hosts, exterior and notes.
- Secondly, Article 62, which states that "It is the King in paragraph h) the supreme command of the Armed Forces."
- And third and last article 97, which states: "... The Government directs the military administration and the defense of the state."

For the interpretation of these provisions has to be addressed on the one hand, the provisions of Article 56, which states: "... The King exercises the functions expressly conferred on him by the Constitution and laws", and on the other Article 64, which states: the King's acts shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister and, where appropriate, by the competent ministers. King of the acts of people who will be responsible for countersigning. "

Now one of these functions is, in that Article 62, the supreme command of the armed forces, so and so integrated reading both provisions requires recognizing that the King exercises the supreme command of the armed forces. But surely this competition has exercised regal, like all others under countersignature, in this case the ministers responsible, thereby covering the irresponsibility of the monarch (art. 64)

These are the constitutional principles that must comply with the Organic Law of the Armed Forces, as required by the Constitution (art. 8.2). Now the legal development of these constitutional provisions, first in the Law of 28 December 1978 concerning the governing bodies of National Defense and then the Organic Law establishing the basic criteria of National Defense are regulated and Military Organization, seems to eviscerate these constitutional precepts, or what is the same, reduced to merely symbolic command. "

Unfortunately, there is now a widespread unease based on a series of strange little reassuring political movements since Pedro Sanchez won the presidency of the government and is maintained and operated in the same thanks to at least strange, censure motion urdida and supported by stepping through legal parties, but populist, nationalist, independence, separatist and terrorist cutting edge. These facts, without giving rise to any doubt, involve a number of more than possible sequels, commitments and debts owed to them for that. Given this situation and the already mentioned great uneasiness, is why many people wonder what should be done in the hypothetical case that it was the government itself that for any of their actions or omissions endanger the unity and integrity of the country and,

Our Constitution, as we know, is very rich in detail and most of it is developed by organic laws; but never ever the legislator of the time might think, even remotely, that could reach a point where the government, HM the King and the FAS could have a different view of what is and should be Spain and if it has to maintain its integrity and how.

In view of certain fait accompli as certain "strange movements" in certain political parties and some regional chamber, various praises of "ideas" and "actions" punishable as contrary to our laws and the Constitution in different regions and certain attempts or "approach movements" of ideas difficult constitutional situation; I can think of only a few, though important and efficient alternative: that the King as Head of State is effective, contact -how has already done on two occasions of the consequences

of the excesses, initiatives or transgressions that might go against constitution, his spirit, mandate and content; make calls that are necessary to the Spaniards to rise up in intimate and peaceful rebellion against such large potential injustice and seriously advise the three branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial) to act accordingly in and towards meeting the law and above all, of the Constitution; which individually promised or swore to uphold when taking each of its members sworn in.

The FAS should be alert, prepared and ready to assist, at the request of the government, to fulfill their most sacred as it is to defend, with all their efforts and expertise obligation Spain's territorial integrity and constitutional order. Mission that comes clearly marked without other hindrance to underline the same paragraph- referred to in the Constitution in Article 8.1.

Meanwhile, and forever avoid falling into the bad habit and poorly understood democracy "saber rattling" and its drastic consequences; It would not hurt that someone-if possible several and individually, to avoid being accused of sedición- and with sufficient specific gravity, might start thinking about the possibility of starting their day, "his cane on the table" the relevant minister or defense minister thus showing thus their staff even widespread displeasure with an unacceptable situation -. if they were to producirse-, and to suggest the possibility that never negligible, if not corrected that and / or If degenerating further, you could even happen, always hypothetically, not loved and well-known point of saber rattling, which as we know, is usually the prelude to a coup.

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Afghanistan, the forgotten conflict: the long road to democracy

By Alfredo Campos Garcia (Spain)



Afghan schoolgirls have difficulty accessing education system. While adults struggle for power and play war.

Last summer, the Independent Electoral Commission Afghani (IEC) announced that the date chosen to hold presidential elections in China was 20 April 2019. This body, is already working on the preparation of the next parliamentary elections which will take place in just over a month, on 20 October, for already registered more than 9 million Afghans. On election day, the members decide to join the Wolesi Jirga (Pashto transliteration which means "House of the People"). The election has already been postponed on two occasions; initially it scheduled to take place in October 2016 and then move them dated to July this year. All this, occurs in a climate of instability and violence unprecedented since the fall of the Taliban, the latter insurgent group controlling more than 10% of the country and at the same time quarreling with the government almost another 40%. Taliban feel strong and this has precipitated events such as the constant refusal to accept different truces and deals Ashraf Ghani government proposing to change sit down and negotiate directly with representatives of the US administration. The delegation would be headed by the head of the Taliban political office in Qatar have, Sher Mohammad Abbas Stanikzai, man apparently close to the Pakistani secret services (ISI). the latter insurgent group controlling more than 10% of the country and at the same time quarreling with the government almost another 40%. Taliban feel strong and this has precipitated events such as the constant refusal to accept different truces and deals Ashraf Ghani government proposing to change sit down and negotiate directly with representatives of the US administration. The delegation would be headed by the head of the Taliban

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An impossible democracy?

The overthrow of the Taliban regime in 2001 brought renewed hopes that Afghanistan could take the path towards democracy, formerly dotted with bloody and endless conflict. In fact, in the Bonn Agreement sponsored by the United Nations, the design of a political system for Afghanistan "in accordance with the principles of Islam, democracy, pluralism and social justice" was agreed. Later, in 2004 all these political declarations and principles were picked up by the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Previously, in September 2003 it had entered into force the Law on Political Parties, allowing citizens to create them and establishing their regime creation, operation and dissolution. A few years later, the Afghan Constitution is to validate this right and determines the composition of the Wolesi Jirga or Lower House of the Afghan Parliament (Shuraye Melli, National Council) will result in a "general, free and fair" (art.85) elections. In addition, the legislation on political parties stated that these formations should not be created in response to ethnic alignments, language or stream of Islamic thought, which in practice is not met much less, when we analyze the relationships between some political parties and Pleiad of armed groups operating in the country.

The previous road traveled in Afghanistan to get to this point had consisted of a succession of undemocratic regimes, bloody conflicts and ethnic and tribal struggles that were unable to establish the foundations of a legal system that would meet the economic, social and political needs that demanded the population. Historically, Afghanistan passed a stage single-party system under the regime of Daud (1973-1978); more than a decade of communist system (1978-1992), shored directly by the Soviet Union until 1989; and two stages of Islamist regimes: government Mujahideen factions and war (1992-96) and mandate of the Taliban (1996-2001), in a context of almost total and absolute international isolation. After more than 30 years of endless conflict,

The post-Taliban political scene

From the outset, the great difficulty of implementing the Bonn Agreements, which were not implemented fully revealed. A combination of factors have influenced the failed implementation of a true democratic system in Afghanistan. In the early stages that occurred after the fall of the Taliban regime, the first interim president Hamid Karzai made no secret of his distaste for political parties. Such hostility was expressed even in customary institutions as relevant to the country as the Assembly Loya Jirga; traditionally associated with powerful Pashtun, whom Karzai himself belongs. Hamid Karzai was in favor of political representation fall on communities and traditional leaders. This may be seen as a clear sign of authoritarianism,

Other determining factors in preventing the consolidation of democracy in Afghanistan factors were the very nature of Afghan society, predominantly tribal, where there are different ethnic and religious groups in their areas of influence and territorial control. Moreover, in times of Karzai already operating in the shadow of the state apparatus a "parallel state" or "shadow state" occupying a central role in the decision-making process. Finally, no little influence has had on this failed implementation of democracy's own rules on parties and the electoral system in Afghanistan. The party law makes it very difficult constitution, financing and operation of the parties themselves; although a somewhat it applied selectively. In the same way, the Electoral Law in its genesis, had little into account the proposals of political parties advocating because they occupy 49 of the 249 seats in the Wolesi Jirga (less than 20%). Then, the law indirectly ruled the party list system and proportional representation system, provisions whose inclusion had a lot to President Karzai. In short, Karzai opted for a strongly centralized model, in which the separation of powers was quite decaffeinated and political parties were moving in a rather limited space. law rule indirectly the party list system and proportional representation system, provisions whose inclusion had a lot to President Karzai. In short, Karzai opted for a strongly centralized model, in which the separation of powers was quite decaffeinated and political parties were moving in a rather limited space. law rule indirectly the party list system and proportional representation system, provisions whose inclusion had a lot to

President Karzai. In short, Karzai opted for a strongly centralized model, in which the separation of powers was quite decaffeinated and political parties were moving in a rather limited space.

current political landscape

There are currently four ideological trends in the Afghan political parties are grouped. On the one hand, Islamist-leaning parties concur and ethno-nationalist, which were developed and acquired its prestige during the period of insurgency against Soviet domination. Second, would be the stream of tanzims (organizations) arising from networks of mujahedeen and gentlemen of the Afghan war in times of conflict, which constitute the backbone of these organizations, but not necessarily militate they. There is also a current of political parties of leftist ideology, certainly discredited by its association with the former puppet regime of the Soviet Union. Finally, from 2001 comes a stream of parties that pursue democracy, taking advantage of the performance space open for international military intervention. In this stream some of the old leftist parties joined. The characteristics of the Afghan parties notes are highly fragmented, the result of personal interests and ambitions, forming a party system very different from what we conceive in the West. Party system that relies more on local groups, ethnic or groups of former warlords and camaraderie networks (andiwali). setting a party system very different from what we can conceive in the West. Party system that relies more on local groups, ethnic or groups of former warlords and camaraderie networks (andiwali). setting a party system very different from what we can conceive in the West. Party system that relies more on local groups, ethnic or groups of former warlords and camaraderie networks (andiwali).

Today, the Ministry of Justice has registered up to 72 political parties. This they are considering that, even though the party law prohibits ethnic affiliation of the parties, in practice this does not occur. Most of the parties, or at least their circles of power, are linked to an ethnic group; with the sole exception of the Party of Truth and Justice (Hezb-e-Haq-wa-Edalat) founded in 2011 by dissidents of the Karzai administration, which brings together members of the main Afghan ethnic groups: Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras and Uzbeks. The Jamiat party is dominated by the Tajik, Hezb e Islami ethnicity; Enqelab harakat-e-e Eslami and Dawat / Ettehad by pashtunes; Jombesh by Uzbeks; Wahdat by hazaras; Harakat-e Eslami by sayyeds; and the Ismaili sect Paiwand by. On the other hand, Afghan parties are perceived by many citizens as an alternative to state action as these organizations promote access to education, health, protection in case of conflict, work, etc. thus perpetuating the prevailing system of patronage for decades in Afghanistan. In fact, it is important in many games the presence of former warlords and influential people, including some parties continue to promote the creation of militias as "unofficial" armed arms thereof.

Islamist branch

Historically, this current is divided depending on the branch of Islam that has its base: Sunni or Shiite; and its protector or regional donor during the armed struggle against Soviet domination: Pakistan, Saudi Arabia or Iran. Most of the organizations or tanzims Sunni and Shiite Islamist currents arise that appeared between 1950 and 1980.

Sunni tanzims, also known under the name haftgana, were called the "7 of Peshawar" for the support received by Pakistan in the 80s and were based in the Pakistani city said. They are: Hezb-e Eslami, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, a major insurgent group recently demobilized; one second Hezb-e Eslami, founded by a religious scholar, Mawlawi Yunus Khales; Borhanuddin Ustad Rabbani Jamiat-e Eslami; Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami (Islamic Revolutionary Movement), Muhammad Nabi created by Mawlawi Muhammadi, also led by the ulama; and two smaller groups led by leaders of different brotherhoods: Jabha-ye Nejat-e Melli-ye Afghanistan (National Salvation of Afghanistan) Front / ANLF, led by Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, who he was briefly the first interim president mujahedin in 1992, and Jabha-ye Eslami-ye Melli-ye Afghanistan (National Islamic Front of Afghanistan / NIFA) led by Pir Sayyid Ahmad Gailani (who was recently appointed president of the High Peace Council / HPC). The seventh game of haftgana is Dawat-e Eslami (Islamic Call, originally Ettehad-e Eslami baraye Azadi-ye Afghanistan, Islamic Union for Freedom of Afghanistan) led by Abdul Alem Rassul Sayyaf. Most of the tanzims continue today led by the military leaders who formed, although many have been fragmented into new groups. Sayyid Ahmad led by Pir Gailani (who was recently appointed president of the High Peace Council / HPC). The seventh game of haftgana is Dawat-e Eslami (Islamic Call, originally Ettehad-e Eslami baraye Azadi-ye Afghanistan, Islamic Union for Freedom of Afghanistan) led by Abdul Alem Rassul Sayyaf. Most of the tanzims continue today led by the military leaders who formed, although many have been fragmented into new groups. Sayyid Ahmad led by Pir Gailani (who was recently appointed president of the High Peace Council /

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On the Shiite side, the two most important tanzims are, Hezb-e Wahdat-e Eslami (Islamic Unity Party) and Harakat-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan (Afghanistan Islamic Movement), which have undergone several processes of fragmentation in the post was Taliban. These movements have their stronghold in Afghanistan's region populated by Hazaras, who is referred to as Hazarajat.

Finally, we can not fail to mention in this chapter the insurgent group of the Taliban, which certainly constitute an Islamist but with an agenda and certainly different objectives from other groups Tanzim, and advocating the expulsion of foreign troops and the establishment in ultimately an Islamic emirate. The Taliban have consistently rejected any dialogue initiative with the central government, although in recent times have posed a direct dialogue with the US administration.

ethno- nationalist branch

Despite the prohibition of the Constitution on the establishment of political parties of ethnic origin, many of them have a solid base among members of certain groups. This includes the oldest political party in the country, Afghan Mellat Gund (Afghan Nation Party), founded in 1966 and composed of members of the Pashtun ethnic group. Political education advocates reunification with the Pashtun areas in Pakistan fell after the partition of British India in 1947. Second, Jombesh Eslami-e Melli (National Islamic Movement) can also be defined as Tanzim as share the structural features of a political-military network as described in the Islamic current. The difference is that those parties supported the communist regime until 1992. The current vice-president and former warlord, General Abdul Rashid Dostum, leads this training. Dostum returned to Afghanistan from Turkey in July this year, residing in that country apparently because of legal problems caused by an accusation against his bodyguards for torturing and raping a former political ally. The party is an amalgam of current leftist, pro-Turkish sectors, Islamists and conservatives. Despite its name, it is more secular than Islamic and has a powerful organization and territorial network distributed along the Afghan geography. In its ranks, it brings together many members of the Turkic minority Uzbeks and Turkmens. Dostum returned to Afghanistan from Turkey in July this year, residing in that country apparently because of legal problems caused by an accusation against his bodyguards for torturing and raping a former political ally. The party is an amalgam of current leftist, pro-Turkish sectors, Islamists and conservatives. Despite its name, it is more secular than Islamic and has a powerful organization and territorial network distributed along the Afghan geography. In its ranks, it brings together many members of the Turkic minority Uzbeks and Turkmens. Dostum returned to Afghanistan from Turkey in July this year, residing in that country apparently because of legal problems caused by an accusation against his bodyguards for torturing and raping a former political ally. The party is an amalgam of current leftist, pro-Turkish sectors, Islamists and conservatives. Despite its name, it is more secular than Islamic and has a powerful organization and territorial network distributed along the Afghan geography. In its ranks, it brings together many members of the Turkic minority Uzbeks and Turkmens. pro-Turkish sectors, Islamists and conservatives. Despite its name, it is more secular than Islamic and has a powerful organization and territorial network distributed along the Afghan geography. In its ranks, it brings together many members of the Turkic minority Uzbeks and Turkmens.

On the other hand, the Tajik ethnic group is represented by the political formations SAZA / Azadegan and Kangara. The first, Sazman-e Enqelabi Zahmatkashan-e-ye Afghanistan (Revolutionary Workers Organization of Afghanistan) has been consolidated in the northeastern region of Badakhshan. In the same constituency, Hezb-e Kangara Melliye-ye Afghanistan (National Congress Party of Afghanistan) led by Latif Pedram, has its headquarters. Finally, Hazaras and Shiite community have not found the way to be a modern project of ethnic party. The Hezb-e Ensejam-e Melli (National Harmony Party), founded by Sadeq Modaber, has attracted the most influential members of the Hazara community. There are other groups like Hezb-e Mellat-e Afghanistan (Nation Party of Afghanistan); democratic pro Hezb-e Kar wa Tausea (Labor and Development Party / LDP), whose stronghold is in the province of Daykundi; and Hezb-e Nokhbegan-e Mardom (Elite Party People). The Hazara community is white usual activity of terrorist groups like the Taliban or the Islamic State Khorasan Province, which has increased the nationalist and ethnic self-assertion of these parties.

Current leftist parties

Current political leftist parties is tax those political formations that emerged in the 60s and dominated the panorama of Afghan politics for decades. In this sector we can find as Sho'layi Maoist parties and the pro-Soviet People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The keynotes of this political current of lefts are fragmentation and division. There have been attempts to concur in coalition to different election dates; as it occurred in 2015 under the name Etelaf-e Ahzab wa Sazmanha-ye Dimokratik wa Taraqikhwa (coalition of parties and democratic organizations and progressive / CDPPO), bringing together more than a dozen leftist parties and other ideological currents.

Current democratic parties

A games this current happens the same as leftist parties: operate openly in many provinces is dangerous not only because of the activity of the Taliban but also by the reluctance of local authorities to competition "no mujahedin". Many of these formations have fallen into disillusionment or are on the brink of economic collapse. An exception to this dynamic is the Hezb-e Jamhurikwahan Party (Republican Party of Afghanistan / RPA) currently led by a woman, Adela Bahram, who since 2001 has not only consolidated its position but has attracted more followers.

However, no party of this current was able to present a candidate for the presidential elections of 2014. In fact, a good number of them collaborated with that eventually was elected president, Ashraf Ghani, to the detriment of the winner of the elections in first Abdullah Abdullah turn, consider him a candidate for the stream of tanzims. It is worth mentioning again one of the strongest eruptions in the Afghan political landscape, the Hezb-e Haq wa Edalat (Party of Law and Justice / RJP), created in 2011 under the notes party "reformist" to finish and "constructive opposition". Straddling the currents of left and Islamist groups Members of virtually all major Afghan ethnic groups. They pose a profound reform of the electoral system and the strengthening of the political parties themselves. In 2014, this party supported significantly Ghani's candidacy and some of its members have occupied important positions in his administration.

Can a democratic parties in Afghanistan?

When President Ashraf Ghani took office in 2014, he expressed its willingness to strengthen the party system. Even rounds of contact at the highest level to work in that direction but with time, frequency and relevance of these meetings has been decreasing occurred. There are few political parties that have expressed disappointment over the position of Ghani at this point after winning the polls. Afghan political parties are doomed to marginal role historically reserved for them, unable to reverse the patronage system and dependent on local leaders and warlords who reigns for decades. On the other hand,

the paradox that the Afghan constitution enshrines the existence and action of political parties occurs, but in practice, then the law limits to a large extent its scope and relegate its role supporting performances within the democratic game. This has facilitated the proliferation of a parallel system of power and undemocratic, which is where the important decisions are made. In the absence of substantive reforms and a real commitment to a system of strong, democratic and facilitate their establishment and operation parties, the parliamentary elections on October 20 will become a formality more than a fiction that aims to pretend it does not is. It is the task of the central government, if you will, obviously, the reverse situation outside address the myriad of problems facing Afghan society: violence, insecurity, corruption, lack of basic resources, etc. Only in this way it will be possible to take the path towards true democracy in Afghanistan.

Image source:

<https://tuotrodiario.hola.com/noticias/2017101870522/peligran-logros-educacion-ninas-afganistan/>

Alfredo Campos

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Al-Qaeda to Daesh, a quick retrospection

By Ramon Ernesto Giménez Lorca (Spain)



From the turning point of September 2001, due to the attacks on the World Trade Center in New York, the Pentagon, etc., the group responsible for the attack and its creator Bin Laden, they became enemies wanted by the Americans and by President Bush.

The same, ordered to start the famous "war on terror", including Iraq and Afghanistan within that denomination, with Iraq a country ruled at that time by the satrap Saddam Hussein, who was of Sunni origin country.

In May 2003, there appeared a "lieutenant" of Saddam, also Sunni confession: M. Abu Zarqawi, who created an organization allied to Al-Qaeda, called "Monotheism and Jihad Organization", starting months after a campaign of terror, killings recording beheadings, thus undermining the morale of the enemy.

In October the following year, Zarqawi swore allegiance to Bin Laden, creating a group called Al Qaeda in Iraq. This group began harassment against villages that were not of his own confession, in this case Shias. Everything changed when he first took power in 2006 a Shiite ruler: Al Maliki, with the same dominant religion in neighboring Iran. At that time all Iraqi Sunni villages, believed to be surrendered.

In June of that year, the US end the life of Zarqawi in a bombing, when that happens, another terrorist group led by Abu Abdullah al-Baghdadi to -Rashid,

"Islamic State in Iraq" is created during the following years, this group and its leader, winning followers.

In 2010 this leader is killed, then rising to power another leader: Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, which the supreme leader of this terrorist group, which is gaining more adherents among the Sunni population (majority) is

In mid-2011, in Syria, civil war begins counting the president of Syria with the support of Iran and Hezbollah terrorist group, which unite to fight the opposition between the extremist group "is Jabhat al Nusra "a faction of Al-Qaeda, which begins as a friend to see the Islamic State in Iraq

Already in 2012 due to the high cost in lives, the United Nations withdraw from Syria. In July of the same year, the Islamic State in Iraq, begins a campaign of liberation of prisoners from prisons in Iraq (Sunni), do not forget that right now the government of Iraq is Shiite.

In April the following year, announced the merger with Jabhat Al-Nusra, creating the so-called "Islamic State of Iraq and Syria" (ISIS). This group began what would be then the key to its financing, attack and possession of many of the oil wells in Syria, then starting an oil traffic would win the million dollars.

In July 2013 after a long struggle, they get to free 500 prisoners from Al Qaeda two prisons, including the famous Abu Ghraib, and beginning to gain soldiers and strengthened. At that time the map of the war in

Syria changes completely, entering the same ISIS, expelled the rebels from the city of Raqqa, situated along the river Euphrates, then naming it as their capital. At that time the Syrian government and faltered and could not keep almost nothing of its territory.

Not to mention Al-Qaeda, two years before it began to be directed by another terrorist; a surgeon called Ayman al Zawahiri, who was formerly head of Islamic Jihad in Egypt, which tried to join forces with the group al-Baghdadi, and this attempt in vain.

In June 2014 the ISIS delivers a blow, winning the 2nd largest city; Then Mosul began advertising the macabre beheadings executions, torture ... etc. in the streets of the city, especially Christians but also Shiites. The videos of these mass executions spread throughout the world.

On June 30, 2014 ISIS announced the creation of the Caliphate, becoming simply called "Islamic State", proclaiming himself its leader CALIFA IBRAHIM then published a map which shows what the intention of its expansion, almost like the Empire Ottoman.

Another turning point in its brutality, was the execution and recording of the murder of American journalist James Foley, who was beheaded in front of the cameras. In those moments ISIS becomes the most feared group known to those currently known, viralizan your videos worldwide. ISIS spokesman Abu Muhammad al-Adnani urges Muslims around the world to become "lone wolves" and act against the "infidel" enemy.

At that time they began to commit attacks in Canada, Australia and Belgium, West acts against

these attacks and the threat, in September, the US leads a group of countries which form a coalition against ISIS: FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, SAUDI ARABIA, TURKEY, GREAT BRITAIN ... a total of 60 countries joined this coalition. In November, the Islamic State announced the creation of several similar groups in several countries, including Egypt and Yemen.

On January 7, 2015 ISIS fulfills its threat and attack France, in this case, attacked the headquarters of a satirical magazine "CHARLYE Hebdo" under the guise of its cover (remember that show Muhammad, is forbidden in Islam) . This massacre lasted two days and caused 19 deaths. At such times the coalition intensifies its bombings, although this does not prevent ISIS also increase your killing both Iraq and Syria, even in North Africa.

In September liza enters another important pawn, RUSSIA, Soviet-era ally since the Syrian leader. Iran at that time also increases your help, even sending Revolutionary Guards. With the excuse to attack ISIS, Russia bombed rebel positions, then taking revenge ISIS, which puts a bomb in a Russian commercial flight that flew over the Sinai. This plane is shot down all the passengers died, altogether 224 people.

On November 13 attack on the French capital kills more than 130 people. France at the time, declared war on terrorism and launches an attack on the city of Raqqa city is, terrorists named as its capital.

From the West, do not get to know how to continue, let alone end this war, we must not forget that it is global and therefore very difficult to get it done easily, because of all the factors involved therein.

Note: data taken from courses taken protection against international terrorism.

Image source:

https://cdn.hispantv.com/hispanmedia/files/images/thumbnail/20150615/06183646_xl.jpg

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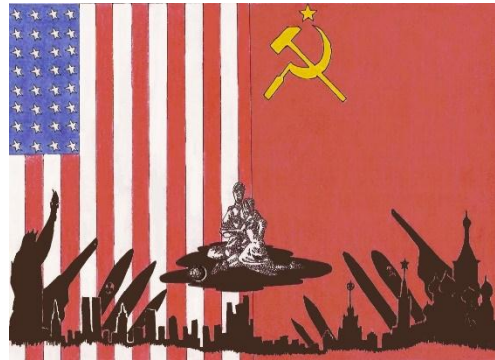
New Cold War, a global threat looms

By Emmanuel Moya (Mexico)

After World War II seemed that calm prevailed, that things began to normalize and affected nations would be required to initiate a political and internal restructuring. It appeared that the devastation of the first and second world wars until there came, but it was not. These two great wars left a clear lesson to humanity, but especially to any dictator or imperialist state purporting to seize foreign territories by military force, wanting to conquer the world.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it began a new threat between the two large blocks that overthrew the army of the Nazi party. On the one hand, there was the Soviet Union and its satellite states and on the other the Organization North Atlantic Treaty (NATO), an international alliance led by the United States. Realizing they did not share the same interests and the same systems governing these blocks began to arm themselves developing military technology in order to be prepared for a war that was thought would be World War III (1), luckily it did not happen that way.

Everything was a competition to prove to each other who was better prepared for battle, had the world in suspense any false move small it was detonated in what might have been the end of humanity and all the species. At the same time, from 1955 to 1975 the United States was "entertaining" waging the Vietnam War while supporting South Vietnam, Cambodia, Khmer Republic and the Kingdom of Laos, which it generated huge expenses from the budget approved Congress and facing internal social movements that destabilized its political inward.



In turn, the Soviet Union, China, North Korea and Cuba, supported the Viet Cong (FNLV or Viet Cong) founded in 1960 in the northern part of the country, which produced another war many years but eventually it was not of the same magnitude as previous world wars and ended with the signing of peace accords in Paris in 1973 with the withdrawal of US troops and the cessation of direct intervention, adding to this two years after taking Saigon in 1975 that forced the unconditional surrender of the Survietnamistas troops and the unification of the country, this under the control of the communist government of North Vietnam or Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Finally, many threats between the USSR and the United States had, but with the dissolution of the first conflict came to an end and world peace prevailed until today. Now, what happens today with the news that we left the US president Donald Trump in recent weeks, announced his departure from the Agreement on Nuclear Weapons of 1987, better known as "Missile Treaty Medium Range and Short (INF)" which presupposes that it could trigger a new global threat, this because after the elections of November 8, 2016 he won Trump for president of the United States, there has been speculation about possible interference by the Kremlin in US elections, leading to the relationship between the two nations is increasingly tense. On the other hand,

What we do know is that for whatever reason, the decision of the President of the United States to withdraw from the INF put back into the world at risk, since from this moment begins a new arms high level competition, but with different characters not just take the decisions at that time.

Moreover, the 1987 pact signed by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, prohibits the United States and Russia, produce, possess or test cruise missiles launched from land with reach from 450 to 5.600 kilometers. The reason is that, for Trump, Russia has not complied with the agreement, allegedly by the Russians continue to manufacture weapons and they can not comply with the rules thereof. However, they have recently been opportunities to get back to an agreement but has not been finalized at the last summit of G20 leaders in Buenos Aires, Argentina, had planned a meeting between Donald Trump and Vladimir Putin, although the former canceled last minute arguing that awaits the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is first resolved,



When the time in which these two countries to stop scaring the world with their threats. new pretexts arise every day and do not know whether they are actually inmiscuidos to control global oil and arms industry or hate as much as it seems indeed.

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The StartUp as an option for Venezuelan entrepreneurs

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Venezuela faces an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the region, due to a complex political and economic situation affecting the whole society. The issue of employment, decent and properly remunerated, has become critical in the midst of a situation of hyperinflation and shortages. Thousands of Venezuelans have decided to migrate in search of opportunities. However, others have decided to stay and face the storm. Is this kind of crisis something that could be replicated in other countries ?, What would you and your family if something like this happens in your own country ?, what options do who want to create business in that situation ?, there is a transcomplex chance against this last question: the StartUp.

Recently he had the opportunity to exchange views and analysis with some Venezuelan doctoral students. Mainly based on some documentation on the subject of StartUp and reviewing the complex Venezuelan reality. This discussion several elements of interest in this paper will try to develop basically emerged:

- What are the StartUp?
- What are its main characteristics?
- Some examples of success.
- Venezuelan StartUp.
- Limitations of Venezuela, for the development of StartUp.

In the background papers and other materials consulted, we find some definitions of what a StartUp, Pierce (2016) tells us:

A startup is a human organization with great capacity for change, developing products or services, highly innovative, highly desired or required by the market, where its design and marketing are completely customer oriented. This structure often operate with minimal costs, but makes profits exponentially growing maintains a continuous and open communication with customers, and oriented towards mass sales. (S / p)

On the other hand, Cobián (2016), points out some of the main features of these businesses: speed, flexibility, reliability, innovation, embrace experimentation, excellent communication, team culture, limit bureaucracy, and remain near their customers. These features are not common to traditional companies generally resist change and when consolidated, prefer to stay in their comfort zone.

These different companies have been created and promoted, in general, by different people. This new generation is called the "millennials". Michael Dimock, the PEW Research Center, tells us that "anyone who in 2018 has between 22 and 37 years is considered a millennial" (BBC World, s / f). This means that they are people born between 1981 and 1996. This time window due to certain historical and economic milestones in which people are formed, and determine ways of being, feeling and seeing the world. particularly interested in technological issue. the millennials saw the birth of the wireless internet, smart phones, social networks and also entertainment on demand, assimilated these technologies and made them part of his life. Valga note that the post-millennials give all that for granted, and can not imagine a world without these amenities. This creates a difference between them, without ensuring that each generation is homogeneous, or that it is impossible for a person from one generation might have characteristics of a different generation. These references only serve to encompass population groups according to general characteristics, but not exclusive.

In any case, different sources agree that the StartUp are a characteristic product of millennials.

The website <https://www.startupranking.com/> constantly evaluating startups around the world and ordered according to their growth and success they are having. At the time of writing, the first 10 startups worldwide, are:

1. Medium. (USA.)
2. Airbnb. (USA.)
3. 500px. (Canada).
4. Hootsuite. (Canada).
5. Uber. (USA.).
6. Quora. (USA.).
7. Prezi. (Hungary).
8. Fiverr. (Israel).
9. CloudFlare. (USA.).
10. Freelancer. (Australia).

In this "top ten", immediately highlighted the shuttle service Uber, and the system Prezi presentations online. Same due to different circumstances, they are known in this context. However, all displayed there, worth millions of dollars, and came from a very good idea and / or to identify a market need.

Ranking StartUp allows you to list by country. Thus, we can see which are the main Venezuelan StartUp:

1. Conlallave.com
2. SocialGest.
3. Teachlr.
4. Empléate.
5. Tiketmundo.
6. Linio Venezuela.
7. Gov3DStudio.
8. TuDescuenton.
9. Akademia.
10. Cusica.com

The first startup of this list, conlallave.com is ranked 1,096 worldwide, while number 10, Cusica.com, ranks 4,225 worldwide. Within that range are the other 8 companies. You can not know the total number of registered companies worldwide, but there are 77 Venezuelan startup, the last of which is Suelto !, a social network of questions and answers, which in this ranking ranks 27,446, which tells us that Conlallave.com is very well positioned.

One wonders how it is possible to create business in Venezuela with its current crisis, and even more importantly, how to create innovative technology-based companies, taking into account the current difficulties. Around these issues he turned the interest of the author of this writing, in dialogues with other doctoral students. Consider then, that:

- one. Startups are an irreversible trend.
- two. They are a great opportunity to do business.
3. For starters, require more technical skill and vision that capital.
- Four. Through the network, they operate globally.
5. They are a viable option for a country in crisis.

6. In Venezuela there are entrepreneurs and / or people with great ideas, and / or technical expertise.

Roughly speaking, we find that the limitations of Venezuela for entrepreneurs are:

- one. legal uncertainty.
- two. Impoverishment of the population.
3. Hyperinflation.
- Four. Change control.
5. Difficulties with the availability of cash.
6. Electric service failures.
7. Faults with Internet service.

These elements present us with a complex domestic market, weak, poor, insecure, and unstable. This can be quite discouraging for anyone. However, if you have an overview and desire to succeed, the entrepreneur will not lose sight that we are in a globalized world, and therefore there is a huge profitable foreign market full of opportunities, safer, more stable, , and constantly expanding.

In the dialogue referred to above, it was found that some doctoral students presented a pessimistic stance on the possibility of developing a startup in today's Venezuela. This prompted the undersigned to try to find ways to make it possible, starting with the conviction that it is possible, 77 startup enrolled in the StartUpRanking proves it.

Basically, 4 phases are identified to start a startup, starting of course that "great idea" that energizes the whole process. First, R & D (Research and Development), secondly, evidence, thirdly, marketing, and finally business administration. Here are some elements that could help overcome the difficulties outlined.

PHASE 1- Investigation and development. For this a good computer, specialized for the task to address software, software -this can be obtained without a license in the first stage, then legalizarlo- a UPS to bypass power failures, and a "virtual machine" which is needed software where you can simulate an Internet server, and thus finds work locally when service failures (which is usual in today's Venezuela). At this stage too much money is needed, no offices are needed, you do not need bank account, nor partners (unless there is a need for specific technical knowledge, money or advantage not possess). Do you need to have a formal company.

PHASE 2- Tests. Depending on the product or service, you must have some "tester" (testers) and / or regular access to the web and / or a website (hosting and domain). The tester can be friends you have not pay, and you can start a free website (with advertising for others), to eventually migrate to a paid website on which you have total control.

PHASE 3- Commercialization. It was observed that most StartUp develop downloadable applications for services such as Play Store or the like. When the person is registered and upload your application, it comes into play worldwide and can be downloaded by anyone who pays for it anywhere in the world, with no need for the developer or owner have to be logged in. What should work well is the download service, with which there is no problem. However, to have many downloads you need to advertise. This can be done in stages to start low and go increasing investment as this money is earned and reinvested in advertising. It seems most advisable to use the Google AdWords service that Google being the most popular browser, and where you can segment the target that you want to target advertising. It would also be advisable to use the social networks that can reach many people without initial investment.

PHASE 4- Business administration. When you start making money, you have to formalize a little. It is necessary to create a bank account, and define payment methods for customers to pay for the product or service. It looks good idea to use the PayPal service, and keep most of the profits there or in an account abroad. Venezuela carrying just enough to make payroll for current expenses or to reinvest in more and better equipment.

At this stage you can make the cost-benefit analysis in relation to legalize the company and start paying taxes, or the need to pay software license that it is strategic for business. It is also important to consider possible national and international partnerships that contribute to strategic business management, and particularly with the advertising theme, and customer service.

In conclusion, we can say that it is possible to create new startup in Venezuela, in fact, these seem to be more viable than more traditional companies. Incidentally, traditional companies can try to learn some strategies that make them successful at startup, as fundamentally would be its flexibility, constant innovation, excellent communication and customer care, among others.

We must not lose sight of the ethical component, this must be taken into account in a sector that enables massive deception and fraud through ICTs. Entrepreneurs who choose to create startup must be very careful with this issue, not lend itself to abuse the good faith of its customers.

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Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

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South Africa Recces



South African Special Forces, also known as the "Recces" are the main asset in the elite units of the SANDF (South Afrikan National Defense Forces). South Africa established in 1968 in line with international military trends, creating their own Special Forces. Planning and initial training, studies and included visits to various foreign special forces. Following this, the process began to form structures and appropriate to the African context techniques and the training of a group of founding members.

The unit is eventually formed in 1972 with the establishment of the 1st. Recon command at the Infantry School in Oudtshoorn. 1st. Recon Commando was the first special force created in South Africa, founded by General Fritz Loots (the founder of the Special Forces in South Africa), and the first General Commander of Special Forces in South Africa. He appointed 12 qualified as the founding members paratroopers. Included in these 12 paratroopers Jan Breytenbach was Colonel, who was put in charge of the founding members of the "Generals Loots".

South African Special Forces played a significant role in the 30-year border war with Namibia and Angola. The current structure of the South African Special Forces is the result of a series of reorganizations and rationalization and integration from 1992 to 1996. The unit is organized as a "brigade" consisting of a headquarters, one school, two regiments and a logistic unit. Both regiments are specialized in parachuting, with a regiment specializing in maritime operations and the other regiment in ground operations.



The Brigade is directly under the command of Joint Operations Division of the South African National Defense Force, and unlike other similar forces around the world are not integrated into the Army or Navy of South Africa. South African special forces the 01OCT1972 were created as a reconnaissance unit, although today its operational structure the company has grown to brigadier. The headquarters of this unit is located in Seskop, Pretoria.

The first unit of the South African Special Forces, 1st. Recon Commando, was established in the town of Oudtshoorn, Cape Province on 1 October 1972. On 1 January 1975, the unit moved to Durban, where he continued his activity as a unit specializing in parachuting forces special.

Later, five additional recognition commands were formed:

- 2nd Recon Commando Force (Citizen) - was established in Johannesburg. He later withdrew due to rationalization and disruption of the Citizen Force unit concept.
- 3rd Recon Commando (consisting of former Selous Scouts Rhodesia) - was established in Phalaborwa. An attempt to integrate the unit into the South African Army was unsuccessful. The unit was disbanded in 1981, incorporating a limited number of remaining staff in other units of the Special Forces.
- 4th Reconnaissance Command, a unit specializing in maritime operations, settled in the coastal town of Langebaan, Cape.
- 5th Reconnaissance Command, the unit was established in Duku Duku-based in Natal, but later was transferred to Phalaborwa in the province of Transvaal.

- 6th Reconnaissance Command (formed by former Rhodesian Special Air Service) - based in Durban. An attempt to integrate this unit in the South African Army was unsuccessful. It was dissolved in 1981, and the remaining staff was incorporated into other units of the Special Forces.

On January 1, 1981, it was carried out a reorganization of the Special Forces, as part of which the Recon Commandos and other special forces became an independent formation, directly under the command of the (then) Defense Forces South Africa (instead of the South African Army).



As part of the reorganization, the various Recon Commandos were granted the status of regiments. Between 1981 and 1990, the Special Forces were responsible to conduct unconventional operations such as Project Barnacle, Civil Cooperation Bureau and other operations conducted under the aegis of the 7th Medical Battalion Group.

Another organizational change followed in 1993 when recognition units became the 45th parachute brigade. As a result of this new organization, the units were renamed as follows: 1st. Reconnaissance Regiment 452nd Parachute Battalion became, 4th Reconnaissance Regiment 453rd Parachute Battalion and 5th Reconnaissance Regiment became it was renamed 451st Parachute Battalion. As part of the military rationalization, 1st. Special Forces Regiment It was dissolved in 1996 and its personnel were incorporated into other Special Forces Regiments.

Current organization

- Headquarters of the South African Special Forces: Based in Pretoria. The commanding officer of the Special Forces commands, controls and coordinates the activities of the various regiments of the Special Forces from its headquarters (HQ), located in the nature reserve Swartkop on the southwestern outskirts of Pretoria. Colloquially called "Speskop" in operational planning headquarters of the Special Forces also found, as well as administrative support staff.
- 4th Regiment Special Forces: Based on Langebaan, Saldanha Bay, along the northwest coast of Cape Town, offers Special Forces operational capabilities at sea. The unit was established in Langebaan in 1978. The regiment is composed of three operational commands, as well as an amphibious command of Special Forces and the Urban School.

- 5th Special Forces Regiment: Phalaborwa based in the east of northern Limpopo province, was established in Durban in 1976. After a stay in Duku Duku in northern KwaZulu-Natal, the unit moved to its current lines in 1980. The unit has two operational commands and training wing. His specialty consists of ground operations, especially long-range infiltration, intelligence gathering and airborne operations.
- South African Reserve Special Forces: Reserve Special Forces are composed of retired personnel assigned and if necessary to the various Special Forces Regiments according to organizational and operational requirements.
- School Special Forces: is based in Murrayhill, the school is responsible for screening and subsequent selection of the Special Forces, and the implementation of courses and training.
- Supplies unit of Special Forces in South Africa: This unit based in Walmansthal, north of Pretoria, provides logistical support to units of the Special Forces.



Special Forces selection

The selection is a tough event during which candidates are subjected to a very demanding set of situations and mental and physical circumstances that have to be overcome. The selection takes about a week. During selection, candidates can not sleep or eat, and have no rest period at all. Only a very small starting the selection percentage manage to overcome the tests.

Some years no one could pass the selection tests and there are other cases that have gone only 1 or 2 of a group of approximately 120 full selection of candidates. Tryouts to be part of this unit are considered one of the most difficult in the world and the selection criteria are very strict, although it depends on the criteria set at all times, are usual tests speed, strength, climbing and running 15 km in two hours throughout the entire team. No lack of psychological tests to assess mental capacity of the applicant. Then they will face a skydiving course and then the course of Earth's orientation. Psychological tests include oral interviews with Special Forces NCOs, as well as written tests. Having completed the orientation course, applicants must overcome specific phases of ground combat and naval and urban environments.

Among these specialties survival, reconnaissance, sniping, demolitions, sailing, diving, underwater demolitions, reconnaissance beach, rappelling, fast rope, combat and fighting terrorism are.

Recruits attend courses skydiving where they are instructed in freefall as HALO and HAHO. They also learn to perform operations from helicopters down by a rope rappelling and are also taught to combat extractions, along with learning how to set up a landing zone.

Training ground consists of the following courses: recruits are trained as snipers, demolition teams and recognition. They are also taught Bushcraft and survival as well as climbing and photography. Recently they are being given training in urban and rural combat.

Medicine and communications training to those who wish to be trained in these fields are also offered. Maritime training involves the use of small boats, underwater demolitions, swimming, diving, beaches recognition and navigation.

Among the many places they have seen action the countries of Angola and Namibia are in the 70s and 80s, while fighting the leftist guerrilla organization SWAPO. The "Meboš" operation, conducted in 1982, was one of his most famous operations. During this operation, the Recces attacked and destroyed the headquarters of SWAPO, who was in Angola.

Later, in 1984, it was carried out the "Askari" operation. In this operation, they cut off all supply lines SWAPO. Among its varied weapons we can find rifles R-4 rifles NTW-20 and a range of weapons produced by the national firm Denel as well as submachine guns MP-5 and even Soviet materials such as AK rifles, machine guns RPK, among other memories the time in which these units were fighting against internal and external enemies.



Original text of the website: <https://soldadosyuniformes.wordpress.com/category/fuerzas-especiales-sudafrica/>



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